

The Glencoe Transcript.

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GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1918

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

Whole No. 2397

An Urgent Call.

Ekfrid ratepayers who have not paid their taxes for 1917 are requested to do so at once, as the call is urgent.
M. R. BROWN, Collector.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Blain, Newbury, wish to thank all the friends and acquaintances for their kind assistance, floral tributes and the many expressions of sympathy during the late bereavement in the death of their son, Albert Thomas.

AN EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION of Larne Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M., will be held in the Masonic Hall, Glencoe, on the afternoon of Thursday, January 3rd, at 10 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of late Rev. Percival Watterworth.
All Masonic brethren welcome.—J. A. McKellar, W. M.; E. M. Doull, Secretary.

LIVE OR DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

WM. MURHEAD is now buying Poultry for us at his business stand, opposite Merchants Bank, Glencoe. Cash paid for eggs. Get our proposition about cream. Phone 16r3.

SILVERWOODS, LIMITED

Timber Wanted.

Highest cash prices paid for saw logs (all kinds) delivered to any shipping point on railroad. Also timber bought on block in woods.—G. A. Oldreive, St. Thomas.

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. 64tf

Farms for Sale.

Two choice farms of 100 acres each, on opposite sides of road, half-mile from Appin. Improved, good buildings, well tiled. For particulars apply to Jas. McMaster, Appin, Ont. 53&4f

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

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914," Chapter 121, Section 26, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of James Reath, who died on or about the twenty-fourth day of October, A. D. 1917, are required on or before the nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1918, to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to Messrs. Elliott & Moss of the Village of Glencoe, Solicitors for Richard McMillan, executor of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, their claims and statements, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of the executor, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.
And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and that the said executor 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 24th day of December, A. D. 1917.

ELLIOTT & MOSS,
Solicitors for Richard McMillan, Reath and George Riddle Reath, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased.

We Extend to All the Compliments of the Season

J. LOUIS HULL 531f
Live Stock Dealer Ekfrid Station

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 Annuity Insurance. A share of your business solicited. Office at residence, Main street, Glencoe. Phone 21.

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.

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

Marriage licenses issued by D. H. McRae, Strathburn. 54f

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL

We wish to thank our friends for their patronage during the past year. Our aim is to always carry a carefully selected and dependable line of Jewelry at reasonable prices. The nice trade we have enjoyed during the past year is convincing proof that our efforts have not been in vain.

We hope that happiness and prosperity may be your lot throughout the coming year, and that our business relations may be as pleasant in the future as in the past.

C. E. Davidson - Jeweler

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED GRADUATE OPTICIAN

Keith's Cash Store

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND GROCERIES
Piles of Winter Goods at very reasonable prices.
P. D. KEITH

The largest stock of
LUMBER
we have ever carried. Prices right. If you are going to build, come in and see us. We can save you money.

McPHERSON & CLARKE

PLANING MILL LUMBER YARD CEMENT & COAL

We wish to thank our many customers for the generous patronage accorded us during the past year and to extend to one and all the compliments of the season.

W. J. Strachan.

EXCELLENT CHRISTMAS GIFTS

FOR FATHER, MOTHER, SISTER OR BROTHER
.1847 Silver Knives, Forks, Tea Spoons, Dessert Spoons, Fruit Spoons, Sugar Shells, Butter Knives, Cold Meat Forks.
Sleighs and Wagons, Children's Hand Sleighs, Flash Lights, Pocket Knives, Hockey and Spring Skates, Hockey Sticks, etc.

JAMES WRIGHT & SON

Mitts and Gloves New Perfection Heaters

District and General.

Ontario general elections may be held in May next.

Malcolm Grant of Zone died on Dec. 18, aged 80 years.

David Whitesell, a former resident of Bothwell, died in Detroit on Dec. 19.

Serious crime in Ontario for the past year shows a remarkable decrease, due to prohibition.

S. T. Craner, aged 40, of Bothwell dropped dead on Christmas morning while cutting wood.

Several mid cases of smallpox are reported in Thamesville and Dresden and surrounding country.

Mayor Alex. Edwards of Galt was tendered a banquet last week on his retiring from municipal life.

The total coal production of Canada in 1916 was 14,500,000 tons, while the imports were 17,500,000 tons.

John F. Pauls, barrister, of London was critically ill for two weeks with blood-poisoning, but is recovering.

A balloon flew from Akron, Ohio, to Toronto, bringing a party of five, two to Brantford and three to Toronto.

Patrick Donohy of Parkhill, who was 75 years old on Christmas day, ploughed 40 acres with a walking plow last fall.

A proclamation of King George sets apart the first Sunday in January as a day of national prayer throughout the Empire.

Mrs. Edward McMillan of the fifth concession of Aldborough died on Dec. 23rd. She was born in Strathaven, Scotland, 63 years ago.

E. A. Huggill has resigned as clerk of Aldborough township after 21 years' service. J. A. McKellar has been appointed to the position.

Rev. Wm. McIntosh, B. D., of Bondhead, was recently inducted into the pastoral charge of Brooke and Napier Presbyterian congregations.

Gunner Fred de Gex, aged 23, son of Edward de Gex of Parkhill, who was in the military hospital in London on Thursday after a short illness.

James McWilliam has sold his farm of 100 acres, north of Dutton, to Angus and Duncan McArthur of Dunwich, the consideration being \$7,300.

Daniel Wilkinson, a life-long resident of Leamington and vicinity, dropped dead from over-excitement brought on, it is thought, by a heated political argument.

Over \$1,300 has been paid out to owners of sheep killed by dogs in the past year in Camden township, while the revenue from the dog tax was only a little over \$300.

At the December session of the Middlesex council the request of Sir Herbert Ames for the county to continue the grant of \$4,000 per month to the patriotic fund was refused.

Tilbury L. at council paid out last year \$817 for sheep killed and damaged by dogs—more than double the amount of \$400 realized from dog tax at \$1.50 each, less \$200 paid in arrears.

The total identified dead at Halifax now number 354 and unidentified bodies recovered 304. The total number of killed is estimated at 1,500, and the property loss at \$40,000,000.

Milk in Middlesex for manufacturing is now chiefly going to the powder factories, where farmers get 60 cents more per hundred pounds than at the cheese factories, states the weekly report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

D. D. McTaggart, aged 18, died at his home at Alvinston. He recently went to Toronto and joined the Royal Flying Corps. He was taken ill and soon after returning home developed acute inflammation of the rheumatism, which resulted in his death.

Hydro engineers will make a report in the near future in connection with the flow of water in the river at Alvinston. If the report shows that Alvinston can secure constant and economical service from this source it may be developed as a source of hydro power.

The coroner's jury which investigated the accident which caused the death of Samuel Gosnell at Highgate brought in a verdict pointing out the danger that followed the express train which struck him running without a headlight, as it did on the night of the fatality.

The proceedings against John L. Hood of Dunwich, charged with an offence against his ward, Milly G. Williams, was abandoned on account of the fact that the girl, who at first claimed to be of a tender age, is, according to the evidence, 22 years old and had been leading an immoral life.

An analysis of the politics of the members of parliament elected Dec. 17 shows that when the new House convenes there will be a large majority of men of liberal leanings. An estimate of the returns show 88 Conservatives and 38 Liberals returned as Unionists, and the latter along with the 95 Liberals elected to the Opposition, makes the totals 133 to 95.

According to a government report, Middlesex leads Ontario in the number of horses, 35,704; the same county is first in the number of milk cows, 47,221; she is first again in "other cattle," 95,644; Grey is first in sheep, 64,085; Essex leads in hogs, with 113,930; Lambton is at the top in turkeys, 30,244; Simcoe is first in geese, 24,676; Huron is at the front with ducks, 34,380.

The government has cut off the whiskey and beer, but the dope known as patent medicine still flourishes.

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Municipal Elections.

Acclamations were in order at the municipal nomination meetings on Monday. In Glencoe and the adjoining townships the councils were elected without opposition. There were many acclamations also throughout the county. Of local interest are the following:

Village of Glencoe.
Last year's council re-elected. Reeve, A. J. Wright; councillors—Allan McPherson, P. D. Keith, J. E. Roome, W. A. Hagerty; electric light commission—W. E. Moss, John Thompson; public school trustees—A. B. McDonald, James Gilbert, Chas. Dean, J. A. McLachlan.

Township of Mosa.
Reeve, Elias F. Reyecraft; councillors—Andrew Gardiner, Chas. S. Mowbray, H. W. McKellar, Daniel J. McNaughton. Mr. Gardiner is a new member of the council, taking the place of F. J. James, retired.

Township of Ekfrid.
Last year's council re-elected. Reeve, Dan. A. McCallum; councillors—H. W. McKellar, Daniel J. McNaughton, Walter J. Chisholm, Frank W. Nichols.

Village of Newbury.
Last year's council re-elected. Reeve, A. Holman; councillors—S. Fennell, R. H. Moore, H. D. McNaughton, J. S. Whittington.

Village of Wardsville.
Reeve—R. J. Petch, returned by acclamation.
Township of Metcalfe.

Reeve—Robert Denning, in place of Cyrus Henry, retired.

Week of Prayer.

Following out the usual plan of the Evangelical Alliance, the annual week of prayer will be observed in this village during next week, beginning on Tuesday evening, Jan. 8th. The program is as follows:

Tuesday evening, in the Methodist church.—Subject, "Conditions of Prayer." Rev. G. S. Lloyd.

Wednesday evening, in the Presbyterian church.—"Prayer and the War." Rev. R. Fulton Irwin.

Thursday evening, in the Methodist church.—"Difficulties in Prayer." Rev. G. S. Lloyd.

Friday evening, in the Presbyterian church.—"Our public worship; its strength and weakness." Rev. R. Fulton Irwin.

Meetings to begin at 8 o'clock. It is to be hoped that as far as possible in these serious and awful times everybody will lay aside their social functions or business engagements and attend these meetings. The British nation more than ever before is recognizing and honoring the Divine Hand in this great crisis. From our King himself has come the call to prayer.

Mr. Ross' Majority.

The majority of Duncan C. Ross, Liberal candidate in West Middlesex, in the recent Federal election has been slightly increased by the official count which was conducted at Strathroy on Thursday by Returning Officer Harry Laughton of Parkhill. Mr. Ross' plurality has been increased to 751, which is the official figure.

The official majorities for the different municipalities are as follows: Adelaide, Ross, 31; Carleton Place, 289; Delaware, Elliott, 2; Ailsa Craig, Ross, 8; Ekfrid, Ross, 158; Glencoe, Elliott, 47; Mosa, Ross, 40; McGillivray, Elliott, 70; Newbury, Ross, 8; Lobo, Ross, 200; East Williams, Ross, 98; West Williams, Ross, 8; Parkhill, Elliott, 87; Metcalfe, Elliott, 12; Wardsville, Ross, 4; Strathroy, Ross, 73. Majorities for Ross, 980; minorities for Elliott, 218; net majority for Ross, 751.

Metcalfe Council.

Last meeting of Metcalfe council for 1917 was held Dec. 15th. Members all present. Minutes read, approved and signed.

Ninety eight orders were issued, totaling \$6,180.75.

On motion of Campbell and McCallum, the engineer's report of the Davis drain was set aside for further consideration.

Moved by McCallum and Campbell that the Brooke Telephone System be paid \$227.35.

HARRY THOMPSON, Clerk.

Photos of Soldiers Wanted.

The officer in command of the Canadian War Records has asked us to make known that it is desired to compile a complete history in photograph of the Canadians' share in the war in the same way that all other belligerent countries are compiling similar records. It is particularly desired to obtain photographs of all officers, N. C. O.'s and men who served or are now serving in the overseas forces. As it may be difficult for the men serving to send in their photographs their relatives are especially appealed to to send in their photographs for them.

By preference the photographs should be unmounted and printed on bromide paper in order to secure permanence. Each photograph should be accompanied by a concise record, not exceeding 200 words, of the subject's military career, including date of enlistment, promotions, distinctions, and so on.

All photographs, which will be acknowledged, should be addressed to the Canadian War Records, 14 Clifford St., London, Eng.

It's all right during to be a Daniel, and during to be an Ebenezer, but sometimes it gets rather lonesome.

Oil Fire in Mosa.

About nine o'clock on Monday night three oil tanks on the Secord farm in Mosa were destroyed by fire, caused by a lighted lantern carried by Dan Campbell, who was in charge of the camp, igniting the gas arising from one of the tanks. Mr. Campbell had his left arm and face terribly burned and is under a doctor's care. Besides the tanks about fifty barrels of oil, the property of Mr. Garman, were destroyed.

Death of P. E. Watterworth

Percival E. Watterworth, well-known traveller for the Maxwell firm, died at his home in London on Monday night from blood-poisoning, aged 52 years. A carbuncle which developed on his neck three weeks ago started the trouble, and his condition had been very critical for some days. Mr. Watterworth was born in the township of Mosa and leaves his wife and one daughter, Theo. The remains were brought to Glencoe yesterday and the funeral will be held this afternoon at 1:30 from the residence of Hiram Lumley to Oakland cemetery.

McAlpine-Wright.

The marriage of Donald A. McAlpine of Glencoe to Miss Clara May Wright, 37 Alledale Avenue, Detroit, Mich., was solemnized Wednesday, Dec. 19, at the First Presbyterian church, Detroit, Rev. (Dr.) Joseph A. Vance officiating.

A reception at the home of the bride's parents was attended by about seventy-five guests, and the bride received many beautiful gifts.

Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. William Tomlinson celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on Christmas day at their home in Ekfrid. Guests being present from Toronto, Milton, London, St. Thomas and Glencoe and vicinity, including the bridesmaid at their marriage, Mrs. Drummond of London.

Dinner was served at five o'clock to the immediate relatives and friends, and in the evening the young people of the neighborhood were invited in to spend a few hours in cards and dancing.

The family were all present for the occasion with the exception of one son in Vancouver. Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson were the recipients of many gifts, including several gold pieces.

WOODGREEN

Miss Haty Grover returned from the West last week after spending the summer with friends there.

Alfred Wheeler of Flaxcombe, Sask., is visiting at Chas. Grover's.

Roy Watterworth of Hamilton spent Christmas under the parental roof.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Winger on Thursday when about forty of their friends gave them a surprise in the form of a miscellaneous shower. The presents were of a varied and useful character, including several presents in money. We all join in wishing the young couple every happiness.

Mr. and Mrs. F. McKibbin of Pieton, Ontario, arrived at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Moore, and on Friday evening a large number of the young friends of the bride spent a very pleasant evening with them. The number of presents received shows the great esteem in which the bride is held by the young people of this vicinity. We wish them both a very happy future.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Dawn spent Christmas at Sebringville.

The Woodgreen Dramatic club presented the play entitled "My Wife's Relations" at No. 5 Literary Society entertainment on Friday evening.

Joe Walker attended the funeral of Pte. Fred. de Gex at Strathroy on Saturday.

William Weekes of London Medical School is spending the holidays with his parents.

John and James Thomson of Hamilton were visitors here at Christmas.

Deep Breathing for Colds.

A person remarked to us that everybody seemed to have a cold these days, and the afflicted ones generally testify that they have had them for a long time and can't get rid of them. For the incorrigible cases we have nothing to suggest, but we have for those who are just taking a cold, and it is this:—Breathe deeply, energetically and repeatedly till the cold retires.

This seems very simple and rather bold in us to suggest it, but many people have tried it and say it works like a charm. Many will say the cold would leave anyhow. We don't think our friends, the doctors, would urge this objection. The remedy has its reason. The cold is generally located in the capillaries, where the blood, made sluggish by drafts or other exposures, becomes clogged up and interferes with the circulation, which is really the defilement of a cold. Now, deep breathing oxidizes the blood, puts pep into it, and it goes down the veins with a rush, breaks through the clogged capillaries and restores the circulation.

If this explanation is not scientific, we don't ask anything for it, and if it doesn't cure you, it is because the capillaries are stuffed full before you try it.—Ohio State Journal.

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.

Reycraft-Telfer.

Newbury, Dec. 10.—A pretty wedding was solemnized on Wednesday afternoon at the home of John Telfer, Mosa, when his youngest daughter, Carrie, became the bride of Richard Reycraft, also of Mosa.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. James Malcolm of Newbury, in the presence of a few of the immediate relatives.

The bride, who was daintily attired in a gown of white crepe with pearl trimming, carrying a bouquet of cream roses, entered the parlor in the arm of her father to the strains of Lohengrin's Wedding March, played by her sister, Miss Alena Telfer, and took her place by the groom under an arch of evergreens. Their only attendant was a little nephew, Master John C. Telfer, who looked sweet as he carried the ring to the groom in a basket of paper-white narcissus.

The presents were beautiful, testifying the high esteem in which the young couple are held. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold pin set with pearls and to the little page a ring. The bride's couple left by an evening train for a short trip to Detroit, after which they will be at home to their friends.

GOT TOO MUCH NURSING.

Then the Wounded Man Rebelled and Had Some Comfort.

There was no Red Cross in the old days, and women nurses were not admitted to the field hospitals, but women were frequent visitors to the stationary army hospitals in the cities, bringing food deliveries and always anxious to assist in relieving the sufferings of their sick or wounded heroes.

James Moran's Morgan in his reminiscences of the "Lost Cause" relates a story incident to his visit to a Richmond war hospital to see his friend, Captain F. W. Dawson, who was very seriously wounded. The day was hot, and he found his friend lying on a cot near the open front door so weak that he could not speak above a whisper. The poor fellow whispered in his ear, "Jimmie, for mercy's sake make them move my cot to the back of the building."

Morgan assured him that he had been placed in the choicest place in the hospital, so that he could get any little air that might be stirring, but he still insisted that he wanted to be moved, giving as a reason that every lady who entered the place washed his face and fed him with meat jelly. The result was that his face felt sore and he was stuffed so full of jelly that he was most uncomfortable. As he was so weak that he could not defend himself, the women would not listen to his protests.

At Moran's request the head surgeon pinned a notice on Dawson's sheet to this effect: "This man must be washed and fed only by the regular nurses."

DAYLIGHT AT MIDNIGHT.

And Also Baseball Games and Shooting Matches in Alaska.

Two events of annual occurrence in Alaska are the shoot of the various territorial gun clubs at Seward and the midnight baseball game at Fairbanks.

June 22 being the longest day in the year, there is no hour of the entire twenty-four when a newspaper cannot be easily read out of doors, and in consequence dealers in artificial light and lighting supplies have no business but to dream of the coming winter months, when people light lamps at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and keep them going in the forenoon until 10 o'clock or later.

Eight o'clock in the evening is the hour at which the ball games usually begin, but so far as adequate light is concerned 12 o'clock midnight would do equally as well.

The Seward 12 o'clock midnight shooting tournament is invariably attended by all sportsmen from the United States who chance to be visiting near there at the time, and the participation of such gentlemen is frequently a source of chagrin to themselves and of amusement to the initiated, as the shooting records of even the crack shots take a sad slump at these events. This is due to the peculiar light, with which visitors are naturally not familiar. As Alaskan sportsmen do much of their summer shooting after 6 o'clock in the evening and are used to these conditions, there is little variation in their marksmanship whatever the hour.

Why Metals Rust.

Gold does not tarnish like other metal because it is not acted upon by oxygen or water. It is the moisture in the atmosphere which causes other metals to tarnish owing to their oxidation. Water contains a large proportion of oxygen. It is the oxygen in the moist air combining with the surface of the metal which covers them with tarnish. Platinum, like gold, resists the influence of oxygen and moisture and when pure neither rusts nor tarnishes. Aluminum also does not rust, neither hot nor cold water having any action upon it. Silver tarnishes on exposure to the air, the agent producing this effect being the sulphur. Iron is the metal which tarnishes and rusts most easily, its oxidation proceeding until the metal is completely eaten or burnt away with the rust.

The Last Call for Free Rubber Heels at the Modern Shoe Store

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. Stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, complete answer will be mailed to you. Address: Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 75 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

In the production of winter eggs no consideration is of more importance than the health of the hen. It is contented, healthy hens that pay the profit and care should be taken to insure the welfare of the flock. A few hours work on many poultry houses, coupled with an expenditure of a five dollar bill will transform them from an ugly makeshift into a comfortable, profit-paying hen home, and sometimes it is not even necessary to spend a dollar. If one does not wish to spend real money there is often enough boards that lay around in disuse to go a long way in doing repair work. Even corn fodder from which the ears have been husked keep out the cold and prevent drafts when set about three sides of the house.

Provide for Ventilation
It is better to leave an open space in the front of an otherwise closed house than to board it up tight until no air or sunlight can enter. In such a house colds are the rule and disease germs thrive. No hen can work properly under such conditions and if you really cannot afford a window or two, leave an opening that will admit light. Leave an opening in the front of the house anyway.

Too many winter houses, and for that matter all poultry houses, are built too narrow and too high. Build your house at least twelve feet wide and sixteen feet is better. Then make it only high enough to work under comfortably. This saves material and at the same time allows the perches to be placed far enough from the front. The wide house also conserves floor space and a house six teen feet square has many advantages

over one twice as long and only half as wide.

Use plenty of litter in the laying house but be sure that it does not become wet and mouldy. Damp houses being about this condition and floors should be higher than the outside yards. Even in houses where no dampness is noticeable the litter becomes badly damaged and will draw moisture after it becomes finely pulverized.

The Best Breed vs. Good Care

Just what we have learned from the various egg-laying contests about which are the best breeds would be difficult, indeed, to determine, but one thing stands out clearly and that is the fact that almost every known breed—at least, every breed that is in anything like general use—can be relied upon to produce good returns if the keeper does his part. Practically all of the better known breeds have won in these contests under identical conditions, so if your Rocks lay less than your neighbor's Reds, do not be in a hurry to change breeds. It may be your own fault.

Skim-milk in copious quantities is a valuable egg feed and many farms can supply it at practically no expense. Where it is not at hand a portion of meat scrap added to the ration usually pays. However, do not get the idea that milk will also take the place of water. Milk is a food—water a drink.

Corn has been severely criticised because of its fat-forming tendency but do not let this deter you from feeding corn. Fed rightly it is a great food and no one ever found a poor hen that was laying eggs enough to be profitable. It is usually the old hens that become too fat, but feed enough corn to aid in keeping up the body heat when the weather becomes cold. Corn and wheat are two great feeds.

Value of Frosted Wheat in Animal Feeding

Live stock offer a means for the disposing of profitable prices of grains injured by various causes to such an extent as to render them unsalable, through the ordinary channels, for the maximum market prices. From time to time there are districts in which summer frosts injure the grains, reducing the grades of all grains and particularly affecting the market value of wheat. Since the cultivation usually given preparatory to the growing of wheat is such as to make it a somewhat more expensive crop to grow than coarse grains, the loss incurred by injury to the crop is greater, and a means whereby the damaged grain may be profitably marketed would solve a serious problem. Such a means lies in feeding the low-grade wheat to live stock.

The feeding value of frosted wheat has been underestimated in the past, as is shown by the remarkable gains secured in several tests conducted at the Lacombe Station during the past several years. The first experience secured in the feeding of frosted wheat to cattle was in the year 1909-10. No comparison was made that year with other classes of concentrated feeds, but a carload of cattle were purchased in order to take care of an amount of frosted grain carried over from the season of 1907, when summer frosts injured grain over a considerable territory. This frosted wheat was salable through the elevator at thirty-five cents per bushel. Taking the increased value of the cattle in the spring as compared with their value at the time of purchase, and having paid for hay, straw and salt, it was found that a bushel of wheat marketed as beef was worth \$1.28. It has been argued that cattle would not thrive on wheat as the only concentrate, and that it would require to be mixed with oats or barley in order to be palatable. This has not been the experience at Lacombe as no difficulty has been met in getting the desired grain consumption daily even when wheat alone was fed. In this particular test eight pounds of grain was fed daily to 1300-pound steers, while in the test conducted during the winter of 1916-17 eleven pounds of straight wheat was fed daily to steers weighing around 1200 pounds at the finish. In this latter test, comparison in gains was made between a group receiving wheat alone as the only concentrate and another group receiving oats and barley in equal parts. The average profit for these groups was \$27.91 per head in the case of wheat and \$26.50 per head in the case of group fed oats and barley, a difference of \$1.41 per head in favor of the group of steers receiving the frosted wheat. The bulky fodders given were the same in both cases, the cattle having free access to feed racks where they could eat at will.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

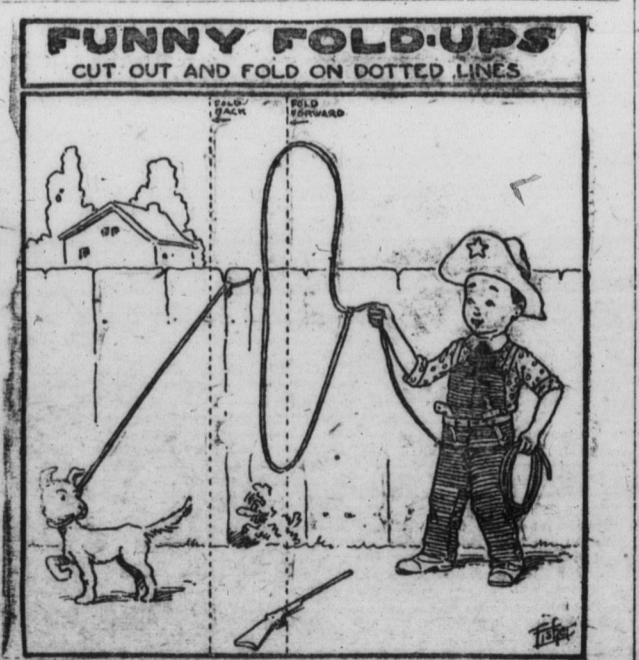
By John B. Huber, M.A., M.D.
Dr. Huber will answer all signed letters pertaining to health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally. If stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed, Dr. Huber will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address: Dr. John B. Huber, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 75 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

The parents young; the children healthy; earthly paradise.—Victor Hugo.

Baby's Development.
First Month: Baby is sensitive to light as early as the first and second days. About the eleventh day it takes pleasure in the light of a candle and in bright objects. It hears on the fourth day. During the last two weeks of the month it discriminates sounds. It starts at gentle touches the second and third days. It shows sensibility to taste about the end of the first week. Strong smelling substances produce mimetic (that is, grimacing) movements the first day. During the first few days it evinces pleasure in nursing, in its bath, in the sight of agreeable objects; on the other hand it can evidence discomfort from cold, wet and tight clothing. Nor can any words be unmistakably more eloquent than the expression of its sense of outrage by reason of delayed alimentation. On the twenty-third day it can exhibit tears. On the twenty-sixth day—mark that blessed date in the calendar—it smiles! Within the first month it can utter vowel sounds. The memory as to taste and smell is first active; then, in order, as to touch, sight and hearing. The movements of the eyes are not yet co-ordinated; and no mother need worry at this time about squint. The reflexes begin to be active. Baby sleeps two hours at a time and sixteen hours in the twenty-four; thus far sleep and pabulum together make up its main interest in the universal scheme, in which it will later take so world-compelling a part.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Baby Sleeps All Night.
When I put my 4½ month old baby in the hammock at ten o'clock after a good nursing, it does not wake until 7 in the morning. And then it does not cry or seem to be hungry.
Answer—All right, mother, don't worry. Doctors are now advocating no feeding at all at night, unless baby makes a strenuous and unmistakable demand for a 2 a.m. repeat. Yours is a good healthy baby. Most babies weigh only 16 pounds at 6 months.
Some Baby.
My baby weighed 9½ pounds at birth; now, four weeks after, it weighs 12½. It has several white spots in its mouth and I am afraid it is going to have a sore mouth. Is there any way to prevent this? He is otherwise perfectly healthy. I have no appetite for solid food; is this just nervousness or appetite? A model baby, sure to take a prize in any baby competition. Two pounds—yes, positively—two full pounds heavier than the average at birth, and holding its own well and strong at four weeks. Wash out the mouth with a solution of boric acid (a teaspoonful to the pint of water that has been boiled); add a few drops of honey to this, so that baby will like it. You deserve baby yourself; that is splendid. Am mailing you information as to what you should eat and drink and much else helpful.
Something Terrible.
I am suffering terribly day and night. My hands, arms, elbows and neck itch terribly. I scratch and bleed terribly. My health seems to be good except this terrible trouble. Is there a remedy for this terrible itching and scratching?
Answer—Relief goes by return mail; try to hold on until it comes!

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See how I spin this larva. It's real wild western, is it not? And just to show how well I cast, I'll rope my dog and make him fast.

MOTHER-WISDOM

Suddenly Your Little Girl and Boy Become Different. What Is Wrong?
By Helen Johnson Keyes

Your little girl had grown to be a comfort. She was obedient, reliable, loving and she confided to you her pleasures and pains. How you had come to depend upon her although she was only thirteen years old!
Your boy, too, about a year older, was faithful in all the work which you and his father gave him to do. Your love and your wisdom in bringing them up were rewarded; you were contented and at peace.

Then suddenly every thing was different. Your little girl burst into tears one day when you asked her to sweep the hall. Now, she only half hears what you say to her and pleads, "I forgot!" when you call her attention to the tasks undone. Her teacher complains of her inattention and her reports are poor. She walks as if in a dream, tells you very little about herself and goes off alone whenever she can.

About the same time your boy began to ask for all sorts of impossible things and to sulk when he did not get them. For instance, there is a horse in the barn which is full of tricks and which no one except your husband takes out; but this foolish boy has begged to drive him. Moreover, one day after having been punished for insisting on this privilege, he ran away and was found some days later in a lumber camp, earning good wages and indifferent apparently, to the anxiety he had brought into his home. After you begin to recover from the confusion which it has caused you, to have your world turn a somersault, a feeling of anger rises in your heart. What wicked children you have after all!

No, they are not wicked. They are simply passing through a change so enormous that scarcely an organ or a blood vessel in their bodies is the same as it was last year. Some are larger, others are smaller, and some are learning to perform entirely new functions. If your world has turned one somersault, theirs has turned several!

Wise Parental Guidance
Be glad that you live on a farm. At this age more than ever before or afterwards, this boy and girl need wide spaces, freedom, variety and exercise out-of-doors. Perhaps they have had these privileges all their lives but you must manage to make them different now. They are filled with a passion for different things just because they are different. They crave what is unusual, startling and thrilling.
You may disapprove of this but you might as well disapprove of an eclipse of the sun! Your boy and girl crave them so intensely that they will get them in some way; it is your duty to see that it is in a wholesome way. Let them have their clubs and their parties and their visits.
Something new, too, should be put into their work. They should be given a sense of partnership with you and their father in whatever they will undertake; for the age when they will work contentedly under authority, is temporarily passed and they must be inspired

dredweight, the cost of one hundred pounds of pork on the oats and barley group was \$6.41, while with wheat the cost was \$4.90 per hundred.
Taking the higher grain value prevailing last year as compared with the arbitrary costs used in this table, and estimating low-grade wheat at \$1.00 per bushel, oats at 43c, and barley 80c, the cost of making gains on the wheat ration would figure out at \$7.62 per hundred pounds of pork, and \$8.90 per hundred pounds with the oats and barley ration. It should be remembered that in stating these costs the figures relate to the cost of the gain made and did not include the cost of the pigs at birth (cost of maintaining sow), nor loss, labor and interest on the money invested.
Considering the average prices of pork for the last three years in conjunction with the average value of wheat in which the grade has been reduced by frost, it is apparent that the feeding of frozen wheat to stock is the best means by which the grower can effectively dispose of his damaged wheat.—Experimental Farm Note.

Music Makes a Man No Less a Man.
Once in awhile you come across a man who thinks that to be an organist, a soloist, or to attend symphony concerts and recitals is effeminate. His attitude toward anything very musical is about the same as it is toward "chokers," monocles and spats. Of course there are plenty of boys in their teens who feel that to have to practise on the piano an hour every day leaves them open to be dubbed a "sisy."
But music does not make any man less of a man. In the ranks of the Allied Armies are hosts of musicians and music lovers. Among those recently announced as having died from wounds received in action is Private James Francis Adkins, the boy chorister of St. Paul's Cathedral, who received the Cornation medal from King George for his solo singing at His Majesty's Coronation in Westminster Abbey. He was the son of a church organist and himself an organist at the time of his doming khaki. Examples of this sort which are now numerous speak for themselves.

Guiding Girl's Instinct to "Mother."

By Dr. Lena K. Sadler.

I believe the girl "takes up" or "comes to" a bit earlier than does the boy.

There seems to be an inherent instinct in the normal girl to bear responsibilities earlier than the boy. You have no doubt heard a neighbor make the remark: "Oh, my boys gave me no end of trouble—much more than my girl."

Now, Mother Nature is wise in this, for the real responsibilities of the world—the real work of the earth, in fact the only work that really counts—are those that are nursed and nurtured, loved and labored for by women. And so it is not to be wondered at that girls early begin to play at motherhood—the real work and the biggest work on earth.

No matter how big or how old a boy may grow to be—I've been told that this holds even out in the trenches, out in "no man's land"—his dying breath is used to murmur the one word that meant everything to him when he cut his finger, or as a youth when his pride was hurt, the word mother. And so I repeat, no wonder that Mother Nature links this inherent instinct up with girls everywhere—that they must love, nourish and cherish the race!

A little bit of a girl unwittingly assumes this responsibility and gets obedience from her dolls, kitty, etc., and doesn't hesitate to spank if they do not mind. And while they do not understand it, it is nevertheless true that just as it is in boys to chase and hunt, so it is in girls to content with playing with make-believe homes.

Think back, if you will, just as far as your imagination will stretch and during the long years of the last European glaciation, when everything was covered with ice and snow and our forefathers' only domicile was the mouth of a cave, and we see the father and big brothers watching the cave—protecting it from intruder, be it man or beast; many times freezing in their very tracks while on vigilant duty—and just inside the cave's mouth is found the mother, guarding, nursing and otherwise caring for her little flock. So down through the ages it has been woman's chief duty to care for the fire and keep the home. It has been inbred in the race for thousands of years.

And now, first, last and all the time, our girls must understand that their chief work in the world is that of the homemaker. And in view of such a thought it is important that she is early taught to make good along these lines.

Pity the mother and twice pity the girl who reaches womanhood as did one girl who came under my observation who utterly failed as a probationer nurse, and when she was asked what she could do to earn even her car fare back home she admitted that she was helpless. And in my effort to help the girl to earn a bit for clothes and car fare I suggested that she help me for a short time in my home, and imagine my consternation when she turned and said, "Dr. Sadler, I do not know how to do any sort of housework, for my mother scrubbed while I studied Shakespeare."

The girl in the sixth or seventh grade should have every opportunity along the lines of study of languages, music and other cultural training, and besides that, in order that the education may be well balanced, she should become acquainted with bed making, dusting, arrangement of the dining-room, washing of dishes and other light household duties.

Fragrant Freesias.
Nothing in the bulb line is more acceptable during winter and spring than the fragrant freesias. A few of the sweet scented flowers will scent a whole house. The little bulbs can be planted either in pots of earth or bowls of fibre and they are as easy to grow as any house plant. From nine to twelve bulbs can be placed in a six inch pot, covering them half an inch with light, rich soil. Good rich composted soil and about one-fifth sand come about this time in order to have them large enough for the fall demand.

Early spring pigs have several marked advantages. In the first place there is usually more time to care for them in March or early April. Pigs farrowed at this time are large enough to begin to eat as soon as the pastures are ready, and thus get the longest possible season, or nearly so. Not only can they make more use of economical use of the feed, because they will be finished for market before cold weather sets in, when grains are more expensive.

If these pigs are crowded, many of them can be marketed the last of October, and for the last ten years the market for October has averaged higher than for December. Without a good house two litters a year cannot be raised to advantage. This is because the spring pigs must be put off until so late that the fall litters do not get well started before cold weather.

No piggy is fit for the purpose unless it admits direct sunlight to the floor of every pen at the time the pigs are farrowed, furnishes plenty of fresh air, and provides for exercise in the open air. Dryness, sunshine, warmth, fresh air, freedom from drafts, and exercise are important in raising pigs.

Manure was increased in value by \$4.48 annually for every thousand pounds live weight of steers over that recovered from animals standing on earth floors in tests conducted at an Experiment Station. In the experiment 58 steers were fed. The cost of concrete was about \$4.50 a steer. Two six-months feeding periods would therefore pay for the expense of the concrete floors.

Poultry

Lice by day and mites by night furnish the unhappy conditions of poultry kept under ordinary surroundings. Treatments for lice are not effective for mites because the latter work only at night, making raids on the fowls from their hiding places in crevices of the roosts and cracks of the building. To destroy mites and keep the flock free of their depredations insecticide sprays and a sanitary building are necessary. The floor should be treated, as indicated by small black and white specks on the roosts—the excrement of these insects. The first step is to get rid of the hiding places so far as possible. The roosts should be taken down and all unnecessary boards and boxes removed. In heavily infested houses the mites are to be found in all parts of the building, including the roof. Where they are less numerous the infestations usually are confined to the roosts and nests and the walls immediately adjacent. For small coops a hand atomizer will suffice for applying insecticides as sprays, but for larger houses a bucket pump, knapsack sprayer or barrel pump is desirable. A rather coarse spray should be applied from all angles and thoroughly driven into the cracks. The floor also should be treated, as many mites fall to the floor when the roosts are being removed.

Of the several materials that have proved effective, one of the so-called

wood preservers, consisting of certain coal tar products, known as anthracene oil with zinc chloride added, has given particularly good results. Its repelling power lasts for months. The cost is about \$1 a gallon, but twice the quantity may be obtained by reducing with equal parts of kerosene.

Crude petroleum is almost as effective, retains its killing power for several weeks and in most localities is very cheap. It will spray better if thinned with one part of kerosene to four parts of crude oil.

Both of these materials often contain foreign particles which should be strained out before spraying is begun. It has been found that one thorough application of either of these materials will completely eradicate the mites from an infested chicken house, but ordinarily it is advisable to make a second application a month after the first, and in some cases a third treatment is required. These subsequent applications may be made with a brush, using the materials pure and covering only the roosts, their supports, the walls adjoining and the nests if they are infested. This method of application is effective for the first treatment also if the houses are not heavily infested. Poultry should be kept out of the treated buildings until the material is well dried into the wood.

Used as a dip crude petroleum will also destroy the small mite which causes scab, and dipping for this mite the solution should not be allowed to reach the flesh above the infestation or to get on the feathers.

The Dairy

The losses caused by ox warble each year aggregate millions of dollars. Not only is the hide of the infested animal punctured by the emerging larvae, causing a reduction in value of one-third, but the presence of the grubs in the animal's back is a source of loss which cannot be neglected. The latter is very often overlooked. The poor condition of the animal, its inability to take on flesh, or poor showing at the milk-pail, are factors attributed to other causes. Most uninformed cattlemen attribute these conditions to poor care, lack of proper nourishment, or physiological troubles. The presence of fifty or sixty burning, running ulcers on the back of the animal seems a matter of small importance, and is considered lightly by most people. But, Mr. Farmer, how much would you accomplish if you had fifty or sixty boils on your back? The two conditions are analogous and conducive to the same results.

The insect causing all of this trouble is one resembling, in the adult stage, the horse bot-fly, or as is sometimes called, the "nit" fly, but somewhat larger. The adult is seldom seen about the cattle. It is timid and

appears only when everything is quiet. The eggs are deposited upon the hairs during the spring and summer, and the animal, upon licking them, carries the egg or larva into its mouth. The young maggot passes into the guttles. From the guttles it migrates slowly through the tissues toward the back. It arrives beneath the skin, and a lump or excrescence begins to appear about mid-winter. This lump gradually grows larger until the middle or latter part of April, when the full-grown grub, which caused the lump, emerges through a hole cut in the hide some time previous, and falls to the ground. It then burrows into the ground and transforms to a pupa, and the adult two-winged fly appears from three to six weeks later. This completes the life cycle, which occupies about one year.

This is one of the easiest insect pests to control that we have. In the winter and early spring all the insects are in the larval stage in the backs of the cattle. If every one owning cattle would squeeze the grubs from the backs of his animals and destroy them, there would be no nucleus for a new generation, and consequently no ox warbles the next year.

When the grub "ripens," i.e., when it matures, a large hole appears in the lump, bordered with pus. This condition usually appears in April and May. When it comes, wrinkle up the hide containing the grub, get the two thumbs and first two fingers on each hand beneath the lump, and squeeze. The grub usually flies to the ceiling like a wad from a pop-gun; now tramp on it, and the job is completed.

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For POULTRY, GAME, EGGS & FEATHERS
Please write for particulars.
P. SOUTER & CO.,
80 Bonaventure Market, Montreal

LATEST IN FARMING.

Raising Turtles on a Six-Acre Lot in Maryland, U.S.A.

Industry waxes apace. The first ostrich farm was laughed at. The pioneer skunk farm was considered a most odoriferous jest and the black fox farm a delectable fable. Already they have become institutions occasioning no further wonderment or comment. The turtle farm is the latest "freak" industry to engage attention.

In Crisfield, Md., exists the only terrapin farm on earth. Terrapin, as an epicure will tell you, is the chief ingredient of one of the most delectable soups ever concocted. In former years the reptile—yes, it is a reptile!—was so common that terrapin was not properly appreciated. Slaves were made to eat terrapin to save more expensive foods, and any tendency to rebel against the "lowly" diet was discouraged with a rawhide.

Now the rich may have terrapin—and A. T. Vallette, a scientific farmer, raises them on a six-acre farm. The farm is divided into small areas of water, grass, mud and sand. The terrapin are assorted according to size and segregated to prevent the larger ones from injuring the small ones. From 30,000 to 40,000 of them are always on hand, under guard of an armed negro who has an elevated stand like a prison guard.

At feeding time another colored attendant clips his hands and the terrapins come slithering through mud and grass to partake of their rations.

The only emotion ever exhibited by a diamond-back turtle is manifest at feeding time. Then he battles royally for his share—and the other fellows'.

Mr. La Vallette provides warm, dark pens for this winter burrowing. In the spring the creatures emerge and the female selects a spot of warm, damp sand to excavate for her nest.

Once they have hatched into creatures as small and round as silver quarters, they burrow into the sun-light to face the cold, cruel world alone. The mother turtle never gives them another thought. But the farm attendants do. They see that they do not fall prey to rats, snakes, fish and crabs.

When the animals attain a length of six inches or over they are called "counts" and are ready for the market. It takes a turtle almost three times as long as a mah to mature, most of them not attaining full size until they are 50 or 60 years of age. The industry cannot wait that long, so young turtles are disposed of.

The turtle is a rich man's luxury now, where a century ago it was a slave's compulsory provender.

JAM FOR TOMMY.

Vast Quantities of Food Required For Army Rations.

Nearly 2,000,000 pounds of jam in paper-mache containers is sent to France every week. Twelve varieties are issued, among which strawberry, it is stated, largely preponderates.

The soft fruit crop of 1914 was already on the market when the war began and the jam manufacturers had to rely entirely on apple and stone fruit crops to meet the government contracts. Hence the "plum and apple" of war notoriety.

Last year Australia, New Zealand and South Africa supplied 41,000,000 pounds of jam, and it was thus possible to supply fresh fruit jam at seasons when it could not be obtained at home.

The daily ration at the front includes three ounces of cheese. To enable this issue to be made the army contracts department had, up to the beginning of this year, purchased 167,000,000 pounds of cheese and between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 pounds is being sent every week to the army in France alone.

More than 500,000 pounds of tea is sent weekly to the army in France. Before the British war office became its own tea merchant single orders for 1,000,000 pounds were no uncommon thing. The daily ration is just over half an ounce.

EFFECT OF ALTITUDE

Swimming is Difficult in the Mountain Lakes.

Numerous drownings occurring recently in lakes of high elevation have pointed out a serious menace to swimmers, as well as the necessity for the utmost care on the part of fishermen or others from the lowlands who sojourne about such waters, says the Popular Mechanics Magazine. It is a well-known fact that persons physically sound, dwelling in locations near sea level, find themselves short of breath under the slightest exertion when in high altitudes. Thus, when such a person plunges into a mountain lake he finds that the exertion of swimming quickly exhausts his energies. Normal respiration is impossible and the heart action becomes dangerously rapid. It is the shortage of oxygen due to the elevation that accounts for some of the recent tragedies of Big Bear and Little Bear Lakes in the San Bernardino Mountains. These lakes, more than a mile above sea level, are frequented by fishermen and pleasure seekers from the lowlands.

Cabbage and turnips give soup a delicious flavor.

Any attempt to turn the knob or insert a key ring, a burglar alarm in a lock that a New York man has invented.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

ASSETS NEARLY DOUBLE TOTAL OF THREE YEARS AGO.

Purchase of Quebec Bank Adds 20 Millions—Total Increase During 1917 is \$2 Millions.

The Royal Bank of Canada's statement shows a continuance of the rapid growth that has marked the recent history of the institution, a growth accelerated in the past year by the absorption of the Quebec Bank on January 1st last.

The purchase of the Quebec Bank added something like 20 millions to the assets of the Royal. That, however, accounts for a relatively small part of the expansion, for the increase in total assets as compared with November, 1916, amounts to more than \$2 millions. In the past three years the bank has practically doubled the resources at its command; they are approximately seven times the total of only ten years ago.

Successing statements of the institution continue to give every indication that the progressive policy of the management has also been characterized by sound judgment. As the bank has gone forward, partly under the stimulus of successive absorptions of smaller institutions, and partly as a natural result of growth within its existing business, its position has been rapidly consolidated and strengthened before the next forward movement.

Evidence of public confidence is apparent in its deposit accounts. These show a growth of 53 millions in the past year and of 116 millions in the past three years. Savings deposits, taken separately, are about nine times the total of ten years ago.

The statement of profits continues to show successful direction of the bank's affairs. A substantial gain in the past year carried the figures to the highest level yet reached, with a showing of slightly better than 18 per cent. earned on paid-up capital against 17.8 per cent. the preceding year. As the Quebec Bank's record as an earner had been inferior to that of the institution in which it is now absorbed, the showing in that respect is highly satisfactory.

Profit and loss figures for three years are compared in the following table:

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Profits	\$2,327,579	2,111,207	1,956,576
Prev. bal.	852,346	676,472	614,062
Total	3,180,925	2,787,779	2,570,638
Less—			
Dividends	1,545,404	1,417,267	1,387,200
Reserve F.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Reserve S.	250,000	250,000	250,000
War tax	125,257	118,226	105,968
Patriot.	60,000	50,000	—
Reserve F.	528,300	—	—
Total	2,616,961	1,938,433	1,843,168
Balance	564,264	523,346	676,472

It will be noted from the foregoing that a substantial addition has been made to reserve account. There was also added to reserve the premium on stock issued to the Quebec shareholders, and total reserve rose from \$12,560,000 a year ago to \$14,000,000 against a present paid-up capital of \$12,911,700.

The cash and the "liquid" position of the bank are virtually on a parity with a year ago. The proportion of cash assets, including with cash on hand the cover in the Central Gold Reserve for excess note issue, equals about 16.4 per cent. of liabilities to the public, against 16.2 per cent. a year ago, and the proportion of liquid assets about 53.9 per cent. against 53.2 per cent.

A notable feature of the balance sheet is an increase of upwards of 21 millions in holdings of Dominion and Provincial Government securities and an aggregate increase of about 26 millions in all security holdings. The figures are a measure of the direct assistance which the bank has been giving to war financing, in addition to the assistance given less directly through the financing of the business of corporations engaged in manufacturing war supplies. The circulation and current loan items both reflect the large demands of business in the bank's territory both at home and abroad.

Leading features of the balance sheets for two years follow:

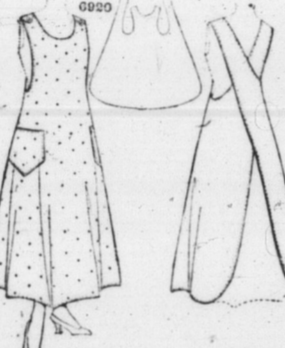
	1917.	1916.
LIABILITIES		
Deposits dem.	\$ 79,089,667	57,955,296
Do. notice	182,488,715	140,862,199
Do. total	261,578,382	200,227,495
Circulation	28,189,251	18,178,228
Pub. Deb.	307,793,795	227,484,469
Total Liab.	877,561,435	655,952,497
ASSETS		
Specie	16,079,830	16,072,763
Dom. notes	15,284,444	14,249,110
Cent. gold res.	18,000,000	5,500,000
Total cash	49,364,274	36,821,873
Securities	54,586,248	35,596,968
Salvances etc.	81,526,778	20,756,239
Call loans Can.	12,040,687	11,076,006
Do. abroad	14,574,136	21,772,026
Do. total	26,614,823	32,848,032
Total liquid	145,539,706	121,127,668
Corp. loans	102,288,027	86,250,521
Do. abroad	58,784,037	37,928,027
Corp. overdrafts	190,984	466,846
Do. total	158,974,129	123,321,299
Total assets	877,561,435	655,952,497

Old stockings, with feet cut off and opened up the leg, make excellent dust cloths when dipped into kerosene oil and hung outside on a line for the smell of oil to disappear.

Attractive Designs



Two materials are attractively combined in this model. McCall Pattern No. 8088, Girl's Dress. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents.



Every one needs an apron, and this is a very good design. McCall Pattern No. 6920, Ladies' and Misses' One-Piece Apron. In 3 sizes, small, medium and large. Price, 10 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

THANKFUL MOTHERS

Mrs. Willie Theriault, Paquetville, N. B., says: "I am extremely thankful that I tried Baby's Own Tablets for my baby. Through their use baby thrived wonderfully and I feel as if I cannot recommend them too highly." Baby's Own Tablets break up colds and simple fevers; cure constipation, colic and indigestion and make teaching easy. In fact they cure all the minor ills of little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

NEED 200,000 ASH TREES.

English Government Asks Land-owners for Woods for Planes.

During the past few weeks between 3,000 and 4,000 ash trees have been offered to the British Government for the purpose of aeroplane construction, as the result of an appeal to landowners by the Aerial League.

It is expected that this offer will shortly be increased to 50,000 trees. This prospective supply, although large, is far below the demand, for it is stated that Government requirements in the next 12 months are expected to exceed 200,000.

The plan is to ask English landowners to offer their trees standing at a price of 4s. 6d. a cubic foot, and the Government undertake to do the felling, carting, and general handling of the timber. At the same time, the league, of which Lord Montague of Beaulieu is president, has arranged to plant two saplings in the place of every ash tree taken. In this way it is hoped to create a reserve of the finest ash in the world. Among the many matters under the consideration of the Ministry of Reconstruction is replacing the timber that has been cut for war purposes. Sir R. Winfrey, in the House of Commons, said that meanwhile the Board of Agriculture and Office of Woods had raised about forty million trees in the Crown nurseries, and as soon as supplies of wire-netting could be secured they would be planted out.

Official figures show that the sewers of American cities are long enough to girdle the earth.

The Children of the Road.

The conductor may have his transcontinental train and the sleeping car conductor his travelling hotel, but the section foreman with his six miles of roached and steel track and switches has something that these others must envy as they rush past his house beside the track—he has a home to which he can come back every evening to the wife and kiddies. A trim two storey house it is, with a garden on the right of way alongside on which he can raise his vegetables and keep a cow and chickens and pigs. The wife, as a rule, looks on the garden as her source of vegetables and small fruits, but twice a month she may travel on a pass to the nearest city to make any purchases she requires.

The house, which may have cost \$3,000 to build, is supplied by the railway at a nominal rent, in places where houses are difficult to obtain, and many other privileges are also allowed. Section foremen, for instance, are permitted to use old ties as fire-wood, and that their fuel costs them nothing. Many of them become so attached to their six mile stretch that they would not leave it on any account, but the more ambitious may become road-masters.

The section foreman has a busy life keeping the track in good repair, properly spiked and jointed, with ditches well preserved and drained. He must keep the right of way clear of weeds, and look after farm crossings, test the crossing alarm bells where such exist, and generally police the track, watching against possible danger from freshets or fires, replacing worn rails and ties.

Prizes ranging from \$10.00 to \$100.00 are given each year to the foremen who show the greatest improvement on their sections, and these are eagerly competed for, the men taking extraordinary interest in their work. Many of them began work upon the road as casual laborers, but now with their comfortable houses and their \$80.00 to \$90.00 a month (and ten dollars a month more in the cities), with a pension when they reach the age of sixty, with free fuel and garden, and with a family pass once a year over any part of the line, they consider themselves the "children of the Road," and its chief support and mainstay. Just now they have particularly good reason to feel satisfied, as the scale of pay has been re-adjusted in their favor by an arbitration board to an extent which is costing the C.P.R., for instance, over a million dollars a year.

ALL BRITISH

We are all British, what we have we will hold from the Hun. The honors we have fought for and victories won, English, Irish, Scotch, and Colonial, too. We are all British, and fight for the Red, White and Blue.

Canada's emblem, the Maple Leaf, is dyed red. The blood of her heroes for Britain was shed, English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh and Colonial, too. We are all British, and fight for the Red, White and Blue.

The men of Old England have proved they are true. By land and by sea they are grit through and through, English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh and Colonial, too.

We are all British, and fight for the Red, White and Blue.

The sons of old Ireland, sure they all like a fight. They are doing their part for God and the right, English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh and Colonial, too. We are all British, and fight for the Red, White and Blue.

The sons of Auld Scotland, the lads we are ken.

We are proud of the kilt and our brave Scottish men, English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh and Colonial, too.

We are all British, and fight for the Red, White and Blue.

The men of the Welsh hills, hardy and brave, Are giving their lives, their country to save.

English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh and Colonial, too.

We are all British, and fight for the Red, White and Blue.

But we trust in our men who are loyal and true, We will show the fiend Hun what Britan can do.

English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh and Colonial, too.

We will hold fast to the last shred of the Red, White and Blue.

—Margaret G. Campbell.

Farmers do not always quite realize the great value of cleaning up the orchard during the winter. Many insects and fungous diseases which would make trouble the following season can be destroyed in the cold months. First remove all trash and burn it, thereby destroying the insects that are lying dormant. Then remove from the orchard all mummied fruits. Old rotten peaches, apples, plums and other fruits, whether on the tree or on the ground, contain millions of spores which are capable of spreading diseases to the next crop of fruit.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

PAIN? NOT A BIT!

LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF
No humbug! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

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

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

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

Teaching Farming.

The teaching of agriculture in the rural public schools of Ontario is optional with the teachers. In 1915, very few of the teachers in Dundas county, Ontario, where the Commission of Conservation is conducting illustration farm work, were giving instruction in agriculture. In 1916, it was being taught in 76 out of the 78 schools of the county. Twenty-eight Dundas county teachers took the teacher's short course in agriculture at Guelph this summer. Thirteen was the highest number from any other county.

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS SKIN WHITENER

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quart of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon 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 quart of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

Ham Biscuits.—One cupful of cornmeal, one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, five teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of shortening, one-half cupful of finely minced ham, one cupful of milk. Mix in the order given, beating hard to blend. Drop by the spoonful on a well-greased and floured baking pan. Bake in a hot oven for fifteen minutes. Serve with cream sauce.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

A story is told of an old Highland sergeant in one of the Scottish regiments who was going his rounds one night to see that all lights were out in the barrack rooms. Coming to a room where he saw a light shining he roared out—"Put out that light there!" One of the men shouted back, "It's the moon, sergeant." Not hearing very well, the sergeant cried in return—"I dinna care what it is. Put it out, and dinna argue."

India is now raising cotton on 13,265,000 acres of land, an increase of about 7 per cent. from last year. When chicken feet have been carefully cleaned, scalded and scraped, they should be stewed with the rest of the fowl, even if they are not served with it, for they yield gelatine and make the gravy more nourishing.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASE
BRILLIANTLY EFFECTIVE
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASE
PAIN, GRAVEL, DIABETES, BRANCHED
URIC ACID, ETC.
ISSUE No. 1-18.

A CHINESE MARTYR.

Man Brave Enough to Dare the Wrath of An Empress.

In Mr. W. E. Gill's book, Eighteen Capitals of China, there is an interesting account of the Chinese patriot, Yuan. The author had stopped at Hangchow, and before leaving made a pilgrimage to the grave of the farsighted statesman.

From the city, he says, I took a chair to the grave of the patriot. He was in power when the empress issued an edict ordering all foreigners to be killed. His farsighted eyes saw powerful fleets coming from the sunrise, vast legions of armed men springing up to avenge. So he changed the word "kill" to "protect" and published the edict broadcast. In this form it did its work, and few foreign lives were lost in the province.

But of course the empress could not brook such treason, and Yuan was sawed asunder and the halves of his body were thrown into a rough box. Later, when the Chinese realized that his foresight was justified, public feeling veered; the box was encased in a heavy and costly coffin, and the emperor ordered a state funeral to be held. The procession, which traversed much of the Great Street, was honored by many sacrifices, and the name of Yuan was inscribed in the Hall of Fame.

I broke a sprig of evergreen and laid it in respect on the grave of the wise man who was brave enough to dare the wrath of an empress and act for the good of helpless foreigners and of an ignorant nation.

TAKE NOTICE

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well-known people.

From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

WONDERFUL SURGERY

An Artificial Eye Capable of Normal Movement.

To make the artificial eye practically indistinguishable is the aim of a British army surgeon who is experimenting with a ball made of cartilage as a substitute for a metal or glass one. A sphere of such construction when put in place establishes connections with blood vessels and the surrounding tissues. When thus fixed in the cavity it is supposed to be capable of movement corresponding to that of a normal eye, and furthermore fills the space so that there is no danger of a shell is used. Although time must yet prove the practicability of the scheme, there is reason to expect that the war has brought forth another triumph in plastic surgery.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distempers

Represents Canada's Interests. Mr. J. E. Bruce, agent of the Royal Bank of Canada in New York, has been appointed by the Food Controller to represent Canada's interests before the International Sugar Commission which is now sitting at 111 Wall St., New York City.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids,

For Red, Swollen, Itchy, Burning, Stinging, Watery, and Sore Eyes. Murine Eye Remedy. At Your Druggist's or by Mail. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill.

Now that sugar is scarce here, an important food article, is more in demand than ever. The best cakes made by commercial bakers are sweetened with honey, as honey makes the best cake, which keeps fresh longer than cake sweetened with sugar. Honey can be used frequently for sweetening in home cooking in place of sugar, which will save the sugar for table use.

People at times have felt that bacon was a luxury because the price seemed high, but now indispensable they have found it. There is no waste and from every serving of bacon cooked one gets excellent drippings which can be used in place of either lard or butter in pastry making, salad dressings and for frying. It also gives a fine flavor to the foods. Bacon is given as one of the first foods to convalescents because of the high food value.

Machinery For Sale

- 1 WHELOCK ENGINE, 18x42. New Automatic Valve Type. Complete with supply and exhaust piping, flywheel, etc. Will accept \$1,200 cash for immediate sale.
 - 1 ELECTRIC GENERATOR, 30 K.W., 110-120 Volts D.C. Will accept \$425 cash for immediate sale.
 - 1 LARGE LEATHER BELT. Double, Endless. 24 inch x 70 ft. Will accept \$300 for immediate sale, although belt is in excellent condition and new one would cost about \$600.
 - PULLEYS, Large size. 26x66-\$30; 12x60-\$20; 12x48-\$12; 12x36-\$8.
 - 2 BLOWERS OR FANS, Buffalo make. One 10 inch, other 14 inch discharge-\$30 each.
- REAL ESTATES CORPORATION, LTD.
60 Front St. West, Toronto

GILLET'S LYE
MADE IN CANADA
For making soap
For softening water
For removing paint
For disinfecting refrigerators, sinks, closets, drains and for 500 other purposes.
Send for literature.

Fish Already Fried.
There is a volcanic peak in the South American Andes which throws out dainty morsels in the form of fish already fried. This peak is called the Tunguragua. Underneath the mouth of the volcano is a subterranean lake, and when the eruption is active the suction draws up thousands of gallons of water, carrying along the fish, which are cooked by the inferno they pass through.
That is the scientific explanation of the phenomenon. But the natives believe that when an eruption takes place, ruining their crops, the magic spirit of the Tunguragua provides the fried fish so that they will not want.

MONEY ORDERS

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.
An irrigation project nearing completion in the Hawaiian Islands will pierce five mountain ranges and deliver 50,000,000 gallons of water daily to plantations.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Japanese government experts are raising tobacco in Korea from American seed.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

WHY SUFFER SKIN TORTURES

CUTICURA SOAP

WE THANK YOU

for your business that helped make 1917 a remarkable year for this store.

We trust that the year has been a most satisfactory one to you.

We earnestly wish, by service rendered and quality maintained, to strengthen the ties of friendly business with old customers and to win the confidence of new ones.

QUALITY CREATES CONFIDENCE

It may be true that more garments are sold on style, fit and general appearance than on quality, but if service is not combined, the customer will lose confidence in the store and the merchandise handled. The sure foundation of a growing business is "Good Will"—the confidence of the buying public—that a store acquires through handling merchandise of undoubted quality.

FOR SPRING, 1918

Our goods are already in stock or on the way. We advise early purchasing and all you will require. We will keep you posted.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

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

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

Job Printing.—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly and accurately all kinds of business forms, programs, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc.

Address all communications and make remittance payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1918

School Reports.

Following is the report of S. S. No. 2, Moss, for the months of November and December. * Means perfect attendance for 2 months. ** Means perfect attendance for 1 month, and a means absent for one or more examination.

Jr. IV.—total, 750—Russell Burchiel 625, Susie Gardiner 516*, Florence Gardiner 508*, Willie Reynolds 492a. Sr. III.—total, 515—Clara Thomas 450**, Annie Thomas 430*, Bessie McCullum 376**, Lillian White 120a.

Sr. II.—total, 430—Frank Bell 234a, James Bell 124a. Jr. II.—total, 410—Ruth King 357*, Jean Sherwood 345*, Rosie Bell 338*, Lila McCullum 257a.

Jr. I.—total, 250—Lily Bell 102, Mary Hurdle 135a. Jr. I.—Chester Thomas*, Primer, A. Class—Carrie Gardiner**, Norman Sherwood*, J. C. Copeland.

B. Class—Maimie Logan, Willie Logan. R. GIBBINS, Teacher.

The following is the report of S. S. No. 5, Metcalfe, for December. * Means perfect attendance for one examination. ** Means perfect attendance.

Iv. Class—Inez Henry 72 per cent., Willie Beckett 67, Clara Parker 67, Harvey Parker 65, Mabel Beckett 65*, Ernest Morrow 45*.

III. Class—Edna Rotherington 77a, Norman Morrow 70*, Wallis Reilly 61, Lillie Woods 60, Jean Boyd 55a, Charlie Boyd 54a.

II. Class—Ewart Munroe 73, Irene Parker 65, Jennie Morrow 64, John Oiler 67, Martha Boyd 53, Mabel Chambers 51, Gordon Hodgson 40, Sydney Feasey 33a.

Pr. I.—Edward Feasey, Marjorie Chambers, Fred Gough, Mabel Dewar, Lorne Oiler.

Sr. Primer—Margaret Parker, Lloyd Morrow, Vera Reilly, Evelyn Boyd, Clinton Oiler, Vera Reilly.

Jr. Primer—Clayton Oiler; absent for month—Marion Henry, Archie Leitch. IDA F. WHINN, Teacher.

Report for S. S. No. 3, Moss, for the month of December. * Means perfect attendance.

Jr. II.—Richard Fry. Sr. I.—Jean Moore p., Donald Coates p., Frank Walker, Marion Grover p., John Whitfield p., Lewis Moore p., Florence Fry p., Ross Edwards p., Earl Harvey, Helen Whitlock p., Willard Edwards p., Charlie Perrin.

Primer. A. Class—Clare Whitlock; B. Class—Russell Winger; C. Class—Arley Haskell; D. Class—Velda Grover. E. REYCHAFT, Teacher.

Report of December examination of S. S. No. 4, Ekfrid:

Sr. IV.—Jean Hull 82, Hugh Beales 79, Sadie Switzer 74, Bertha Hardy 71, Ella Switzer 61.

Jr. IV.—Melvin Murray 59, Gladys Baldson 57, Lawrence Eaton 57.

Sr. III.—Annie Switzer 77, Mabel Hardy 68, Stella McDonald 50.

Jr. III.—Homer McDonald 55, Mildred Beales 54, Oscar Eaton 53, Tom Hardy 45, George McCallum 44, James Welsh 34.

Sr. II.—Alice Winger 76, Charlie Winger 71, David Willey 69, George Switzer 52.

Jr. II.—Jean Beales 61, Chester Winger 46, Willie Welsh 31, Wilbur McDonald 25, Orville Graham.

Sr. I.—Mina Hardy 65, John Barnum 54, Leona Winger 46.

L. CUTLER, Teacher.

Report of S. S. No. 14, Metcalfe and Ekfrid, for Christmas exams in person:

V. Class—Neil Oiler 69.

Jr. IV.—Olive McIntyre 74, Helen Carruthers 69, Tom Williams 68, Emerson Campbell 61, Cecil Munroe 55.

III. Class—Myra Carruthers 83, Marguerite Munroe 76, Ruby Munson 71.

II. Class—Georgina Smith 88, Lorne Towers 72.

Pr. II.—Melvin Moore 90, Florence Moore 86, Archie Carruthers 85, Christopher Carruthers 68, Chas. Towers 64.

I. Class—J. D. McGill, Lloyd Munro, Bruce Moore. W. EIDIE, Teacher.

Undoubtedly you want to make your farm pay, that is what you are working for, you want help too no doubt. Has it ever occurred that there is another kind of help which costs but a trifle and pays for itself over and over again each year, help that helps you to farm, and buy and sell right. The farmer's business paper, The Weekly Sun (25th year) is published with only one point in view, that of serving the farmer. It costs but a trifle to find out what a real help The Sun can be to you and you will wonder how you got along without it. Its markets reports are unsurpassed for accuracy and its general farm news is worth many dollars to you. The subscription price remains the same as heretofore, One Dollar. You cannot get as much real help through any other source or spend a dollar to greater advantage. Try it for 1918.

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.

Glencoe Public School.

Average of Term's Work.

Junior Third Class—Sherman McAlpine 80, Pat Curry 71, Mary Quirk 69, Emma Roycraft 69, Mariner McCracken 66, William Moss 66, Charlie Strachan 64, Willie Diamond 63, Joe Grant 63, Florence Sillett 61, Jessie Wilson 60, Alexander Sutherland 60, Isabel McCracken 56, Lynn Wehlann 56, Janet Scott 55, Winnie Sillett 52, Mabel Wright 52, Billy McIntosh 45, Harry Knox 41.

Senior Second Class—Evelyn Allen 85, Willie Anderson 82, Jim Donaldson 74, Grey Doull 73, Isabel McCracken 69, Daisy Dorman 69, Clifford Stinson 69, Glen Allen 69, Elizabeth Simpson 68, Vada Wehlann 68, Duncan Scott 66, Vera Stevenson 66, Martin Abbott 62, Thelma McCaffery 60, Wilfred Haghigh 59, Charlie Davenport 57, Scott Irwin 57, George Minns 41.

Junior Second Class—Delbert Hicks 81, Fred McRae 80, Ida Irwin 78, Miriam Oxley 78, Garnet Ewing 73, Mae Dorman 68, Irene McCaffery 63, Margaret Strachan 62, Donna McAlpine 61, Gordon McDonald 58, Dorothy Dorman 59, Margaret Smith 55, Winnifred Snelgrove 54, Florence McCracken 53, Mildred Anderson 51, Billie Doull 51, Gordon Stevenson 50, Laura Reycraft 47, Glen Abbott 46, Marjorie McLarty 44, Ivan Ramsey 41, Daisy McCracken 40.

First Class—Vera McCaffery 70, Charles George 70, Bessie McKellar 65, Freddie George 60, Katie McCracken 57, Frank Sillett 57, Alma Cushman 55, Tom Hillman 49, Gordon Doull 41, Albert Diamond 41, Leonard Donaldson 40.

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.

HISTORY OF THE YEAR

UNEXPECTED EVENTS HAVE FURNISHED SURPRISES.

It was Hoped That War Would End in 1917, but the Russian Revolution Upset the Calculations of the Allies—Important Changes Have Taken Place in Canada.

It must be admitted that the past year was in many ways disappointing to the Allies. Last January it was confidently stated that the war would be over by Christmas, and now there are men who believe that it may last two years longer. This change was mainly due to the revolution in Russia, which added one more democracy to the brotherhood of nations. Unfortunately for the Allies, however, the revolution and the reaction from autocracy to democracy have combined to cause a radical wave to sweep over the Slavs. Revolution has followed revolution, and the end of the year finds the extreme radicals in control. It will be some years before Russia becomes normal, with a moderate and progressive government. In the meantime the Germans have profited by the collapse of Russia. They have been enabled to secure fresh troops for the French and Italian fronts. Military experts believe that the Allies must now face the most important crisis of the war. They will have to hold back the overwhelming forces of the Teutons until the American army is ready to take the field. Then the deferred victory will come.

When the Germans decided to resume their ruthless submarine campaign, they took a step that brought the United States into the war. The war lords believed that the U-boats would bring the Allies to their knees before Uncle Sam could give them any aid, so the Kaiser risked this powerful addition to his enemies. The submarines did not accomplish what the Germans expected, and the British now have the U-boat menace well in hand, one of the great triumphs of the year. The United States entered the war, and will shortly be ready to give valuable assistance. The Germans, having used pacifist propaganda to weaken the morale of the Italian troops, launched a great offensive, and are now invading Italy. In other fields the Allies have made important gains. The British now occupy Bagdad and Jerusalem, thus dominating Mesopotamia and Palestine, and late in the year they cleared the final handful of defenders out of German East Africa, the last of the Kaiser's empire. On the Western front, with the exception of the defeat at Cambrai, the Allies have been invariably successful.

Canada has voiced its determination to have conscription and to stay in the war to the finish. The adoption of the Union Government idea may alter the whole face of our politics, and by process of evolution the system of governing the country will possibly lead to important changes in our national life. The chief danger and problem in this country in the bitter race hatred that has been fomented this year. At the present moment Quebec is lined up solidly against the English portion of the Dominion. The situation may yet lead to an acute crisis, and Canada, as a nation, must face and solve this difficulty in the future.

JANUARY.

1. The Russians announced the evacuation of the Roumanian Province of Dobruja.

2. The French forces left Piraeus in Greece, having used pacifist propaganda to weaken the morale of the royalists against the democratic allies.

3. Sir Frederick Borden, former Minister of Militia in the Laurier cabinet, died at Canning, N. S.

4. Capt. Fred Selous, the famous big game hunter, was killed in action.

5. The Allied Governments sent an ultimatum to Greece regarding the pro-German attitude of King Constantine and his advisers. The Germans occupied Fokshani.

6. Speaker Seigney joined the Borden Cabinet by the Central Powers. Portuguese soldiers arrived on the French front and began to take an active part in the war against Germany.

7. Premier Trepoff of Russia resigned.

8. Greece accepted the Allied ultimatum, though it later turned out that the acceptance was insincere.

9. The Allied Governments answered the peace note issued by President Wilson shortly before the end of the year. They declared that the war would have to continue until the Central Powers relinquished their purpose to dominate the world by brute force.

10. Anzac troops destroyed the Turkish position at Rafa in Palestine.

11. The Allies issued their final warning to Greece.

12. All neutral diplomats were ordered to leave Bucharest.

13. Admiral Dewey, the United States seaman, the hero of Manila Bay, died in his 80th year.

14. Earl of Elgin died in Scotland. Canadians were interested in this Scotch nobleman because he was born in the Dominion during the days of political storm and stress when responsible government was being established here.

15. Two small naval engagements took place in the North Sea. Several German war vessels were destroyed while attempting to leave Zeebrugge on account of the ice.

16. Cromer, one of the greatest of British statesmen, who made his fame by his handling of the Egyptian situation, died suddenly.

17. The Kaiser hoisted the black flag. It was officially announced by the German Government that the ruthless submarine campaign would be resumed at once.

18. The most important incident in the month of January was the announcement of Germany's return to the campaign of piracy. For many months the brutal element in the Hun Government had been advocating the adoption of this form of warfare. They promised that it would starve England and end the war before the end of June. At last the more humane and progressive German statesmen were defeated and the war lords got control. It was generally recognized even in Germany that the ruthless warfare might cause a rupture with the United States, but the war lords believed that they could bring the war to an end before the Americans could be ready to give the Allies any effective assistance. Their diplomats did everything possible to delay the action of the United States during February and March, and were ably assisted by the pro-German politicians in the United States. Their prophecy that the submarine warfare would end the war before midsummer has miscarried, and they also woefully miscalculated regarding the United States.

FEBRUARY.

1. The United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany on account of the ruthless U-boat campaign.

2. Seven survivors of Sir Ernest Shackleton's South Pole expedition reached Wellington, N.Z.

3. The Turks evacuated the south bank of the Tigris following a successful British offensive.

4. Germans evacuated Grandcourt, which was occupied by the British troops.

5. General Haig's troops captured Sully-Sallies Hill on the Somme front.

6. The British army in Mesopotamia reached the outskirts of Kut-el-Amara.

7. The Duke of Norfolk, the ranking member of the British nobility and the foremost member of the Roman Church in England, died in London.

8. The United States Government urged all Americans to leave Germany as soon as possible. China made the official threat to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

9. A revolution that Germany had fomented in Cuba burst into flame, but it was suppressed in less than a month.

10. The British troops advanced on the Ancre.

11. The Turks were defeated by the British near Kut-el-Amara.

12. Major-General Frederick Funston, who commanded the American standing army, died suddenly.

13. Sir Robert Borden reached England to take part in the Imperial Conference.

14. The Germans retired three miles on the Ancre, making the greatest retreat in two years, under cover of a fog. This retirement was the result of the battle of the Somme, and definitely stamped that great offensive carried on by the British during the summer of 1916 as a victory for General Haig's troops.

15. The New Brunswick Government met defeat at the polls.

16. The United States Government voted \$100,000,000 for war purposes.

17. The British occupied Kut-el-Amara after a sweeping victory over the Turks. This did General Maude avenge the great disaster that the British suffered at this spot during the first year of the war.

18. The Provincial Legislature of Ontario gave votes to the women of the province.

19. It was discovered that Germany had proposed to Mexico and Japan that these two countries should attack the United States before that nation could be ready for war.

20. Commencement on the western front in France, was captured by the British.

21. President Wilson was empowered by Congress to arm American ships to fight the submarines.

22. The Germans settled down in new positions after their great retreat, and the Hindenburg line was first heard about.

23. The British announced that 185,000 slaves in German East Africa had been given their freedom.

24. General accepted the Allied ultimatum, though it later turned out that the acceptance was insincere.

25. The Allied Governments answered the peace note issued by President Wilson shortly before the end of the year. They declared that the war would have to continue until the Central Powers relinquished their purpose to dominate the world by brute force.

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41. The Duke of Norfolk, the ranking member of the British nobility and the foremost member of the Roman Church in England, died in London.

42. The United States Government urged all Americans to leave Germany as soon as possible. China made the official threat to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

43. A revolution that Germany had fomented in Cuba burst into flame, but it was suppressed in less than a month.

44. The British troops advanced on the Ancre.

45. The Turks were defeated by the British near Kut-el-Amara.

46. Major-General Frederick Funston, who commanded the American standing army, died suddenly.

47. Sir Robert Borden reached England to take part in the Imperial Conference.

48. The Germans retired three miles on the Ancre, making the greatest retreat in two years, under cover of a fog. This retirement was the result of the battle of the Somme, and definitely stamped that great offensive carried on by the British during the summer of 1916 as a victory for General Haig's troops.

49. The New Brunswick Government met defeat at the polls.

50. The United States Government voted \$100,000,000 for war purposes.

MARCH.

1. President Wilson was empowered by Congress to arm American ships to fight the submarines.

2. The Germans settled down in new positions after their great retreat, and the Hindenburg line was first heard about.

3. The British announced that 185,000 slaves in German East Africa had been given their freedom.

4. General accepted the Allied ultimatum, though it later turned out that the acceptance was insincere.

5. The Allied Governments answered the peace note issued by President Wilson shortly before the end of the year. They declared that the war would have to continue until the Central Powers relinquished their purpose to dominate the world by brute force.

6. Anzac troops destroyed the Turkish position at Rafa in Palestine.

7. The Allies issued their final warning to Greece.

8. All neutral diplomats were ordered to leave Bucharest.

9. Admiral Dewey, the United States seaman, the hero of Manila Bay, died in his 80th year.

10. Earl of Elgin died in Scotland. Canadians were interested in this Scotch nobleman because he was born in the Dominion during the days of political storm and stress when responsible government was being established here.

11. Two small naval engagements took place in the North Sea. Several German war vessels were destroyed while attempting to leave Zeebrugge on account of the ice.

12. Cromer, one of the greatest of British statesmen, who made his fame by his handling of the Egyptian situation, died suddenly.

13. The Kaiser hoisted the black flag. It was officially announced by the German Government that the ruthless submarine campaign would be resumed at once.

14. The most important incident in the month of January was the announcement of Germany's return to the campaign of piracy. For many months the brutal element in the Hun Government had been advocating the adoption of this form of warfare. They promised that it would starve England and end the war before the end of June. At last the more humane and progressive German statesmen were defeated and the war lords got control. It was generally recognized even in Germany that the ruthless warfare might cause a rupture with the United States, but the war lords believed that they could bring the war to an end before the Americans could be ready to give the Allies any effective assistance. Their diplomats did everything possible to delay the action of the United States during February and March, and were ably assisted by the pro-German politicians in the United States. Their prophecy that the submarine warfare would end the war before midsummer has miscarried, and they also woefully miscalculated regarding the United States.

FEBRUARY.

1. The United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany on account of the ruthless U-boat campaign.

2. Seven survivors of Sir Ernest Shackleton's South Pole expedition reached Wellington, N.Z.

3. The Turks evacuated the south bank of the Tigris following a successful British offensive.

4. Germans evacuated Grandcourt, which was occupied by the British troops.

5. General Haig's troops captured Sully-Sallies Hill on the Somme front.

6. The British army in Mesopotamia reached the outskirts of Kut-el-Amara.

7. The Duke of Norfolk, the ranking member of the British nobility and the foremost member of the Roman Church in England, died in London.

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30. Sir Eric Geddes, the new First Lord of the British Admiralty, received a seat in Parliament.

22. Siam declared war against Germany and Austria.

23. Alexander F. Kerensky became virtually dictator of Russia.

24. The Military Service Act passed its final reading with a majority of 57.

Great Britain passed a new war credit of £50,000,000.

26. The Greek Parliament opened without the presence of the king, a sign of the end of autocracy in another country.

General Korniloff's loyal troops made a stand against the Austro-German forces.

Sensation was caused throughout the Dominion of Canada by the publication of the O'Connor report on the high cost of food-stuffs. It convinced Canadians that profiteers had been allowed to make fortunes out of the war.

Legislation was passed at Ottawa creating an advisory council of scientists to help develop the natural resources of Canada.

21. The British started a big offensive, capturing many villages, including St. Julien and Hooge, which are well known to Canadians on account of the battles in which so many of our boys were killed in the spring of 1915.

AUGUST.

2. German armies again assumed offensive against the Russians. General Korniloff was appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian forces.

4. British completed the re-capture of St. Julien.

The Military Governor of Petrograd was assassinated. Premier Kerensky of Russia resigned, but subsequently consented to resume office.

The Canadian Senate endorsed conscription.

5. The British captured Hullebeke.

6. Sir Richard McBride, formerly Premier of British Columbia, died suddenly in London.

A Cabinet of moderates was formed to control the affairs of Russia.

9. British scored a success in Belgium, off-setting the German victory on the dunes.

11. Hon. Arthur Henderson resigned from the British War Cabinet. He was the representative of the Socialists and Laborites, and was in favor of permitting delegates to attend the Socialistic congress in Stockholm. Over that issue he split with Premier Lloyd George.

13. German aeroplanes bombarded Sebastopol.

Sir William Mortimer Clarke, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, died.

14. Pope Benedict made a proposal of peace to the warring nations.

15. The Canadian troops captured Lens.

The Chinese Government definitely stated that their republic was at war with Germany.

16. The British captured Langemarck.

19. The Italians started an offensive against the Austrians.

Howe Robert Rogers left the Borden Cabinet.

21. The Vatican denied that Austrian influence was responsible for the peace note.

22. British defeated the Turks north-east of Baghdad.

King George conferred the Grand Order of the Bath on James W. Gerard, the United States Ambassador to Berlin for his services on behalf of British prisoners.

23. The Russians evacuated portions of the Riga section without striking a blow in its defence.

24. Italians scored a great victory over the Austrians, capturing 20,000 men and 60 cannon.

26. The Russian State Council opened and Kerensky was greeted with great enthusiasm.

28. President Wilson rejected the Pope's peace offer, and his reply was used to express the stand of all the Allies. He declared that no peace would be made with the Hohenzollerns.

The Governor-General signed the Military Service Act.

29. The Italians stormed and captured San Gabriele.

Earl Grey, former Governor-General of Canada and always a warm friend of the Dominion, died in England.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Four German warships were sunk by the British mosquito fleet off Jutland.

The Germans crossed the Dvina, and started an offensive with Riga as its object.

3. The Russians evacuated Riga without striking a blow, and the Germans entered the city. This incident indicated to the Allies the existence of treachery.

4. United States sailors were mobbed by Sinn Feiners in Cork, because the Americans were Allies of the British.

6. German fleet arrived at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

9. The discovery that the Swedish legation in the Argentine had been used for the sending of official cipher messages to Berlin almost caused a breach between the United States and Sweden.

10. General Korniloff started a revolution against Kerensky.

12. Premier Kerensky of Russia defeated and captured Korniloff.

A mob in Buenos Ayres fired the German business houses in that city, and the sinister Count, Luxemburg was ordered to leave the Argentine.

Queen Eleanor of Bulgaria died.

Russia declared a republican state.

20. The Argentine decided to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

The Quebec Bridge was completed.

21. British made terrible smash in the Ypres sector.

23. Germans took Jacobstadt and other cities on the Dvina.

24. Violent assaults by the Crown Prince's army failed completely.

30. The British scored a great victory near Bagdad. General Maude begged a whole Turkish army.

Japan proclaimed a Monroe Doctrine in the Far East, and in future will safeguard the interests of China.

OCTOBER.

1. Soldiers had to quell a great peace riot in Essen.

2. General Falkenhayn took command of the Turkish troops.

3. Two Liberals, Hon. Hugh Guthrie and Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, entered the Borden Cabinet.

4. Arabs in revolt against the Turks joined the British in Palestine.

7. Peru and Uruguay severed relations with Germany, adding two more nations to the enemies of the Central Powers.

8. Pope Benedict called on the Teutons to cease raiding open cities.

10. General Korniloff was fully vindicated when tried for rebellion against the Russian Provisional Government.

11. A Union Government was formed at Ottawa by Premier Borden.

The Russians defeated the Kurds.

12. Vice-admiral von Capelle resigned on account of a mutiny in the German navy.

14. Germans seized an island in the Riga Gulf.

15. The famous female German spy, "The Morning" was shot in Paris.

18. The Germans seized Moon Island from the Russians.

21. The Russian fleet sailed from French Soum and the Germans occupied Dago Island.

22. German zeppelins raided England, and on their way back the French aviators brought down six of them.

23. The British smashed the German lines on the Aisne, taking 25 cannon and 7,500 prisoners.

The Italian Government resigned office when a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies failed to carry.

28. Defeat of Italian troops by the Germans and Austrians developed into one of the greatest disasters of the war. The line was shaken from the Adriatic Sea to the Julian Alps.

The Canadians captured Bellevue spur.

29. American troops captured their first German prisoner on the French front.

30. Canadians advanced to the outskirts of Passchendaele in Flanders.

NOVEMBER.

1. British occupied Beersheba.

Count von Hertling became Chancellor of Germany, succeeding Dr. Michaelis who resigned after a short and futile term.

2. Germans started a revolt in Berlin.

3. British destroyed the Gates of Gaza.

4. First Americans captured by Germans in France.

Rev. Dr. Carman, for many years leader of Methodism in Canada, died.

6. Canadians captured Passchendaele, the last of the remaining German defences on the famous ridge.

8. Another revolution occurred in Russia. Petrograd was seized by the Bolsheviks, giving Lenin the reins of control.

Kerensky escaped from Petrograd.

9. A new combination of French, British, and Italian strategists took control of the Italian army, replacing General Cadorna.

The Bolsheviks proposed a three-month armistice so that an attempt might be made to arrange peace.

10. General Allenby captured Askalon.

12. The Italian army, thoroughly reorganized, settled down to defend a new line on the Piave.

15. Clemenceau became premier of France, succeeding Poincaré, who was forced to resign when M. Thomas, the leader of the Socialist wing, refused to support his Cabinet on account of the imperialistic tendencies of certain of its members.

18. The British occupied Jaffa, the port of Jerusalem.

21. General Byng made a great thrust at Cambrai, advancing over five miles to the greatest success of the year.

26. Sir Leander Starr Jameson, remembered for the famous Jameson raid, died in South Africa.

DECEMBER.

2. The Germans made counter-attacks at Cambrai, and retook a part of the ground. It was the most serious defeat that the British had suffered at the hands of the Germans since the spring of 1915.

3. East Africa was announced to be completely cleared of Germans, so that the last of the Kaiser's colonies—with the exception of Bulgaria and Austria—became a British possession.

7. An ammunition ship collided with another boat in Halifax Harbor, causing an explosion that wrecked the city, causing the death of over a thousand. This was the most serious disaster in the history of Canada.

7. General Allenby occupied Hebron.

The United States declared war against Austria.

9. The Cossacks started a revolution against the Bolsheviks.

10. The British captured Jerusalem.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, a former Premier of Canada, died at Bellevue.

16. An armistice was signed between the Russians and the Germans, and peace negotiations will continue until January 12, 1918.

17. The Union Government of Canada was returned to power by a large majority.

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RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
Main Line.
Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 5:27 a. m.; No. 11, express, local points to London, 2:55 p. m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 6:25 p. m.; No. 116, local accommodation to London, 10:10 p. m.
Westbound—No. 115, local mail and express, 7:30 a. m.; No. 114, Detroit express, 12:40 p. m.; No. 113, local mail and express, 2:30 p. m.; No. 112, international limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 4:51 p. m.
Nos. 12, 16, 114 and 115, Sundays included.
Wabash and Air Line.
Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 6:35 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:20 p. m.; No. 351, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:50 p. m.
No. 2, Sundays included.
Kingcourt Branch.
Leave Glencoe for Alvin, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia Tunnel and points west—No. 263, mixed, 7:30 a. m.; No. 271, passenger, 8:10 a. m.; No. 282, passenger, 6:30 p. m.
Arrive at Glencoe—No. 272, passenger, 7:05 a. m.; No. 280, express, 2:45 p. m.; No. 291, mixed, 1:15 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Eastbound—No. 694, daily, 12:35 p. m.; No. 673, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 5:45 p. m.; No. 671, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 9:35 a. m.; No. 653, daily, 8:15 p. m.
Westbound—No. 674, for Windsor, daily, 4:10 a. m.; No. 672, for Windsor, daily, 8:15 p. 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.
Mails received—London and East, 9 a. m.; G.T.R. East, 7 p. m.; G.T.R. West, 9:45 a. m.

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WARDSVILLE - ONTARIO
Subscriptions for the Family Herald and Weekly Star are taken at The Transcript office.

BORN.
THOMAS—At Appin, on Monday, December 24th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thomas, a son.

DIED.
CLINGHERS, SMITH.—In Glencoe, on Tuesday, January 1st, 1918, Henry Clingher Smith, in his 87th year. Funeral service at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. McRae, Victoria street, on Thursday, January 3rd, at 10:30 a. m. Funeral will leave by G. T. R. at 12:40 for Bothwell. Interment at Bothwell cemetery.

LOCAL.
Schools reopen to-day.
Duncan McCallum of Moss has purchased a farm tractor.
Archie Duncanson of Ekfrid has bought the farm of Mr. Johnson, fifth concession, Westminster.
Mrs. Christina Dotterer of Oil Springs, mother of Martin Dotterer of Glencoe, died a few days ago.
A. B. McDonald is recovering slowly after a four weeks' illness, but is not yet in condition to be out of doors.
F. J. Carman has disposed of a number of his northerly leases in the Moss oil field to W. J. Carlisle of Detroit.
Albert E. Winger and Miss Lillian Walsh were married at the manse on Christmas day by Rev. Mr. Lloyd.

A charge of petty theft preferred by a Moss farmer was heard before Police Magistrate McKeenzie a few days ago and dismissed.
Local dealers received a supply of coal just before Christmas, and the town will not be without fuel for a few weeks at least.
The regular monthly meeting of the Gordon Mission Band will be held at the home of Mrs. Keith Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.
The marriage took place at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, on Dec. 27th, between Miss Smith to Arch. D. Campbell, formerly of Aldboro.
John Dewar has sold his farm, the south west part of lot 11, con. 6, Moss, consisting of 50 acres, to Ward Leitch of Moss. Price \$2,700.
The Post Free Press says:—Mrs. Sarah O'Donnell has accepted a position at Glencoe and leaves to-day (Thursday) for that town.
A second well on the Hugh Walker farm was brought in last week in the Moss oil field by W. J. Carlisle of Detroit, who is bringing a good one.

The Red Cross Society of S. S. No. 9, Moss, acknowledge the receipt from Miss Minnie Corbett of \$80.65, being proceeds of a recent patriotic dance.
Meetings of the West Middlesex Board of Agriculture will be held at Longwood on Sunday and rendered solemn at Mount Brydges Jan. 9 and at Delaware Jan. 10.
Miss Elliott of Wilton Grove has resigned as teacher in S. S. No. 5, Ekfrid, owing to illness in the family, and Miss Jean Wood, the former teacher, has been engaged to teach in 1918.
Mrs. Andrew Clannahan has disposed of her farm and chattels near Strome, Alberta, and will probably make her home at Glencoe, where she arrived this week with her grandson, Russell.

The death occurred in South Ekfrid on Tuesday night of Mrs. Dobie, widow of the late Christopher Dobie, Funeral at her late residence on Friday afternoon at 1:30 to Oakland cemetery.
Mrs. E. I. Scott of Sault Ste. Marie and Wm. Hollingshead of Dutton assisted the choir in the Presbyterian church on Sunday and rendered solos which were very much enjoyed by the congregation.
At a special meeting of London Presbytery a call from Bracebridge to Rev. A. B. Irwin of Komoka and Hyde Park was sustained and Rev. G. S. Lloyd of Glencoe was appointed to be moderator during the vacancy.
At the annual school meeting in S. S. No. 5, Ekfrid, last week James C. Gardiner was elected trustee for one year in place of A. L. Lovell, resigned, and Wm. Gates was re-elected a trustee for three years.
A new time table takes effect on the Grand Trunk on January 6th. The only change affecting Glencoe will be the cancelling of the train on the Kingcourt branch now arriving at 2:45 and leaving at 3:10 p. m.

Mrs. McIntyre, treasurer of the Glencoe Senior Red Cross, acknowledges the receipt of a donation of \$5 from Elizabeth Howie, who has a good balance of funds of the Junior Red Cross, which is ceasing as an organization.
A dance given by the young men of Glencoe at the town hall on Thursday night was enjoyed by a large gathering. Guests were present from most of the surrounding towns. The music was by the Tony Cortese orchestra.
Miss Annie Currie of Glencoe was one of a graduating class of eight at St. Joseph's Hospital Training School, Chatham, for 1917. The graduating exercises took place last week and were of a highly interesting and pleasing nature.
High Constable Waterworth has been advised by the military authorities that he will be expected to make arrests of a number of young men in Middlesex county, who have up to the present disregarded the military service act requirements.
George Leitch, a brother-in-law of Archie McDougall, near Melbourne, was killed by a train at Grand Crossing, Florida, a few days ago. Mrs. Leitch was formerly Miss Bella McRae, and was born in Ekfrid near Melbourne. She has resided in Florida for the past 25 years.

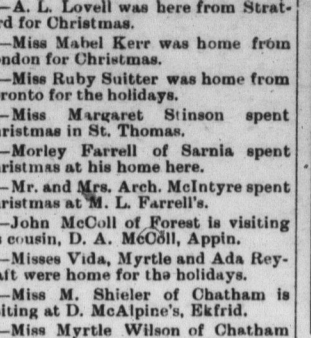
J. W. Mitchell has bought H. McOaffery's draying business.
On Friday afternoon December 21st a Christmas entertainment was given by the pupils of S. S. No. 2, Moss. The program consisted of dialogues, drills, choruses and recitations including an address by Rev. G. S. Lloyd. A collection was taken for the Halifax sufferers and \$6.30 was realized.
A collection taken at the Glencoe Presbyterian Sunday School Christmas entertainment for the Halifax relief fund amounted to \$45.15, which, together with \$6.30 contributed by the Pratt's Siding Sunday School, was forwarded to Rev. R. W. Ross of Halifax, a former pastor of the Glencoe church.
A quiet but pretty wedding took place at the home of John Teller, Moss, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, when his daughter, Carrie, was married to Richard Reycraft, also of Moss. Rev. M. Malcolm officiated, in the presence of immediate relatives. The bride was unattended. Mr. and Mrs. Reycraft left for a short wedding trip to Detroit.
A military court of appeal was held at Glencoe on Saturday before His Honor Judge Macbeth. Six exemptions by the tribunal were appealed against. Of these, Arthur Davenport of St. A. Craig were granted extensions of a few months on conditions, decision was reserved in the case of Evan McColl, and the cases of Bell, Faulds and Harold of Moss were adjourned.
Tom Marks with his popular dramatic and vaudeville company and Highland band will appear in the opera house, Glencoe, Saturday, Jan. 5, presenting the funniest comedy ever written, "Bringing up Father," with 9 vaudeville acts and medleys by the band of Scottish airs. Tom Marks makes a splendid "Jiggs," while he is ably supported by Gracie Marks as "Maggie." Seats on sale at Johnston's drug store.

SPECIAL NOTICES
Found—sum of money. Apply Box 61, Glencoe.
Blank oil leases for sale at the Transcript office.
Parties owing J. A. Scott will please call and pay P. D. Keith.
Chopping Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin.
Lost—crank for Chevrolet car. Finder please leave it at Neil Graham's garage.
See our display of beautiful china ware for the Christmas trade.—Chas. George.
Girl wanted for family of three; general housework. Apply at Transcript office.
Balance of oranges at one cent each and large mixed candy at 15c per lb. at Mayhew's.
There are a few fur coats left at Keith's Cash Store at \$30 and \$35; sizes 42 to 46.
Barn for sale: 30x56; frame, siding and roof in good condition.—R. Squire, Route 3, Glencoe.
Special bargains in shoes, rubbers and men's socks. Repairing a specialty.—Sexsmith & Co.
Quantity of barn or shed timber for sale, 6x6 to 8x8, can cut to order.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin.
Barred Rock cockerels; laying strain; good healthy stock.—Wm. R. Goff, Route 1, Glencoe.
Choice Graham flour for sale in 25-lb. lots or over; also chopping on Saturdays as usual.—Frank I. Abbott.
As I am quitting business, all accounts due me must be paid by the 15th of January.—Geo. W. Weekes.
Found—gold wedding ring, in school house No. 5, Ekfrid. Owner may obtain same at R. B. McKellar's and pay for this ad.
For sale—house 18x22 ft. with kitchen 15x22; also barn 46x34 with a good pine granary inside.—D. D. McCallum, Appin.
Special for January.—A beautiful piece of hand painted china given free with every \$3, \$4, \$5 or \$6 cash purchase at George's.
Flour and feed for sale at North Glencoe warehouse. Bring in your wheat and get highest market price.—J. D. McKellar, North Glencoe; Chas. Mawhinney, Glencoe.
Fertilizer and twine will be scarce, owing to small supplies of raw material. If you require any, leave your order without delay. Our goods are second to none.—Siddall & Grover.
For sale—a second-hand six-octave Karn organ and a five-octave Bell organ, also a second-hand Edison phonograph with a quantity of records. Enquire Dan. H. McRae, agent, Glencoe.
Owing to having purchased large supply of flour, in order to keep supply of feed in stock we are offering special reductions for the next sixty days. Get it a supply at these prices.—Siddall & Grover.
This is renewal month. When you are renewing for The Transcript we will take and forward your subscription to any other paper at regular rates, saving you trouble and cost of remitting and assuming all risks.—Transcript Office.
Some of the peanut politicians in the recent Dominion elections made much of a statement that Food Controller Hanna paid \$4 for a meal in a railway dining-car. Unless the dining-cars have recently reduced their rates that would about pay for a glass of water and a toothpick.

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Fifty cents will pay for The Transcript four months; \$1, eight months; \$1.50, one year. If to the United States, add one cent a week for postage.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL
—Miss E. Goff is visiting in London.
—Levi Smith is home for the holidays.
—Leslie Hicks was home from Merlin for Christmas.
—T. J. Grover is home from the West for a few weeks.
—A. L. Lovell was here from Stratford for Christmas.
—Miss Mabel Kerr was home from London for Christmas.
—Miss Ruby Suttner was home from Toronto for the holidays.
—Miss Margaret Stinson spent Christmas in St. Thomas.
—Morley Farrell of Sarnia spent Christmas at his home here.
—Mr. and Mrs. Arch. McIntyre spent Christmas at M. L. Farrell's.
—John McColl of Forest is visiting his cousin, D. A. McColl, Appin.
—Misses Vida, Myrtle and Ada Reycraft were home for the holidays.
—Miss M. Shieler of Chatham is visiting at D. McAlpine's, Ekfrid.
—Miss Myrtle Wilson of Chatham spent the week-end at T. C. Reycraft's.
—Miss Nellie Farrell of Elford is spending the holidays at her home here.
—Miss Handy of Ridgetown was a visitor at J. B. Gough's during the holidays.
—Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Weekes of London spent Christmas with friends in town.
—Mrs. C. Hood of Strathroy spent the Christmas season with relatives in Glencoe.
—Mrs. W. J. Small is spending a few weeks with her son, Geo. H. Small, St. Thomas.
—Mr. Dunlop and family were at Detroit and Mount Clemens at Christmas time.
—Miss Jessie McMurchy returned to Detroit yesterday after a visit at her home here.
—Miss Waters of Niagara-on-the-lake is visiting her sister, Mrs. Peter McArthur.
—Miss Mary McKinnon of Toronto spent New Years at Mrs. Keith's and Mrs. McLeish's.
—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Roome spent Christmas with Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Roome, London.
—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Acker of Ingersoll were Christmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. Suttner.
—Mrs. John Edwards of Bothwell is spending a few weeks with her niece, Mrs. Fred Aldred.
—Mrs. Wm. Weekes of Moss is spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Fred Aldred.
—Mrs. Blackburn and daughters spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Blackburn, London.
—Mrs. W. W. Merritt and Mrs. R. H. Allison of Kent Bridge spent New Years at Colin Leitch's.
—Mrs. Eugene Kenyon and little son of Bradford are visiting her sister, Mrs. Richard Singleton.
—Miss Margaret Coulthard has been engaged to teach a school near Stratford for the coming year.
—Mrs. Joseph Mawhinney and daughter Katie of Swift Current, Sask., are visiting relatives here.
—Miss Riggs reports a very enjoyable visit with Mr. and Mrs. Hammett at Newbury on New Years day.
—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Nafzger of Adrian, Mich., spent the week-end at the home of J. R. Squire, Glencoe.
—Rev. and Mrs. Irwin spent New Years day with Principal McVitty in the Mount Elgin Institute, Muncey.
—Miss Grace Currie, Toronto, and Miss Sadie Currie, Windsor, were at their home in Glencoe for the holidays.
—Mr. and Mrs. John Murray of Killam, Alberta, are visiting relatives and friends in and around Glencoe for a few weeks.
—Mr. and Mrs. F. D. McCallum and daughter Audrey of Regina, Sask., are visiting Mr. McCallum's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Teit.
—Herb. Cuckey, formerly in McCallum's garage, now foreman in a garage at Pontiac, Mich., was at his home in Moss for the holidays.
—Miss Anna Dobie of London spent the holiday at her home here, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Winnifred Huntley of New York City.
—M. C. Bell and daughter May of Ingersoll and D. L. Graham and daughter Ethel of Lobo were New Years guests at A. B. McDonald's.
—Mr. and Mrs. R. Roberts and little daughter of London were at the home of Mr. Roberts' parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Currie, for New Years day.
—Mr. and Mrs. J. Hayter spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Maul at London and New Years day with Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Eastman at Chatham.
—Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Lumley and Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Lumley and daughter Margaret spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Davidson, Woodstock.
—Miss Margaret Coulthard returned recently from a four months' visit in the West, and was accompanied home by her sister, Mrs. Cole of Mazand, Sask., who will spend a part of the winter here.
—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Weekes and daughter Gertrude arrived from Sarnia, Alberta, on Christmas eve. They purpose spending a couple of months among relatives and friends in the vicinity.
—Holiday guests at J. A. McLachlan's were Mr. and Mrs. Norman McLachlan of Petrolia, Mrs. E. I. Scott and son Norman of Sault Ste. Marie, Wm. Hollingshead of Dutton and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Singleton of London.
—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Scott and family left on Saturday morning for Tampa, Florida, where they will spend four months and probably locate permanently. Glencoe regrets losing these good citizens. Mr. Scott was one of our leading business men for a number of years, and both he and Mrs. Scott were always active in furthering every good cause for the community. Their many friends wish them abundant success.
Waste in Blue Books.
In these hard and critical times when the conservation of all kinds of material and manufactured pro-

"I FEEL LIKE A NEW BEING"



MADAM LAPLANTE
85 St. Rose St., Montreal, April 4th.
"For over two years I was sick and miserable. I suffered from constant headaches, and had palpitation of the heart so badly that I feared I would die. There seemed to be a lump in my stomach and the constipation was dreadful. I suffered from Pain in the Back and Kidney Disease. I was treated by a physician for a year and a half and he did me no good at all. I tried "Fruit-a-tives" as a last resort. After using three boxes, I was greatly improved and twelve boxes made me well. Now I can work all day and there are no headaches, no palpitation, no heart trouble, no constipation, no pain or kidney trouble and I feel like a new being—and it was "Fruit-a-tives" that gave me back my health."
MADAM ARTHUR LAPLANTE.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

ducts is being so strongly urged on everybody, there is one minor reform that might well engage the attention of the Union Government. We refer to the huge waste of money, paper, ink and labor involved in the issue of the numerous blue books covering the work of the various departments. No doubt each and all contain matter of value and importance to special workers in the various fields and some are of general public interest. But many large and bulky volumes come from the King's Printer crammed with tables, figures, statistics and reports that it is quite safe to say are never looked at by one out of each thousand of their recipients.
We understand that a parliamentary committee has been considering this question, but we are unaware whether it has yet reported the result of its deliberations. If it has, so much the better; if it has not, either that or a new committee should be asked to expedite the work. No doubt some difficulty will be found in recommending the classes of departmental administration that should be printed and issued, and it would not be prudent or advisable to cease the issue of blue books and special pamphlets that are of real, practical value to agricultural and other industries, or that are of general public interest. But even with a liberal interpretation of the grounds of publication, large savings could be made without detriment to anyone.—St. Thomas Times.



Tom Marks as "Jiggs" in "Bringing Up Father"
who with his company and Highland Band will present this splendid comedy in the Town Hall, Glencoe, on Saturday, January 5th with eight vaudeville acts and medleys by the band.
Prices, 35c and 50c. Seats on sale at Johnston's drug store.

KITCHENER'S MOB



By JAS. NORMAN HALL.

CHAPTER III.—(Cont'd.)

Plenty of hard work in the open air brought great and welcome changes. The men talked of their food, anticipated it with a zest which came from realizing, for the first time, the joy of being genuine "hungry." They watched their muscles harden with the satisfaction known to every normal man when he is becoming physically efficient. Food, exercise, and rest, taken in wholesome quantities at regular intervals, were having the usual excellent results. For my own part, I had never before been in such splendid health. I wished that it might at all times be possible for democracies to exercise a beneficent paternalism over the lives of their citizenry, at least in matters of health. It seems a great pity that the principles of personal freedom, democracy, and responsibility for so many ill-shaped and ill-sorted physical incompetents. My fellow Tommies were living, really living, for the first time. They had never before known what it means to be radiantly, buoyantly healthy.

There were, as well, more profound and subtle changes in thoughts and habits. The restraints of discipline and the very exacting character of military life and training gave them self-control, mental alertness. At the beginning, they were individuals, no more cohesive than so many grains of wet sand. After nine months of training they acted as a unit, obeying orders with that instinctive promptness of action which is so essential on the field of battle when men think scarcely at all. But it is true that what was their gain as soldiers was a certain loss as individuals. When we went on active service I noted that men who were excellent followers were not in frequent loss when called upon for independent action. They had not been trained to take the initiative and had become so accustomed to having their thinking done for them that they often became confused and excited when they had to do it for themselves.

Discipline was an all-important factor in the daily grind. At the beginning of their training, the men of the new armies were gently dealt with. Allowances were made for civilian frailties and shortcomings. But as they adapted themselves to changed conditions, restrictions became increasingly severe. Old privileges disappeared one by one. Individual liberty became a thing of the past, the modern restrictions being for a time. Fierce hatreds of officers and N.C.O.s were engendered and there was much talk of revenge when we should get to the front. I used to look back with misgiving to the day. It seemed probable that one night in the trenches would suffice for a wholesale slaughtering of officers. Old scores were to be paid off, old grudges wiped out with our first volley of ammunition. Many a fist-banged board at the wet canteen gave proof of Tommy's earnestness.

"Shoot 'em?" he would say, rattling the beer glasses of the whole trench of the table with a mighty blow of his fist. "Blimmy! Wit! That's all you got to do! Just wit! Wit! We get on the other side!"

But all these threats were forgotten months before the time came for carrying them out. Once Tommy understood the reasonableness of severe discipline, he took his punishment for his offenses without complaint. He realized, too, the futility of kicking against the pricks. In the army he belonged to the Government body and soul. He might resent its treatment of him. He might behave like a sulky schoolboy, disobey orders, or grudge and break rule after rule. In that case he found himself checked at every turn. Punishment became more and more severe. No one was at all concerned about his grievances. He might become a habitual offender from sheer stupidity, but in doing so, he injured no one but himself.

A few of these incorrigibles were discharged in disgrace. A few followed the lead of the British. After many threats which we despised of his ever carrying out, he finally "gave up." He was immediately posted as a deserter, but to our great joy was never captured. With the disappearance of the malcontents and incorrigibles the battalion soon reached a high grade of efficiency. The physical incompetents were likewise ruthlessly weeded out. All of us had passed a fairly thorough examination at the recruiting office; but many had physical defects which were discovered only by the test of actual training. In the early days of the war, requirements were much more severe than later, when England learned how great would be the need for men. Many, who later re-enlisted in other regiments, were discharged as "physically unfit for further military service."

If the standard of conduct in my battalion is any criterion, then I can say truthfully that there is very little crime in Lord Kitchener's armies either in England or abroad. The "jankers" or defaulters' squad was always rather large; but the "jankers" were offenders against minor points in discipline. Their crimes were untidy appearance on parade, intention in the ranks, tardiness at roll-call, and others of the sort, all within the jurisdiction of a company officer. The punishment meted out varied according to the seriousness of the offense, and the past conduct record of the offender. It usually consisted of from one to ten days, "C.B."—confined to barracks. During the period of his sentence the offender was forbidden to leave camp after the parade for the day was ended. And in order that he might have no opportunity to do so, he was compelled to answer his name at the guard-room whenever it should be sounded.

Only twice in England did we have a general court-martial, the offense

you are engaged will, for the most part, take place in a friendly country, and you can do your own country no better service than in showing yourself, in France and Belgium, in the true character of a British soldier.

Be invariably courteous, considerate, and kind. Never do anything likely to injure or destroy property, and always look upon looting as a disgraceful act. You are sure to meet with a welcome and to be trusted; and your conduct must justify that welcome and that trust. Your duty cannot be done unless your health is sound. So keep constantly on your guard against any excess. In this new experience you may find temptations both in wine and women. You must entirely resist both temptations, and while treating all women with perfect courtesy, you should avoid any intimacy.

Do your duty bravely. Fear God. Honor his King.

KITCHENER, Field-Marshal.

It was an effective appeal and a constant reminder to the boys and the glorious traditions of the British Army. In the months that followed, I had opportunity to learn how deep and lasting was the impression made upon them by Lord Kitchener's rule, and I believe his only letter to his soldiers.

The machinery for moving troops in England works without the slightest friction. The men, transport, horses, commissariat, medical stores, and supplies of a battalion are moved in less than half an hour. Everything is timed to the minute. Battalion after battalion and train after train, we moved out of Aldershot at half-hour intervals. Each train arrived at the port of embarkation on schedule time and pulled up on the docks by the side of a troop transport, great slate-colored liners taken out of the merchant service. Not a moment was lost. The last man was aboard and the last wagon on the crane swinging up over the ship's side as the next train came in.

Ship by ship we moved down the harbor in the twilight, the boys crowding the rail on both sides, taking their last farewell look at England and home. It was a sad sight for many of them, but there was no martial music, no waving of flags, no tearful good-byes. Our farewell was as prosaic as our long period of training had been. Bomb-throwing squads were formed, and the best shots in the battalion, the men who had made marksmen's scores on the rifle ranges, were given daily instruction in the important business of training. More generous provision for the training of machine-gun teams was made, but so great was the lack in England of these important weapons, that for many weeks we drilled with wooden substitutes, gaining such knowledge of machine gunnery as we could from the study of our M.G. manuals.

These new duties, coming as an addition to our other work, meant an increase in the length of our training, and I realized by this time that Lord Kitchener was serious in his demand that the men of the new armies be efficiently trained before we worked with a will, and at last, after nine months of monotonous toil, the order came. We were to proceed on active service.

CHAPTER IV.

Ordered Abroad.

One Sunday morning in May we assembled on the barrack square at Aldershot for the last time. Every man was in full marching order. His rifle was the "Short Lee Enfield, Mark IV," his bayonet, the long single-edged blade in general use throughout the British Army. In addition to his rifle, he carried 120 rounds of ".303" caliber ammunition, an trenching tool, water-bottle, haversack, containing both emergency and the day's ration, and his pack, strapped to shoulder and held in such a way that the weight of it was equally distributed. His pack contained the following articles: A greatcoat, a woolen shirt, two or three pairs of socks, a change of underclothing, a "housewife," the soldier's sewing-kit—a towel, a cake of soap, and a "hold-all," in which were a knife, fork, spoon, razor, shaving brush, toothbrush, and comb. All of these were useful and sometimes essential articles, particularly the wooden substitutes which Tommy regarded as the best little instrument for cleaning the mechanism of a rifle ever invented. Strapped on top of the pack was the blanket roll wrapped in a waterproof ground cloth and hanging beneath it, the canteen in its khaki-cloth cover. Each man wore an identification disk on a cord about his neck. It was stamped with his name, regimental number, regiment, and religion. A first-aid field dressing, consisting of an antiseptic gauze pad and bandage and a small vial of iodine, sewn in the lining of his tunic, completed the equipment.

Physically, the men were "in the pink," as Tommy says. They were clean-eyed, vigorous, alert, and as hard as nails. With their caps on, they looked the well-trained soldiers which they were; but with caps removed, they resembled so many unformed convicts less the prison puller. "Over-sea haircuts" were the last tonsorial cry, and for several days previous to our departure, the army hairdressers had been busily wielding the close-cutting clippers.

Each of us had received a copy of Lord Kitchener's letter to the troops ordered abroad, a brief, soldierlike statement of the standard of conduct which England expected of her fighting men.

You are ordered abroad as a soldier of the King to help our French comrades against the invasion of a common enemy. You have to perform a task which will need your courage, your energy, your patience. Remember that the honor of the British Army depends upon your individual conduct. It will be your duty not only to set an example of discipline and perfect steadiness under fire, but also to maintain the most friendly relations with those whom you are helping in this struggle. The operations in which

The Housewife's Corner

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

Lesson XXV. Sueting Meats.

Sueting of meat is cooking meat in a small amount of fat. It is virtually impossible, when cooking meat in this manner, to prevent the meat from absorbing the fat, thus making it difficult to digest. This is particularly true during the warm weather and therefore this method should be eliminated.

Butter should not be used for cooking. By this method, owing to its low-burning point, the fat particles burn and decompose, when subjected to high temperature. Sueting meat has nothing to recommend it to the housewife. Pan broiling will produce a better tasting food and eliminate the digestive disturbances.

Pan broiling is also a much easier method of cooking. You simply heat a frying pan and place in the meat, turn every two minutes until meat is cooked, using same test as in broiling. It is also necessary that all fat melting from meat during process of pan broiling be drained off. When necessary, use a layer of fat should cover the overlying muscles. The fat should be creamy white and of firm texture.

WAR AND FOOD SERIES. No. II. SUGAR.

urgent, the people of Canada will be assisting the Sugar Commission, the Allied countries and themselves in obtaining supplies for spring and summer at lower prices than would otherwise be possible.

NEW SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL

Governor-General Opens Building For Convalescent Soldiers.

His Excellency the Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire, expressing great admiration for the accommodation supplied by the Military Hospitals Commission in the wing added to the Ross Park Military Hospital for convalescent soldiers, when he formally opened that institution on his recent visit to Moose Jaw.

The main building was originally a school, but renovated by the construction experts of the Hospitals Commission its conversion for hospital purposes is now most complete. Supplemented by a new wing of the standard plan for military convalescent hospitals it offers splendid facilities.

Following an inspection of the buildings in which the Duke, accompanied by his staff, was conducted over the institution by Major Ashton, D.S.O., the O.C. of "H" Unit, His Excellency said, "The facilities for taking hold of the noble fellows who have done such good work in France and placing them in position to resume civil life are all that could be desired, and with such facilities, I am convinced that you will be able to make just as good citizens of them as they were soldiers."

WAR AMONG THE ANTS.

A Savage Fight With No Quarter Asked and None Given.

On entering my grain house on August 20, 1917, writes a contributor, I discovered the threshold floor inside the door covered with hundreds of dead and mutilated bodies of large black ants. A terrible battle had evidently taken place during the preceding night. Heads, whole bodies, parts of bodies, legs, covered the battle ground. Shot and shell and mine and bomb could not have wrought greater destruction to life. Ants still alive, with legs bitten off close to the body or severed between the joints, were making ineffectual efforts to get away on the remaining stumps. Some of the victors had lost one or two legs, but were still busy. No hospital for them! They were helping to finish the wounded foe.

The most striking sight was a number of live ants dragging round with them one or two bodies of dead ants. A close examination revealed that each dead ant had caught the leg of a foe in a death grip that never relaxed even after death. In several instances three or four ants were locked together in that death grip, all dead. The victors were cleaning up the field. They were carrying dead bodies to the edge of the threshold and dropping them outside. Wounded and crippled ants still fought savagely when the victors approached; no quarter was asked and none was given.

What was the cause of such a terrible conflict we can never know. Perhaps it was food, or a desire for conquest, or some offense that one colony had committed against another. The incident reminds us of other battlefields where human beings are the actors, and the question arises, Who among them has been least removed, by modern civilization, from the barbarism of crude nature?

A wheel chair has been patented that can be folded compactly for storage when idle.

"Either the stay-at-homes must save so that the soldiers may get their vital needs, or the soldiers must go short so that the stay-at-homes may fatten. You can not have it both ways and must make your choice," says Lord Northcliffe.

FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

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

A sale of gifts and donations held at Jedburgh realized £200 in support of the local War Hospital Supply Depot.

The late William Huddy, Ravenslow, Alnwick, of the firm of Hardy Brothers, left an estate valued at £120,000.

Lieut. H. M. P. Ferreira, Kefso, has been appointed captain and flight commander in the Royal Flying Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. John Torres, who live at Selkirk, have given eight sons to the army, two of whom have been killed.

A goodly sum of money was realized at a concert given at Rogart in aid of the fund for comforts for soldiers.

Miss M. F. Findlater, a sister of Piper Findlater, V.C., has taken up duties in a Manchester military hospital.

Lord Granville, the British plenipotentiary to the King of the Hellenes, is a brother of Lady Morrison, of Islay.

The Military Medal has been awarded to Corporal James MacKenzie, son of William MacKenzie, of Nairn.

The death took place recently at Galafout House of Francis Scott, manager of the Galashiels Gas Company.

Sister Annie Saunders, of Bankhead, Blairgowrie, has been decorated by the Serbian Government with the Order of St. Sava.

Capt. J. Stewart, Blackwater, son of ex-Provost Stewart, of Chelwood, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

A direct descendant of the Macdonald of Glencoe has just packed away in the person of Mrs. Mackintosh, of Lydney.

Lieut. Spencer Fowle, Seaforths, formerly a teacher in the West End school, Egin, has been awarded the Military Cross.

David Edgar, R.F.A., who has been awarded the Military Medal, has been presented with a gold watch by the people of Thralebank.

The Scottish Secretary has issued an order extending for one year the term of President Peineire as Rector of Glasgow University.

At a "Heather Day" held in North Berwick over £80 was realized for war charities.

The estate of Dunmore, seven miles east of Sterling, was recently sold for £50,000.

A bring-and-buy sale for the purpose of providing funds for teas for convalescent soldiers and sailors, held in the Christian Institute, Glasgow, realized £277.

The sum of £58 was realized on a flag day held at Kirkcaldy in aid of the Y.M.C.A. but funds.

Charles Cleberg, Rheinstetten, Dumfries, has purchased the 800-acre farm of Broonside, near Dumfries.

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California

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

18-Hole Golf Course

Hotel is equipped throughout with Automatic Sprinkler System.

AMERICAN PLAN

JOHN J. HERNAN, Manager



Relief For Halifax Victims. One of the trucks sent from Boston for relief work at Halifax.

PRESIDENT TAKES OVER UNITED STATES RAILWAY LINES ON DECEMBER 28

Drastic Step Announced by President Wilson to Make Nation's Transportation Facilities Serve War Needs.

A despatch from Washington says: President Wilson formally announced his decision to take possession and assume control at noon on Friday, December 28, of each and every system of transportation in the United States. Possession of the transportation systems of the country will be taken through Secretary of War Baker, but after the railroads and other transportation facilities have come into the actual possession of the Government, they will be operated under the direction of William C. McAdoo, the present Secretary of the Treasury.

STEFANSSON AND PARTY ARE SAFE

Canadian Explorer and Company Arrive at Fort Yukon, Alaska.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Vilhjalmr Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, and his party, are safe. A message received by Mr. G. J. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of Naval Affairs, announces that Mr. Stefansson and party have arrived safely at Fort Yukon, Alaska, from the far North. This means that the explorer, about whose safety there has been considerable doubt for several months past, is coming back to civilization after his long sojourn in the Arctic regions. It is presumed that the party will now make their way to Nome and wait for the first steamer that will bring them back to Canada. It is possible, however, that Stefansson may decide to go overland to Dawson.

It is understood here that Mr. Stefansson, who was in charge of the northern division of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, spent last winter on Melville Island. It was thought that he would come out either via Lancaster Sound and Labrador, or the Behring Sea. Apparently, he has not chosen either of these routes, but chose to come over the ice to Herschel Island, and from there to Alaska, probably by way of Fort MacPherson. His party consists of about 24 men. The Canadian Arctic Expedition set out in 1913.

RAILWAY WAR BOARD SAVES 100,000 TONS OF COAL

A despatch from Montreal says: The Canadian Railway War Board calculates that in the measures it is taking for the elimination of passenger trains it will be able to save 100,000 tons of coal. Without incommuting the public there will be elimination wherever possible. The Railway War Board has gone carefully into the matter of passenger service, with the thought of conservation in mind—conservation of fuel and of man-power. The crews liberated from passenger trains that are cut off may be used on freight trains.

CANADA'S FISHERIES HAVE RECORD VALUE.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Owing to the greatly increased demand for fish, and the higher prices prevailing, the total market value of Canadian fisheries for the last fiscal year constituted a record. It amounted to \$39,208,375 according to the annual report of the Fisheries branch issued on Thursday. This was \$3,347,670 greater than the value for the previous year. To the total value the sea fisheries contributed \$34,386,013 and the inland fisheries \$4,822,365.

MATERIAL DECREASE SHOWN IN BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES.

A despatch from London says: The losses to British shipping show a material decrease for the past week. According to the Admiralty report, 11 British merchantmen of 1,600 tons or over were sunk during this period by mine or submarine, as well as one merchantman under that tonnage and one fishing vessel. Twelve merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked by submarines during the same period. Seventeen vessels were sunk the previous week.

STIFF BLOCKADE CUTS OFF HUN

Europe's Neutrals No Longer Feed Germany.

A despatch from London says: Germany is now believed to be effectually blockaded. According to estimates made here, she now is completely cut off from receiving imports from other than her allies, owing to the fact that the prevailing shortage of foodstuffs in neutral countries near by has made it necessary for them to withhold from her any imports needed by their own people.

Virtually nothing is now permitted to go into Holland or the Scandinavian countries from England, the United States or any other of the Entente countries. These now almost control the whole world's exports of foodstuffs, feeding stuffs and raw materials of every kind. This stiffening up of the blockade is attributed here to the policy adopted by the United States in July of withholding its exports from neutral countries near Germany except on terms under which they must cease the export even of their own produce to Germany.

Imports of oils and fats into Holland and Scandinavian countries have decreased from an average of 75,000 tons a month before the war to a monthly average of 22,500 tons at present, according to figures made public here. Imports of cereal and fodder, formerly 342,000 tons a month, have decreased to 25,000 a month. Cotton imports have declined one-half since 1916, and imports of hides and leather are now a mere fraction of what they formerly were. Copper imports have declined almost to one-fifth their former proportions.

AIR REPRISAL MISSED KAISER

Mannheim Raid Occurred About An Hour After Emperor Had Left City.

A despatch from Geneva says: The German emperor, returning with his staff from the Verdun front, had a narrow escape during the reprisal raid of a British air squadron on Mannheim Christmas Eve, according to a despatch from Basel. Only about an hour earlier the emperor's special train left the station, which was partly destroyed by several bombs. A section of the tracks was torn up, cutting communication north. In fact, the emperor's train was the last to leave Mannheim, and no trains arrived at Basel from that city. Two bombs fell on the palace and one on the suspension bridge across the Neckar River, but structures being badly damaged. An ammunition factory in a northern suburb was blown up. Few persons were killed here, however, as the employees were having a holiday. Numbers of persons were killed or injured within the town, and several were blown into the Rhine.

1,000,000,000 YEN TO SUPPORT WAR

Japan's Contribution Thus Far—No Troops For West.

A despatch from Tokio says: Japan's total financial support to the Entente Allies aggregates more than 1,000,000,000 yen, said Minister of Finance Shoda recently in an address to 600 leading financiers or business men of Western Japan. For Japan, he declared, this contribution was immense. As to the talk of dispatching Japanese troops to the European front, he added, this was useless discussion, and the Allies were aware that it was an impossibility. Japan, he said, was prepared to exert her utmost efforts to aid the Allies in other respects, but her operation could not go to the extent of sending troops to Europe. To listen credulously to peace rumors and so to disturb business, he added, was premature and foolish.

ADVANCE IN RAILWAY RATES

Granted By Board of Railway Commissioners.

A despatch from Ottawa says: An important judgment handed down by the Board of Railway Commissioners provides for a 15 per cent. increase in passenger rates in all parts of Canada, with the exception of British Columbia, where the maximum rate is now 3 cents per mile. The judgment also permits, subject to the limitations of the Crow's Nest agreement and certain specific limitations, an increase in freight rates of approximately 10 per cent. in the West and 15 per cent. in the East. The Crow's Nest agreement was made by the Canadian Pacific Railway with the Government, and by its provisions rates on a large number of commodities are reduced.

Cold lima beans, mashed, seasoned and a few minced olives added make a good sandwich.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
Toronto, Jan. 1.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1, 80c; No. 2, 78c; No. 3, 76c; No. 4, 74c; No. 5, 72c; No. 6, 70c; No. 7, 68c; No. 8, 66c; No. 9, 64c; No. 10, 62c; No. 11, 60c; No. 12, 58c; No. 13, 56c; No. 14, 54c; No. 15, 52c; No. 16, 50c; No. 17, 48c; No. 18, 46c; No. 19, 44c; No. 20, 42c; No. 21, 40c; No. 22, 38c; No. 23, 36c; No. 24, 34c; No. 25, 32c; No. 26, 30c; No. 27, 28c; No. 28, 26c; No. 29, 24c; No. 30, 22c; No. 31, 20c; No. 32, 18c; No. 33, 16c; No. 34, 14c; No. 35, 12c; No. 36, 10c; No. 37, 8c; No. 38, 6c; No. 39, 4c; No. 40, 2c.
Ontario wheat—New, No. 2, Winter, 82c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 78c; No. 5, 76c; No. 6, 74c; No. 7, 72c; No. 8, 70c; No. 9, 68c; No. 10, 66c; No. 11, 64c; No. 12, 62c; No. 13, 60c; No. 14, 58c; No. 15, 56c; No. 16, 54c; No. 17, 52c; No. 18, 50c; No. 19, 48c; No. 20, 46c; No. 21, 44c; No. 22, 42c; No. 23, 40c; No. 24, 38c; No. 25, 36c; No. 26, 34c; No. 27, 32c; No. 28, 30c; No. 29, 28c; No. 30, 26c; No. 31, 24c; No. 32, 22c; No. 33, 20c; No. 34, 18c; No. 35, 16c; No. 36, 14c; No. 37, 12c; No. 38, 10c; No. 39, 8c; No. 40, 6c.
Wheat—No. 1, 80c; No. 2, 78c; No. 3, 76c; No. 4, 74c; No. 5, 72c; No. 6, 70c; No. 7, 68c; No. 8, 66c; No. 9, 64c; No. 10, 62c; No. 11, 60c; No. 12, 58c; No. 13, 56c; No. 14, 54c; No. 15, 52c; No. 16, 50c; No. 17, 48c; No. 18, 46c; No. 19, 44c; No. 20, 42c; No. 21, 40c; No. 22, 38c; No. 23, 36c; No. 24, 34c; No. 25, 32c; No. 26, 30c; No. 27, 28c; No. 28, 26c; No. 29, 24c; No. 30, 22c; No. 31, 20c; No. 32, 18c; No. 33, 16c; No. 34, 14c; No. 35, 12c; No. 36, 10c; No. 37, 8c; No. 38, 6c; No. 39, 4c; No. 40, 2c.
Barley—No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 38c; No. 3, 36c; No. 4, 34c; No. 5, 32c; No. 6, 30c; No. 7, 28c; No. 8, 26c; No. 9, 24c; No. 10, 22c; No. 11, 20c; No. 12, 18c; No. 13, 16c; No. 14, 14c; No. 15, 12c; No. 16, 10c; No. 17, 8c; No. 18, 6c; No. 19, 4c; No. 20, 2c.

Country Produce—Wholesale
Butter—Creamery, solid, per lb., 42c; 40c; 38c; 36c; 34c; 32c; 30c; 28c; 26c; 24c; 22c; 20c; 18c; 16c; 14c; 12c; 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c.
Eggs—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c; No. 3, 16c; No. 4, 14c; No. 5, 12c; No. 6, 10c; No. 7, 8c; No. 8, 6c; No. 9, 4c; No. 10, 2c.
Poultry—Geese, dressed, lb., 21c to 22c; Turkeys, dressed, lb., 21c to 22c; Chickens, dressed, lb., 21c to 22c; Ducks, dressed, lb., 21c to 22c; Corn, No. 1, 1.25; No. 2, 1.15; No. 3, 1.05; No. 4, .95; No. 5, .85; No. 6, .75; No. 7, .65; No. 8, .55; No. 9, .45; No. 10, .35; No. 11, .25; No. 12, .15; No. 13, .05; No. 14, .00.
Honey—No. 1, 1.25; No. 2, 1.15; No. 3, 1.05; No. 4, .95; No. 5, .85; No. 6, .75; No. 7, .65; No. 8, .55; No. 9, .45; No. 10, .35; No. 11, .25; No. 12, .15; No. 13, .05; No. 14, .00.
Maple Syrup—No. 1, 1.25; No. 2, 1.15; No. 3, 1.05; No. 4, .95; No. 5, .85; No. 6, .75; No. 7, .65; No. 8, .55; No. 9, .45; No. 10, .35; No. 11, .25; No. 12, .15; No. 13, .05; No. 14, .00.

From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle, of interest to Irishmen.
Sergeant Major John Wickham, D.C.M. of the Irish Guards, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre for conspicuous gallantry.
New branches of both the Ulster and Northern Banks are being opened in various parts of the North of Ireland.
Vegetables valued at £50,000 have been raised on the six thousand plots cultivated by Belfast working men.

AWFUL HORROR AND MISERY

"RALPH CONNOR'S" PICTURE OF HALIFAX

Ruined City Compared to the Devastation of France and Belgium.
By Major C. W. Gordon.
Returning from Nova Scotia, where he has been speaking, Major C. W. Gordon arrived at Toronto recently. Fresh from the scene of the disaster of Halifax, "Ralph Connor" compared the scene with those he had witnessed in France.
"When I came into the Halifax station," he said, "I was struck with the strange and horrible familiarity of the scene. It was like so many stations I had seen in France and Belgium; the shattered buildings (temporarily patched up), and the train service being carried on amid the ruins and debris. The whole hillside gives a good picture of the ruins at the front. The difference between Halifax and the cities in France and Belgium is that the former contained many wooden houses. At the front the ruined walls were left standing and the streets traceable, but here the fire had consumed the houses and the streets were obliterated. The only difference from life at the front was that Halifax had one street and no more. The men at the front get no shock and then wait for the next. From that nerve-racking experience Halifax was mercifully spared.

200 BLINDED BY EXPLOSION

Majority of Victims of This Class in Halifax Are Young Women and Children.

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says: The first estimate that 500 men, women and children had become totally or partially blind as a result of the recent disastrous explosion at Halifax, is proving correct.
At least 200 of these will be totally blind, and the majority of them are young women and children. Sir Frederick Fraser, chairman of the Halifax Blind Relief Committee, estimated that a fund of at least \$500,000 will be required to provide accommodation and suitable training for those who have so suddenly become blind. A vigorous campaign for this fund is now on, and Sir Frederick Fraser says he hopes that the people of Canada and the United States will actively cooperate in securing the amount required.

RUSSIAN WAR PLANTS BEING CLOSED DOWN.

A despatch from London says: The Putiloff Works, employing 30,000 men, and the Petrograd Metallurgical Works, employing 8,000, have begun to pay off their men, according to a Reuters' despatch from Petrograd.



A "Move" on the West Front.

BIG AERIAL BATTLE NEAR VENICE RESULTS IN ALLIED VICTORY

British and Italian Airmen Break Up One of the Heaviest Raids Attempted by Enemy on Italian Front.

A despatch from Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy says: One of the heaviest raids the enemy has attempted on this front came to grief on Wednesday, when nearly half of a fleet of 25 aeroplanes was destroyed, with an extensive list of killed or wounded.
The big fleet swept over the camp west of Treviso at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning, flying low and discharging machine-guns. Considerable damage was done. Notwithstanding the surprise, the Italians and British machines were soon in the air, and engaged the enemy at close quarters.
The fighting was most spectacular, eight of the enemy planes being brought down, six of them falling within the Italian lines. The other machines beat a hasty retreat.
The raiders, however, returned at 11 o'clock, and three more were destroyed, two falling in this attack inside the Italian lines. An observer who has just returned says that the scene of the conflict is covered with wreckage of the enemy aircraft.
One of the machines brought down was a dreadnought carrying three persons; the others carried two. All of these men were killed, wounded or captured.

FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Points

The Richmond municipal council invested \$7,000 of the corporation's sinking funds in Victory Loan 20-year bonds.
Three marine disasters have occurred in Alaska waters since November first. The S. S. Alki, the Manhattan and the Mariposa are the unlucky steamers.
Victory Bond subscriptions in Prince Rupert amounted to \$202,100, and including the district, made a grand total of \$256,850.

Duncan Kerr, British Columbia, refusing to register under the Military Service Act, was given two years in the penitentiary.
The small herd of wapiti which have been bred in the corral at the prison farm at Oklatka are on the way to the Lillooet district, to be released there in the hope that they will form the nucleus of very considerable herds in that and other districts of the province.

Major Cyril B. North, M.C., son of Mr. J. T. North, Vancouver, who enlisted as a private and went to the front with the first contingent, was recently invested by the King at Buckingham Palace with the Distinguished Service Order.

A health clinic building to cost approximately \$30,000 will be erected by the Vancouver Rotary Club on the old hospital grounds facing Pender street, with the object of making a more determined fight against the white plague in Vancouver.

The elimination of the jitney is the price of salvation for the street car service. Such in essence is the finding of Dr. Adam Shortt, appointed by the Provincial Government to investigate the street car problem in the Province of British Columbia.

Mrs. M. F. Cutler, of Victoria, has been notified of the death of her son, Flight Sub-Lieut. William Cutler, killed in action while serving with the British Flying Corps.

The district poultry show held in Grand Forks turned out to be a huge success. Nearly 500 entries were received, birds being entered by farmers from Nelson, Rossland and Trail, as well as a splendid representation from the boundary.

Major John G. Anderson, of Victoria, who enlisted with the 15th Alberta Dragoons early in the war as a private was given his commission in the field and was awarded the Military Cross for daring work 10 months ago and promoted to the rank of major, has been killed in action.

Word has been received in Grand Forks of the death of Pte. Harold Henderson, brother of Mrs. H. J. Lutley, from wounds received during a recent engagement in Flanders.

About 2,000 feet of floor space is what the exhibit of the Canadian Department of Agriculture will require at Vancouver's exhibition next year.

Despite the strike conditions and the fact that there was no household car canvas, Trail's contribution to the Victory Loan reached the sum of \$85,700.

It is unofficially announced at Vancouver that after January 1 there will be a considerable reduction of train and steamship services on all Canadian Pacific Railway lines, made necessary for the conservation of fuel.

A trip up Powell Lake shows all shingle both and logging camps in active operation, every effort being made to get as much work done as possible before the snow arrives.

By a vote of five to two the City Council, meeting as a committee of the whole, decided to close two of the fire halls in New Westminster.

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A WONDERFUL ISLAND

Solid Block of Sulphur Three Miles in Circumference.

White Island, thirty miles distant from New Zealand, is probably the most extraordinary island in the world. It is an enormous mass of rock nearly three miles in circumference, rising 900 feet above the sea, and is perpetually enveloped in dark clouds, which are visible for nearly 100 miles.
The island consists almost entirely of sulphur, with a small percentage of gypsum. Some years ago an attempt was made to float a company to work the sulphur, which is of high quality; but, strange to say, sufficient capital was not subscribed. Therefore, the export of sulphur from White Island is still very small.
In the interior is a lake fully fifty acres in extent, the water of which has a temperature of 110 degrees Fahrenheit, and is strongly impregnated with acids. On one side of this lake are craters from which steam escapes with great force and noise. This steam and the vapor from the lake form the dark cloud which envelops the island.

A temperature of about 57 degrees F. should be maintained in the beehives. When the temperature falls below this point the bees form a cluster and generate heat by muscular activity, and those on the outside crowd together to prevent the heat escaping. Prolonged heat production exhausts their vitality, and even if they survive the winter, they are unfit for brood rearing in the spring.

The management and staff of the E. Mayhew & Son store take this opportunity of wishing their many friends and patrons a Very Prosperous New Year, thanking them for their patronage in the twelve months just gone-by and hoping to be able to serve them and still hold their good-will in the future.

CLEARING THE DECKS

After-Christmas Clearance Sales Throughout the Store This Week. Many Opportunities to Save.

Now for a good Coat

Price lowered in new and fashionable garments. Handsome Velour Coats, made with the popular high waist line and full back style, large plush collar, in brown and burgundy. Regular \$26.50, for \$17.50. Very smart Plush Coats, high waist and belted effect, large collars. Regular \$38, for \$25.

A big clearance of Furs at remarkably low prices.

A special sale this week of Linens. All broken lines after the heavy Christmas sales. Included will be: Scarfs, Towels, Doilies, Tablecloths, etc. At most extraordinary reductions.

A sale of Women's Fine Neckwear

Collars to suit every taste, at real saving prices.

Come here early this week for Blouses

Reduced prices on smart new styles. Dainty Georgette Crepe Blouses, with the newest beaded trimming, in delicate shades of maize, flesh and white. Regular \$6.75, for \$4.95.

Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear, one-third off

A Big Whole Store Sacrifice Unloading Sale

Splendid values in Sweaters

Overcoats

Men! If you have been waiting for snaps in Overcoats, they are here at last. A fine, heavy, latest style, convertible collar, belted back. Just the coat for driving, and right up to the minute. Regular \$17, for \$12.95. All other Coats at same great reduction.

China ware, Toys, Candies, Fancy Cakes and all lines of Groceries.

Oranges and Candy

Four cases Navel and Mexican Oranges left, to be cleared out at 1c each. 125 lbs. Large Mixed Candy left, to be sold at 15c per lb.

Special low prices in Fancy Dishes, Rubbers.

Splendid saving on Shoes and Rubbers.

Extra specials in Men's Mackinaw Sox and Rubbers.

E. MAYHEW & SON

Quality First

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1918

Cairo.

James H. Miers, a student from Toronto, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. O. Gage during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Smith of Windsor are enjoying their holidays among friends here.

Miss Myrtle Annett of London arrived on Saturday and will remain at her former home during the holidays.

Mac, D. Smith of London arrived on Saturday and was met at Bothwell station and conveyed to Cairo.

Mrs. Stuart Smith of Detroit arrived at her former home on 22nd. She expects her husband to follow on Monday.

The financial statements for the township of Euphemia are out. Naturally we will be expecting criticism at nomination.

Municipal matters so far are very quiet. Perhaps the people are somewhat tired of election struggles and will follow last year's examples of content.

Alfred Wehlann has purchased a quantity of down timber from Jas. Coleman and has a gang at work cutting it into stovewood.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Watson of Shaunavon, Sask., arrived on Monday evening, Dec. 21, for an extended visit with their parents and friends.

Jas. H. Miers of Toronto conducted service in the Presbyterian church on Sunday. His discourse was intensely interesting and instructive—relative to the birth of our Saviour at Bethlehem.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McGugan entertained a large company on Christmas day in honor of their brother, Corp. Leonard Fenwick of the U. S. Army. The invited guests were Edward Fenwick, Wyoming, Floyd of London, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Young and Mrs. J. L. Smith of Detroit, Mrs. Freeman Adair and three children of Byron, Mrs. Howard Haggard and two children of Melbourne, Miss Mildred McGugan of Glencoe and Miss Nancy Goldrick of London. A sumptuous dinner was served and a very pleasant afternoon was spent. Corp. Leonard has been in training in Camp Ouster since September and expects to leave for France in a short time.

CAMPBELL'S GARAGE MELBOURNE

Batteries cared for and stored over winter.

Tires repaired and re-treaded.

General repair work for all cars.

Crinan

Mrs. Howard Hagerman, of LaSalle, is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Zoller.

Master John Wiley, of Detroit, is spending the holidays at Malcolm McIntyre's.

Miss Mary Jamieson, of Aylmer, is holidaying at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McRae, sr., are visiting in Detroit.

Miss Hilda Blott is spending the holidays at Embro.

Miss Vera Dykes, of Meaford, is spending the holidays at her home here.

Miss Grace McIntyre, of Tail's Corners, spent a few days last week at D. C. McRae's.

We are sorry to report the death of Mrs. Hugh Johnson, jr., of Alberta. Mr. Johnson was formerly a resident of Crinan.

Stewart McIntyre was kicked by one of his horses and as a result was laid up for a few days.

The annual meeting of the cheese factory shareholders was well attended. A Farmers' Club was organized for the benefit of the farmers of Crinan.

The children's school concert was a great success. Miss Blott deserves much credit for the excellent manner in which the children were trained. A collection for the benefit of the Sick Children's Hospital at Toronto amounted to \$4.00.

Mr. and Mrs. John Matheson are here from the West to visit the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Matheson.

PARKDALE

Happy New Year! And may all the joys that can add to life's happiness be yours.

Miss Gladys Myers has returned home to Windsor.

The Misses Smith spent Christmas with relatives at Wardsville.

Mrs. Thompson spent Christmas with Strathroy friends.

Wm. Nichols is visiting friends at Walkerville.

Miss Nessie Archer has been engaged as assistant in the high school at Wardsville for the coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan and daughter Marjorie of Harrow, Frank Campbell of Welland, Geo. Campbell and son of Merlin, Fred Dawson of Wheatley and Mr. and Mrs. V. Waterworth and family of Glencoe spent the Christmas holidays at Robert Campbell's.

Have you made your good resolutions?

Health cannot be looked for in the child that is subject to worms, because worms destroy health by creating intestinal 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.

Appin

Owing to the funeral of the late Miss Ruth Lotan, the Ladies' Aid of Appin Methodist church postponed their meeting on Wednesday last until the following Wednesday afternoon, January 9th. The ladies will hold this meeting in the church.

George Lethbridge of London spent New Years with his sister, Mrs. W. P. Cornell.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Galbraith are visiting in Jarvis.

The township nomination was held in the hall here on Monday and elected the old council by acclamation.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Edwards are holidaying in London and Thorndale.

John A. Munroe of Kilmartin spent the Christmas holidays with his sister, Mrs. D. A. Patterson.

Some of the coal bins were replenished on Monday by George Huston who drew a load from Dutton.

Mr. and Mrs. Dougal Blue of Dutton spent Christmas day with her mother, Mrs. Alex. Patterson.

Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell and family of Toronto have returned home, having spent a week with friends in and around Appin.

James McMaster and bride arrived home on New Years eve.

Walter Milburn of Athabasca Landing called on friends in town on his way to Detroit where he will spend a couple of months with his daughter, Mrs. Violet.

The secretary of the Red Cross wishes to acknowledge a cheque from Rev. H. D. McCulloch and wife for ten dollars.

The Women's Institute at their last meeting decided to have a contest for Red Cross work. Sides were chosen and great things are expected. Yarn and cut out shirts may be had at McIntyre's or MacBee's store and at the homes of Mrs. George Mills and Mrs. John Jones. Ask about the contest and volunteer your services for the soldier boys, who need socks and warm shirts so badly these days.

A meeting of all interested is called by the executive for Thursday evening, Jan. 3rd, in the town hall to consider the reorganization of the Literary Society for the balance of the winter months.

A union service in connection with the special appeal for prayer will be held in the Methodist church Sunday evening next. Rev. H. D. McCulloch will preach.

Kilmartin.

Burns' Church Red Cross shipped to Hyman Hall for December 42 grey flannel shirts and 11 pairs of socks; total value, \$82.55.

Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Munroe and family are spending the holidays with friends at London.

Malcolm McIntyre returned home on Saturday from a week's visit in Detroit.

Marriage licenses issued by J. S. Macrauk, Appin. 93-8

Newbury

Among the holiday visitors in town were Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus of Milton, at R. H. Moore's; A. J. Walker and family of London, at Mrs. Fletcher's; Misses Bella and Jessie Gray of Detroit, with their parents; Misses Dora and Pearl Sinclair of Detroit and Miss Nellie Sinclair of Toronto, at their mother's; Miss W. Owens from Oakville and Miss L. Owens from Hamilton, at home; Ovilla Deacon and John Brennan of Dundas and Pte. Jim Brennan of Ottawa, at their home; George Churchill and wife of London, at S. Fennell's; Oliver Prangley and family of Plattville, at J. Grant's; Mrs. Frank Foster and daughter Anna of Detroit, Miss H. Simpson of Kansas City and Miss M. M. Simpson of London, with Mrs. Jas. Patterson; Miss Macoun of Chatham, with her sister, Mrs. Geo. Armstrong; T. E. Armstrong of London and Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and baby Margaret of Toronto, at the manse; Misses Grace and Margaret Cameron of Chatham, Serge H. Cayne of Toronto and Miss V. Burchiel of Glencoe, at J. G. Bayne's; Peter Weaver and wife of Thamesville, with his mother, Mrs. Yates; Miss Anna Gordon of Toronto, her father's; Lorne Heatherington of Windsor, Miss Bessie Marcus of Detroit, Misses Hazel Fennell of Thamesville and Mamie Fennell of London, Miss Nellie Armstrong of London.

Alex. Humphries, who has been honorably discharged from active service, spent the week-end at S. McCallum's. Alex. is making excellent progress in a special course in drafting. Having a natural talent for drawing, he will soon be a fully qualified draftsman.

The S. S. entertainer of Knox church, given on Dec. 21, was a splendid one in every particular.

The Red Cross Circle had a letter recently from the Queen Alexandra Sanatorium, London, thanking them for the generous donation of fruit.

M. A. Smith of Essex has bought the basket factory and residence from A. E. Brown, taking possession at once.

Ed. Woods and family and Will Woods and family spent Christmas at West Lorne.

Mrs. John Grant was in Windsor on Friday last.

John Gay and daughter Laura have gone to Windsor for the winter.

Mrs. R. K. Jeffrey is visiting her son in Windsor.

Miss Graydon was in Detroit for the week-end.

A union prayer service will be held in Knox church on Sunday at 2:30 p. m. Revs. Malcolm and Irwin will take part.

Miss Bessie King has taken a position in Detroit.

The Methodist entertainment to have been given on Christmas night was withdrawn on account of the death of Blain, who was taking part. His brother died a few days previously.

Mrs. R. J. Haggith is visiting her daughter in Windsor.

Alfred Hale of Huron College took duty for his father in Christ church on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Pryne and Miss Alta of Brantford spent Christmas at F. Robinson's.

The result of the nominations is:—For reeve—S. Fennell, A. Holman, H. D. McNaughton; councillors—Wm. J. Armstrong, C. A. Blain, S. Fennell, R. H. Moore, H. D. McNaughton, Jas. Whittington; trustees (by acclamation)—Peter Campbell, Arch. McCreedy, Frank Robinson.

IN MEMORIAM.

Dec. 24.—In loving memory of Mrs. Wm. Gillett, who laid to rest one year ago today:

That tell how beloved is the soul that has fled; Though silent thy voice and vacant thy chair, Sweet are the memories that still linger here.

HUSBAND AND FAMILY.

Wardsville

A Happy New Year to you. Mr. and Mrs. Gifford (nee Miss Maude Wilson) of Detroit spent Christmas with her parents here.

Miss M. Farrington spent the holidays at her home in Woodstock.

Miss Ella Milner of Chatham and Miss Mabel and Lyle of Detroit spent the holiday at their home here.

Miss Isabel Blott of Dunnville is visiting her parents.

Misses Dessie Purdy and Oread Sheppard of the London normal school spent the holidays at their homes here.

Mr. and Mrs. Collins and family of Windsor spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. J. Mulligan.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald and family have taken up their residence in Beachville.

Rev. J. Hale is visiting relatives in Guelph.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Vose of Detroit are visiting his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ludlow of Toronto are visiting her sister, Miss M. Archer.

Miss Kathleen Masters of London spent the holiday at her home here.

Miss Annie Waterworth has returned home after a month's visit with relatives in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Caulders and daughter of Beaverton are visiting her mother, Mrs. E. Atchison.

Alfred Hale of Huron College, London, is spending the holidays at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Anders and son of Detroit spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Minna.

FERGUSON'S CROSSING

The box social held on the evening of Dec. 21st at S. S. No. 8, Mosa, under the auspices of the Ferguson's Crossing Needle Club was a decided success. During the evening a good program consisting of drills by the pupils of S. S. No. 8 and 12, Mosa, choruses by Shields Glee Club, instrumentals by Colleen orchestra and readings by Miss B. Reynolds were well rendered and acceptably received. Rev. Robertson of Burns' church, Mosa, acted as chairman. Proceeds of social \$94.50. The Needle Club will hold their next meeting at the home of Mrs. Malcolm McVicar on Tuesday, January 8th.

Melbourne.

Misses N. A. Bury of Toronto and Agnes McNabb of London are holidaying at their home here.

The "St. Thomas Journal" says:—"Master Gilbert and little Miss Margaret Stevenson, who have been the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Cornett, and Dr. Cornett, Wellington street, have returned to their home in Melbourne. This talented little couple in their kitchen added the finishing touch to an already wonderful programme put on by the Knox church Thursday evening at their anniversary. The audience would not be satisfied and, like Oliver Twist, wanted "more," "Roamin' in the Gloamin'" being particularly popular.

Miss Davidson has transferred from the school here to become principal of the continuation school in Mount Brydges. She was presented with a pearl necklace before leaving by her pupils. Miss Bole of West Lorne has been engaged to take up the work left by Miss Davidson.

Mr. Robertson on leaving the public school was suitably remembered by the pupils. His room will pass into the care of Miss McLeod of Parkhill.

The Sunday school concert which was held on Christmas night in the Presbyterian Sunday School hall was a splendid success. The hall was filled to the doors, in fact there was no standing room. Each number of the program was well rendered. Special mention might be made of the young ladies' drill, the boys' Indian drill and the violin solo by Andrew McLaughlin. The music was good and everyone felt that it made a splendid closing for Christmas day.

The "White Christmas" services held on Sunday evening in the Methodist S. S. hall were well attended. The children took their parts well and many useful articles were presented as white gifts. The gifts were sent to Mrs. (Rev.) T. E. Harrison of London to be distributed among those in her charge.

A number from the village attended the concert held in the Caradoc school on Wednesday evening. Everyone reported a good time.

Sandy McDonagall is spending the winter with his parents here.

Miss B. C. Buchanan spent the holidays at her home in Campbellton.

Ernest Stevenson of London is holidaying at his home here.

Rev. and Mrs. Wm. R. Vance spent Christmas in Toronto.

Rev. C. G. Corneille of the Canadian West spent Christmas with his father, John M. Corneille, of this village.

Geo. Campbell and bride of London spent a few days with the former's parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. McKenzie of Windsor returned to his home after spending the holidays with friends in the village.

E. L. Frost manager of the Union Bank here, has been moved to the eastern part of the province. Mr. Frost and family spent New Years with Mrs. Frost's parents in Kingsville before going east.

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 warded off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

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Among the holiday visitors here were A. W. Campbell, deputy minister of railways and canals, of Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. McCallum and daughter Audrey of Regina, Miss Mollie T. of Glencoe, at D. A. Campbell's; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lee, at D. J. McLean's; Mrs. John Wrinn and Masters Willie and Gordon Wrinn of Detroit and Phil, Eaton of Toledo, at E. P. Eaton's; Miss Agnes Switzer of Lawrence, at Ben. Switzer's; A. A. McTaggart of Pittsburg, at C. J. McTaggart's; Mr. and Mrs. John Murray and daughter Joan of Killam, Alberta, at James Murray's; James Black of Walkerville, at D. A. Black's; P. D. McDonald of St. Marys, at A. C. McDonald's.

Mrs. Bertha Ardies is spending the winter months with friends in Brantford.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernie Galbraith and family are spending the holidays with friends in Montrose and Lansing, Mich.

The next meeting of the patriotic society will be held at the home of Mrs. D. A. Campbell on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 9th. New officers will be elected for the year.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson McPherson spent Christmas with friends in Dutton.

Miss Anna McCallum, graduate nurse of Grace Hospital, Detroit, is spending some time at her home here.

Mrs. H. G. Black is spending the holiday week at the home of her parents in London.

Mrs. W. P. Cornell entertained a number of family relatives on New Years day.

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