

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

# The Glencoe Transcript.

SHOULD HAVE TWO SIGNS  
Business men should have two signs  
—one on the building they occupy and  
one in the local newspaper.

Volume 47--No. 33.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1918.

Whole No. 2429

**FARM WANTED**  
Want to rent a farm of about 100 acres, good buildings. Apply to J. H. Woods, Route 2, Walkers. 30

**DITCHING CONTRACT**  
The contract of finishing Government Drain No. 2 in the Township of Mosa will be let by public tender on Saturday, August 24th, at three o'clock, where said drain crosses side-road No. 4. Plans and specifications of the work may be seen at my residence, lot 4, con. 5, Mosa, any time prior to the letting of the contract.  
R. W. McKELLAR, Commissioner.

## Cream and Eggs Wanted

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

**D. R. HAGERTY, Glencoe**  
House, 30-2, Store, 80.

**A REGULAR COMMUNICATION** of Lorne Lodge No. 282, A., F. & A. M., will be held in the Masonic Hall, Glencoe, on the evening of **Thursday, 22nd August**, at 7:30 o'clock, precisely. General business; conferring degrees. All Masonic brethren welcome.  
D. A. McAlpine, W. M.  
J. A. McKellar, Secretary.

**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.

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

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

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

**J. B. COUGH & SON**  
Furniture Dealers  
Funeral Directors  
MAIN STREET - GLENCOE  
Phone 24, night 100

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**

For C.P.R. tickets to all points apply to

**R. CLANAHAN**  
Ticket Agent, Glencoe

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**HARVEST HELP EXCURSIONS**

**\$12.00 to WINNIPEG**  
Plus 1-2c per mile beyond

**AUGUST 22nd, 1918**  
From Toronto and all stations west and south thereof in Ontario.

For further particulars apply to any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Hornin, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

## Cream Wanted

Having engaged with the Lamont Creamery Co. as their local manager for the purchase of Cream and Eggs, I hereby solicit a share of your patronage. Cream will be received, tested and paid for by me daily at the Glencoe Butter Factory. Will also have a man collecting on the road.  
Phone 78 ALEX. MCNEIL.

## ARE YOU GOING TO THE CHAUTAUQUA at Strathroy

Beginning August 26. Ending August 31.

One week of fine entertainment, eminent speakers and the best musicians. Come and hear the good messages of our speakers and fine music by our artists. Make use of the fine roads to Strathroy. Evening program starts at 8.45.

## Lamont's Third Annual SALE OF HARNESS TRUNKS, SUIT CASES, BAGS, SHIRTS, PANTS, OVERALLS, RAINCOATS THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AUGUST 29, 30 AND 31

Single and Double Harness will be sold at less than wholesale manufacture price.

A handsome set of Single Harness, good value at \$25.00, for the very low price of \$16.95.

You can save about Ten Dollars by buying a set of Team Harness at this sale.

These Harness are all our own make and made from the best stock.

Remember the dates.

## D. LAMONT - GLENCOE Garage Special

A Preston Garage, 10 x 18, with metal roof, hardware, glass and painted, erected on your place—\$115.00.

or we will furnish

material for garage 10 x 18, felt roofing, doors made up, rafters and studding cut, window frame and sash, everything ready to put together, including glass, nails and hardware—\$75.00.

**McPHERSON & CLARKE**  
Lumber Yard and Planing Mill Glencoe, Ont.



## A Simple Proposition

Here is the McClary Sunshine Furnace proposition.

McClary's heating engineers will give you advice and estimates of cost of correct heating plant free. When you purchase a Sunshine Furnace, McClary's engineers will provide you proper plans for installing it the McClary way by which they will guarantee satisfactory results.

For Sale by JAS. M. ANDERSON

**McClary's Sunshine Furnace**

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

## DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Bothwell will celebrate Labor Day with a program of sports.

The western crop outlook is reported to be greatly improved.

E. M. Coyne, aged 50 years, died in Chatham on Sunday from typhoid.

A 185-pound sturgeon was caught at Sarnia last week. It contained 48 lbs. caviar and was worth \$90.

Miss Hillman of Wardsville has been assisting the post office at Rodney during the absence of Mr. McPherson.

Canada holds the record in wooden ship building, having turned out a steamer at Quebec in 48 days, 6 days less than the U. S. record.

A barn belonging to John L. Campbell, lot 24, con. 6, Caradoc, was struck by lightning and totally destroyed by fire. Loss about \$1,800, with \$875 insurance in the London Mutual.

The issue of seventeen writs against the city of Toronto, to recover damages for alleged personal injuries received from the police during the recent disturbances, is pending.

Up to the present time over 12,000 bushels of fall wheat are available for seed in Middlesex county, according to R. A. Finn, local representative for the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

A number of Windsor citizens have adopted the idea of placing pitch and other sticky substances at the base of their fruit trees to prevent caterpillars from getting into the branches where they form nests and destroy foliage.

Talk of placing conscientious objectors on the farms arouses no enthusiasm from experienced agriculturalists. They claim, according to the Lethbridge Herald, to have enough of that kind of help hanging around already.

Two barns, thirty tons of hay, fourteen loads of barley, one wagon, a fanning-mill and bicycle were totally destroyed on the farm of Samuel Facey, 6th concession, West Nissouri, when his barns were struck by lightning.

As a special attraction for the coming fall fair at Perth, the oldest threshing machine in existence will be shown, dating from 72 years ago. It is small and crude, but embodies the principle of the modern threshing machine.

The weekly wage paid to the fishermen of Port Stanley, Saturday reached \$15.00. It is said, and for some months past over \$50,000 a month has been distributed among the men. There are now 27 boats in operation, having an average of seven men to a boat, and the allowance to these runs from \$100 to \$125 a week.

Regulations regarding the importation, sale and delivery of coal have been issued by the fuel controller.

Among other things, they require that every dealer shall post in a prominent place in his office a typewritten or printed notice containing a list of prevailing retail prices of all classes and sizes of coal handled by him, including discounts, if any.

A farm tractor, which is declared to be more easily handled than a team of horses and which under a crucial test performed some really remarkable feats, has been sold by its inventor, Leo McCloskey of Maldstone township, to a Detroit firm at a price said to be in the neighborhood of \$200,000. The deal was closed after experts had seen the tractor operate for one hour on the McCloskey farm.

Some time ago Mr. Stubbs, a farmer of Merse, bought a ewe lamb, paying \$35 for same. It was from prize winning stock and last year he won over \$80 in prizes from the various fall fairs on her. Some months ago a dog worried her, and she died.

Mr. Stubbs valued the animal at \$100. Merse counsel offered him \$30 in compensation, and finally raised this to \$35. Mr. Stubbs refused to take the offer. That gentleman, after going into the claim thoroughly, ordered the council to pay the \$100 and his fees of \$25 for coming up from Ottawa.

**MISHAP TO GLENCOE AUTOISTS**

Fingal, Aug. 16.—An automobile accident occurred here on Wednesday. When Mr. Allan of Glencoe, accompanied by Mrs. McRae and his 10-year-old son, were driving through the village the steering wheel suddenly became loose and the driver could no longer control the car. After lurching from side to side for a short distance the machine finally crashed into a telephone post in front of Mrs. Campbell's residence and the occupants were thrown violently out.

The little boy suffered from a broken jaw and was taken to Dr. Smith's office, where his injuries were attended to. The other occupants escaped with slight bruises. The car was badly wrecked.

Dr. Smith took them to St. Thomas and a truck was sent to take the automobile to a garage for repairs.

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

## DOMINION DAY IN FRANCE

Writing home from France under recent date, Dan McArthur tells how the Canadian soldiers there celebrated Dominion Day. His letter reads:

Dear Mother.—Harry, whose course in England was unfortunately cancelled, relieved me at the guns on Sunday, and I came down to the wagon lines that afternoon. This suited me very well, as the Canadian corps sports were to take place the next day, Dominion Day, at a town about fifteen kilometres back, and I would be able to go. I had had a note from Ted Varray, one of our signallers, who was training there for the running, and he said that it would be the biggest affair of the kind ever held in France. One truck per battery was supposed to leave the wagon lines at eight in the morning, carrying 25 men.

On the morning of July 1st the 25 chosen ones shaved, polished and shined, and were inspected and led off by "Blondie" Wilson at 7.15. Then sat by the road and waited for our truck to show up. We waited there and cursed the army and its "punctuality" till after nine, when Jim Pratt, one of the boys there, and I got up in disgust and started out on our own, which we should have done at the first, having been in the army long enough to know its little ways.

We struck out for a main road a couple of kils away which led directly to our destination. As we hoped, a truck came rumbling along over the cobblestones before very long, and with practiced ease we hopped a ride. This truck took us half way, we left it for another which took us right to the arena. As it happened, the rest of the bunch had to resort to our tactics in the end, as the bus failed to show up.

The field was a natural stadium, sloping to a flat centre where they had a quarter-mile cinder track. The engineers had built two grandstands, one on either side—one for officers, nurses and the notables, the other one for the troops. There were several big wooden arches, and the whole place was decorated with flags and bunting, and presented a fine appearance. The Y. M. C. A. and Expeditionary Force canteen had several tents, including an "egg and chip" restaurant and canteen. Imagine this field filled with somewhere about fifty thousand Canadians, from every branch of the service, swarming around like bees, while two scouting planes circled on guard overhead. One of these aerial guards was said to be Major Bishop.

Every soldier must have been him for I doubt if anyone else would have been allowed to pull the "stunts" that this boy did. For about half an hour he gave us more thrills than the war supplies in a month, and as for the unfortunate on the grandstands (which had no roofs) he had their "wind up" for fair. About fifty feet up in the air he shot around the field at twice the speed of an express train. Every so often he started a dive for a tent or grandstand, and when he was a yard or so above it and everyone stood petrified waiting for the fragments of several dozen of His Majesty's loyal troops to go up in the air, he would shoot straight up, turn turtle, and shoot across to make the officers and their V. A. D. friends feel a thrill or two. This stunt of shooting up and flopping over is said to be one of Bishop's favorites; anyhow, he gave us a good notion of aerial warfare.

At noon a guard of honor and band were drawn up at the entrance, as fine and snappy looking a guard as anyone could wish for. After a wait, a convoy of motors arrived, and the band struck up the royal salute, and along comes our old friend the Duke, just fresh from Jerusalem. Jim and I had a good place. The Duke and General Currie walked by first; then Sir Robert Borden, looking rather tired and preoccupied; then Rowell, who gave us the glad eye after enquiring after our health. "Fine as silk," answered someone. After them came a bevy of redcaps, including some French and Italian officers. A parade of the athletes followed their arrival, and then the events were started and took up most of the afternoon. Very good, too, as many of Canada's best athletes were taking part.

There were four very good bands at the sports. Near the close they massed and played "O, Canada." Nurses and soldiers rose to attention. Only here in France would one ever see such a huge gathering of her sons—probably from every corner in the Dominion—together at once. It made a picture worth remembering.

We left soon after that and caught a lorry that took us to another town, where we had supper. From here we got most of the way home in a speedy little motor ambulance. I enjoyed a "berth" in it, and although we appreciated the joyride I was thankful that I wasn't a "blessed." The only consolation for the jabs and bumps would be the thought that you were getting away from the line so fast. We were back at the wagon lines by eight, tired, but glad to have had a day that would be pleasant to think of "apres la querelle."

**DATES OF SCHOOL FAIRS**

Dates of school fairs for this district are announced as follows:—Muncy.....Sept. 19 Caradoc.....Sept. 26 Metcalfe.....Oct. 1 Appin.....Oct. 2 Wardsville.....Oct. 3 Cairo.....Sept. 18

Meet me at the Strathroy Chautauqua, Aug. 26-31.

## GLENCOE'S HONOR ROLL

The following list of Glencoe men who have enlisted in the fight for the liberty of the world is taken from the Honor Rolls which have been placed in the three churches in town. Those whose names are printed in capitals have made the supreme sacrifice:—

**Presbyteries:**  
HARRY FINLAYSON  
Archie Finlayson  
Allan Newport  
GORDON NEWPORT  
Russell Newport  
John H. Jones  
Thomas Tait  
J. Douglas Wheeler  
Neil McCallum  
Russell Dobson  
William J. Brown  
George M. Grant  
Charles Barker  
Calvin McAlpine  
COLIN G. McNAUGHTON  
Evan B. McColl  
Arnold E. Aldred  
Milton Holman  
Arthur Davenport  
Gilbert Auty  
Chas. Stinson  
Ed. Hurdle  
Ernest Young

**Methodist—**  
Cecil Bechill  
Chester Bechill  
Harold Bechill  
Harry W. Hicks  
Isaac Kuns  
Ernest Smith  
Edward Smith  
William A. Currie  
Richard Blacklock  
Neil McCallum  
Clifford Currie  
Frank Sexsmith  
John Stevenson  
Henry Olley  
Leslie Hicks  
T. A. Craig  
Alex. Craig

**Anglican—**  
R. M. P. Balteel  
John Tait  
Alfred Sutton  
Edwin Biddles  
E. S. Bromhead  
H. G. Cavalier  
George Cottle  
W. H. Dorman  
M. Goulding  
Harry Hallstone  
Wm. de C. Hawes  
A. W. Hopkins  
Sidney Hudson  
Stephen Johnston  
HARRY KEATING  
H. F. Liddington  
R. G. Lovell  
Charles Males  
J. R. Marshall  
George McCracken  
Thos. Siberi  
John Sparling  
Geo. Smith  
Thos. Thorne  
Thos. Harper  
W. J. Newman  
E. T. Newman  
F. G. Smith  
Harry S. Moss  
Frank Sillett  
Lewis Dalgely

## DEATH OF MRS. JOHN SIMPSON

Mary A. Pearce, relict of the late John Simpson, Mosa, passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. C. McRae, Glencoe, on Sunday, August 18th, in her 77th year. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of Mrs. McRae, service being held at St. John's church and interment made at Oakland cemetery.

Mrs. Simpson was born near Wallace, Ont. Her husband died 13 years ago. She leaves a family of two sons and two daughters, residents of this vicinity, namely:—George L. Simpson, C. F. Simpson, Mrs. F. C. McRae and Miss Edith Simpson. She also leaves one brother and one sister:—John L. Pearce, on the old homestead at Wallace, and Miss Sarah Pearce.

## METCALFE COUNCIL

Meeting of Metcalfe council held August 5th. Members all present. Minutes read, approved and signed.

On motion of Hawken and Campbell a number of orders were paid.

On motion of Hawken and Campbell the township road was struck at four miles on the dollar, the county rate being 9.02 mills on the dollar.

Moved by McCallum and Blain that the council meet at, and examine, Geo. Moore's gravel pit, with a view to opening it up, if practicable. To meet on August 22nd at 5 p. m.

Council adjourned to meet Sept. 2 at 10 a. m.

Harry Thompson, Clerk.

## CANADA HAS RED CROSS RECORD

London, August 11.—Canada's contribution to the Red Cross is the greatest per capita in the world. The total contribution is \$12,000,000 in cash and \$15,000,000 in supplies. Of the cash contributions \$7,000,000 was spent by the British Red Cross and \$5,000,000 by the Canadian Red Cross. The total cash contribution of the British Red Cross is \$211,250,000 from all sources. Of this amount Great Britain contributed £5,000,000, while the overseas dominions, India, United States and neutral countries contributed £2,250,000. Great Britain's contribution to the Red Cross is \$5,000,000, compared with Canada's \$2,500,000. Canada's contribution in supplies shows an even more favorable comparative record.

Hear the Thamesville quartette sing at Knox church lawn social, Aug. 25th, Old Boys' Park, Newbury.

## GLENCOE OIL FIELD

Production in the Glencoe oil field shows a gradual but steady increase, and while some wells are petering out, new ones are being brought in. Oil operators find great difficulty in getting drillers. After long delay for this reason Mr. Best of Kansas City, who is looking after the interests of the Middlesex Oil Co. of Richmond, Mo., has succeeded in securing a drilling outfit and began operations this week on the farm of John A. Leitch, lot 11, in the 6th concession of Mosa.

Writing of the oil wells in Mosa and Metcalfe townships, a correspondent of a Toronto paper says: "There is ample ground for the belief that the oil output of the two townships will ultimately equal that of Petrolia and Oil Springs. At Glencoe, producers are now paid \$3.10 per barrel net f.o.b., that is, clear of all costs for pumping and piping the oil to the tank cars. As well can be drilled and placed in commission for less than \$1,000, and after oil is struck costs are practically negligible. At Bothwell, 12 miles southwest from Glencoe, four men constitute the entire working force of forty-eight wells. "It is now thought that a great output of oil will soon be coming from this district and the importance of the field will increase as the pending developments are prosecuted to full fruition."

## DEATH OF MRS. KUNES

Mrs. Victoria Kunes, relict of the late David Kunes, and one of the pioneer residents of the Gore of Ekfrid, passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Peter Weaver, at Thamesville, on Friday, August 16th, in her 73rd year. The funeral was held on Sunday from her late residence in Ekfrid to Oakland cemetery, the service being conducted at the house by Rev. R. Fulton, pastor of the Glencoe Methodist church, of which deceased was a lifelong member.

Mrs. Kunes was predeceased by her husband about twenty years. She leaves the following family:—Ida (Mrs. Peter Weaver) of Thamesville, Leila (Mrs. Smith) of London, Florence (Mrs. Langford) of Caledonia, Agnes (Mrs. Chas. Cummins) of Dresden, Martha (Mrs. Dan Brodie) of Saskatchewan, Evelyn (Mrs. Wm. Spencer) of Detroit, and Private Isaac Kunes, now in France. She is also survived by ten grandchildren, and one great-grandchild. Mrs. Kunes was the last surviving member of the family of the late Aaron Goff, one of the very earliest pioneers of Western Ontario, the family consisting of nine girls and two boys.

## GLENCOE PUBLIC SCHOOL

In addition to the list of promoted pupils published in July, the following, who wrote on the inspector's papers, have been successful:—

Senior Third Class—Margaret McDonald 427, John Simpson 432, Leslie Reeves 407, Nuala Stuart 454, Florence McEachern 477, Ethel George 359, Gladys Edde 475, Arlie Parrott 371.

Senior Second Class—Martin Abbott 387, Elizabeth Simpson 440, Willie Anderson 446, Clifford Stinson 367, Jim Donaldson 390, Eleanor Sutherland 434, Grey Doull 392, Verna Stevenson 366, Wilfrid Haghighi 323, Vada Wehlum 348.

First Class—Freddie George 255, Charles George 254, Bessie McKellar 233, Nelson McCracken 230, Katie McCracken 221, Frank Sillett 207, Eliza McDonald 203, Gordon Donald 197, Vera McCaffrey 195, Thomas Abbott 193, Tom Hillman 182, Albert Young 182.

## FIELD CROP COMPETITION

The following awards have been made in the standing field crop competition for 1918 in connection with the Mosa and Ekfrid Agricultural Society. The crop grown was oats and the name of the variety grown by each prize-winner and the number of points obtained are given. The list of competitors published last week was in error stated to be the list of prize-winners, owing to the secretary handing us the wrong paper in mistake. S. M. Pearce of Fingal was the judge:—

1. D. N. Munro, O.A.C. 72, 89 points; 2. D. McKellar, O.A.C. 72, 87 points; 3. Jas. McRae, O.A.C. 72, 85½ points; 4. Wm. McCutcheon, O.A.C. 72, 85 points; 5. Thos. Henderson, Granary Filler, 84½ points; 6. McKellar Bros., Ligowia, 84 points; 7. Godfrey McMurchy, Banner, 83½ points.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

Shipped overseas last week from the I. O. D. E.:

11 Mattress Covers  
19 prs. Pillow Cases  
37 Flannel Shirts  
35 Stretcher Caps  
90 prs. Socks  
47 prs. Cuffs  
15 Handkerchiefs

## GLENCOE RED CROSS

There will be a quilting of hospital pads in the Red Cross rooms on August 30th. A cordial invitation is extended to all the ladies.

We gratefully acknowledge the sum of \$5 from Mrs. Hugh McCutcheon and \$5 from Mrs. J. A. McLachlan. Louise McIntyre, Treas.



## DAUGHTER CHOOSES THE FARM

By Katharine Henry.

If you can make farm life attractive to your daughter she will love her home but she cannot live on nothing but hard work. On some farms the work is never done. The working day begins at four o'clock in the morning and ends at eight in the evening and if the sun set later, the work would keep on longer.

True, in one sense the work is never done; one can always find another weed to pick, another plant to hoe or another window to clean. But a man ought to be master of his farm and sometimes call a halt on work rather than let the farm drive him and his children. Every one on the farm is willing to work to the utmost during a period of stress like haying time and harvesting but there must be periods of fun to make up for the hard work.

Probably her work could be made much easier by the use of labor-saving machinery, especially in the house. You do not use the sickle or the grain cradle your grandfather used. You have bought two or three improved reapers since his day, but are your wife and daughter still washing with the old-fashioned wash-board in the heavy wooden tubs that grandmother had and are they still cooking over the same style of stove she used?

If your daughter has been fortunate enough to attend or even to visit a school where the home-making arts are taught, she will not be satisfied to use the awkward, heavy, worn-out tools of her grandmother's day.

A running stream on the farm will supply power for an electric plant at no great expense and save the mother and daughter hours and hours of hard work. An electric washer, electric iron, motor for the butter churn and the new sewing machine and modern oil stove, will not cost as much as one large piece of farm machinery and they will make life a different thing for your home-makers.

A well-equipped bathroom is something which every farm house needs and which the family has a right to demand. It need not be any more expensive in the country than in the city—less expensive if you can run the water under its own pressure. Health, time and labor are conserved by the installation of a bathroom.

Sometimes our farmers' daughters are deprived of pleasures they might easily have. If your daughter desires to take piano lessons, let her have them and help her to plan for an hour each day when she may be free to work on that lesson. When the heaviest summer work is over and she longs to invite a group of friends for a week-end or to go away for a few days of rest and pleasure, let her do so if you possibly can.

It would not cost much to keep a nice little saddle horse for your daughter's use (it could be used for light work too) and I can think of no other one thing that would go so far toward keeping her happy and contented with her life on the farm.

There are so many beautiful and interesting things for a girl to enjoy in the country—skating, driving, the sunsets, the wild flowers and animals, the birds, the farmyard pets—but if she is in treadmill, all heart is worked out of her and she is too tired to enjoy the wonderful beauties surrounding her. It is a small matter to bring home a pair of skates for Annie's birthday or to pick up a new book for her but how often do you do it?

I know one farmer's daughter who, in spite of many obstacles, became a stenographer. Her birthday falls during her summer vacation but she never spends it at home. For weeks before her twenty-first birthday she planned for a bit of leisure and a little pleasure on that one day; but her father chose that date for beginning work on the new shed and she spent her birthday over the kitchen stove, cooking for the carpenters. Do you wonder she vowed then and there that before another birthday she would leave the farm?

There may be a County Young Women's Christian Association in your district. Encourage your daughters to join and help the cause all you can. They will seek associates somewhere. Help them to find worthy and elevating companions. If you can get in touch with the public library of your nearest city or secure a travelling library from your state library commission you can have a supply of excellent books at very little cost. Read some of them yourself and discuss them with your children. This makes conversation worth while, at table, on the road or at such tedious work as weeding or corn husking.

If you have not already done so, read, in the life of Harriet Beecher Stowe, how her father, Lyman Beecher, turned drudgery into fun by his stories, wit and conversation. At one time when the family spent a long evening preparing apples for their winter's supply of "cider apple sauce" Mr. Beecher and his boys (of whom Henry Ward Beecher was one) vied with each other to see who could tell the most about a given book, Ivanhoe or some other standard book. Mr. Beecher turned into a game even the hard task of chopping and storing the great pile of wood each autumn. Then when the last piece of wood was stored and the last chip cleared away he declared a holiday and took every one in the big wagon for a fishing trip.

The question of money is often a

cause for discontent to the farm daughter.

The fact that you provide your family with ample food, clothing and shelter does not meet the problem. An old darkey who was much poorer under the Civil War than when he was under the protection of his master, explained his happiness by saying, "Free air tastes good, sir."

Your daughter would rather have ten dollars to spend just as she pleases than to have you pay a bill of twice that amount for her. Suppose she does make mistakes and spends some of it foolishly; so do you. How is she to learn to use money if she never has any to use?

When my three-year-old nephew wanted to see my watch I showed it to him but I held on to it. He kept saying: "Let me see it! Let me see it!"

Said, "Well, look, there it is." He looked me squarely in the face and said, "I want to see it in my own hand."

Your daughter wants some money "in her own hand." Of what benefit is it to her if you have an immense farm and ten thousand dollars in bank, if she has not five cents to use as she pleases? "She will some day inherit a nice sum." Yes—but she needs some of it now.

Try to keep the way open between her heart and yours. Try to see her side of it. When you sell a tract of timber for two thousand dollars what does she get out of it? Or if you do things on a smaller scale, when you sell the cow she helped to raise or the turkeys she fed all summer, does her work get recognition? Does she feel that she has been recompensed?

Perhaps you have a mortgage on your farm and feel that you cannot afford some of the things I have mentioned. Then give her the things you can afford. There are a thousand little pleasures you can give without money and without price. Lawn swings, porch rockers, croquet sets, quilts (old horse shoes) cost little and they have great possibilities in pleasure-giving and home-making.

If you can afford nothing else you can bring your daughter a handful of wild flowers or a specially choice apple because it is her birthday; you can select a fine chicken for the table because it is a holiday. It will cost nothing for you to give each of your girls a small plot of ground that shall be her very own to plant and market. Her zeal and industry will bring results that may even give you some pointers.

### Lights Out.

"Lights out!" along the land  
"Lights out!" upon the sea.  
The night must put her hiding hand  
O'er peaceful towns where children sleep.

And peaceful ships that darkly creep  
Across the waves, as if they were  
not free.

The dragons of the air,  
The hellhounds of the deep,  
Lurking and prowling everywhere,  
Go forth to seek their helpless prey.  
Not knowing whom they maim or slay—  
Mad harvesters, who care not what they reap.

Out with the tranquil lights,  
Out with the lights that burn  
For love and law and human rights!  
Set back the clock a thousand years!  
All they have gained now disappears,  
And the dark days suddenly return.

Kaiser who loosed wild death,  
And terror in the night—  
God grant you draw no quiet breath,  
Until the madness you began  
Is ended, and long suffering man,  
Set free from war lords, cries,  
"Let there be lights!"

—Henry Van Dyke.

Removing a Stubborn Nut.

Scarcely anything is more tantalizing than trying to remove a nut from a bolt that turns in its socket. The following method will almost always overcome this difficulty and enable the nut to be screwed off with comparative ease: With a cold chisel make an incision in the head of the bolt similar to that found in the heads of screws. Often the chisel incision is sufficient to enable the screwdriver to get a good grip; sometimes, however, it may be necessary to deepen the incision with a file. Frequently the chisel itself answers very well for a screwdriver. Thus gripped it is a comparatively easy matter to start the stubborn nut.

Saturating the threads of the nut with kerosene a few minutes before attempting to unscrew it, often makes the attempt easier, for the kerosene penetrates quickly to the rusted recesses of the nut and softens the rust quite perceptibly.

If for any reason it is not advisable to indent the nut head with a cold chisel, opposite sides of the head may be filed away slightly so as to enable the wrench or vise to get a flat grip. With a sharp file it is only a moment's task to file away the small bit required to do this. The writer has removed very stubborn bolts by both of these methods, and can recommend them as great savers of temper and time.

China imports great quantities of old horseshoes and converts the metal into knife blades.

War times are teaching us that there is no economy in buying the cheapest goods nor the fancy high priced ones. We are depending on the solid values of the good standard brands—the brands that were good in peace time and have doubly proved their worth in war time.

Red Rose Tea—costing today only about 1/4 of a cent per cup—is one of the solid war time values that anyone can afford—and that everyone will enjoy.

It is truly a war time tea



T. H. Estabrooks Co. LIMITED  
St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary

Canadian Food Control License No. 6-276

### Yards of Beauty.

I was once called upon to plan the landscape gardening around a millionaire's home, and the only stipulation he made was that I must make use of the native wild shrubs. Nor was this a difficult restriction. The modest elder, the sweet brier, the stately wild rose, the unassuming pokeberry, the clinging bittersweet, the ever-gracious wild grape, the ivy, sumac, dogwood, mountain ash—all these and various other varieties of plants converted the bare grounds into an attractive estate.

Beautiful grounds need not be expensive. The most lovely flowers and plants that God ever made grow are found in the woods, along the banks of streams, in fence corners, in fields and shady nooks. They are ours for the asking and need digging. What is prettier and yet so rare as a large bed of wild violets in a shady place near the house? Plant generously of perennials so that they will bloom and grow year after year with little attention and give stability to your landscape effects.

Select them so that you will have blossoms from early spring until late frost. While the best arrangement of trees and shrubs on large grounds requires the services of a landscape expert, a few simple hints will serve to prevent the inexperienced person from making serious mistakes. Plant in masses, with the larger shrubs in back and the smaller ones in front. Leave plenty of open space, which is generally made into a lawn. Avoid straight lines and exact symmetrical arrangement, unless you desire a formal effect, which is generally avoided in beautifying the home grounds.

Use vines profusely wherever possible, selecting those which are hardy and not seriously affected by pests. This applies also to other shrubbery. In selecting trees consider the matter of litter and the shedding of leaves. Some trees, such as horse chestnuts, are beautiful, and have many desirable qualities, but the flowers which they shed litter the ground and will cause stains on clothing that are difficult to remove. While a great many interesting and valuable points about nursery stock may be learned from books and the pamphlets of nursery companies, observation is equally important. Consider the ultimate size of the trees which you plant. Oaks, elms, and other large trees should not be planted near the house, as in time they will shut out too much light, unless pruned heavily, which will destroy their beauty.

The improvement of one's home grounds is usually as contagious as idle gossip, once it is well under way. It is much more interesting and worthy of respect. I feel that the exterior of my own home does not belong to me alone. I have a moral responsibility to add to the attractiveness of the neighborhood in which I live, and therefore my grounds in part at least belong to the owner of every eye that gazes upon it. The architecture of the house, the decoration of the grounds, the walks, fences, and general surroundings are each man's contribution to his community. It is one way in which we can give pleasure and enjoyment to other people.

Whether the house is a log cabin or a mansion, it is, after all, a home, a place of love and adoration. It should be the most restful place on earth. To make it so costs mostly thought and play. The tenant's problem is somewhat different, but a few seeds will make a profusion of pretty plants some of which may possibly be moved. But the attractiveness even of a tenant's home is not a quality that easily dies. I have observed that landowners desire the neat and efficient tenant. Plants and flowers about the house show ideals that go with character. A pretty yard

may be the means of attracting congenial people and making friends.—Mrs. J. L. Nesbitt.

### Weather-Tight Sills.

The sill for a frame house should be set in mortar on the foundation wall to prevent the cold air from chilling the floors. If that is not done the furnace will have to be forced just so much more in order to heat the rooms on the first story.

The average contractor will tell you that it is not necessary to use mortar. His argument is that the weight of the house bearing down on the sill will force a tight joint between the masonry and the wood. That is true only when the top of the wall is as smooth as glass, and would happen about once in a thousand cases.

If you wish to save on your fuel bill and obtain the best results from your furnace, see that the joint is made perfectly tight with mortar. The cost is so slight that it will not be noticed. Frequently one is in a quandary to know why the first floor cannot be properly heated, and is likely to place the blame on the furnace when the opening under the sill is the whole trouble.

A little foresight at that place when you build will avoid serious annoyance in the future.

### Good Advice.

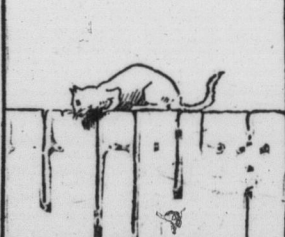
Robert Louis Stevenson was once called upon to address a Sunday school class of young girls. He told them the parable of the talents, and then went on to say that there were three talents everyone possessed and ought to make use of: "Tongues that they must use to cheer and make happy all around them; faces that they must keep bright as new shillings, so that they might shine like lamps in their homes; and hands that must be kept employed in useful work cheerfully done." Very good advice for these war days of all of us, whatever our age or sex.

A Frenchman has invented an effective silencer for aeroplane motors that is said to reduce the power but 2 per cent.

Current in a new electric iron is controlled by a button on the handle, which shuts it off automatically when the implement is idle.

### FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



TABBY JUMPS OVER THE FENCE. WE'LL HAVE TO WATCH THE SINNER.

WHILE FIDO'S SPEAKING FOR HIS LUNCH SHELL STEAL THE POOR DOG'S DINNER.



## GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

### Anaemia.

Anaemia means deficiency of blood. If a person loses a quart or more of blood by a hemorrhage, or a severe surgical operation, or in connection with childbirth, it is very evident that he or she has a deficiency of blood, for there has been a loss of a considerable portion of the normal supply of the body; consequently he or she is anaemic.

It a man cuts his throat or ruptures a blood-vessel in his brain, or a dilated artery, called an aneurism breaks there is so great and sudden a loss of blood that he dies, for blood is essential to life.

It used to be thought that because the blood carried humors and diseases over the body, it was a good plan to occasionally draw some of it off, and bleeding for hundreds of years was fashionable practice for almost every kind of ailment.

Sometimes it worked well and people were relieved by it, but very often it was mischievous and a person who had been bled several times in the course of a disease became so anaemic that he was practically or actually killed by the treatment he had received.

A vigorous sugar maple may lose a portion of its sap every spring, it is one evidence of the prodigality of nature in supplying the means which are concerned with life, but let a tree that is sickly or poor or withered, lose a similar quantity of sap and it will promptly die.

A person who has plenty of blood may be anaemic from the poverty of its quality, especially when it lacks the proper quantity of coloring material called haemoglobin which contains iron and oxygen; iron and oxygen therefore are essential to the body and to the blood.

A person who is anaemic is pale, not for a few moments only as in fright or sudden emotion but all the time, the face, the lips, the entire skin are colorless like those of the dead.

The same is true when the skin is of greenish color as is often the case in poorly developed and poorly nourished young girls or in those who are

suffering from tuberculosis, cancer, malaria or lead-poisoning.

When there is anaemia there is almost always loss of appetite, strength, and weight, and poor nutrition.

The anaemic often suffer from buzzing in the ears, dizziness, faintness, and shortness of breath. All of these symptoms mean not only that the blood is insufficient, poor and deficient in the substances which build up the body, but that the heart by the action of which the blood is kept in motion is unable to do proper work, that the kidneys cannot perform their task, that the lungs do not contract vigorously enough to supply the blood with the proper amount of oxygen, and consequently that the brain is unable to respond to the usual demands by which thought is created.

An anaemic person under any circumstances is therefore more or less disqualified from doing work and in many cases he is entirely helpless.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

X.—Please tell me how I can get rid of a very troublesome corn. Have used various means of removing it, but it has always returned. Do you think it would be dangerous to have the doctor cut it out?

Answer.—In matters like this, at least two courses are possible. You can use a felt corn plaster which protects the toe from the shoe and frequently is all that is necessary, or you can have the corn removed by a competent chiropodist. Of course, it will come back again, as long as you continue to wear shoes.

Reader.—Please tell me the course and cure for varicose veins.

Answer.—They are due to the pressure of the blood current in the veins working against gravity. This results in dilatation and weakening of the vein walls and frequently causes dragging sensations and even pain. Sometimes relief is procured by supporting the veins by a bandage or some other means of support, and if this is not effectual, it is necessary to tie the veins and cut off the circulation from the vessels which are thus diseased.

### THAT "FEELING" IN THE FAMILY

"Yes there is some feeling between the Farrar sisters."

"And a very sweet sisterly feeling I hope it is," said a gentle old lady who was passing through the room. The door closed; the two women in the widow seat continued their discussion of the sisters whose feeling for each other was in no wise friendly.

Why is this "feeling" so often observed between members of the same family? A certain man who for three years has worked night and day inventing an electrical labor-saving machine meets a friend and pours forth, perhaps in more or less technical terms, his faith in the work to which he is devoting his life. He passes on, comparing his attentive, sympathetic friend with his brother, who sometimes leaves the room with a frown when he tries to talk about the subject nearest his heart. The politely attentive friend probably enough tells the first man he meets that he has wasted ten minutes that morning listening to Brown "rave over that crazy notion of his"; and that very day Brown's brother whirls round in his office chair and confides to his partner: "I don't know one thing about electricity—the subject gets on my nerves,—but I have faith in John. When he needs more cash he can call on me." Some day there will be one member of our family to be proud of!

Now, this brother does not weary John with a recital of the names and business reliability of all his customers; why should John be offended because the merchant cannot patiently listen to his "ravings"? Members of a family, as individuals, have rights that are too often overlooked.

A theological student produced several of his sermons one morning and began to read them to an admiring father and mother, and to a married brother who was supposed to be filled with admiration. As he turned page after page he noticed that his brother was nodding and grinning to the infant that lay gurgling in his arms. At last he could stand it no longer.

"I care no more about your baby than you do about my sermons," he cried hotly as he left the room. That young man had never held a baby in his arms and did not know the overpowering sensation it gives—especially when the baby is your own. The young father, an accountant, had never risen to the heights to which a man ascends when he reads the words he has written for the help and betterment of mankind. It was easy enough for "feeling" to arise; until both learn tolerance, it will not subside.

An ideal situation exists in a family in which the daughter is a writer of pleasant short stories. Her unimaginative father revels in facts but cares nothing for fiction. He considers it as his duty, however, to read his daughter's stories. One night his

daughter found him in the library so engaged.

"O father, don't waste your time over that!" she cried. "You are too tired." But her dutiful father continued to read of poor Aunt Matilda's grief when she discovered the theft of her Christmas bank. A minute or two later he looked over his glasses at his daughter, who was intent upon her embroidery, closed the magazine quietly and picked up a paper at his elbow. Aunt Matilda was forgotten.

"Eleanor," he presently demanded, "did you know that it was estimated that about seven hundred million dollars' worth of material is wasted in this country in a single year?" "No, father, I didn't," replied the young woman, about whose lips there lurked only the suspicion of a smile. She was not aware of this startling state of affairs and, after five minutes, could not have told whether the country wasted millions or billions of dollars. But she loved her father and admired him for his knowledge of many subjects that interested her not at all. She knew that her father loved her and that he was proud of her work, which others admired. There was not the slightest "feeling" between them.

A broad-minded person can live peacefully with anyone—even the members of his own family.

### They Fool Themselves.

Some people think they are never talked about because they never hear it.

"I have learned that mistakes can often be set right, that anxieties fade, that calamities have sometimes compensating joy, that an ambition realized is not always pleasurable, that a disappointment is often of itself a rich incentive to try again."—Arthur Christopher Benson.

## WOOL

Farmers who ship their wool direct to us get better prices than farmers who sell to the general store.

ASK ANY FARMER! who has sold his wool both ways, and note what he says—or, better still, write us for our prices; they will show you how much you lose by selling to the General Store.

We pay the highest prices of any firm in the country and are the largest wool dealers in Canada. Payment is remitted the same day wool is received. Ship us your wool to-day—you will be more than pleased if you do, and are assured of a square deal from us.

H. V. ANDREWS  
13 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

## SMOKE TACKETTS

CUT COARSE FOR PIPE USE

## THE WORLD'S HOLIDAYS

Most Days of the Year Some Nations is Not Working

According to statistics drawn up by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, during the present year, there are only eighty-four days on which banks are open everywhere in the world. On every one of the other two hundred and eighty-one days some nation somewhere will be celebrating a civil or religious holiday, or observing the Sabbath. Only one of these holidays is universal. This is New Year's Day, and eleven different dates are observed by various countries as the beginning of a new year. Some countries observe more than one during the calendar year. Five Christian countries do not observe Christmas as a legal holiday.

Brazil leads the nations in the number of its holidays. It has eighty-four, and the United States is second with fifty-four. France observes eighteen formal holidays during the year, and Italy twenty-three. Among the other belligerents, Germany, it is presumed, will observe twenty days; Great Britain sixteen; Japan fifteen, and Russia seventeen. In most of these countries numerous local holidays ordinarily observed have been abandoned during the war.

Among the favourite months for holidays the world over, November leads, with twenty-six out of its possible thirty days. May comes next, with twenty-five.

Christmas Day is not so generally observed as New Year's Day. It has moreover, only three different dates. The only country whose holidays reveal little of its political, racial, or religious origin is Portugal. This is its calendar: January 1st, dedicated to universal brotherhood; January 31st, dedicated to the memory of all those who fought and died to establish the republic of Portugal; May 3rd, in memory of the discovery of Brazil by the Portuguese; June 19th, municipal holiday at Lisbon; June 24th, municipal holiday at Oporto; October 5th, the date of the establishment of the Portuguese republic; December 1st, Flag Day, to commemorate the independence of the country; December 25th, Family Day.

## A WASP THAT USES TOOLS.

Intelligent Use of Implement to Accomplish a Purpose.

So far as known, only one small insect—a wasp of the spheg family—among the millions of creatures belonging to a lower order than man, has ever employed the aid of a tool to accomplish a desired result. The mother wasp of this family digs a tunnel in the ground, deposits her egg in it and provides a caterpillar stung to death or to a condition of paralysis for her baby to feed on when hatched. The grub subsists on this caterpillar until it passes through the pupa stage into the perfect-winged insect. Then it digs its way out of the tunnel and begins its life above ground as a wasp.

But after the mother wasp has made its tunnel and deposited the egg, it finishes its task by ramming down pellets of earth, little stones, etc., into the mouth of the tunnel. This is the race habit of these wasps. It is recorded on undoubted authority that one inventive mother, when the mouth of the tunnel was covered to a level with the rest of the ground about it, brought a quantity of fine grains of dirt to the spot, and picking up a small pebble in her mandibles, used it as a hammer in pounding them down with rapid strokes, thus making the spot as firm and as hard as the surrounding surface. Then she departed, brought more dirt, picked up the pebble again and used it as a hammer as before.

The English thrush brings its snails to a certain convenient stone, on which it will crack their shells by beating them upon it. Some sea birds carry shellfish to a height and drop them on the rock to break their shells, but this brings only the anvils into use, not the hammer. The case of the wasp is the only one which records the seemingly intelligent use of a tool to accomplish a given purpose.

## Suppressing Rats.

A successful poultry-keeper has found traps the best means of combating rats. He has 500 hens, housed in several buildings; and a dozen steel and spring traps, always set, keep rats out.

He adopted traps after first trying poison and then the rifle. Poison was effective, but there was such a stench from the dead rats that its use a second time could not be considered. He tried a small .22-caliber rifle. The rifle required a lot of time, and at that was ineffectual.

Then he tried traps, and he has had them in constant use since. He put a trap in the chamber of each dry-mash hopper. Next he located the points at which rats entered the pens. This was not difficult, as his houses have dirt floors. At each rat entrance he placed a cylindrical box, six inches square, and about three feet long, the ends being open and the top side, as the box was sunk in the ground, removable. In these passageways steel traps were set.

The battery of traps quickly cleaned out the rats.

## The Worst of It.

John: I hear now that Sandy lost his arm in the recent fighting. Wully: Aye, man, but ye ha' no heard the worst. He was wearin' na wrist watch on the arm that was lost.



## INVENTIONS THAT ARE WANTED

MANY IMPROVEMENTS AWAIT A DISCOVERER.

Artificial Rubber, Substitute for Leather and Artificial Glass Are Among the Needed Articles.

How infinite in faculty is man, said Hamlet.

Accepting this rather flattering view of him one is tempted to imagine that within the next few centuries he will have solved many problems which now seem well-nigh hopeless.

He may discover a means for communicating and exchanging news with other planets—if perchance any of them are inhabited. Think how interesting it would be to pick up one's morning paper and read of the latest happenings on Mars or Venus.

Such an achievement would not be so very much more wonderful than "wireless." Might we not learn how to telegraph, or even telephone, to Venus along a light-ray?

Harness the Sun and Moon.

We ought surely to find out before long how to harness the sun. If we cannot do that, we may harness the moon by machinery that will utilize the power of the tides.

But, while we are waiting for these great things, there are many smaller ones that invite attention—inventions that are wanted, but which have thus far eluded the makers of new ideas.

An elastic glass that will not break easily—how about that? The ancients are said to have known how to make such glass; but, if they could, the art has been lost. A relatively in-frangible umbrella or wingless would be a great comfort.

Another thing badly needed is a fireproof paper (of asbestos or other material) that will take ink from a pen, and not alter. It is required for deeds and other valuable documents.

How about an artificial rubber? With it the situation is much the same. When Columbus arrived in the New World, he found the Indians playing games with bouncing balls, the material, as he ascertained, derived from a tree. To-day, nearly 400 years later, we are unable successfully to imitate the stuff of which those balls were made.

Big Fortunes Await Inventors.

It is positively discouraging to consider the fact that big fortunes in money are waiting and all ready to be grabbed by lucky persons who, by chance or otherwise, may hit upon one new idea or another. Not a . . . epoch-making inventions have been attributable to pure accident.

A satisfactory substitute for leather. Who will supply it? Are we always to rely upon nature for the production of the raw material? Surely not. And yet, though inventors have busied themselves with the problem for many years, they have not the solution.

Who will invent a machine that can pick chickens? Where is the genius who will contrive a mechanical oyster-shucker? How shall we find a pen-knife sharpener that does the work, and which any man can keep on his desk? What about an envelope suitable for mailing small articles or samples?

Among other inventions wanted are: A wall-papering machine. A scrubbing machine.

A capdrip that will not spill when upset.

An envelope that cannot be opened without detection.

A contrivance to receive mail-sacks from moving trains.

A substitute for twine, for tying bundles of mailed letters.

A cure for seasickness.

A really practical car fender.

A means for securing window panes without putty.

A street car register independent of the employee.

A method of cleaning a ship's bottom without docking.

A NORWAY WATCH BOY

Who Gives Warning When a School of Fish Appears in Fjord

It is no uncommon sight to see a boy watching cattle in order that they may not stray, or keeping birds off the crops. A watch boy whose duty it is to keep a lookout for a school of fish and who sits in a sentry box set upon stilts is characteristic of Norway.

The scene of this lad's labors is the shore of some Norwegian fjord. His little sentry box is made of wood and is perched high upon posts. Here the boy sits, gazing out across the arm of the sea, employing his keen eyesight for the benefit of the farmers, who depend upon him to give the alarm when a school of fish shall appear.

They work contentedly enough in their fields, confident that the lad will let them know when it is time to reap a harvest from the sea instead of from the land. When the signal is sounded the farmers leave their work, throw their big nets over their shoulders and hurry off to their boats.

Sentry boxes similar to those employed in Norway were in use among the fishermen on the shores of the Mediterranean, and it is supposed that the Vikings brought back with them from some of their piratical raids the idea that has been in practice ever since.

## MANNERS AT NAVAL MESS

INEXORABLE LAWS, WRITTEN AND UNWRITTEN

Despite the War, There is Little Change in Naval Dining Customs on British Warships.

Nothing puzzles a new-comer so much as the customs of the senior Service. There are laws, written and unwritten, which are inexorable. Voe beside the culprit who innocently breaks any of them. The etiquette of a military mess is not in the least the same as that around which a naval officers' mess is conducted.

The first thing a colonel who came aboard my ship the other day asked me was whether he was supposed to stay all through the dinner, as he had to get away early, says a naval officer. I told him what he might do in that connection, and incidentally mentioned a few other customs, at which he was amazed. I told him, for instance, that it would be as well if he refrained from inquiring after my wife—or any other lady—at table, at any rate until after the King's health had been drunk; that, also until after the King's health had been drunk, it would never do to make a wager or leave the table without the express permission of the president.

Drinking Toasts in Water.

My friend the colonel was much surprised to find that a dinner in a naval officers' mess even in wartime, is a very formal affair. The president—a senior officer—sits at the head of the table, with a vice-president opposite. Punctually to time he raps the table with his polished hammer and says very informally, "For what we are about to receive, thank God," whereupon the dozens of orderlies—generally Marines—who have been waiting for the signal, hand round the dishes, the president, of course, being served first, and the vice-president next.

Officers nowadays are rationed, but there is, comparatively speaking, plenty, and three courses are the minimum (a second helping, however, is permitted from the same dish). Sugar, too, abounds. An important item for some of us!

The King's health is drunk before dessert, after the grace. "For what we've received, thank God." Then the table is cleared, all tumbler—even if full—being removed, too.

Desert glasses having been served, three, sometimes four, bottles of wine are placed in front of the president. Around each is a silver label—say, Madeira, port, sherry, marsala. The president starts the ball rolling, first by methodically removing the stopper of each bottle and laying them in order side by side. Then he slides the bottles around with the sun—i. e., from right to left. Not everybody, of course, helps himself from these decanters, it being permissible by order of the King to drink the Royal toast with water, or an empty glass. On the last ship I was in practically everybody drank the toast in wine; on my present ship hardly anybody does. When the bottles, having gone the round, reach the president again he helps himself, and, having carefully replaced the stoppers, lifts his glass and looks towards his vice.

Quaint Superstitions.

"Mr. Vice—the King!" he gives; whereupon the vice-president says most solemnly: "Gentlemen, the King!" and the toast is acclaimed with "The King! God bless him!" everybody remaining seated. If the ship's band is in attendance the signal for the toast is the moment for the rendering of the National Anthem, when, of course, the toast is drunk standing—as on guest nights.

There is usually a general exodus from the table after grace—before the dessert is served. Those who remain fill up the seats nearer the president, so that the toast and after-dinner party is compact and jolly. Dessert and

coffee are then served. Should an officer not desire to take dessert, he signifies this by crossing his knife and fork on his dessert-plate or finger-bowl.

I had a puzzling experience at dinner the other night. I accidentally touched my glass with my fork. As the tumbler resounded, three voices spontaneously called out: "Hun—I asked what it meant, and found that when a tumbler rings, according to the belief of sailors, some misfortune is nigh."

"Every time somebody made the glass ring on the ship I used to command," an officer told me, "a seaman sure enough fell overboard." That was why they called out "Hun!" In doing so they were transferring the bad luck to our enemies! Usually somebody calls out "Save a poor sailor!" and the ringing of the glass, plate or bowl, is at once stopped by placing a finger on it.

Nowadays so many novices abound in the Navy that many of the old and revered customs are falling into decay, if they are not actually taboo. The "pukka" sailor regrets this, and is inclined to look forward to the time when the old customs will come into their own again. Speaking as one of the novices, however, let me say that most of those I have met have easily fallen into the "ways of the many," although some of us believe it could very well do without a few of the curious ceremonies, which apparently are kept up out of sheer devilry.

Drastring Treatment.

For instance, if a man happened to so far forget himself as to take from a dish passed to him by a fellow-officer, instead of taking the dish first from the officer, he is said to be "doing a Marine," and the penalty for this—at any rate, in the gun-room mess—is the dish is upset over his head. What if it happened to be hot potatoes!

Nowadays I notice officers arriving late for dinner, forgetting to apologise to the president. This is a point which in normal times would be considered a grave breach of etiquette. In large messes, such as that at Portsmouth or Chatham, a side-table is laid for late-comers.

Of course, everybody has heard of the toast that is made on Saturday nights at sea. After the King's health has been duly drunk, the wine is once more passed round for the pleasing toast, "Sweethearts and Wives." The cynic has added the tag, "May they never meet!" But the toast—a happy one—really is: "To our sweethearts and wives! May our sweethearts soon become our wives, and our wives remain our sweethearts!"

"CUTHBERT" IN FRANCE.

Thousands of Chinese Coolies Are Employed Behind the Lines.

Why an anti-aircraft gun is "Archibald," or, in familiar diminutive, "Archie," is one of the minor mysteries of the great war. A kindred puzzle is how every Chinese coolie has become "Cuthbert," but so it is. Many thousand coolies, provided by the Chinese labor companies, are at work behind the lines in France and are rendering admirable service.

Physically, they are of a far finer type of Chinese than we commonly encounter in Canada: lithe, quick, supple and tall—often well over six feet—and enormously strong. In loading a train with heavy army blankets done up in sausage rolls, they easily did one hundred and twenty to every ninety achieved by European workers, and at high pressure ran the count to one hundred and fifty. They are not fighting men, and their contract requires that they shall be employed only at a stipulated distance behind the battle line: but they are courageous and treat with indifference the occasional enemy shells that come their way. They are gay and glib, and cheerful under any discomfort, and extremely fond of music. They sing as they work—strange Eastern songs, often discordant to Western ears—and have appointed song leaders. To the rhythm of these songs they set their labor, and carry it forward with a swing, much as our old-time sailors were wont to do under the head of a deep-voiced cheery Tommy.

One song leader, nicknamed Tommy, says an English correspondent, is one of the cheeriest and ugliest men imaginable. "The other day he tumbled off a roof on to a pile of timber. We thought he must be killed, but he wasn't, although the timber were running down his cheeks when we picked him up. A passing doctor looked him over and reported, 'No bones broken, but very badly wrenched and bruised.' When the verdict was translated to Tommy, he smiled and said: "Me restee two day, then me workee."

"It took much longer than that, but the spirit was ready earlier than the flesh."

"Cuthbert" has two other marked tastes besides music: dress and like most Orientals—gambling. On his off days he becomes elaborate in his attire and employs a whole battery of toilet accessories in getting himself up. Singing is popular as a recreation as well as an accompaniment to toil, but he is also immensely fond of phonographs. Sometimes they render classics, sometimes the records are Chinese; and the frequent transition from nerve-trying sounds to the voice of some great prima donna is startling indeed.

During one such period of enjoyment a group of Chinese, dressed in their best, were playing fan-tan and listening to a favorite record when an inopportune shell abruptly dispersed

## THE GERMAN ARE SINKING IRISH SHIPS & MURDERING IRISHMEN.

JOIN US & AVENGE THESE CRIMES

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.



Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

the party, scattering the men in all directions, wondering several and tossing the phonograph, unfurled, to the top of a steep bank. An officer who ran up was reassured by a smiling coolie, stripped of everything except a shoe and a few rags by the explosion and clapping a wounded hand.

"All lit!" said "Cuthbert" cheerily. "Cio" gone, cashee gone, "H" finger gone—nem min". Gotee moosic. All lit!"

JERUSALEM

Described By a Correspondent of the British Army

"Jerusalem, says a correspondent of the British Army, is still, as the Psalmist describes it, a city that is compact together. Though it spreads untidily outside the Crusader's walls, it is a small place, and can be taken in a glance from the Mount of Olives or Mount Zion. Outwardly the city has changed little during the years of war. There has been a little widening of parts of the Jaffa road, and there are trenches and emplacements on the Mount of Olives and Mount Scopus, where invading armies in former ages have been encamped. But there is a striking change in the character of the place and the people that throng its narrow ways. The city within the walls is still a religious preserve, screened off from the common world, and into which the soldier can enter only if he has a special pass. But without the walls the soldiers have taken possession of nearly all the places where the various religious bodies had their abode.

Along the Jaffa road tea-pots invite our soldiers with signboards in strange English to partake of tea, cakes and sweets. Just outside the Jaffa Gate, a primitive place of entertainment is produced by the troupe of a division that boasts professional talent from the neighborhood of Drury Lane in one of its battalions, and a cinematograph booth, which before the war had a precarious existence, has now a nightly crowd of patrons."

THE GOLDEN AGE IN TURKEY

Describing Commercial Conditions in Asia Minor a Century Ago

With all his faults, the Turk is, or was, before he came much in contact with the more commercial civilization of the West—singularly honest and in the best sense of the word simple-minded. In a Quarterly Review article, Mr. W. M. Ramsay gives an idyllic picture of trade conditions in Asia Minor as they existed a century ago.

With regard to the simple ways of Anatolian trade, he says, I give one example: An English friend, an experienced and successful business man in the inner part of Turkey, used to relate what he had heard during a visit to Trebizond more than sixty years ago. Until a few years before he was there, and within the experience of many of business associates, the custom had been that goods for sale in Central Asia were intrusted to native traders, who went in charge of caravans of camels laden with merchandise. A trading journey lasted from a year to eighteen months. On their return these native traders entered Trebizond early in the morning having bivouacked for the last time some little distance outside the city. As they passed along the street they deposited at the door of each merchant for whom they had done business a bag containing the money that they owed him; and when the merchant arose he found the money waiting on his doorstep. Everyone was satisfied; there were no contracts, no accounts, only a reasonable profit. Most remarkable of all, there was never any theft of money from the doors until Maltese immigrants, who began to settle in Trebizond, introduced European "civilization."

In those days there was no large

fortune; there was no opportunity to make them, for it was impossible for one man to force into his service a large number of persons and so to create a big organization out of which he might make big profits. A very large number of men did business on a small scale; all made a decent living and all were reasonably happy in a humble fashion.

YES! MAGICALLY!

CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whitening at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

If your druggist hasn't any freezezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.

BLACK TEETH POPULAR.

Are Preferred to White Ones by the Natives of Tropical Wilds.

Dentists are learning that the wilderness is full of opportunities for wide and lucrative practice.

"Black teeth for human wear are in growing demand," said a dealer in dental supplies. "In some parts of the world they represent all that the unenlightened masses know about the benefits of modern dentistry."

"It is idle to contend that black teeth are contrary to nature and injurious to the character. When the people want black teeth they will get what they want. They will even be encouraged to want black teeth. It would be the same if they wanted green teeth or red teeth or teeth of any other color."

Travelers have long noted the strange predilection of half civilized races for wearing black teeth. Natives of the Philippine Islands and most other islands of the Pacific, including the South Sea Islands, are addicted to the fad of black teeth, which they prefer to wear. Sometimes the natural teeth are dyed black with a dye produced from certain herbs and



# WHEN YOU BUY

Do So to the Best Advantage. Look For the Store That Gives  
**HONEST AND GREATER VALUE FOR LESS MONEY**

We believe that the search will end at this store. We know we can satisfy you. We hope for your patronage. We pledge ourselves to spare no pains to please you. We desire above all things to gain and retain your confidence and esteem.

## "Always at Your Service" is our Motto

It affords us great pleasure to have you come in the store at any time. Remember, whether you make a purchase or not, you are always welcome here.

## Working Men's Outfits Heavily Stocked Months Ago

**OVERALLS**—Made from best heavy materials and cut to fit properly. Absolutely best dye, \$1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50.

**SMOCKS**—Made in regular coat fitting way. Heavy standard weight. Fast dye, \$1.75 to 2.50.

**MEN'S HEAVY SERVICEABLE WORK SHIRTS**—Black and white stripe, plain blue or khaki. Roomy and comfortable. 90c, \$1.00, 1.25 and 1.50.

**WEARING SOX**—Penman's and other makes. Serviceable and seamless; mixed colors. Priced below today's mill price because we had stocks bought well ahead. 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

**ZIMMERKITT BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR**—Best standard quality. 75c each piece or \$1.50 for combination suit.

## A Clean-up

Broken lot of **Overalls, Shirts, Underwear and Sox**, some slightly soiled, at quick clearing prices.

## A Clearing of White Canvas Shoes and Oxfords

Some lines exactly half price.

## Clearing out balance of Middies at way below cost of manufacture

It will pay well for people with cash to buy for next season at such slaughter prices.

**J. N. CURRIE & CO.**



## MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 13th day of September, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over Walker's No. 2 Rural Route, from the first day of January, 1919.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Walkers, Alfrington and Appin, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

CHAS. E. H. FISHER,  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
London, 2nd August, 1918.

## Voters' Lists, 1918

Municipality of the Village of Gloucester in the County of Middlesex.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons transmitted in Section 9 of The Ontario Voters' Lists Act the copies required by the said section to be transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said act, of all persons appearing in the last revised assessment roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at municipal elections, and that the said list was first posted up at my office in Gloucester on the tenth day of August, 1918, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

CHARLES GEORGE,  
Clerk of Municipality of Gloucester.

## MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 13th day of September, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over Melbourne No. 1 Rural Route, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Melbourne, Midland, Longwood and Appin, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

CHAS. E. H. FISHER,  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
London, 2nd August, 1918.

## We Carry a Full Line

— OF —

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

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

**J. M. Anderson**  
GLENGOE  
Tinmith Plumber

## The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE Transcript Building, Main Street, Glengoe, 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. The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application. JON PUNTING.—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc.

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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1918

## APPIN

Don't miss the Strathroy Chatauqua. Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Dougald Black, on August 15, a son.

Mrs. Wm. Whitaker of Kenora is visiting her mother, Mrs. James Macfie.

The Methodist Sunday School picnic was held at Springbank yesterday.

The Appin Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. J. Jones on Thursday, Aug. 29, at 2.30.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Reath was buried on Saturday afternoon in Appin cemetery.

Appin baseball team played against Tail's Corners team at the Farmers' picnic at Tail's Corners on Tuesday.

John McDonald has sold his farm to Mr. Sinclair, who is at present occupying the farm belonging to Sam. McCall.

Rev. Wm. McIntosh of Napier preached in the Presbyterian church on Sunday. Rev. Mr. McCulloch preached at Napier.

Mrs. James Macfie celebrated her 70th birthday last Thursday. Her children and grandchildren were with her on the happy occasion.

## EKFRID STATION

Sam. McLean has purchased a Chevrolet car.

Margaret Campbell is holidaying with friends at the river.

Clarence McLean of the Canadian Engineers is at his home here.

Mrs. Catharine Switzer is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Etta Smith, Iona.

George Lethbridge of London spent a few days with his sister, Mrs. Will Cornell.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Smith were the guests of Misses Jennie and Lizzie Black of Alvinston recently.

Evelyn Poole of Lambeth and Jessie Allan of Tail's Corners were visitors with Margaret and Marion Campbell.

John Battel of the Royal Flying Corps has been reported missing. He is a grandson of Mrs. Christy Battel, who was born and brought up in this locality.

The standing grain competition in connection with Melbourne Agricultural Society has been pretty well represented by the farmers of this vicinity—Christopher McCallum, 1st; Will Cornell, 4th; Fred Eaton, 5th.

## Clubbing Rates

The Transcript and—  
Toronto Daily Globe.....\$5.25  
Toronto Daily Mail..... 5.25  
Family Herald and Star... 2.75  
Weekly Sun..... 2.40  
Farmers' Advocate..... 3.00  
Canadian Countryman..... 2.50  
Daily Advertiser..... 5.25  
Daily Free Press..... 5.25  
These prices are subject to change at any time.

Address—The Transcript, Glengoe, Ont.

The Government has dealt with the petition of some fifty letter carriers on Middlesex rural routes asking for increase in pay, and has decided that as contractors each individual case will have to be considered on its merits.

The Government declines to entertain the prayers of the petition for a level advance all round of \$10 per mile per annum.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, minister of forests and mines, has adopted a plan of warning the children against fire. Some 100,000 red colored lead pencils of Canadian manufacture are being purchased and will be distributed in Ontario schools next term.

Each pencil bears this warning printed on it: "Be careful about fires."

Chatauqua Week for Strathroy, Au. 25-31.

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

The difference between repartee and impudence is the size of the man who says it.

Don't get too self-important; the world will move on just the same after you are gone.

If a man is unable to say nothing and saw wood he should at least try to do one or the other.

Spare the children from suffering from worms by using Miller's Worm Powders, the most effective vermifuge that can be got with which to combat these insidious foes of the young and helpless. There is nothing that excels this preparation as a worm destroyer, and when its qualities become known in the household no other will be used. The medicine acts by itself, requiring no purgative to assist it, and so thoroughly that nothing more is desired.

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

In a Receptive Mood.  
"So you actually went to church last Sunday?"  
"I really did."  
"Excuse me if I seem skeptical. What was the text?"  
"Aha, I have you there! The text was 'He stretch his beloved sleep.'"  
"Good work. And who were there?"  
"All the beloved, it seemed to me."—  
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## NEW OATS HURT HORSES

Fall Threshed Crop Must be Fed Judiciously.

Sudden Changes of Feed Particularly To Be Prevented—Waste of Farm Machinery Often Spells Difference Between Profit and Loss for Farmer—Have Corn Machinery in First-Class Order.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

EACH year brings a certain amount of trouble through the feeding of new grain to live stock, and in seasons like the present when food is scarce and the supply of old grain has been exhausted before the freshly-threshed grain is ready there is a likelihood that more new grain than usual will be fed to the live stock and consequently greater care should be exercised to avoid digestive derangements.

The horse is generally considered a little more susceptible to digestive troubles following changes in feeding practice than are other classes of farm live stock. It is always well to make changes very gradually and carefully. The main grain feed of the horse in this country is oats, and the oats should always be fed with great care. Hard-worked horses should, if it is at all possible, be fed old oats and the new grain left to dry and cure for a few weeks after threshing. At any rate to avoid colic, acute indigestion and inflammation new oats should at first form only a part of the grain ration, being mixed with old oats and possibly a little of the green feed. The percentage of the new grain gradually increased until the horses are on full feed. Sudden changes from old to new grain are especially dangerous with the horse and particularly with the horse at heavy work and on a heavy concentrate ration. There is, of course, a difference due to the time of threshing. Grain which remains in stack for several weeks and thus becomes dry and cured is not so dangerous as that threshed directly from the field or immediately after harvesting.

As a rule heavy feeding of grain is not practiced with cattle and sheep on pasture. Where such is the case, however, changing from old to new grain should be done with care and the substitution should be, if possible, gradual. If the ration must, of necessity, be composed entirely of newly-threshed grain it should at first be comparatively light and increased very gradually.

Pigs usually handle newly-threshed grain without much trouble, although if on very heavy rations when finishing they may be a little more susceptible to digestive trouble. They should be taken care of and not thrown off their feed. Newly-threshed grain is difficult to grind fine and is not easily stored and large quantities of the ground grain may not be stored in bulk as heating and mustering will result in lowering the feeding value of the grain by rendering it unpalatable and less digestible. Musty grain is more dangerous than clean, new grain.—Prof. W. Toole, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

## Get Corn Binder in Shape.

To handle the corn crop expeditiously, economically and successfully, some kind of a corn harvester is an absolute necessity, and it must be in good working order. Various cheap machines have been tried and found wanting, but the corn binder has become a permanent fixture on a large number of farms in this province.

There are several kinds of corn binders on the market, and while each kind may have its special merit as to the arrangement of its essential parts trouble must arise if these parts are not properly cleaned, oiled and kept in alignment.

The advancing part of the corn binder consists of two diverging jaws which may be raised or lowered by an arrangement of levers. Attached to each jaw are two or three traveling chains, furnished with fingers. Their function is to convey the stalks to the binding deck in an upright position as the machine advances.

The chains should not be too loose or they will ride the teeth of the sprocket and slip down the teeth. Machines having packers,—to prevent ears being knocked off by jamming the stalks behind the needle; see to it that the packers yield slightly while the bundle is being tied. Two many bundles crowding the carrier will interfere with the binding attachment properly freeing itself.

This knottor and the needle cannot do their work efficiently when covered with rust. Polish them with fine emery cloth. If the knife of the knottor is dull sharpen it or it will cause trouble by pulling the twine from the hook before the knot is made. As it requires considerable power to cut the sappy stubble, and not tear it up by the roots, the knife should be thoroughly keen, otherwise it will clog with grass and weeds. The stubble-cutter should also be kept in good condition. It is a useful device, and when rightly sharpened and adjusted does not add very much to the draft.

Do not depend on a superficial examination of the machine to acquaint yourself if it needs repairing, because if you do, you will surely miss some small, but vital part needing attention, if not replacing. If these break during the busy season they will cause greater breakages at serious loss.

Clean the machine thoroughly with benzine, gasoline or kerosene. Go over every part of the machine, and while doing this you will locate loose bolts and worn or broken parts. Oil holes and wells should be cleaned out, and new waste, if required, put into the wells. Refill the grease cups; in short, renew and repair anything and everything that requires attention. — Prof. John Evans, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

## USE A HYDRAULIC RAM

Now Recognized As the Cheapest Power for Pumping.

When and How It Is Used—Complete Information Given—Tubercular Cows a Menace to Health—How Tubercular Test Is Made—Why It Pays Farmer to Test Cattle and to Discard Reactors.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

W HERE conditions are suitable for a hydraulic ram it is without question the cheapest and most satisfactory method of pumping water. It has one drawback—it wastes far more water than it pumps to the buildings, and hence can only be installed where the supply is from five to twenty times as great as required at the buildings. The efficiency of the ram is from 65 to 90 per cent, i.e., it uses 65 to 90 per cent of the energy of the falling water. Suppose the spring supplies 10 gallons per minute and the fall from the spring to the ram is five feet. Multiply these together and the result is 65 per cent of the product, and we have the energy available for driving water to the buildings.

Energy in this case 65-100 x 10 x 5 foot-gallons—25.5 foot-gallons. Now divide this by the height of the buildings above the ram and we have the number of gallons the ram will deliver per minute at the buildings. If, for example, the height is 25.5 feet then:

Number of gallons per minute—25.5 divided by 32.5—1 gallon, which is 1-10 of the water supplied by the supposed spring.

Number of gallons per day—60 x 24—1,440 gallons (about 29 barrels). Consequently with five feet of head at 25.5 feet of lift the ram will deliver at the buildings 1-10 of the water in the spring. The quantity that will be delivered with other heads, lifts and spring-falls may be calculated in a similar way.

Generally speaking it is found that for each 10 feet of lift there should be one foot of head, but there is a limit—it is seldom advisable to install a ram where the head is less than say two feet, although they have been known to work with as little as 18 inches. The length of drive pipe should not be less than three-quarters of the vertical lift to the buildings, nor less than five times the fall from the spring to the ram. It may, however, be longer, but seldom exceeds 50 feet, and 75 feet might be taken as an extreme length for size of ram suitable for farm conditions. If too long a drive pipe be used, the extra friction in it prevents the water from striking as heavily or as frequently as with a drive pipe just the right length.

The cost of installing a ram is not great. For the smallest size of ram it will run in the neighborhood of \$25 to \$35 and about \$15 extra for each hundred feet between the spring and the ram. Thus if they were 100 feet apart the total cost would be \$40 to \$50, but if 200 feet then from \$55 to \$65, and other distances in proportion. The largest size of standard ram can be installed at about \$100. The total cost, pump and pipe, 100 feet apart, and \$125 if 200 feet apart.—R. R. Graham, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

## Tuberculosis in Cattle.

One reason why farmers should have their cattle tested for tuberculosis is the financial loss which they suffer by having tubercular animals in their herds. The disease is at first slow in development and does not induce sudden death, like anthrax, black leg or hog cholera, the farmer does not realize the loss that he endures by having tubercular animals in his herd until one or more animals develop the disease in an advanced degree and die or are slaughtered, when they are at once seen to be rotten with the disease. Such animals will have had the disease a long time without it being suspected and will have been giving off in their milk, saliva and droppings, large numbers of tubercular bacilli. In this way the bacilli are spread around, the food, water and atmosphere in the stable get contaminated with them and other members of the herd contract the disease from these contaminated materials.

The tuberculin test will indicate whether or not an animal is tubercular long before any clinical symptoms are visible, thus enabling one to deal with such an animal before it becomes a dangerous spreader of the disease.

When an animal is shown to be tubercular it should not be allowed to mix with the rest of the herd. When cattle are purchased to add to the herd it should be only when subject to the tuberculin test, as cattle may have every visible indication of good health and yet be tubercular, the disease not yet having developed to an advanced degree.

It is therefore strongly recommended that farmers

1st. Have their herds tested for tuberculosis with the tuberculin test.

2nd. That they slaughter the animals that have the disease in an advanced degree.

3rd. That they separate the cattle that react to the test from those which do not react.

4th. That they remove the calves from tubercular mothers as soon as dropped, and feed them on milk from healthy cows or on their mother's milk after it has been properly pasteurized, i.e., after it has been heated to 145 deg. F. for half an hour.

5th. That they apply the tuberculin test to every new purchase of cattle that are to be placed in the clean herd.

6th. That the herd be tested with tuberculin annually.

The manufacture and supply of tuberculin is kept under the Dominion Government control. It is required that a veterinarian be employed by the farmer to make the test.—Prof. Dan. H. Jones, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

## The Farmer-Banker Alliance



You go to your lawyer for legal advice; to the doctor for medical advice; why not to The Merchants Bank for financial advice?

If you want a loan to buy cattle, hogs or equipment—if you want information as to how to invest money—come to those who make a business of financial matters, and are in a position to give you sound and impartial advice.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.  
GLENGOE BRANCH, J. A. McKELLAR, Manager.  
BOTHWELL BRANCH, R. J. GILFILLAN, Manager.  
NEWBURY BRANCH, G. T. MURDOCH, Manager.

## BIG SHOE SALE

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

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

**W. J. Strachan**

## Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

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

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

## In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



## Plan to attend Western Ontario's Popular Exhibition

\$30,000 IN PRIZES \$1,500 added this year

Full Programme of Attractions twice daily  
Two Speed Events daily Fireworks each night  
Great Pure Food Show in Process Building  
Plenty of Music, Education, Entertainment and Midway Merriment

# WESTERN FAIR

LONDON CANADA

Sept. 6<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> 1918

N.B.—New automobile entrance cor. Dundas and Egerton Sts. Admission \$1, covers auto and driver, including parking of car.  
Prize List, Entry Forms, Application for Space, and all information from the Secretary  
Lt.-Col. W. M. Gartshore, President A. M. Hunt, Secretary

Over Half a Century of Success



## AUTOMOBILE OWNERS ATTENTION!

We have been appointed Selling Agents for the Celebrated  
**NOBLE'S POLISHES**  
FOR AUTOMOBILES, PIANOS AND FURNITURE

NOBLE'S STANDARD POLISH is the result of years' experiment on the part of Aaron E. Noble, the Detroit Piano Manufacturer. This Polish contains no turpentine, kerosene, vinegar, muriatic acid. It is easily applied, leaves no grease, and consequently insures a long-lasting lustre.

Try this Polish on your car next time.

**JAMES WRIGHT & SON**

## MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS

Opposite Royal Bank Building

### FLOWER DEPT.

Potted Plants and Cut Flowers for all occasions.

Highest cash price for Butter and Eggs.

Phone 25

### FANCY GOODS DEPT.

Stamped Linens and Embroidery Silks; Crochet Cottons of all kinds.

### RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

##### Main Line.

Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 8:27 a.m.; No. 14, express, local points to London, 8:50 p.m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 6:50 p.m.; No. 18, local accommodation to London, 10:25 p.m.

Westbound—No. 13, local mail and express, 7:30 a.m.; No. 15, Detroit express, 1:31 p.m.; No. 17, local mail and express, 6:37 p.m.; No. 19, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 10:15 p.m.

Wabash and Air Line. Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 8:30 a.m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:20 p.m.; way freight, 4:20 p.m. Westbound—No. 353, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:50 p.m.; way freight, 6:35 a.m.

No. 2 Sundays included. Kingscourt Branch. Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia, Tunnel and points west, 6:40 p.m. Arrive at Glencoe—No. 272, passenger, 7:05 a.m.; No. 294, mixed, 1:51 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Eastbound—No. 631, 12:42 p.m.; No. 672, Windsor mixed, 4:38 p.m. Westbound—No. 632, for Windsor, 4:48 a.m.; No. 671, Windsor mixed, 9:20 a.m.; No. 633, 8:15 p.m. Trains 633, 635 and 634, Sundays included.

#### GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 5:00 a.m.; G.T.R. West, 6:00 p.m.; London and East, 7 p.m. Mails received—London and East, 8 a.m.; G.T.R. East, 7 a.m.; G.T.R. West, 6:45 a.m. Street letter box collections made at 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

### ROY SIDDALL

Flour, Feed, Grain, Seeds, Coal, Wood and Cement

All kinds of Grain bought and sold.

Up-to-date Chopping Mill in connection.

Terms Cash, or extra charge for credit.

Patronize Home Industry by buying

**McLACHLAN'S BREAD**

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

**J. A. McLachlan**

GLENCOE

REGINA

We can supply Regina works to fit your present watch case

The Regina is a watch which gives continuous satisfaction.

**C.E. Davidson**

A contingent, C. E. F., is to be mobilized for service in Siberia. Instructions have been received from Ottawa to proceed with recruiting for this unit. One hundred men are required for the infantry from Military District No. 1. Returned soldiers physically fit and others not at present liable under the Military Service Act to be given first opportunity. Discharged soldiers re-enlisting will be given original regimental numbers.

Those of our readers who purpose attending any of the series of Chautauque entertainments at Strathroy, announcement of which will be found on first page, will be specially pleased with the program for Thursday night, August 29—Miss Farmer in her song recital; Friday night—The famous Ben Greet players, and Saturday night—Dr. Russell H. Cornell, the greatest lecturer in the world.

Referring to two popular Melbourne entertainers, the supervisor of the Lincoln Chautauque in Chelsea, Mich., stated: "It was my pleasure to see Little Miss Margaret and Master Gilbert Stevenson in their Scotch dances. They are clever children on the platform. Their songs are well chosen and appropriately given."

Those of our readers who purpose attending any of the series of Chautauque entertainments at Strathroy, announcement of which will be found on first page, will be specially pleased with the program for Thursday night, August 29—Miss Farmer in her song recital; Friday night—The famous Ben Greet players, and Saturday night—Dr. Russell H. Cornell, the greatest lecturer in the world.

Referring to two popular Melbourne entertainers, the supervisor of the Lincoln Chautauque in Chelsea, Mich., stated: "It was my pleasure to see Little Miss Margaret and Master Gilbert Stevenson in their Scotch dances. They are clever children on the platform. Their songs are well chosen and appropriately given."

Those of our readers who purpose attending any of the series of Chautauque entertainments at Strathroy, announcement of which will be found on first page, will be specially pleased with the program for Thursday night, August 29—Miss Farmer in her song recital; Friday night—The famous Ben Greet players, and Saturday night—Dr. Russell H. Cornell, the greatest lecturer in the world.

Referring to two popular Melbourne entertainers, the supervisor of the Lincoln Chautauque in Chelsea, Mich., stated: "It was my pleasure to see Little Miss Margaret and Master Gilbert Stevenson in their Scotch dances. They are clever children on the platform. Their songs are well chosen and appropriately given."

Those of our readers who purpose attending any of the series of Chautauque entertainments at Strathroy, announcement of which will be found on first page, will be specially pleased with the program for Thursday night, August 29—Miss Farmer in her song recital; Friday night—The famous Ben Greet players, and Saturday night—Dr. Russell H. Cornell, the greatest lecturer in the world.

Referring to two popular Melbourne entertainers, the supervisor of the Lincoln Chautauque in Chelsea, Mich., stated: "It was my pleasure to see Little Miss Margaret and Master Gilbert Stevenson in their Scotch dances. They are clever children on the platform. Their songs are well chosen and appropriately given."

Those of our readers who purpose attending any of the series of Chautauque entertainments at Strathroy, announcement of which will be found on first page, will be specially pleased with the program for Thursday night, August 29—Miss Farmer in her song recital; Friday night—The famous Ben Greet players, and Saturday night—Dr. Russell H. Cornell, the greatest lecturer in the world.

Referring to two popular Melbourne entertainers, the supervisor of the Lincoln Chautauque in Chelsea, Mich., stated: "It was my pleasure to see Little Miss Margaret and Master Gilbert Stevenson in their Scotch dances. They are clever children on the platform. Their songs are well chosen and appropriately given."

Those of our readers who purpose attending any of the series of Chautauque entertainments at Strathroy, announcement of which will be found on first page, will be specially pleased with the program for Thursday night, August 29—Miss Farmer in her song recital; Friday night—The famous Ben Greet players, and Saturday night—Dr. Russell H. Cornell, the greatest lecturer in the world.

Referring to two popular Melbourne entertainers, the supervisor of the Lincoln Chautauque in Chelsea, Mich., stated: "It was my pleasure to see Little Miss Margaret and Master Gilbert Stevenson in their Scotch dances. They are clever children on the platform. Their songs are well chosen and appropriately given."

Those of our readers who purpose attending any of the series of Chautauque entertainments at Strathroy, announcement of which will be found on first page, will be specially pleased with the program for Thursday night, August 29—Miss Farmer in her song recital; Friday night—The famous Ben Greet players, and Saturday night—Dr. Russell H. Cornell, the greatest lecturer in the world.

Referring to two popular Melbourne entertainers, the supervisor of the Lincoln Chautauque in Chelsea, Mich., stated: "It was my pleasure to see Little Miss Margaret and Master Gilbert Stevenson in their Scotch dances. They are clever children on the platform. Their songs are well chosen and appropriately given."

Those of our readers who purpose attending any of the series of Chautauque entertainments at Strathroy, announcement of which will be found on first page, will be specially pleased with the program for Thursday night, August 29—Miss Farmer in her song recital; Friday night—The famous Ben Greet players, and Saturday night—Dr. Russell H. Cornell, the greatest lecturer in the world.

Referring to two popular Melbourne entertainers, the supervisor of the Lincoln Chautauque in Chelsea, Mich., stated: "It was my pleasure to see Little Miss Margaret and Master Gilbert Stevenson in their Scotch dances. They are clever children on the platform. Their songs are well chosen and appropriately given."

Those of our readers who purpose attending any of the series of Chautauque entertainments at Strathroy, announcement of which will be found on first page, will be specially pleased with the program for Thursday night, August 29—Miss Farmer in her song recital; Friday night—The famous Ben Greet players, and Saturday night—Dr. Russell H. Cornell, the greatest lecturer in the world.

Referring to two popular Melbourne entertainers, the supervisor of the Lincoln Chautauque in Chelsea, Mich., stated: "It was my pleasure to see Little Miss Margaret and Master Gilbert Stevenson in their Scotch dances. They are clever children on the platform. Their songs are well chosen and appropriately given."

Those of our readers who purpose attending any of the series of Chautauque entertainments at Strathroy, announcement of which will be found on first page, will be specially pleased with the program for Thursday night, August 29—Miss Farmer in her song recital; Friday night—The famous Ben Greet players, and Saturday night—Dr. Russell H. Cornell, the greatest lecturer in the world.

Referring to two popular Melbourne entertainers, the supervisor of the Lincoln Chautauque in Chelsea, Mich., stated: "It was my pleasure to see Little Miss Margaret and Master Gilbert Stevenson in their Scotch dances. They are clever children on the platform. Their songs are well chosen and appropriately given."

Those of our readers who purpose attending any of the series of Chautauque entertainments at Strathroy, announcement of which will be found on first page, will be specially pleased with the program for Thursday night, August 29—Miss Farmer in her song recital; Friday night—The famous Ben Greet players, and Saturday night—Dr. Russell H. Cornell, the greatest lecturer in the world.

Referring to two popular Melbourne entertainers, the supervisor of the Lincoln Chautauque in Chelsea, Mich., stated: "It was my pleasure to see Little Miss Margaret and Master Gilbert Stevenson in their Scotch dances. They are clever children on the platform. Their songs are well chosen and appropriately given."

Those of our readers who purpose attending any of the series of Chautauque entertainments at Strathroy, announcement of which will be found on first page, will be specially pleased with the program for Thursday night, August 29—Miss Farmer in her song recital; Friday night—The famous Ben Greet players, and Saturday night—Dr. Russell H. Cornell, the greatest lecturer in the world.

Referring to two popular Melbourne entertainers, the supervisor of the Lincoln Chautauque in Chelsea, Mich., stated: "It was my pleasure to see Little Miss Margaret and Master Gilbert Stevenson in their Scotch dances. They are clever children on the platform. Their songs are well chosen and appropriately given."

Those of our readers who purpose attending any of the series of Chautauque entertainments at Strathroy, announcement of which will be found on first page, will be specially pleased with the program for Thursday night, August 29—Miss Farmer in her song recital; Friday night—The famous Ben Greet players, and Saturday night—Dr. Russell H. Cornell, the greatest lecturer in the world.

Referring to two popular Melbourne entertainers, the supervisor of the Lincoln Chautauque in Chelsea, Mich., stated: "It was my pleasure to see Little Miss Margaret and Master Gilbert Stevenson in their Scotch dances. They are clever children on the platform. Their songs are well chosen and appropriately given."

Those of our readers who purpose attending any of the series of Chautauque entertainments at Strathroy, announcement of which will be found on first page, will be specially pleased with the program for Thursday night, August 29—Miss Farmer in her song recital; Friday night—The famous Ben Greet players, and Saturday night—Dr. Russell H. Cornell, the greatest lecturer in the world.

### PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Mr. and Mrs. James Poole spent Sunday in St. Thomas.

—Wilfred Atkinson of London is spending a few days at Glencoe.

—Miss Marion Owen of Tyrconnell is the guest of Miss Frances Moss.

—Mrs. Atkinson of London is visiting friends in Glencoe and vicinity.

—Miss Patterson of London visited her cousin, Mrs. Keith, last week.

—Rev. C. H. P. Owen was over from Tyrconnell Saturday evening.

—Miss Marjorie Copeland of London is visiting at A. H. Copeland's.

—Miss Vida Reycaft of London spent the week-end at her home here.

—Mrs. Hopkins, who visited Glencoe friends, has returned to Toronto.

—Misses Bessie and Lila McCallum are visiting Mrs. Frank A. Hart, London.

—Miss Marion Copeland returned home on Tuesday after visiting in London.

—Miss Annie McNeil of London is spending her vacation at her home in Glencoe.

—Miss Drina McAlpine of Ferguson's spent the week-end with Miss Mary Leitch.

—Miss Jessie Currie is visiting her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. W. Whitlock, London.

—Miss Jessie Humphries is spending a few days at the lake with Miss Annie Aldred.

—Mrs. Gilbert was in Chatham a few days last week and was the guest of Miss Nichol.

—Miss Pothergill of Glanford was the guest of Miss Jean McLachlan over the week-end.

—Jack Homer of Delrae, Mich., spent Sunday at the home of his cousin, M. L. Farrell.

—Miss Amanda Goff of Ridgeway paid a visit to old friends and relatives here last week.

—Mrs. Norris of St. Catharines is visiting her sister, Mrs. Douglas Gilles, at The Diamond.

—Three sons of Toronto are visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Clarke.

—Miss Helen Clarke has returned from Tyrconnell where she was the guest of Miss Thomson.

—Mrs. Margaret Graham is spending a few weeks at Port Stanley, London and Strathroy.

—Mrs. Keith and Miss Kate McLean attended the fall millinery openings in London this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McKellar and little daughter are spending a couple of weeks at Corunna and Toronto.

—Mrs. Farrell and daughter Nellie and Mrs. Barbara Sullivan spent Monday with Mrs. George Johnston, Bothwell.

—Miss Jean Reycaft is spending a week with her sister, Miss Elena Reycaft, at "Tee Pee" cottage, Port Stanley.

—Mr. and Mrs. Archibald McMurphy and son of Crinan left for Edmonton and Northwest points last Wednesday.

—Mrs. Andrew Gardner has returned home after undergoing a critical operation at Victoria Hospital, London.

—Mrs. Peter Ferguson and two sons of Detroit are visiting her mother, Mrs. Douglas Gillies, at The Diamond in Mosca.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. Shipley and Mr. and Mrs. E. Shipley and son of Wabash spent Sunday with Mrs. and Miss Gray.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Scott, Mrs. J. Clannahan and Miss Bessie Rogers motored to Springfield and London on Monday.

—Miss Wynifred Poole has returned home after spending two months in Duluth, Grand Marais, Chicago and Milwaukee.

—Mr. and Mrs. Torrie and son Donald of Lamont, Alberta, are visiting Mrs. Torrie's mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Monaghan.

—Mrs. McIntosh and son Jack of Strathroy and Misses Jean and Dollie Ferguson of Montreal are visiting at Reeve A. J. Wright's.

—Miss Nettie McBean has returned home after visiting at Ridgeway, Highgate, Muskegon, Clearville, Chatham and Northwood.

—Mr. and Mrs. Hodder, Mrs. Mourish and Mrs. Miss Backus motored from Dutton on Sunday and called on Mrs. A. W. McBean.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Petch of Strathroy and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Eastman of Konooska motored to T. C. Reycaft's on Sunday and spent the day.

—Mrs. Wm. McCallum and three children and Mrs. Archie Sinclair and Miss Mildred McGugan returned last week after spending a week at Port Stanley.

—Mrs. John Strachan, accompanied by her mother and sister, left on Wednesday for a trip through the Thousand Islands, Three Rivers, Quebec and Chicoutimi.

—Gordon B. Frost of Cleveland and J. V. McDonald of Strathroy were in Glencoe on Monday distributing advertising matter for the Chautauque series of entertainments to be given in Strathroy next week.

—Little Misses Laura and Helen Reycaft gave a party on Thursday afternoon to about sixteen girl friends. The afternoon was spent in playing games of all sorts. Tea was served on the lawn and all went home reporting they had a lovely time.

The farmers' picnic at Tail's Corners on Tuesday was well attended and an enjoyable afternoon was spent. An address on the need for organization among the farmers was given by J. J. Morrison, a prominent member of the United Farmers of Ontario.

Peter McArthur, who was chairman, also gave an interesting address along similar lines. Music was furnished by the Wardsville brass band and Creagan's orchestra. A game of ball played between Appin and Tail's Corners ball teams finished with a score of 10 to 8 in favor of the Tail's Corners boys. At night a dance was enjoyed by the young people.

The Chautauque—the biggest event in the history of Strathroy.

## How Jugo Slavs Are Tortured

FROM a long report published by the Croatian newspaper Novosti of the speech on the horrors perpetrated by the Austro-Slav Government, delivered by the Jugo-Slav Deputy, M. Tresitch-Pavitchitch, in the Austrian Reichstag on October 19, the following extracts have been culled:

"Mr. Tresitch-Pavitchitch at the outset stated that he had suffered to the utmost limit of endurance during the time he had spent in prison, and declared that if by any means it should disappear the explanation would not be that he was weary of life, although for three years already death had often appeared to him as a thing he proceeded to do. He proceeded to say that his people were being systematically exterminated by halter, bullet and bayonet, dungeon, deportation, imprisonment and evacuation, by concentration camps and by intentionally-induced disease. The persecution dated from before the war, and especially from the Serajevo assassination, and as soon as the war broke out the extermination of all Jugo-Slav patriots began to rage. All whose national sentiment was awake, conscious and honest were arrested, interned, cast into prison, ruined, condemned, executed; all who were too young or too old were doomed to die of hunger, and the rest were intimidated, demoralized and outraged. Preparations had been made long beforehand at a given moment to send all the leaders of the people to the casemates in order to use them as hostages, to cut them to pieces so as to be able to turn the people into helots."

Continuing, he said: "When, after three months of imprisonment in a Maribor (Marburg), I was brought up before a judge, the latter said to me: 'I don't know what the charge is against you, and this you will easily formulate when you consider that in Dalmatia, Istria and Carniola alone we have arrested more than 5,000 persons.' As we were herded on board in Splatvo by the hundred together with criminals of the worst type, as we were led in Rieka (Flume) to the station through a torrential rain, so that we had not a dry stitch left upon us; as we travelled for four days and night via Zagrab and Budapest to Maribor in filthy coaches, without food, without sleep, exposed to the insults of the Magyar mob, exposed, like Siberian prisoners, to blows from rifle butts and curses from the enraged Magyar soldiery—when we saw who lost their reason from the shock, with my own eyes I saw one poor wretch leap from the window of the train, going at full speed, out into the darkness of the night and death. At the end of our four days' journey we were locked up in the stables of a riding school."

"However, I do not want to speak of Maribor and Graz, because I do not wish to speak of my own sufferings. I must, however, single out Imperial Councillor Doctor Hoffman, prison doctor in Graz, who mercilessly insulted the wretched prisoners and used to tell them that it would be better to poison traitors who were loth to die a natural death. "But the fate of those who are confined in Mostar, Doboj and Arad was infinitely more terrible. In Mostar the prisoners slept in a basement on the floor, crowded one on top of the other, together with thieves, brigands and gypsies. The greatest horror of this dungeon was its jailer, Kaspar Scholler. This individual, armed with an iron crook, which he had nicknamed the "Kronprinz," used to belabor his charges blindly about the head and shoulders. Blood trickled down the faces of his victims. I refrain from dwelling upon his tactics, the gross nastiness of his incoherent, his fiendish cries of rage. Money alone could for a moment appease the rage of this Cerebus and close his jaws."

"At Arad thousands from Bosnia-Herzegovina were imprisoned in subterranean vermin-infested galleries, where they were packed like sardines. The air was thick with a tepid mist, as in a vapor bath, and the light of electric lamps shone dimly through the fog. One spotted typhus broke out among the prisoners. At first there were only two or three deaths a day; but later on they died in numbers. When the cold weather came they were stripped in order to cover the living who lacked clothes."

"The number of those who died in Arad is estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000."

"Matters were even worse in Dobol. The surroundings of this town constitute the greatest graveyard of the guiltless victims of this horrible epoch. Women, old men, children, were locked up in sheds which had been used previously as a hospital for horses, and were infected with all kinds of equine disease. Lumbar pains, spotted typhus, smallpox and cholera soon made their appearance. Everything was infested by every kind of vermin."

"In accordance with a confidential order from the military commandant, Serajevo, recommending that the prisoners should be treated with the greatest possible harshness and severity, the warders did their best to send their unfortunate charges into the next world. The most convenient and most profitable method was to starve them. Women with four or five children were only given one loaf in five days. The children wailed and cried to their mothers for bread, and the mothers had nothing to give them but tears. Often the mother was already dead, while the child was still shaking her weeping and asking her for bread."

"According to an approximate estimate by reliable persons, more than 8,000 innocent victims were done to death there."

## E. MAYHEW & SON

# MID-SUMMER CLEAN-UP

The Big Week of our Clean-up Sale---BANG!

Former figures on Whitewear; Men's Clothing, Furnishings and Hats have been hit hard. Profits are Shot to Pieces!



Get inside our barrage against high prices. Buy everything you need for this and next season and you'll make a great big saving. We're manning August clean-up guns and won't stop destroying our profits until the store is rid of everything advertised for this big sale. If you were ever offered a big chance to save, here it is, in the form of August clean-up. JUST BELOW IS A LIST OF REAL BARGAINS.

#### Men's Trousers

In four lots and four prices, \$1.95, \$2.95, \$3.95 and \$4.95. All these pants are worth \$1.00 to \$3.00 today more than we are asking.

#### August Wall Paper Sale.

Do not miss this opportunity to save money.

#### A Wonderful Shoe Value.

\$5.00 pair Women's 8-in. top shoes.

We are displaying our School Boots for boys and girls. They are the kind that will stand the hard wear and knocks that children give their shoes, \$1.50 to \$3.50.

Women's White Pumps and Shoes half price.

Men's Straw Sailors at half price.

What about a Separate Skirt and Blouse to finish the season? Good choice.

Extraordinary! White skirts 80c. All other wash skirts substantially reduced. \$1.49 and \$1.98 white blouses 70c.

#### A Great Sale of Ladies' Sample Neckwear.

The very newest is included. Made of fine organdies, tub satin, Brussels net and Georgette crepe in such pleasing styles as the long flature, Tuxedo collar and sailor effect. Cannot come too early for first choice, 68c, 88c and \$1.33.

All Wash Goods half price.

## E. MAYHEW & SON

### SPECIAL NOTICES

For sale—ripe tomatoes. W. R. Sutherland, phone 81.

Peabody's and Bob Long overalls at Lamont's annual sale.

For sale—a calf four months old. Apply to A. H. Copeland.

Wanted—A few shoats or smaller pigs.—J. A. Smith, R. R. 5, Bothwell.

For sale—good rubber-tired buggy.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin, 28th.

Chopping Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin.

Two-year-old colt for sale; Percheron. Apply to Mrs. R. E. McCall, lot 2, con. 6, Mosca.

Wanted—plain sewing to do at home.—Mrs. Ardies, R. R. No. 1, Melbourne.

Flour and feed for sale at store corner of Main and McKellar streets.—J. D. McKellar, 23th.

If you need a raincoat this fall it will pay you to buy one at Lamont's annual sale.

Cream and eggs wanted at the old stand, as usual. Highest prices paid in cash.—Wm. Muirhead, 66th.

For sale—a quantity of choice seed wheat (Dawson's Golden Chaff) at \$2.40 per bushel.—W. G. Poole, 28th.

For rent—100-acre farm, good buildings, 1 1/2 miles from Wardsville. Apply Mrs. Mary Harris, Wardsville.

Come to Knox church lawn social on Wednesday, Aug. 28th, in Old Boys' Park, Newbury. Baseball at 6 o'clock.

For sale—a second-hand practice piano, cheap, and a second-hand Edison phonograph.—Dan. H. McRae, agent.

Our stock of harness on display now. Come and get our prices and compare with the large catalogue house prices.—D. Lamont.

For sale—maps of Mosca and Ekfrid townships, giving location of oil wells, names of land owners and other important information.—Catherine B. Sutherland, South Main street; phone 81.

Hear disc records entitled "Flying" and "Home Again," two of the latest popular selections, which can be played on any disc talking machine. For sale at Colin Leitch's tailor shop, Glencoe.

Knox church lawn social is on Wednesday, Aug. 28th, on the Old Boys' Park, Newbury, in aid of the driving shed repair fund. Come



Fresh as a Flower,  
and just as fragrant!

"SALADA!"

is just the tiny buds and young leaves from  
hill-grown shrubs—So economical because  
it yields so generously in the teapot.

## His Great Decision

Which Shows the Attitude of Our Southern Neighbor At the Beginning  
of the War, and How the Republic's Nobles and Daughters  
Rose to the Occasion.

By Edith Brown Kirkwood.

### CHAPTER I.

"What are girls made of?" remarked Mr. Mann to his wife that night.

"There's a man who is a man and she sits unmoved by his side!"

Clinton was not the only spot where the news of the outbreak of the world war made little impression upon the average citizen.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled.

Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties.

ideal. I want the genuine article of a man for a son-in-law. I'm afraid you'll backslide. If you're serious, go to her but promise you will leave her free. You'll abide by your agreement that you'll tell her of your love or 'y' when I say you may?"

A gasp escaped Crane's lips but a determination was in his eyes.

"I will, Mr. Mann."

Clinton refused to believe the word that passed from house to house. Most of the citizens smiled at "Crane's stand-and-play."

Crane had hoped to slip away suddenly and quietly. He had planned to run back to the city with Ted Spear and from there to make his preparations for going straight for enlistment with the ambulance corps in France.

Crane acting on Ted's advice chose the ambulance corps because the family automobile had been one of his playthings.

He needed no long months of preparation before he could get into the fray and now that he had determined to go he was eager to be on his way.

(To be continued.)

Three Kings.

"He who opposes me I will break in pieces."

—William of Prussia.

"We kings must stick together."

—Charles of Austria.

"We democrats must stick together."

—George of England.

Three kings came out of time's shadow grey.

Came to the dawn of the earth's new day;

Each doffed his state and his golden crown,

And, low to the Babe, he knelt him down,

And the morning light, I trow, was sweet

To the longing eyes and the faring feet.

Three kings there be on the trail to-day.

Who ne'er have traveled those shadow grey.

Wending along while the noon is high,

Under the blue of the patient sky,

And this suffering earth, where the three kings be,

Moans as it turns, full wearily.

One wears his crest with a haughty scorn.

Blind to the noon and the Star of Morn;

His own dark shadow is all he knows;

His hands are red with the people's woes;

His base heart, beating its pulse, "All's well,"

Echoes Amen to the hate of hell.

One wipes his lips where a knavish smile,

With its own delight betrays his guile,

Valn vassal of vice he fain would hide,

A cur he covers by his comrade's side.

Weighted, bought and sold—ah! me, the goal

When Justice speaks to the perjured soul!

But one—all thanks to the God of Grace—

Greets earth and sky with an unshamed face.

His scepter might is a holy thing;

He lifts his kinship over the king;

And girt with the love from service won

Sees God in each brother-man undone.

"God Save the King," from our hearts we pray,

Who plays the man on the King's Highway.

The Army Chaplain.

These sudden, slimy trenches are my pews;

This is my flock—rude, blood-bespattered men.

Some boys are here whom I once taught at home;

Far closer are we now than in those days.

Then I have other lads who say the church

Breeds superstition and hypocrisy.

Some swear and gamble—till I won their hearts

I heard them curse me for a "Holy Joe!"

Yet with what awe I minister to them,

As fine a breed as God put on earth!

Irreverent—true! But by their scoffs they mask

The altar fires aflame within their breasts!

I do not preach to them that bloodless Christ

Whom artists picture haunting No Man's Land—

Aloof and shuddering at the things He sees.

Instead, I tell them of that Man who met

With fearless heart yon despot's cross and sword,

And died, that through His death the soul might live.

They nod their heads; they understand this Christ.

They take Him with them to their Calvary!

Perfect Politeness

There is an aged colored woman,

who has been cook for many years—

both in private families and in boarding houses—and she often comments upon the fact, as alleged by her, that quarrels and harsh words are much more frequent in the families than in the boarding houses.

Finally, it appears, she obtained a situation in a private family where peace reigned. One day she said to her mistress,

"Excuse me, ma'am, but is this all yo' family?"

"Yes, Martha," was the response.

"Why do you ask?"

"Well, nobody would have thought it," was the rejoinder. "They set so nice to each other that you would think they was perfect strangers."

The next noticeable result will be



### CAUSES FOR FAILURE IN DRYING.

A recent institute speaker in our community said: "Don't can anything that can be kept without canning, and don't dry anything that can be kept without drying."

In other words, don't can up onions when they keep well in a dry cellar, and don't dry potatoes and turnips when they keep so well in root cellars.

The same speaker gave it as her opinion that drying should be resorted to in comparatively few cases and with special products.

A few cherries should be dried for use instead of raisins (the pits should be left in); apples and peaches should be dried, because they have such a good effect upon the health of the individual; corn and peas should be dried, because they may be more easily saved through drying than through canning.

I have tried drying various things and find that it fails largely for four reasons. Either the heat is applied too quickly, the pieces are too thick, the materials are not prepared thoroughly or the stuff is allowed to become contaminated by flies and millers.

All, for Old Sol never scorches the product. But sun drying is very slow, especially if a few dark days follow in succession.

Where much is kept in this way, stove drying is often followed instead. The usual inclination is to put the product into the oven or in a commercial drier and get the heat to going.

Experience has taught that the heat should be kept as low as possible and the material should be frequently turned. If the heat is applied too rapidly, the result is that the outer part of the pieces becomes scorched and the moisture of the interior is "bottled" in.

The stuff seems to be dry but in a few days it smells a little sour or becomes moldy. Examination shows that the interior is still soft and moist while the exterior is flinty and dry.

After the bulk of the moisture has been driven off, the product should be tempered; that is, it should be poured into another vessel each day for four or five days.

Stuff that is to be dried should be sliced the slices being from one-fourth to one-eighth of an inch thick. The pieces can be too thin but they usually are not.

An ordinary vegetable slicer is very convenient to prepare materials ready for the drying trays. It is not satisfactory to have the vegetables to be dried more than one layer thick on the drying tray.

In many cases, the molding that appears is caused from too great a depth of the product.

The root crops of which the carrot, beet, parsnip and turnip are examples must have special care in the preparation in order to make an edible dried product.

These crops will retain the earthy flavor unless carefully washed, scrubbed and peeled (not scraped), and a single piece of contaminated carrot will spoil a whole container full of the dried carrot chips.

It is desirable to blanch most of the vegetables and some of the fruits, such as apples. The blanching sets the milk in corn and makes it less sticky and soft to work with.

It keeps the kernels entire and for this reason, hastens the drying and gives a better looking dried corn. The corn should be blanched on the cob for five or ten minutes, then cold-dipped and immediately cut from the cob.

After the products have dried until they are tough and leathery, the next thing is to store them. If sun drying is resorted to, the drying pans or trays should be brought in about four o'clock and covered up until the next day.

Most of the contaminating insects and moths fly in the evening. Place the dried stuff in wide-mouthed bottles, pastebord boxes, paper sacks and in fact, anything that happens to be tight. Paper sacks can be made to exclude insect enemies by rolling them about in a pan of paraffin. Storing in small quantities will minimize many losses.

Good stuff in the winter should not be expected from scorched material or that which has been poorly prepared.

Keeping Fruit Juices Without Sugar.

Fruit juices can be kept without sugar for use later on in jelly making. This enables the housewife to get along with fewer jelly glasses. More-over, with bottled juice a greater variety of jellies can be made, as juices that will not jelly can be put up when the fruit is ripe and combined later with fruits that will jelly, or fruits ripening at different seasons can be combined. Juice of strawberries, cherries or pineapple can be kept without sugar and later when apples are plentiful made into combination jelly.

It is really surprising how much fruit is allowed to go to waste in the ordinary garden. Until one has made an effort to save all the fruit grown, including the windfall apples, no idea can be had of the large amount wasted.

An effort to save all the fruits and vegetables will result first in the housewife learning that there are probably only about one-third or one-quarter of the necessary caps on hand and finally that to save all the food drying will have to be resorted to in some cases.

The next noticeable result will be

## Cream Wanted FROM OLD SCOTLAND

Notes of Interest from Her Banks and Braes.

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

The deer forest of Mar belonging to the Duchess of Fife, has been let for sheep-grazing purposes.

The French Croix de Guerre has been awarded to Bombardier John Sheriffs, R.F.A., of Methlick.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal has been awarded to Sergeant W. Davidson, New Street, Rothies.

Five generations were present at the baptism of the infant daughter of James MacKinnon, Glasgow.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Sergt-Major George McGruer Rhind, Lochalsh road, Inverness.

The death took place recently in Edinburgh of James Wilson Hyde, I. S.O., late Controller of the General Post Office.

Dr. William Donaldson, F.R.S.E., Island, Orkney, has been appointed medical officer of Portpatrick Parish, Wigtownshire.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Wiseman, Ardoch Gardens, Cambuslang, have had their three sons killed in the war.

Rev. G. W. Elliott, Machine Gun Corps, killed in action, was minister of the West United Free Kirk, Forfar.

Captain the Rev. George Galbraith, chaplain attached to the H.L.I., reported gassed, is a native of Glasgow.

The death took place recently of Captain George Mackay, for almost forty years harbor-master at Fraserburgh.

The Island of Tiree has raised during War Weapons Week the sum of £2,263.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieut. W. H. McKay, son of William McKay, Dalguburn, Renton.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieut. Thomas Studley, Black Watch, son of the late Major Studley, Bervick.

The death has taken place at the Hirsell, Coldstream, of Charles Alexander Douglas-Horne, the twelfth Earl of Home.

The death in action has taken place of Major P. A. W. Armitage, D.S.O., son of Mr. and Mrs. Armitage, Kilmarnock.

William T. Blackwood, Royal Scots, son of Mrs. Blackwood, Southwood, Peebles, has been awarded the Military Cross.

The Kelso and District War Savings Committee announce that during the War Weapons Week £110,140 was invested.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieut. T. G. Brown, Cameron Highlanders, son of Mr. T. A. Brown, Largside, Peebles.

George C. Pringle, M.A., F.R.S.A., is leaving Peebles to take up the duties of organizer of the Educational Institute of Scotland.

The Military Medal has been awarded to Corporal James Higgins, R.S.F., son of William Higgins, Kirkland House, West Kilbride.

Mrs. Chalmers, of Stonelaw House, Rutherglen, has been notified of the death in action of her husband, Major John Stuart Chalmers, H.L.I.

The Tweed Commissioners will pay four shillings per head for the destruction of cormorants which have been destroying the trout in the rivers.

The late Charles Reid, master mariner, has bequeathed the sum of £2,000 to his native town, Tarbet, for the erection of a cottage hospital.

During the 41 years of his service as post runner at Dalbeattie, Michael Fitzsimons has travelled 153,500 miles and delivered 3,198,000 missives.

THE "TRAPDOOR" SPIDER.

Which Occasionally is Found in a Bunch of Bananas.

Once in a while a bunch of bananas, newly arrived in our "midst" from a tropical port, yields a surprise in the shape of a gigantic black spider—a most alarming arach



## CANADIANS TAKE VILLAGES TO THE NORTH-WEST OF ROYE

Germans Give Up Towns of Beaumont-Hamel, Serre, Bucquoy and Puisieux-Au-Mont, and Have Crossed Ancrè River at Several Points.

A despatch from London says:—The Canadians have taken the villages of Damery and Parvillers, a short distance north-west of Roye. The British line south-east of Provat, just south of the Somme, has been advanced a short distance. There have been no further striking developments in the situation on the new Somme battle front, or immediately north of it where the Germans have been evacuating advanced posts in a manner somewhat similar to that preceding their withdrawal last year to the Hindenburg line.

The enemy seems to be in some force along the new front south of the Somme, where he has been driven by the allied armies. His principal force seems to be between Chaulnes and Roye.

The Germans have given up the towns of Beaumont-Hamel, Serre, Bucquoy and Puisieux-Au-Mont, and at several points have crossed the Ancrè River, with the British following closely on their trail. The enemy seems desirous of establishing himself on new ground eastward, with the Ancrè River a barrier between him and his foes.

In the week of fighting on the Picardy front 30,244 prisoners have fallen into the hands of the British fourth army and French first army, according to the official announcement. Of this number the British captured 21,844. Unofficial reports give the number of prisoners in allied hands since August 8 as 34,000, and say also that 670 captured guns thus far have been counted.

## ENEMY INSTALLED IN OLD TRENCHES

Will Require Help of Artillery to Dislodge Them.

On the French front, the advance by Gen. Humbert's army on the Massif of Thiesscourt gives the French a line which makes it practically impossible for the enemy to attempt any counter-attacks with his forces this side of the Divette River below Lassigny.

The Germans have lost the advantage which they held before the French began to climb up into the Massif, of numerous shelters for men and depots for ammunition with which it provided them. Either they have already found themselves obliged to move the bulk of their force back across the Divette or they will be forced to shortly. They will probably leave a screen of machine-guns with which to oppose any French advance and before long it is more than likely this too, will be withdrawn even if they are not driven out by the force of arms.

At every step the Germans have put up a violent resistance, principally with machine guns, as in all recent operations, and with guns in position behind their lines. The French naturally have been able to make very little use of their artillery as it takes time to bring up guns and they have been deluged with gas during the whole advance.

## PANIC AMONG PEOPLE IN GERMAN TOWNS

A despatch from Geneva says:—An official despatch received here from Frankfurt, Germany, says that that city was attacked by twelve enemy aviators, who dropped twenty-six bombs, killing twelve persons and injuring five others.

Reports from Basel, however, assert that the casualties were far more numerous. These say that a bomb fell in the crowded Kaiserstrasse, killing many persons and stopping the street cars; that another fell in the middle of the large station and several in its vicinity, while two more fell in the barracks and still another near Goethe's house, which was undamaged.

The Basel despatch says the aerial attack has increased the panic reigning in the Rhine towns.

## GERMAN LOSSES IN THE WAR ARE ESTIMATED AT 6,000,000

Paris, Aug. 16.—The total of German losses from the beginning of the war to the end of July, 1918, are understood to be 6,000,000, according to the morning newspapers. The figures include 1,400,000 killed up to the beginning of the German offensive last March. From March 27 to June 17 the Germans are said to have lost 120,000 in killed alone.

## BULGARIAN MONARCH IS IN CRITICAL STATE

A despatch from Geneva says:—The health of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who is at Naum, suddenly has become worse, according to a despatch received here from Munich. His condition now is considered critical.

## ALLIES 100 MILES BELOW ARCHANGEL

Encountering Resistance—Have Force Ready to Cut Off Enemy's Retreat.

A despatch from London says:—The Allied Archangel expeditionary force has reached Pabrozhskia, 100 miles south of Archangel, on the railroad toward Vologda, it is announced here. Bolshevik forces, on retreating, are declared to have committed every form of atrocity upon civilian population.

Fairly determined resistance to the allied advance was offered by the Bolsheviks and the progress of the expeditionary forces was delayed.

Allied forces have been landed along the shore of Onega Bay, 100 miles south-west of Archangel, for the purpose of intercepting Bolshevik forces retreating from Archangel, it is learned here.

Another allied detachment is pushing toward Kotlass, 200 miles south of Archangel, on the Divina River.

South of the Vologda River General Alexieff and Denikin apparently are endeavoring to amalgamate their anti-Bolshevik forces with the army of the Czech-Slovaks.

## GERMANS ARE CONSCRIPTING RUSSIANS ON A SMALL SCALE

A despatch from London says:—The Germans already are conscripting Russians on a small scale. "According to stories of prisoners taken by the Czech-Slovaks," says the despatch, "German flying columns are impressing males from 18 to 45 years of age and are bringing those who disobey the mobilization order before Germanized revolutionary tribunals, which condemn them to death. These conscripted units have German company and platoon commanders and are stiffened by 20 Germans or Magyars to every 60 Russians."

## PREPARING TO REGISTER 13,000,000 NEW MEN

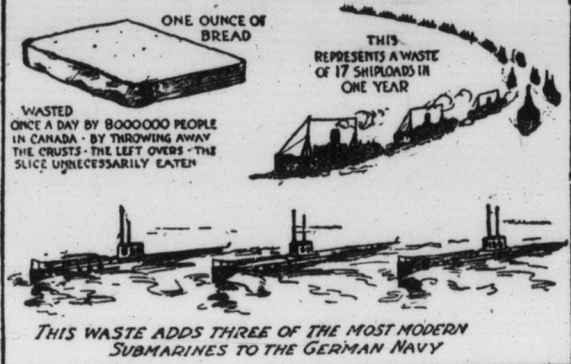
Washington, Aug. 16.—Machinery for the registration of the 13,000,000 additional men estimated as coming under the provisions of the new manpower bill with the extension of draft ages to include men between 18 and 45 years, already has been set in motion.

Registration of the men affected by the draft extension will have to be held not later than September 15, and, if possible, on Sept. 5, because the available list of registrants including those to be registered August 24 will be exhausted by October 1.

## AMERICANS AT VLADIVOSTOK Will Immediately Join International Force to Aid Czechs.

A despatch from Washington says:—American troops last week disembarked at Vladivostok and immediately joined the international force to aid the Czech-Slovak army in its campaign in Siberia. The Americans compose the 27th regular infantry regiment from Manila, and will be followed by another regiment from the Philippines and additional troops from the United States.

## SAVE THE BREAD



## Markets of the World

### Breadstuffs

Toronto, Aug. 20.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.23 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$2.20 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10 1/2, in store Fort William, including 2 1/2% tax. Manitoba oats—No. 2, winter, per car lot, \$2.22, basis in store Montreal. Peas—No. 2, nominal, according to freight outside. Barley—Maltster, new crop, \$1.20 to \$1.22. Buckwheat—Nominal. Rye—No. 2, nominal. Peas—Nominal. Manitoba flour—War quality, \$1.95, Toronto. Ontario flour—War quality, \$1.85, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment. Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freight, included: Bran, \$35 per ton; shorts, \$40 per ton. Hay—No. 1, \$17 to \$18 per ton, track Toronto; mixed, \$15 to \$16 per ton, track Toronto. Straw—Car lots, \$8 to \$8.50 per ton, track Toronto.

### Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 42 to 42 1/2; prints, per lb., 42 1/2 to 43; dairy, per lb., 36 to 37. Eggs—New laid, 41 to 42. Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 38 to 40; roosters, 22; fowl, 25 to 30; ducks, 33; turkeys, 32 to 35. Live poultry—Roosters, 16; fowl, 21 to 26; ducks, 16; turkeys, 27 to 30; Spring chickens, 32 to 35. Cheese—New, large, 23 1/2 to 24; twins, 23 1/2 to 24 1/2; old, large, 25 to 26; twin, 26 to 26 1/2. Butter—Fresh, dairy, choice, 40 to 42; creamery prints, fresh made, 45 to 47; solids, 44 to 45. Margarine—28 to 32. Eggs—No. 1's, 48 to 49; in cartons, 52 to 54. Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 50; roosters, 25; fowl, 33 to 34; turkeys, 40. Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus, \$7.50; imp. hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$6.50; Japan, \$8.00 to \$8.75; Lima, 18 to 19. Honey, new crop—Strained, 60-lb. tins, 22; 10-lb. tins, 22 1/2; 5-lb. tins, 23. Combs—Doz., \$2.00 to \$3.50. Maple syrup—8 1/4-lb. tins, 10 to a case, \$14.50; imperial gallon tins, per tin, \$2.25; imperial five-gallon cans, per can, \$10.50; 15-gallon kegs, per keg, \$22.00; maple sugar, 1-lb. box, pure, per lb., 24 to 25.

### Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 36 to 38; do, heavy, 30 to 32; cooked, 51 to 53; rolls, 32 to 33; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45; backs, plain, 44 to 45; boneless, 48 to 49. Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31; clear bellies, 29 to 30. Lard—Pure, tierces, 30 to 30 1/2; tubs, 30 1/2 to 31; pork, 30 to 31 1/2; prints, 33 to 33 1/2. Compound tierces, 26 to 26 1/2; tubs, 26 1/2 to 26 3/4; pails, 26 1/2 to 27; prints, 28 to 28 1/2.

### Montreal Markets

Montreal, Aug. 20.—Oats—Canadian Western, \$1.01; extra No. 1 feed, 98c. Flour—New standard grade, \$10.95 to \$11.05. Rolled oats—Baga, 90 lbs, \$5.20 to \$5.30. Bran, \$37.00. Shorts, \$40. Moultrie, \$67. Hay—No. 2 per ton, car lots, \$14.50 to \$15.00. Cheese, finest easterns, 22 1/2 to 23c. Butter, choicest creamery, 42 1/2 to 43c. Eggs, selected, 45 to 46c; No. 1 stock, 47 to 48c; No. 2 stock, 45 to 46c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$2.10 to \$2.15. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$29.50. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs net, 32 to 33c.

### United States Markets

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 20.—Wheat, cash, No. 1 Northern, old, \$2.30. Corn, No. 3 yellow, \$1.75 to

### Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Aug. 20.—Choice heavy steers, \$14.00 to \$15.35; butchers' cattle, choice, \$13.25 to \$13.75; do, good, \$12.00 to \$12.50; do, medium, \$10.75 to \$11.00; do, common, \$9.00 to \$10.00; butchers' bulls, choice, \$11.00 to \$11.25; do, medium bulls, \$10.25 to \$10.60; do, rough bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.75 to \$11.00; do, good, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do, medium, \$8.25 to \$8.75; do, common, \$7.00 to \$8.25; stockers, \$8.00 to \$10.50; feeders, \$10.50 to \$11.00; canners and cutters, \$5.50 to \$6.50; milkers, good to choice, \$9.00 to \$12.50; do, com. and m-l, \$65.00 to \$75.00; springers, \$90.00 to \$125.00; light ewes, \$13.00 to \$15.00; yearlings, \$15.00 to \$16.00; spring lambs, 18 to 18 1/2; calves, good to choice, \$19.50 to \$16.50; hogs, four and watered, \$20.00 to \$20.25; do, weighted off cars, \$20.25 to \$20.50; do, f.o.b., \$19.25. Montreal, Aug. 20.—Choice steers, \$11.00 to \$12.00; good, \$9.00 to \$10.50; cows, \$8.00 to \$10.00; canners, \$5.50; bulls, \$8.00 to \$9.00; lambs, \$16.00 to \$17.50; milk fed calves, \$12.00 to \$14.00.

## SHARP FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT

### Effort of Enemy to Recapture Islet Southwest of Grove di Papadopolo Defeated.

Rome, Aug. 18.—"From Stelvio to Asiago, in the Grappa region and on the lower Piave there have been isolated efforts of great intensity."

"Yesterday, after violent artillery preparation, the enemy, by strong encircling attacks, attempted to retake the islet southwest of Grove di Papadopolo, but was arrested by our barrage fire and promptly counter-attacked. The enemy was forced to retire in disorder after having suffered heavy losses and abandoning machine guns and materials, and leaving prisoners in our hands."

"There has been considerable activity by Italian and allied aviators, in which an enemy machine was downed."

### MUST HAVE AMUSEMENT.

Clean Entertainment is Essential in War Time.

England long ago decided that amusement of the wholesome kind was absolutely essential for the people in war time, while the Council for National Defence in the United States recently ruled that entertainment must be continued for its psychological effect upon the public. Without it under the strain of war they feared the people might develop a frame of mind that might affect the morale of the nation. The Canadian National Exhibition took a similar stand four years ago and this year the management will furnish entertainment on an even more elaborate scale than before, turning its diversions wherever possible to patriotic ends. A model camp on the largest scale yet attempted, where extraordinarily vivid impressions of the realities of service abroad, will be a feature, while among the lighter diversions will be an entirely new Midway, a world congress of entertainers in front of the grand stand and a host of special attractions throughout the grounds.

## BRITISH TROOPS SMASHING FORWARD IN PICARDY

Progress Also Made South-west of Merville, the Village of Outtersteen and 400 Prisoners Being Captured.

London, Aug. 18.—The British troops west of Arrmentieres have advanced their lines to a depth of 1,000 to 2,000 yards on a four-mile front between Vieux Berquin and Baillieu, and also made progress south-west of Merville, according to the official statement issued this evening. The village of Outtersteen and 400 prisoners were captured.

An advance also has been made between Chilly and Franzart, lying north, lying north of Roye.

The famous Lys salient in the region west of Arrmentieres is giving way under the pressure of the British. Field Marshal Haig's forces have com-

pelled the enemy to seek ground to the eastward, where he will be more secure from the shells of the big guns. The German line between the Somme and the Oise Rivers is still holding, notwithstanding the terrific pounding it is receiving from the allied guns, but the British have drawn nearer the road leading from Chaulnes to Roye between Chilly and Franzart, placing Roye in greater jeopardy by attack from the north. To the south of Roye, over the four-mile front between Beuvraignes and Canny-sur-Matz, a violent artillery duel is raging between the French and the Germans.

## Putting War Cripples On Payroll

### Maimed Soldiers Will Demonstrate Vocational Training at C. N. E.

Much has been heard regarding the plans of the Dominion Government to help war cripples to secure remunerative employment in spite of even the most serious wounds or other injuries. But, though Canada is conceded to be far in advance of all other Allied countries in the work of reinstating her maimed heroes, comparatively few people have seen actual evidence of the miracles being wrought for the men by specialized vocational training and physical reconstruction. This will be remedied at the Canadian National Exhibition, where at least fifty men who have been restored to full usefulness, will demonstrate how the soldier beneficiaries of the Government rehabilitation programme have been made economically self-supporting. Included will be a number of blind men, who have been re-educated and are back on the civic payroll. The men will demonstrate at least 15 industrial processes, including typesetting, oxy-acetylene welding, jewelry manufacture, lens grinding, assaying, etc.

## MADE TWO MILES IN HOUR AND HALF

### Dash of Canadians With Field Guns in Big Offensive.

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—The following despatch from overseas was received last night:

One hour and forty minutes after zero, the Canadian field guns had dashed forward and were in action two miles beyond the German front lines. The dash and gallantry of the Canadian infantry in overcoming the perfect sheet of machine-gun fire is universally praised. The Canadian cavalry unit captured an enemy troop train containing twenty-seven officers and five hundred men just as their train was commencing. Accounts of the spectacular courage of individual officers and men are being recounted by hundreds.

Mendelssohn visited Scotland in 1828. The Overture "Fingal's Cave" also known as the "Hibrids" with the "Scottish" Symphony, are regarded as records of his visit.

## FRENCH CAPTURE RIBECOURT ON THE ROAD TO NOYON

### Preparations for German Counter-attack Broken Up by Allied Infantry Elements and Battalion Commanders Captured.

A despatch from Paris says:—The town of Ribecourt, on the road leading to Noyon and 6 1/2 miles south-west of that town, has been captured by the French. The capture of Ribecourt by the French marks an important epoch in the offensive, which has for its immediate purpose the freeing of the region between the Somme and the Oise of the enemy. As a gain from

## ALLIES TIGHTEN GRIP ON ROYE

### Strong German Counter-attacks on Southern Part of Line Lost to Huns.

With the French Army in France, Aug. 18.—French troops Saturday morning carried out a local attack in the region of Autrech, about ten miles northwest of Soissons, and captured the important plateau north of Autrech village. This gives them command of the region extending northward, south of the Oise River.

Local actions elsewhere resulted in the further tightening of the grip of the allies upon the approaches to Roye, to the west, the north and the south. The Germans are intensifying their artillery fire in that region, with no other effect than to slow up the allied advance.

The capture of Monolithe Farm in the Thiesscourt region by General Humbert's Third army on Thursday dealt a severe blow to the German plan of defence on the southern part of the Picardy battle line, provoking very strong counter-attacks during the night of Friday. These, however, resulted only in largely increasing the enemy's losses. The French lines were maintained everywhere.

## ITALIANS CAPTURE MOUNTAIN SPURS

A despatch from Rome says:—Italian forces have occupied Monte Mantello, Punta di Matteo and the spur southeast of Cima Zigolon, north of the Adamello region, according to an official statement issued by the War Office. They have taken 100 prisoners.

## Sir Douglas Haig Decorated With French Military Medal

Paris, Aug. 18.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was decorated by Premier Clemenceau with the French Military Medal at headquarters in the field to-day. The award was made on the recommendation of Marshal Foch.

## TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS STRIKE MINES AND SINK

London, Aug. 18.—Two destroyers struck mines and sank Thursday, announcement made by the Admiralty Saturday night. Twenty-six men are missing.

The Flower Fair, which was held the last of June in London, took in over £10,000 in six days.

## SIDELIGHT ON THE MONS RETREAT

AN ARMY THAT MARCHED IN ITS SLEEP.

Story of the Famous Retreat of the British and French Forces From Mons to the Marne.

An American physician, Dr. George W. Crile, in a recently published book throws a remarkable side light on the famous retreat of the British and the French from Mons to the Marne. In nine days and nights they marched one hundred and eighty miles, often actually asleep, and every now and then fighting desperate rear-guard actions against overwhelming hordes of Germans. Rarely were the balls long enough for the men to snatch a few moments' rest. Food and water were scarce, and irregularly supplied.

One of the most remarkable things about that retreat was the sleep phenomena that the soldiers experienced. It is known that animals subjected to the most favorable conditions, kept from exertion, supplied with plenty of food, and in good hygienic surroundings, do not survive longer than from five to eight days without sleep. In the retreat from Mons to the Marne we have an extraordinary human experiment, in which several hundred thousand men obtained almost no sleep during nine days, and in addition, made long, forced marches and fought one of the greatest battles in history.

How did those men survive nine days apparently without opportunity to sleep? They did an extraordinary thing—they slept while they marched. They slept while they fought. They slept while they were being shot at. They slept while they were being killed.

The unvaried testimony of the soldiers was that everyone at times slept on the march. They passed through villages asleep. When sleep deepened and they began to reel they were wakened by their comrades. No man was safe who fell out of the ranks, for sleep conquered him—and asleep many were captured. The artillerymen slept on horseback as proved by the fact that every man lost his cap.

### Oblivion of Sleep.

The complete exhaustion of the men is vividly told by Dr. Gros of the American Ambulance, who, with others, went to the battlefield of the Marne to collect the wounded. When the ambulances arrived at Aisne at midnight they found the town in utter darkness. At last they succeeded in awakening the mayor.

"Can you tell in what village we should find the wounded?" they asked. "We were told there were many here."

"My town is full of wounded. I will show you," the mayor replied. They threaded their way through dark streets to a dilapidated school building. Not a wink. There was the stillness of death. They rapped louder; there was no response.

Pushing open the door, they found the building packed with wounded—more than five hundred. Some were dying; everyone was in a deep sleep. Bleeding, yet asleep; legs shattered, yet asleep! Not a groan, not a motion, not a complaint—only sleep! Surgical aid, the prospect of being taken to a good hospital, the thought of food and drink, of being removed from the range of the enemy's guns, awakened no interest. They desired only to be left alone. They slept on while their wounds were being dressed.

After deep sleep for two or three days, during which they wanted neither food nor drink, they began to be conscious of their surroundings; they asked questions, they experienced pain, they had discomforts and wants—they had returned from the abyssal oblivion of sleep.

## FIVE BILLIONS FOR WAR BONDS

### Bonar Law Announces That British People Have Subscribed This Amount.

A despatch from London says:—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Honorable Bonar Law, announced that the subscriptions for national war bonds had reached the stupendous figure of one thousand million pounds sterling. Hitherto the world's record was held by the great war loan of 1917, yielding \$948,459,000. Most remarkable is the fact that the great result was achieved by regular, continuous, week-by-week investment, consequently we avoided the dislocation of the money market and the upheaval of credit which after a great loan render it impossible for the Government to issue another loan for fairly be stated that the success of the national war bond issue is a unique achievement. Undoubtedly the excellent result obtained will serve as a stimulus to fresh endeavors. We need \$25,000,000 weekly, and rely, therefore, on the patriotism and sense of duty of our people. We know now that the financial efforts of the country will not only be sustained, but surpassed, and that we shall be able to finance the war through to victory.

## The Doings of the Duffs.





## SUFFERED TERRIBLE AGONY

### "Fruit-a-tives" Alone Gave Him Quick Relief

Buckingham, Que., May 3rd, 1915.  
"For seven years, I suffered terribly from Severe Headaches and Indigestion. I had belching gas from the stomach, and I had chronic Constipation. I tried many remedies but nothing did me good. Finally, a friend advised 'Fruit-a-tives'. I took this grand fruit medicine and it made me well. To everyone who has miserable health with Constipation and Indigestion and Bad Stomach, I say take 'Fruit-a-tives', and you will get well!"

ALBERT VARNER.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.  
At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

## The Transcript.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1918

### NEWBURY

Friday (tomorrow) is civic holiday. Mrs. Yates returned home from Windsor on Saturday.

J. D. McCallum is visiting his aunt, Mrs. A. Burke, Glencoe.

Angus McRae of Oil Springs is visiting his brother, Finlay McRae. Miss Carrie Fletcher and Miss Stotts were in London on Saturday.

Miss Mamie Bayne has returned from visiting Miss Baudeau at Rodney.

Mrs. J. J. Whittaker, Miss Laura Gay and Master Gerald Stephenson returned to Windsor on Saturday.

A crowd from here attended Shetland picnic. Little Dorothy, daughter of Lou Kelly, won the first prize in the baby show.

Sergt. Cameron Bayne was home last week on an expected ten days' leave. However, he was called back to Kingston on Sunday.

D. J. Batsner, C. Tucker and Margaret and Adair Bayne motored to Detroit Sunday. Mrs. Elmer Seed and two daughters accompanied them, on their way home to Cass City.

A. J. Walker and family are visiting at Mrs. Fletcher's. Master Jack, who is becoming quite expert with the bagpipes, played with the McDonald band at a garden party near Bothwell a few evenings ago.

Cadet Russell McVicar, who is in training in the air service at Toronto, was home for Sunday a week ago. He, with Mr. and Mrs. McEwen, motored from London. Mr. and Mrs. H. McVicar of Poplar Hill were also at "Ingleside" the same day.

Hon. Walter Scott, late premier of Saskatchewan, called on his uncle, John Telfer, on Saturday last. He was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Telfer of Sarnia and his brother, John McDonald of Strathroy. His many friends will be pleased to learn that he is making splendid recovery after his long illness.

### WARDSVILLE

Miss Oread Sheppard is visiting friends in Windsor.

Miss Florence Winter is spending a few days at Port Stanley.

Rev. and Mr. Murphy and family left on Tuesday for Toronto.

Miss Mabel Milner of Detroit spent the week-end at her home here.

Mrs. Aitchison and daughter Belle are visiting relatives in Windsor. Robert Voce of Detroit is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Voce.

Miss Clara Miller spent last week in Rodney, relieving in the post office there.

Mrs. Alfred Nethercott is visiting relatives in Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo, Mich.

Ensign Will Sheppard of Pensacola, Florida, spent a few days with his parents here.

Mrs. Porter and Mrs. R. J. Petch and daughter Esther are holidaying at Port Glasgow.

Miss Hilda Blott has returned home after spending a few weeks with relatives in Dunnville.

Misses Agnes and Mina O'Malley are visiting relatives at Lowbanks and Port Colborne.

Misses Kathleen and Florence Martyn left last week for Windsor where they intend taking positions.

Miss Barbara Taylor of Perth, who spent the last two weeks with her sister, Mrs. John Mulligan, left Saturday morning for a short visit in Stratford before attending the millinery openings in Toronto.

### MOSA

Corporal George Secord of Toronto spent Sunday at his home here.

Ross Dyke motored over and spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Hay, near Watford.

Miss Jennie Wright of London has been engaged to teach in S. S. No. 9, Mosca, at a salary of six hundred dollars.

J. A. McLean, who was injured by an auto colliding with his motorcycle at Appin social, is able to be around again.

Misses Phemia and Christina Mitchell of Chatham have returned home after spending a week with their sister, Mrs. Mac McLean.

The next meeting of the Red Cross Society of No. 9, Mosca, will be held at the home of Mrs. Frank Abbott on Friday, Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Leitch and son of Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Johnson and two sons of Aughrin and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Corbett of Mosca visited at M. C. McLean's on Sunday.

### MELBOURNE

Mrs. Harvey is ill at her home here. Mrs. Campbell of Campbellton is visiting friends here.

Miss B. C. Buchanan is attending the millinery openings.

Mrs. (Dr.) Howell is visiting friends at Wallaceburg.

Mr. Little of West Lorne called on friends here on Sunday.

Mrs. Robert Campbell and daughter are visiting friends in London.

Miss Florence Fletcher has secured a position in the Union Bank here.

A number from here attended the picnic at Port Stanley on Thursday.

Miss E. McIntyre is ill and under the doctor's care at her home here.

Arthur Wright of Strathroy occupied the pulpit in the Methodist church on Sunday.

Robert Parr, who has been in the hospital in St. Clair, has returned home, much improved in health.

Rev. Mr. McTavish preached in the Presbyterian church in the morning and Rev. Mr. McCulloch of Appin in the evening on Sunday.

A gloom was cast over this village when word was received that Mrs. Shearn of Toronto, formerly of this village, passed away at a hospital in that city.

A refreshing shower visited our village recently, but the country is still badly in need of rain. Many of the village wells are dry, and in some places the water for the cattle is very scarce.

Sandy Williamson has purchased a house and lot from A. D. Brown, formerly owned by David Williamson and now occupied by James Hiscott. Mr. Williamson will move into his new home in September.

While drilling for oil on the farm owned by A. P. McDougald a splendid flow of water was the result. The well is near a creek which was dry, but the flow of water soon supplied sufficient water to cause a running stream in the creek.

### CAIRO

Stuart Smith returned to his home in Detroit on the 4th inst.

Mrs. Stuart Smith returned to her home in Detroit on the 17th inst.

Miss Mamie Young is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. Fraser, Walkerville.

Miss Rosa Smith and sister Cora of London visited friends here during the week.

Fred. Burr, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. H. Lewis, autoted to London on Sunday.

Mrs. John Randles left on Saturday to visit friends in Windsor, Detroit and Milan, Mich.

Robert Macaulay of Bothwell assisted his son W. R. during the week, storing his grain.

Miss Myrtle Annett of London is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Annett.

Miss Ethel Grieve of Port Elgin, a former teacher in S. S. No. 7, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Macaulay, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. O. Gage, autoted to Sarnia on the 18th inst.

A number of friends from this vicinity attended the funeral of the late Mrs. V. Kunes at Glencoe on Sunday.

Our civic holiday was immensely enjoyed by the inhabitants of Euphemia at the Shetland picnic on the 4th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. Dugal Smith and son, St. Elmo, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. John Rilett, left for Woodstock in their auto on Saturday to visit friends.

Mrs. G. Brown and little son of Cleveland, accompanied by Miss Lena Smith of Aberfeldy, spent a day during the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Smith.

The council of Euphemia met on Saturday last and transacted business.

Striking the rates engaged their attention for a considerable time, but finally a decision was arrived at and the by-law filled up and passed.

### KILMARTIN

Miss Mary Fryer of Iona is the guest of Miss Mary McAlpine.

Miss Zelma Leitch of St. Thomas is visiting at the home of Alex. Leitch.

Corporal George M. Secord, Toronto, spent the week-end at his home here.

Master John McCallum of Newbury is visiting at the home of his uncle, Archie Burke.

Mrs. Neil McLachlin and daughter Mary Ann of Sarnia are visiting Miss Julia McLachlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus McLeish and little son of Toronto are holidaying at John F. McTavish's.

The Red Cross Society of Burns' church, Mosca, shipped to Hyman Hall 30 pairs of socks and 30 shirts; value, \$120.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack McNeil of St. Thomas and Mr. and Mrs. Jack McAlpine of Alliance, visited at Donald McGregor's on Sunday.

### WALKERS

Kodaking and bicycle riding are some of the latest sports.

Duncan Munroe and Jack Little recently purchased new cars.

Miss Anna Mawhinney of London spent a week with her sister, Mrs. D. Munroe.

Pte. George Munroe of the W. O. R., London, is home on six weeks' leave of absence.

Pte. George A. McGill of the C. A. M. C., London, and sister, Miss Gertrude McGill, spent Sunday evening at the home of P. J. Campbell.

The many friends of Hugh K. Munroe of the Merchants Bank staff, Glencoe, are sorry to hear of his illness and will be pleased to learn of his convalescence.

Mr. and Mrs. Quick and two daughters, the former's sisters, Misses Beatrice and Ethel Quick, and Miss Anna Bell McGill motored from London, spending Sunday afternoon and evening as the guests of Miss Wave Campbell, formerly of London, and Miss Elsie Culp of Detroit.

### NATIONAL GAMES.

#### A Tribute to the Athleticism of Canada.

Canada is justly proud of the war record of her soldier athletes. The realm of sport has furnished a distinguished part of her Honor Roll. The youth and stamina which was wont to disport itself upon football field, lacrosse ground, hockey rink, and in other competitive "speed" recreation has proved itself in grimmer and chastier conflict. The greatest test has found the healthy body, the clear eye, the steady nerve, the rapid decision, the amenability to discipline, ready and equipped for the sterner tasks to which they have responded.

The message of Hon. W. M. Martin, Premier of Saskatchewan, in his address to the Y. M. C. A. at Regina, published on the sporting page of The Toronto Globe recently, is one entitled to endorsement and practical promulgation by leaders in the public life of the nation. He appeals for the encouragement of all legitimate forms of clean and healthy athleticism. Sport is not the main thing in life, but a properly trained body makes a more alert mind, and skill in sport promotes a healthy body, a sound mind, courage, love of fair play, quickness of decision, readiness to grasp opportunity, team play, and obedience to orders. The nation whose citizens are trained in such a school is bound to be big and efficient.

Premier Martin is himself a former athlete and excelled in various branches of outdoor sports. He knows whereof he speaks. His words are backed by every observer who has returned from the fighting fields of France and Flanders. The appeal has gone forth to schools and colleges and Y.M.C.A.'s to "spread up" in stamina-building athleticism. And the qualities which stand the soldier in good stead are just as advantageous to the citizen.

The warning of the Saskatchewan Premier to guard against any tendency to permit professionalism to discourage and "crowd out" amateur athletics should also be heeded. It is not desirable to reduce sport to a science or a mere money-making proposition. Only in so far as the specialized professional is enabled to show the way to increased efficiency and achievement, and create ambition and enthusiasm in the sport itself, does he contribute to the end desired. It is, however, to the credit of athletes, both amateur and professional, that they have not hesitated, in the time of their country's stress, to be among the first to give their service and make their sacrifice. All honor to them. May their example inspire the lads who follow them on the fields of athletic endeavor, or clean and virile, who can do splendid service to the State in peace as well as in war.—The Globe.

#### Gloating Over Halifax.

The catastrophe at Halifax on Dec. 6 drew the following comment from the Kolnische Zeitung, sometimes the inspired organ of the German Government:

"Not without emotion can one note the news of the devastation of the hard-hit Canadian town. And yet it is not better that these munitions should not have reached the theatre of war and the trenches, there to be used against our people in its hard struggle for freedom and independence—our people which did not seek the war, and also did not produce these munitions, which have now struck those who wanted to trouble us with them?"

"From the point of view of humanity the event is regrettable, but we hope that the effect will be salutary, since an irrefutable object lesson will thus bring the terrors of the war home to a place where people felt themselves comfortably secure, far as they are from the guns. Canada is getting war experience at the front and also at Halifax. We hope that its lesson may open the eyes of the warlike section of the people to the fact that humanity—even Canadian humanity—has higher ideals to defend than those represented by Wilson, Lloyd George, and other business politicians."

London newspapers note that the Germans take a special interest in Halifax owing to the examination there of Germans repatriated from the United States. George Barthelme, the former Washington correspondent of the Kolnische Zeitung, who was deported by the American Government late in November, has just reached Copenhagen. After referring to the inspection of his party at Halifax, Dr. Barthelme remarked:

"At last we had the dangerous neighborhood behind us, and breathed again with relief; our fears have since been thoroughly well justified by the Halifax catastrophe."

#### Adventurous Canadians.

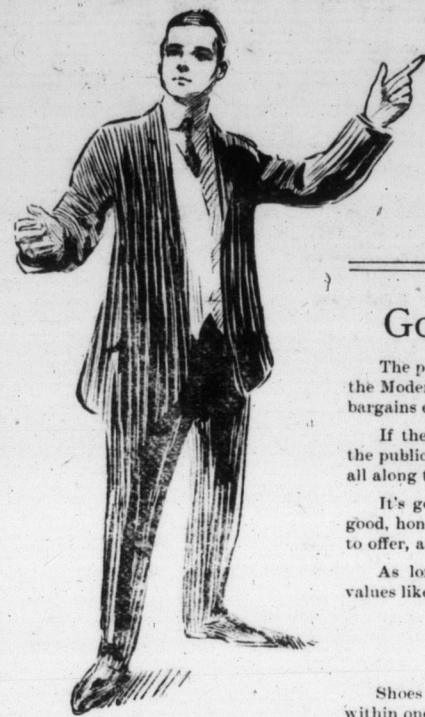
A detachment of the Royal Naval Reserve who manned the British armoured cars on the Russian front has returned to London, says The Times.

The detachment consists of two officers and 73 petty officers. It is a force constituted of Englishmen, Australians, Canadians, and New Zealanders, all the men being mechanics. They are well knit, bronzed, and weather-beaten, but in excellent health, and in very high spirits at being back in England after two years' absence. During that period they have fought in Turkey, in Roumania, in Persia, and in Galicia.

#### Supplies of Gasoline.

In 1915, Canada consumed over 43,000,000 gallons of gasoline. Of this amount about five per cent was produced from Canadian crude, while the remainder was either imported direct or produced from imported crude. This fact shows the dependence of Canada upon supplies of gasoline and petroleum from United States and strengthens the argument used in a previous issue wherein it was stated that 20 per cent of the gasoline used in Canada was produced from Canadian crude oil.

# LADIES! ATTENTION!



With every pair of Shoes purchased  
we will give one pair of \$1.25 and  
\$1.50 Silk Hose for 58c.

## Good News Travels Fast.

The people of Glencoe have not been slow to recognize that the Modern Shoe Store offers some of the most reasonable shoe bargains ever heard of.

If the other stores are working hard to see how high a price the public is willing to pay, the Modern Shoe Store makes friends all along the line by reversing the process.

It's going to be a merry whirlwind of shoe bargains. All good, honest, new, stylish, reliable footwear. Shoes we're proud to offer, and shoes you'll take pride in wearing.

As long as you will enable us by your patronage to give values like these, you'll help us to keep the prices down.

### Guarantee and Protection

Shoes sold by us are guaranteed not to rip. Should they rip within one year, will be sewed free of charge.

Ladies' White Canvas High Top Shoe with a military heel ..... \$2.48  
Ladies' White Canvas Shoe, 9-inch top, Louis heel ..... \$2.98  
Ladies' White Canvas Pump, high or low heel ..... \$1.39  
Ladies' White Canvas, 12-inch top, Louis heel, reg. \$4.50, at ..... \$3.69  
Ladies' White Canvas Outing Shoe ..... \$1.49  
Ladies' Black Patent or Kid Oxford and Pump ..... \$1.69  
Ladies' Grey Kid Lace Shoe, 7-inch top, reg. \$14, going at ..... \$10.50  
Ladies' Classic Shoe, grey and black cloth top, with patent vamp, reg. \$9 shoe, going at ..... \$5.98  
Ladies' Kid Lace Shoe, reg. \$8.50, at ..... \$3.49  
Ladies' Cushion Sole Shoe, rubber heel, reg. \$7, at ..... \$4.98  
Ladies' Tan Calf, button or lace, reg. \$5, to clear at ..... \$2.98  
Men's Gunmetal Goodyear Welt, reg. \$8, for ..... \$7.49  
Men's Mahogany Shoe, Neolin sole, rubber heel, reg. \$8 value, for ..... \$5.49

Men's Cushion Sole Shoes, vici kid, Goodyear welt, reg. \$8.50, at ..... \$6.49  
Men's Gunmetal Blucher, good dress shoe ..... \$4.49  
Men's Gunmetal Calf, fibre sole and rubber heel, reg. \$7.50 ..... \$5.49  
Men's Black Work Shoe, all solid ..... \$2.98  
Men's Harvest Shoe, solid leather ..... \$2.49  
Men's Gunmetal Calf, leather lined, reg. \$8 ..... \$4.98  
Men's Black Urus Calf, every pair guaranteed ..... \$4.75  
Boys' Box Calf Shoe, just the boot for school, reg. \$5, going at ..... \$3.75  
Boys' Gunmetal Button Shoe ..... \$3.69  
Youths' Gunmetal Blucher at ..... \$3.29  
Growing Girls' Button Shoe, gunmetal calf, cloth top, common sense heel, at ..... \$3.39  
Misses' Mahogany Vici Kid, common sense heel ..... \$3.69  
Misses' Mahogany Russia Calf, Goodyear welt ..... \$3.98

SPECIAL! Babies' One-strap Slipper, size 4 to 7 ..... 79c



# MODERN SHOE STORE

Main Street Phone 103 Glencoe

## THOUSANDS OF MEN REQUIRED FOR HARVESTING IN WESTERN CANADA.

Thousands of men are required to help in the work of harvesting the Western crop. The C. P. R. has completed arrangements to transport to the West this great army of workers. For those going from points in Ontario to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, extra trains will be operated through to Winnipeg (the distributing point) without change.

Going trip West, \$12.00 to Winnipeg. Returning trip East, \$18.00 from Winnipeg.

Consult C. P. R. Agents regarding transportation arrangements west of Winnipeg.

Going Date August 22nd

From stations west and south of Toronto, up to and including Hamilton and Windsor, Ont., on Owen Sound, Walkerton, Teeswater, Wingham, Elora, Listowel, Goderich, St. Mary's, Port Burwell and St. Thomas branches, and stations Toronto and north to Bolton, inclusive.

Further particulars from any C.P.R. Ticket Agents, or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

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

### Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chapter 121, Section 36, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of Peter L. Campbell, who died on or about the fifth day of June, A. D. 1918, are required on or before the twenty-first day of September, A. D. 1918, to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to Messrs. Elliott & Moss of the Village of Glencoe, Solicitors for Julia Bell Campbell, the Administratrix of the said deceased, their claims and amounts, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further notice that after such last mentioned date the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice, and that the said Administratrix will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons whose claims notice shall not have been received by her at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Glencoe this 12th day of August, A. D. 1918.

ELLIOTT & MOSS,  
61 c  
Administratrix's Solicitors,  
Glencoe, Ont.

## We Are Featuring Many Lovely Fall

# Dresses of Satin \$15-\$20-\$25

The model pictured is of Navy Satin. The long tunic hangs in graceful folds. The outstanding features are the long self-collar with fluted edges and the whiteorgette Crepe hemstitched Vestee. Wide self girdle. Also shown in black. All sizes.

WE ACCEPT CANADIAN MONEY AT PAR

**B. SIEGEL**  
CORNER WOODWARD & STATE  
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE  
DETROIT



### FALL FAIRS

Alls Craig—Sept. 19, 20.  
Alvinston—Oct. 8, 9.  
Aylmer—Sept. 26, 27.  
Brigden—Oct. 1.  
Chatham—Sept. 17-19.  
Dorchester Station—Oct. 2.  
Dresden—Sept. 26, 27.  
Forest—Sept. 26, 27.  
Glencoe—Sept. 24, 25.  
Goderich—Sept. 25-27.  
Ingersoll—Sept. 30, Oct. 1.  
Lambeth—Sept. 25.  
London—Sept. 6-14.  
Melbourne—Oct. 11.  
Mt. Brydges—Oct. 4.  
Muncey—Sept. 26.  
Parkhill—Sept. 23, 24.  
Petrolia—Sept. 19, 20.  
Ridgeway—Oct. 7-9.  
Sarnia—Sept. 24-25.  
Seaford—Sept. 19, 20.  
Simcoe—Oct. 7-9.  
Strathroy—Sept. 16-18.  
Thedford—Sept. 30, Oct. 1.  
Walkersburg—Oct. 1, 2.  
Watford—Oct. 2, 3.  
Wyoming—Oct. 10, 11.

## Keith's Cash Store

Dealer in Dry Goods, Millinery  
and Groceries

P. D. KEITH

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears  
the  
Signature of *Charles H. Tuttle*

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.