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The Glencoe Transcript.

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

Volume 47.--No. 11.

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

Whole No. 2407.

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

Inscriptions on Monuments
 Parties needing inscriptions cut on monuments will do well to write me as I am prepared to cut granite inscriptions and furnish a 3 inch marble marker for \$1, and marble inscriptions for \$4 with marker. A first-class job is guaranteed as I have had 25 years' experience at this class of work. Re-getting done free of charge. Drop a card and I will call.
 ALEX. McDONALD,
 Box 283, Strathroy, Ont.

Card of Thanks.
 Mr. and Mrs. Reeves wish to express their thanks to warm friends and neighbors for kindness and sympathy extended to them in their sad bereavement.

Cream Wanted

FRANK McNALLY of Alvinston will be superintending the buying of Cream, Eggs and other produce at Glencoe during the season of 1918. Cream will be received at C. George's store at Glencoe. Phone him for particulars.

SILVERWOODS, LIMITED

Notice re Taxes.

All unpaid taxes must be paid by April 1st. Taxes not paid by the first day of April will be returned against the property. Chapter 195, section 122, sub-section 1, of the Assessment Act, reads as follows:—
 The treasurer of every township and village shall, within fourteen days after the time appointed for the return and final settlement of the collector's roll, and before the 8th of April in every year, furnish the county treasurer with a statement of all unpaid taxes and school rates directed in the said collector's roll or by school trustees to be collected. CHAS. GEORGE,
 Clerk, Village of Glencoe.

Cream Wanted

Having engaged with the Lambton 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, commencing on Monday, March 11th. Will also have a man collecting on the road.
 ALEX. McNEIL,
 Agent.

For Sale.

Three colts and hooded mare. Also agent for the Foxhill Nurseries. Fruit and ornamental trees of all varieties, and house plants. Also, new varieties of potatoes. Place your orders with me before 1st of April. After that date, too late for spring delivery.
 W. W. GORDON,
 Agent.

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, 3rd St. Store, 80.

For Sale.

First-class 100-acre stock and grain farm, situated on Longwoods Road, Ekfrid, Middlesex Co. Clay loam, bank barn and stables, brick cottage, convenient to church and school, 2 1/2 miles from railway station. Apply to E. T. Huston, Glencoe. 641f

CREAM WANTED

DUGALD MCINTYRE will be buying and collecting Cream, Eggs and Poultry at Appin during the season of 1918. He is also agent for the Anker-Holth Cream Separators. Get one installed on trial before you purchase. We positively guarantee them to be satisfactory. Phone—Melbourne 20r89.

SILVERWOODS, LIMITED

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 floor south of the Presbyterian Church, Glencoe.

A. B. McDONALD
 Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile and Animal Insurance. A share of your business solicited. Office at residence, Main street, Glencoe. Phone 74. 479

CHANTRY FARM

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

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869
 Capital Authorized.....\$ 25,000,000
 Capital Paid-up.....12,911,700
 Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....14,564,700
 Total Assets.....\$35,000,000

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

415 Branches. Correspondents in all parts of the world. Savings Departments at all Branches.
 Special attention given to business of Farmers.

Glencoe Branch - E. M. DOULL, Manager
 Branches also at Strathroy, Appin, Wardsville, Dutton and Rodney

Frost Fencing **New Perfection Oil Stoves**

Spring is Here

and are you prepared for it?

We are, with a full line of Sap Buckets, Pails and Spiles.

Also a full line of Martin-Senour 100 per cent. Pure Paints and Varnishes.

We also carry Campbell's Varnish Stain in all shades for graining floors and woodwork, also renewing your furniture.

R. A. EDDIE

Deering Repairs **Diamond-tooth Harrows**

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$7,000,000
 Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits \$7,421,202

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

Loans to farmers on the most favorable terms.
 Savings accounts may be opened in two or more names.

GLENCOE BRANCH J. A. McKELLAR, Manager

Cedar Posts

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

McPHERSON & CLARKE

PLANING MILL LUMBER YARD GLENCOE, ONT.

NOTICE!

Do you ever realize, citizens of Glencoe, how many dollars you are out at the end of the year by not buying Shoes in our store?

It does not matter where you buy your Shoes or what kind you buy—at some time they are bound to rip, and if they are bought in our store we sew the rips free of charge; if the sole rips we tack it on free, also heel plates put on free on all Shoes bought in our store.

The MODERN SHOE STORE

Main Street, Glencoe Phone 103

District and General.

Strathroy's tax rate this year will be 32 mills.
 Under a decision of Justice Duff, 2,000 bank clerks have been called to the colors.

P. Campbell, Campbellton, has disposed of 80 acres of his farm to Duncan McIntyre.
 At a recent auction sale in Tilbury East seed corn brought \$15 per bushel, and barley \$5 per 100.

The Blenheim Syrup Company are installing a plant for the manufacture of syrup from sugar cane.

At the Kansas State Agricultural College there are 150 women studying to become electrical engineers.

Mrs. Margaret McKellar, an esteemed resident of North Dunwich, died suddenly at her home last week.

London, Ont., is to have a police-woman. Her duties will be chiefly the protection of young girls in the city.

The ice on Lake Superior is very thick. From present indications, navigation will not be open at Fort William before May.

Robert Burdett Skinner of West Lorne and Miss Jessie Baker of Wallace town were united in marriage at London a few days ago.

Thirty delegates from the various farmers' clubs throughout the County of Middlesex organized a Middlesex Farmers' Association.

The large lace factory at West Lorne is nearing completion and will soon be in operation. This will give employment to many hands.

The sad death occurred at Orangeville of Neil A. McWilliam, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arch. McWilliam of Dutton, after a brief illness with appendicitis.

Reeve William Tormie of Rodney has purchased the A. D. McGugan farm for \$16,000. This makes 850 acres that Mr. Tormie owns in Aldborough.

At a meeting of the casket manufacturers in London an advance of 10 per cent. in their prices was made, making the coffin cost 50 per cent. above peace time.

Rev. Samuel McLean, of Knox church, St. Marys, has resigned owing to a feeling aroused in the congregation as the result of pulpit utterances during the last election.

Rev. Malcolm McArthur, of Kincardine, a former Dunwich boy, has received and accepted a call to the Presbyterian church at Brampton, which has over 600 communicants.

A complete and final analysis of the vote cast in the general election shows that the Union Government had a popular majority of 264,216 over the united vote of all opponents of Government candidates.

Simcoe council has passed a by-law placing the dog tax at \$5 and \$10 instead of \$2 and \$5, and prohibiting dogs running at large without tags during the day and with or without tags between sunset and sunrise.

E. A. Huggill, who recently resigned as a member of the Rodney school board after serving for the past 25 years, was presented on behalf of the board with a gold-headed umbrella and a set of gold cuff links, along with an address.

The policy of permanent Methodist pastorates, which was put to a vote of the General Assembly throughout Canada and Newfoundland, has been heavily defeated. Only 2,328 votes were cast for the permanent scheme, while the negative ballots, favoring itineracy, totalled 13,713.

No fewer than a hundred and thirty-five candidates in the recent Dominion elections lost their election deposits, which means that \$27,000 will be turned into the treasury by them to help pay war expenses. Of those who lost their deposits, 110 were Opposition candidates and 25 Government candidates.

All provincial freight agents have been notified by the Canadian Food Board that shipments of seed corn from the counties of Lambton, Essex, Kent, Elgin, Norfolk, Haldimand and Welland must be refused until further notice. In the districts mentioned there will not be more than enough seed for this spring's planting owing to bad weather conditions last fall.

Patriotic Association.

The annual meeting of the Glencoe Patriotic Association was held at the town hall on Monday evening, with an attendance of about thirty. J. N. Currie, president, presided and gave a brief preliminary address. Mr. Charlton rector of St. John's church, spoke on the war and why Canadians were vitally interested in its outcome. He scathingly denounced the atrocities of the enemy, and showed wherein not only freedom and democracy were at stake in the issue, but that it was a holy war in that Christianity itself was menaced. His stirring address was a strong appeal for the utmost vigilance and effort towards conquering the enemy, and made a deep impression.

Following this address, the business of the meeting was taken up. E. M. Doull, secretary, read the minutes of the last annual meeting, and A. E. Sutherland, treasurer, read his statement for the year.

Total receipts, including a balance of \$758.91 from last year, amounted to \$1,532.30. Of this amount, \$525 was granted to the local Red Cross, \$666.20 to the British Red Cross, and \$25 for Belgian Relief.

Mrs. Stuart, president of the Glencoe Red Cross, reported for that organization. Since first of March last year they shipped to Hyman Hall 115 pyjamas, 84 bed pads, 118 trench caps, 53 towels, 52 handkerchiefs and 58 pairs bed socks, and overseas 610 pairs dry socks and 21 sweaters. Their receipts during that time totalled about \$1,715, nearly all of which had been expended in material. Urgent demands were still being made upon their efforts, and it was estimated that they would require this year at least eighteen hundred dollars for material. A more detailed statement of their work is given each year at their annual meeting in the fall.

Officers were elected as follows:—President, J. N. Currie; vice-president, Lewis Suttner; secretary, W. D. Moss; treasurer, A. E. Sutherland—all being re-elections with the exception of secretary, which office Mr. Doull resigned. The executive committee was appointed to consist of the officers above named, the members of the municipal council and Alex. McAlpine, jr., Rev. R. Fulton, E. T. Huston, J. C. Elliott, James Poole, J. A. McKellar, R. C. Vause, Ed. Berdan, Rev. T. J. Charlton, J. A. McLachlan, Neil McAlpine, C. E. Davidson, Rev. G. S. Lloyd.

After considerable discussion as to means that should be adopted for raising funds for the Red Cross it was decided to make a canvass at once, placing the objective at one thousand dollars.

Rev. Mr. Irwin read an important letter from the food controller's office on the great need for conservation, after which the meeting sang the National Anthem and dispersed.

G. H. S. News.

On Thursday, March 7th, the regular meeting of the Literary was held. A very interesting program was furnished by First Form, as follows:—Secretary's report; instrumental by Frances Moss; debate, "Resolved that Canada is of more importance to the British Empire than her Asiatic possessions." The supporters of the affirmative were Agnes McEachren and Helen Richards; of the negative, Clarence Urquhart and George McCracken. The judge's report was a tie; reading by Mary Simpson; solo by Mamie Grant; recitation by Frances Moss; reading of the Oracle; critic's report by Mr. Hamilton. The meeting closed with the National Anthem.

The last meeting of the year will be held on Wednesday, March 20th. This will take the form of an open Literary, to be held in the Methodist Sunday School rooms in the evening. The chief feature of the evening will be an address by Mr. McArthur. A silver collection may be taken. All are welcome.

The Poster Advertising Association has decided that no more wheat flour will be used in making bill-poster paste.

Official Oil Report.

In his report for 1917 of mineral production in Ontario, the deputy minister of mines makes the following reference to the Glencoe oil field:—

"The yield of crude petroleum in 1917 exceeded that for 1916 by 214,019 gallons, this being the second year since 1907 that has shown an increase over the one previous. The output from the older parts of the oil region in Lambton county and neighborhood continued slowly to decline, but the falling off was more than offset by the production from the new field in the township of Mosa, Middlesex county. Oil was struck here in the corniferous limestone by J. F. Carman of Petrolia about February 1.

Some 40 producing wells have been drilled, and 13 dry holes. Oil is obtained at a depth of 800 to 375 feet, and the production up to the end of the year was 21,000 barrels. The oil has a gravity of 33 degrees, and is piped or hauled in tank wagons to North Glencoe. The pool, so far as defined, is on lots 5 to 8 in the fifth, sixth and seventh concessions.

Metcalle Council.

Meeting Metcalle council March 4th, 1918.

Members all present. Minutes read, approved and signed. Moved by Campbell and Hawken that the Dispatch be paid \$20.50, printing; A. Merrick \$10, culvert, con. 6, div. 2; J. Richardson \$5, tile, Patterson drain, con. 1 and 2 opp. lot 2; D. McLachlan \$6.25, shovelling snow, div. 3 and 4; Angus McDougall \$2, shovelling snow, div. 3; Mac Fletcher \$2, shovelling snow, div. 3; Thomas Gardiner \$6, shovelling snow, townline, 1-2 to Brooke, and \$1, shovelling snow, div. 3; A. D. Campbell \$2, shovelling snow, townline, 1-2 to Brooke, div. 3; and \$1.75, shovelling snow, div. 3; W. Johnson \$5, shovelling snow, div. 1; Geo. Early \$40, gravel; Jas. Yager \$3.75, putting culvert, opp. lot 12, con. 12 and 13, div. 4; George Lightfoot \$16.25, to pay parties shovelling snow, div. 3; Geo. McPhail \$4, grading sidewalk, 4, con. 12, div. 4; Geo. McBain \$15, shovelling snow, div. 3; John Hughes \$2, postage, and \$6, preparing financial statements. Moved by Hawken and Blain that the request of George McPhail to have Perry drain repaired be granted. Moved by Hawken and Blain that the clerk get advice re Brooke Telephone from Meredith & Fisher.

Council adjourned to meet Monday, April 1st.
 Harry Thompson, Clerk.

No. 5 Literary.

The literary society held a meeting on Friday, when a good program was given. The program consisted of instrumentals by Warden Huston, violin selections by Duncan Graham and Will Cyster, songs by Robert McKellar, recitations by Martha Nixon, Anna Belle Gates and Viola Squire, dialogues and a debate.

There will be no meeting next Friday night, and Friday night, March 22nd, will be the last meeting of the season, for which a good program is being prepared. The program committee for that evening are Mrs. William Gates, Miss Annie Huston, Charlie Squire and Willie George.

"The Dust on the Earth"

This popular four-act drama will be given by the Newbury Dramatic Club in the school house

S. S. No. 7, Ekfrid
 on the evening of
Thursday, March 28th

Rural drama, plays two and a half hours. Each character furnishes a good part. Interesting plot wound into every line of the play. Two charming love stories. The heroine and her story win the audience from the moment the curtain rises. Full of mystery, romance, pathos and fun.

Good musical program between acts.
Greatest hit of the season.
 Admission 35c Children 25c
 Proceeds for patriotic use

Recount in West Middlesex.

George Elliot, Conservative Unionist candidate for West Middlesex in the recent Dominion election, has asked for a recount of the votes. The recount will take place on Thursday morning in London. The successful candidate in West Middlesex was Duncan C. Ross. The protest is based on 400 soldiers' ballots rejected. The civil majority of Mr. Ross was 751. By the military vote in France and Canada the 751 majority of Mr. Ross was reduced by Mr. Elliot to 554. Mr. Elliot believes that when the result of the vote in England is announced and when the review of the 400 rejected ballots is made he will have a substantial majority over his opponent.

Former Glencoe Girl Killed in Toronto.

Miss Dorothy Mae Stevenson was instantly killed on Saturday night in Toronto when a motor car in which she was riding was struck by a street car. Seven other young folks riding in the motor escaped with minor injuries. Carlton Rayfield, driver of the automobile, was arrested on a charge of criminal negligence.

Miss Stevenson was the daughter of the late Robert M. Stevenson, who died about a year ago, and of Mrs. Stevenson, who lives at 29 Classic avenue, Toronto. She was twenty-five years of age and was to have been married in two weeks' time to E. G. Osborne, an official in the British Government service.

The family lived at Glencoe some years ago, coming here from Mount Brydges. Mr. Stevenson conducting a harness business both here and at that place. Brothers of the deceased girl are W. J. Stevenson, inspector of schools for Saskatchewan; Laurance, Los Angeles, and Edmond A., manager of the Regal Phonograph Company, Toronto.

War Wastes of Cotton.

Recent investigations in the use of cotton in war show:—

A 12-inch gun disposes of a half bale of cotton with every shot fired; a machine gun in operation will use up a bale in three minutes; in a naval battle like the one off Jutland over 5,000 pounds a minute are consumed by each active warship; more than 20,000 bales a year are needed to provide absorbent cotton for the wounds of the injured; one change of apparel for all the troops now engaged in the war represents more than a million bales.

Rector's Son Weds.

At high noon on Tuesday of last week, in Mitchell, a pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of County Engineer John Roger and Mrs. Roger, when their eldest daughter, Alice, was quietly married to Elgar Charlton, of Windsor, son of Rev. T. J. Charlton and Mrs. Charlton, of Glencoe, formerly of Mitchell and Port Burwell. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Charlton, father of the groom, assisted by Rev. W. Roberts, rector of Trinity church, Mitchell.

Will Whiting was hurled fifteen feet and was picked up unconscious in a peculiar accident at Muncey. He was chopping a limb that was bound under an adjoining tree, and it flew up and struck him in the face. His chin was cut to the bone and several of his teeth were broken, and the inside of his mouth was badly torn. Several stitches were required to close the wound.

Joseph Legg, one of the oldest Grand Trunk brakemen, died in Windsor hospital Thursday morning, following an illness of a few days from pneumonia. Mr. Legg had been in the employ of the Grand Trunk for 35 years and previous to that was with the Great Western. For some years he has been on a passenger train running from Windsor to Niagara Falls. He was born at Newbury and is survived by four brothers and four sisters:—Harry, Archie and William of London, and Jack of Ridgetown, and Mrs. Brady, Mrs. Haslam of London, Miss Lucy of Conneaut, Ohio, and Miss Bertha of Windsor.

SAVE FOOD

In a time needing food economy many people are not getting all the nourishment they might from their food. It is not how much you eat, but how much you assimilate, that does you good.

The addition of a small teaspoonful of Bovril to the diet as a peptogen before meals leads to more thorough digestion and assimilation and thus saves food, for you need less.

KITCHENER'S MOB

By JAS. NORMAN HALL.

CHAPTER IX.—(Cont'd.)

Her children were over there, or had been at the outbreak of the war. That is all that she told me of her story, and I would have been a beast to have asked more in some way she had become separated from them and for nearly a year she had been watching there, not knowing whether her little family was living or dead.

To many of the soldiers she was just a plain, thrifty little French woman who knew not the meaning of fear, willing to risk her life daily, that she might put by something for the long hard years which would follow the war. To me she is the Spirit of France, splendid, superb France. But more than this she is the Spirit of Mother-love which wars can never alter.

Strangely enough, I had not thought of the firing-line as a boundary, a limit, during all those weeks of trench warfare. Henceforth it had a new meaning for me. I realized how completely it cut Europe in half, separating friends and relatives as thousands of miles of ocean could not have done. Roads crossed from one side to the other, but they were barricaded with sandbags and barbed-wire entanglements. At night they were deluged with shrapnel and the cobble-stones were chipped and scarred with machine-gun bullets.

Tommy had a ready sympathy for the women and children who lived near the trenches. I remember many incidents which illustrate abundantly his quick understanding of the hardship and danger of their lives. Once, at Armentieres, we were marching to the baths, when the German artillery were shelling the town in the usual hit-or-miss fashion. The enemy knew, of course, that most of our troops in reserve were billeted there, and they searched for them daily. Doubtless they would have destroyed the town long ago had it not been for the fact that Lille, one of their own most important bases, is within such easy range of our batteries. As it was, they bombarded it as heavily as they dared, and on this particular morning, they were sending them over too frequently for comfort.

Some of the shells were exploding close to our line of march, but the boys tramped along with that nonchalant air which they assume in times of danger. One immense shell struck an empty house less than a block away and sent the masonry flying in every direction. The cloud of brick dust shone like gold in the sun. A moment later, a fleshy peasant woman, wearing wooden shoes, tumbled out of an adjoining street and ran awkwardly toward the scene of the explosion. Her movements were so clumsy and slow, in proportion to the great exertion she was making, that at any other time the sight would have been ludicrous. Now it was inevitable that such a sight should first appeal to Tommy's sense of humor, and thoughtlessly the boys started laughing and shouting at her.

"Go it, old dear! Yer makin' a grand race!"

"Two to one on Liza!"

"The other way, ma! That's the wrong direction! Yer runnin' right into 'em!"

She gave no heed, and a moment later we saw her gather up a little girl from a doorstep, hugging and comforting her, and shielding her with her body, instinctively, at the sound of another exploding shell. The laughter in the ranks stopped as though every man had been suddenly struck dumb.

They were courageous, those women in the firing-line. Their thoughts were always for their husbands and sons and brothers who were fighting side by side with us. Meanwhile, they kept their little shops and estaminets open for the soldiers' trade and made a brave show of living in the old-way. In Armentieres a few old men lent their aid in keeping up the pretense, but the feeble little trickle of civilian life made scarcely an impression in the broad current of military activity. A solitary postman, with a mere handful of letters, made his morning rounds of echoing streets, and a bent old man with newspapers hobbled slowly along the Rue Sadi-Carnot shouting, "Le Matin! Le Journal!" to boarded windows and bolted doors. Meanwhile, we marched back and forth between billets in the town and trenches just outside. And the last thing which we saw upon leaving the town, and the first upon returning, was the lengthening row of new-made graves close to a sunny wall in the garden of the ruined convent. It was a pathetic little burial plot, filled with the bodies of women and children who had been killed in German bombardments of the town.

And thus for more than three months, while we were waiting for Frittle to "come out," we adapted ourselves to the changing conditions of trench life and trench warfare, with a readiness which surprised and gratified us. Our very practical training in England had prepared us, in a measure, for simple and primitive living. But even with such preparation we had constantly to revise downward our standards. We lived without comforts which formerly we had regarded as absolutely essential. We lived a life so crude and rough that our army experiences in England seemed Utopian by comparison. But we thrived splendidly. A government, paternalistic in its solicitude for our welfare, had schooled our bodies to withstand hardships and to endure privations. In England we had been inoculated and vaccinated whether we would or no, and the result was that we were practically non-existent in the trenches. What little sickness there was was due to inclement weather rather than to unsanitary conditions.

Although there were sad gaps in our ranks, the trench and camp fevers prevalent in other wars were not responsible for them. Bullets, shells, and bombs took their toll day by day, but so gradually that we had been given time to forget that we had ever known the security of civilian life. We were soon to experience the indescribable horrors of modern warfare at its worst; to be living from morning till evening and from dusk to dawn, looking upon a new day with a feeling of wonder that we had survived so long.

About the middle of September it became clear to us that the big drive was at hand. There was increased artillery activity along the entire front. The men noted with great satisfaction that the shells from our own batteries were of larger caliber. This was a welcome indication that England was at last meeting the long-felt need for high explosives.

"Lloyd George ain't been asleep, some unshaven seer would say, nodding his head wisely. 'E's a long w'e gettin' ready, but w'en 'e is ready, there's suthin' a-go'n' to drop!"

There was a feeling of excitement everywhere. The men looked to their rifles with greater interest. They examined more carefully their hand-loads of ammunition and their gas helmets; and they were thoughtful about keeping their metal pocket mirrors and their cigarette cases in their left-hand breast pockets, for any Tommy can tell you of miraculous escapes from death due to such a protective armor of the heart.

The thunder of guns increased with every passing day. The fire appeared to be evenly distributed over many miles of frontage. In moments of comparative quiet along our sector, the enemy fired, muttering and rumbling miles away to our right and left. We awaited developments with the greatest impatience, for we knew that this general bombardment was but a preliminary one for the purpose of concealing, until the last moment, the plan of attack, the portion of the front where the great artillery concentration would be made and the infantry assault pushed home. Then came sudden orders to move. Within twenty-four hours the roads were filled with the incoming troops of a new division. We made a rapid march to a rail-head, entrained, and were soon moving southward by an indirect route; southward, toward the sound of the guns, to take an inconspicuous part in the battle at Loos.

CHAPTER X.
New Lodgings
I. Moving In

We were wet and tired and cold and hungry, for we had left the train miles back of the firing-line and had

been marching through the rain since early morning; but, as the sergeant said, "A bloke standin' by the side of the road, watchin' this 'ere column pass, would think we was a-go'n' to a Sunday-school picnic." The roads were filled with endless processions of singing, shouting soldiers. Seen from a distance the long columns gave the appearance of imposing strength. One thought of them as battalions, brigades, divisions, cohesive parts of a great fighting machine. But when our lines of march crossed, when we halted to make way for each other, what an absorbing pageant of personality! Each rank was a series of intimate pictures. Everywhere there was laughing, singing, a merry minstrelsy of mouth-organs.

The jollity in my own part of the line was doubtless picture in little of what was happening elsewhere. We were anticipating the exciting times just at hand. Mac, who was blown to pieces by a shell a few hours later, was dancing in and out of the ranks singing—

"Oh! Won't it be joyful!
Oh! Won't it be joyful!"

Preston, who was killed at the same time, threw his rifle in the air and caught it again in sheer excess of animal spirits. Three rolling lads, all of whom we buried during the week in the same shell hole under same wooden cross, stumbled with an exaggerated show of utter weariness singing—

"We never knew till now how muddy mud is,
We never knew how muddy mud could be."

And little Charley Harrison, who had fibbed bravely about his age to the recruiting officers, trudged contentedly along, his rifle slung jauntily over his shoulder, and munching army biscuit with all the relish of an old campaigner. Several days later he said good-bye to us, and made the journey back the same road, this time in a motor ambulance; and as I write, he is hobnobbing at a London hospital ward, one trouser leg pathetically empty.

UNCERTAIN FORTUNES OF WAR.
Canadian Officer Cites a Striking Experience of His Own.

Fatalities are freakish things. They are not always the heaviest where one would expect them to be, says Major Owen of the Canadian Forces in France. My own first experience under shell fire was a gruelling initiation. The Germans must have known in some fashion that fresh raw troops were coming in. At 5 o'clock in the morning, a few hours after we had taken our posts under cover of darkness they opened up.

My company of about 150 men were distributed over a front of 250 or 300 yards, and for an hour and ten minutes the bursting of enemy shells on our lines was so continuous that the sound was a sustained roar. Exploding shells blew up the trenches at short intervals, isolating the defenders into little groups. I lay beneath the parapet with one such handful, unable to make any kind of a tour of inspection.

Every minute I expected we should be blown to pieces. I had no doubt that every other man in the company was already dead or wounded. The air on all sides seemed a wavering blanket of smoke and flame and flying clods. Then as abruptly as it started the enemy fire ceased. I crawled out of my section of demolished trench and started to look around. Out of 150 men we had lost only thirty.

It is hard to explain a situation like that. One of the wonders of modern battlefield, pitted with shell holes until not a square yard of soil has its normal appearance, is that anyone should have survived at all. Verdun probably had a shell per square yard every day for weeks at a time, yet somehow the heroic French remained and lived and defeated the massed legions of the Crown Prince. On other occasions an enterprise which carries a reasonable assurance of success become a veritable holocaust, wiping out whole companies. Such occasions there have been when patrol encountered a "planted" machine gun, or an "over the top" sortie met an insuperable barrier. On such occasions the casualties are very heavy.

stock-pot. That is the advantage of soup. Material may be used in it that would otherwise go to waste. It should be remembered, however, that nothing of a starchy or mealy nature should ever go into the stock-pot, as they are liable to turn sour. They may be used in soup but not for stock-making.

In flavoring soups, if fresh herbs or celery are not obtainable, use dried herbs or celery seed tied in a piece of muslin. This should be removed before serving.

Excellent stock may be made from the peelings and trimmings of vegetables. Put them in a saucepan with cold water. Bring to boil and simmer for about two hours. Strain the vegetable mixture through muslin and you will have a clear golden brown stock ready to make into a delicious health-giving soup. It must be remembered, however, that vegetable stock will not keep long.

WAR AND FOOD SERIES.—ARTICLE No. 12.—SOUPS.

Canadian housewives do not, as a general rule, use the soup pot as freely as they might. It is invaluable in the utilization of left-over scraps and it proves itself an ever present help in time of need.

A good cook will make excellent soup from almost any materials; a bad cook will make poor soup from the best material. Although perhaps the simplest of things to prepare, soup is quite a test of a woman's culinary skill. A common mistake is to forget that it needs long and gentle cooking. Soup should be allowed to simmer rather than to boil vigorously.

As a substitute for meat or as a "meat stretcher" soup is unexcelled. It is wholesome and nourishing. The bones of all meat and most vegetables go towards making a good stock. Bones of cooked meat and meat scraps of poultry and game should always find their way into the

been marching through the rain since early morning; but, as the sergeant said, "A bloke standin' by the side of the road, watchin' this 'ere column pass, would think we was a-go'n' to a Sunday-school picnic." The roads were filled with endless processions of singing, shouting soldiers. Seen from a distance the long columns gave the appearance of imposing strength. One thought of them as battalions, brigades, divisions, cohesive parts of a great fighting machine. But when our lines of march crossed, when we halted to make way for each other, what an absorbing pageant of personality! Each rank was a series of intimate pictures. Everywhere there was laughing, singing, a merry minstrelsy of mouth-organs.

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Mysterious Graves Used as Camouflage When Meat is Lacking.

Camouflage is being tried in the eating houses in London to assist in the conservation of food, and reports from the authors of the scheme say that it is proving successful. So well liked are some of the disguised dishes that the demand for them increase even after the real contents become known.

The scarcity of certain foods has made heavy demands upon the restaurants, especially those which cater to the working-class of girls who have not trained their palate to do without meat and to accept vegetarian dishes. The manager of one of these eating places—there are five in the string and they are for working girls only—said that the restaurants supplied a meal, including a choice of dishes, two vegetables (potatoes and greens) and a sweet for 14 cents. Formerly Monday was a light day because girls usually had a lunch left from the Sunday dinner, but since meat has become scarce the Monday calls are equally heavy with the other days.

Serving from 300 to 500 at noon in one restaurant has taxed the ingenuity of the cooks, and meat appears to be

the big problem. For seven days one restaurant was unable to obtain fresh meat, but searched the markets for tripe, liver, sausages and other things. One day the restaurant could obtain no meat at all, so a vegetable dinner of five courses was substituted with a gravy to give the dishes a meat flavor. One of the dishes was an onion pie, made of the braised vegetable, with a generous covering of gravy.

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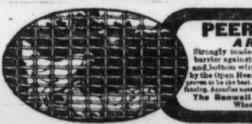
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The House of Plenty
TORONTO, ONT.

Food Control Corner

Maple sugar and syrup production, come as the first attack in the greater production campaign for 1918. The call for food of all kinds comes to Canada and all Canada must produce this year as never before.

The first crop of the year, in Eastern Canada at least, and in parts of Manitoba and British Columbia as well, is secured by tapping the sugar maples. The season is due to open in Essex County, Ontario, the most southerly point in Canada, about March 20, and gradually the spring will creep north and east, spreading across the older part of Ontario into the Eastern Townships of Quebec and on to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The sap running season will last in each section until the leaves bud, about three or four weeks. The greatest use a farmer can make of that sap running period, if he has a sugar bush on his farm, is to turn in with all the help he can command or persuade and make a couple of hundred dollars' worth of sugar. It will cost him some firewood, it is true, and in some districts Canada cordwood is getting mighty scarce, but the farmer has to consider that this is an exceptional year. We have had a great world shortage of cane and beet sugars. Canada has not suffered as some countries but the demand for sugar is greater than ever known. Britain is on a sugar ration of two pounds per month, France one and one-tenth pounds per month and Italy one pound per month.

The Canadian market has hitherto readily absorbed 75 per cent. of the Canadian sugar maple production. The United States takes all we can send and would gladly take more. Western Canada is a growing market where the pure maple sugar and maple syrup of the East is highly esteemed. In the big cities of Canada it has been hard to get pure maple sugar and syrup, and the demand for the pure products has for years exceeded the supply. The United States offers an unlimited market. And, further, the American people have been asked to conserve cane and beet sugars and reduce the consumption of sugar candies. The greatest consumers of candies in the world are forced to find substitutes. Maple sugar is a wholesome substitute and popular wherever introduced.

The people of Britain and France have lately been made acquainted with the Canadian sugar. The Canadian soldiers have introduced it. Thousands of pounds have been sent to the front by the Red Cross, and the knowledge of maple sugar has spread by now into the various countries of Europe where Canadian troops have been stationed. This has created the foundation for a permanent export trade, and Canadian maple producers have now a market opportunity practically without a limit.

Maple sugar and syrup have been protected from adulteration by the Pure Maple Sugar amendment to the Adulteration Act, passed in 1915, and the word "maple" may not be used in branding or offering for sale any but the pure products. Dealers in the Ottawa Valley and the Eastern Townships of Quebec are offering prices netting 16 cents a pound to the farmers for sugar and \$1.75 per gallon for syrup. These prices are easily double those received five or six years ago. Every available maple tree should be tapped this spring and every sap bucket, pail and pan pressed into service, whether it is the most up-to-date equipment or the old-time sugar making outfit that has not been used for years. Every little helps. Every pound of maple sugar is wanted.

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THE AutoStrop Safety Razor is always in the pink of condition—so perfect that "once over" will remove with comfort every particle of hair.

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Jap Shipyards Speed Up.

The Canadian trade commissioner at Yokohama states in a recent report, that Japan is launching upon a ship-building campaign which will involve the construction of 250 ships a year. He states that at the end of last September there were in Japan 113 ship-building slips owned by forty-two firms. In each slip a ship of 1,000 tons can be built. This is more than three times the number of ships Japan owned before the war. Many more are being built, and twenty-four slips are expected to be completed before the end of the war. When all these berths are put into full operation, subject to a supply of steel and iron materials, Japan will be able to build more than 250 ships, aggregating 1,000,000 tons yearly.

A Distinguished Inventor.

At the international plague conference held a few years ago in Mukden there were representatives of eleven countries, among the most distinguished of whom, says Mrs. de Burgh Daly in an Irishwoman in China, was Prof. Kitasato, who first discovered the plague bacillus.

Some American travellers were staying at the Yamato, the comfortable railway hotel run by the Japanese at Mukden, and when the clerk pointed out Dr. Kitasato with pardonable pride in such a famous doctor of them asked:

"Who is he, anyway? I don't know anything about him."

"Not know Dr. Kitasato!" gasped the astonished clerk. "Dr. Kitasato, the man who invented plague!"

A pair of scissors will be found an endless convenience in the kitchen.

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Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell

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

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



Henry G. Bell

H. S.—1. What is the best variety of spring wheat? Would soil plowed last fall be good for wheat? 2. How deep should the land be plowed for peas? Should they be sown early or late in the spring? 3. Do you recommend white blossomed sweet clover for pasture? Does it make good pasture for all summer?

Answer—1. Marquis spring wheat seems to be a good variety at the present time. It has been tried in comparison with other wheats at Guelph, and as an average of three years' test it gave a yield of 41.2 bushels to the acre. It is early wheat and is giving particularly good results in the West. Fall plowed sod, thoroughly disked and harrowed, should make a good seed-bed for wheat. In order to insure a good stand of wheat, and especially a good catch of clover and timothy, I would advise you to fertilize your wheat with about 200 to 300 pounds of fertilizer carrying 8 per cent. ammonia, and 8 to 10 per cent. available phosphoric acid. 2. In preparing the seed-bed for peas, if you are spring plowing, do not go below five inches, if the land is of medium loam type. As to time of seeding, O.A.C. tests show that best results are obtained when peas are planted about a week after the season opens; that is, sow wheat, barley and oats about a week before peas. Late sowings do not give as good results as peas sown at the time indicated. 3. Some stock men claim that their cattle thrive on sweet clover. Others claim that the cattle do not take to sweet clover pasture on account of the aromatic oil that the clover plant contains. The sweet clover plant lasts for two years. It makes a rank early growth and if the stock will eat it, an abundant growth should supply them with a considerable quantity of nutritious feed.

R. B.—1. Have always farmed on clay loam. After selling my farm I moved to the city and my lot is sand. Last year the blight struck my potatoes and they did not do very well. I use manure. Would fertilizer be of use to make a quick growth and is there a special kind for sandy soil. Would it be proper to drop it in the hill or sow-it broadcast? What is the proper time to spray currant bushes?

Answer—On your sandy garden soil you would do well to work in a considerable amount of leaves and straw material. You will get good results from using a moderate amount of fertilizer in addition to manure and this other organic material. For sandy soil the fertilizer should contain from 3 to 4 per cent. ammonia, 8 to 10 per cent. available phosphoric acid and as much potash as you can obtain under present conditions, which would be from 1 to 3 per cent. In applying the fertilizer to the potato patch, you would do well to scatter a light sprinkling of about 20 pounds on a 200-square-foot patch. When you have opened the holes or made the trenches, scatter about 20 pounds more fertilizer, distributing lightly along the trenches or in the holes. Scatter a light covering of soil over the fertilizer before dropping the potato pieces. Finish planting the potatoes in the normal way and results should be highly satisfactory.

The blight disease is very destructive to potatoes. Therefore, you should spray your potatoes five or six times during the growing season, starting when they are just coming out of the ground. The spray material to combat blight diseases is called Bordeaux Mixture. It is made by dissolving 5 pounds of lime in 5 gallons of water, and 5 pounds of copper sulphate in another pail containing 5 gallons of water. Then pour the two together and add 40

gallons of water. This should be sprayed upon the potatoes immediately after being mixed. Of course it is not necessary to mix up all this quantity at once, but keep the stock solutions of lime and copper sulphate in separate wooden barrels or large pails and mix such quantities as you need to spray your patch thoroughly. The various sprays should be done about 10 days or 2 weeks apart. Add a spoonful of Paris Green to the pail of spray solution once or twice during the season and you will control the insect pests also.

Current bushes should be sprayed when the leaves are fully out. At this time arsenical sprays, such as lead arsenate or diluted Paris Green should be sprayed on the foliage so as to control the leaf-eating larvae. After 10 or 14 days another application of Hellebore spray should be made. Repeat these sprays if necessary.

H. H.—1. What is the best mixture for an annual pasture? 2. How do you kill smut in oats? 3. Do you recommend sudan grass for hay and pasture?

Answer—1. An annual pasture mixture giving good results at the present time is composed of one bushel of oats, one bushel of barley and one-half bushel of rye. You must avoid letting any of this grain come into head. Otherwise the straw will become hard and woody and the spreading leaves of the plant will dry up, reducing the value of the pasture. 2. Smut in oats can be readily controlled by dipping the seed oats in a mixture of one pint of formalin to 21 gallons of water. Prepare this mixture in a barrel. Put the oats in a fairly coarsely woven bag and lower them into this mixture. Allow them to stay there 15 to 20 minutes and then take out the bag and allow the liquid to drain off. Empty the oats onto a dry floor and keep them turned sufficiently often so that they will dry out rapidly. The mixture of formalin and water contains a very penetrating gas dissolved in water. This gas kills the small seed spores of the smut disease. 3. Sudan grass is giving considerable results under long season conditions in Southern states. It is relatively coarse in quality and is not especially adapted either in season or in quality for growth under Ontario conditions. You would do much better to stick to a good grass mixture of clover and timothy, possibly adding a little meadow fescue for hay, or if you have a field that you can leave in hay for three or four years, I would advise you to try alfalfa.



Bedtime Stories

Half past eight's the meanest time! When I'm seated in my chair, And I see my breakfast there, Then that little clock will chime! Up looks father o'er his plate: "Hurry, son, or you'll be late; It's half past eight."

After school, though, I do things— Fly my kite or play baseball— Till I hear our Hannah call. When the supper bell she rings, After tea they light the grate, And I read there while I wait For half past eight.

Seems to me I haven't read Half a page, when I hear pa Put his paper down, and—"Ma, It's time for John to go to bed!" So I have to yield to fate. If there's any time I hate, It's half past eight!

RENNIE'S SEEDS For Better Gardens

"EVERY back yard should be used for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables"—says the Food Controller's Bulletin. Market Gardens must be worked to capacity. But all this effort is wasted unless the seeds sown are capable of producing sturdy, vigorous plants. Plant Rennie's War Garden Seeds and insure a full crop!

Cabbage	pat. No. or No. of	oz.	oz.	lb.
Danish Summer Roundhead	.10	0.50	2.75
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Rennie's Danish Drouth-Resisting15 & 25	1.00	1.85	3.50 10.00
Celery				
Paris Golden Yellow (Extra Select)15	.60	1.10	2.00
Onion				
Rennie's Extra Early Red	.....05	.35	1.00	3.75
Radish—Cooper's Sparkler	.....05	.20	.65	2.20
Tomato—Market King	.....10	.50	1.75	.....
Rennie's Improved Beesleaf	.....10	.75	2.50	.....
Pansy—Rennie's XXX Exhibition Mixture	.....	.....	.....	.25
Sweet Peas—Rennie's XXX Spencer Mixture	.....	.....	.....	.15
Nasturtium—Rennie's XXX Chameleon Mixture	.....	.....	.....	.10
Stocking—Rennie's XXX Large Flowering Globe Mixture	.....	.....	.....	.20

LOOK FOR THE STARS
Our 1918 Catalogue should be in your hand by now. It is your patriotic duty to consult it at every opportunity. Our Government insists we must produce more. Start right, then, and order your seeds—RENNIE'S—look for special star border bargains in our Catalogue—it will pay you to do so.

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BEFORE HE GOES TO SCHOOL

At Home the Farm Child Has the Best of Opportunities to Master His First Reading Lesson.

By Caroline Sherwyn Bailey

We find the child, when he is three or four years old, scribbling with a pencil wherever he can make a mark, and even tearing books and papers. This is not due to a destructive instinct but to an unexpressed desire to solve the riddle of script and printed words.

Later come more marked expressions of this longing to read. He fingers the raised letters on his blocks and mug or plate. He tries to spell the signs on the fences and the large headings in the newspapers and magazines.

Children ought to have home teaching at this time. The art will come more easily than it will later and an early grasp of reading means the ability to gain before school age, information that will shorten the school course by a year or two.

He must have a wide command of language before he can decipher the printed word. The larger his vocabulary, the more Mother Goose rhymes and nursery stories he has heard, the more names of common things and their qualities he has been told, the more quickly he will learn to read.

The farm child has unlimited opportunity for receiving this first training in reading. As early as possible he should know the names of the home furnishings, the farm animals, flowers, birds, vegetables, tools and whatever else he sees and contacts in his home life.

He should be able to tell which articles are hard, soft, colored, shiny, dark, light, round, square, old and new. Whatever questions he asks at this time should be carefully answered and he should be encouraged to speak in sentences, well enunciated, rather than in disconnected phrases.

The child is like a stranger in a foreign land, trying to learn its language and he needs the most thoughtful help on the part of those in the home.

The farm child has a better opportunity than the city child for acquiring a large vocabulary to help him to read at an early age. The whole earth with its products, its various kinds of labor, its changes in color and temperature, its animal and its structural life, lies at his doorstep.

He is curious and eager to know about all these. Tell him everything that he desires to know about the farm and help him to retell it. This is the foundation of home reading.

The two next steps in teaching a child to read are simple memorizing and a familiarity with the form of letters.

The little child should have a good book of illustrated Mother Goose rhymes and some picture books in which the rhymes or a few lines of text are printed in large text on each page underneath the pictures they describe. Such books are very inexpensive.

Read these to the child until he is able to repeat them and find the pictures to which they belong. Then encourage him to point to each word on the page as he repeats the jingle.

The rhymes or sentences should be very simple and short, and the aim of this step is not at all to bring home a parrot-like effect of reading through memorizing but to help him to recognize the word unit on the printed pages as a preliminary to reading the words.

Incidentally, though, the bright child will learn unconsciously in this way, to read many words. We thought for a while that children did not need to learn the alphabet. We have found out now that it is not only necessary but that

Your Problems

Conducted by Mrs. Helen Law

Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification, but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Address all correspondents for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 235 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

A Wheat Saver:—You're a very up-to-date and prudent person, Miss Wheat Saver, and it's a pity there aren't a few more women who look at things in the same light. Your request for oatmeal recipes is very timely. We're getting right back to that good old stand-by these days, aren't we? Oatmeal and onion soup really tastes much better than the name would lead you to believe. Fry two large slices onions. Add a quart of water, half a cupful of chopped celery leaves, salt and pepper to taste, and one cupful of oatmeal. Bring to the boiling point, cover and allow to simmer for two hours. Strain, add two tablespoonfuls of tomato catsup and serve very hot. Oatmeal pudding is particularly rich in protein. It is made in much the same manner as plain rice pudding. Bring to a boil one quart of milk and add half a teaspoonful of salt and one-quarter of a cupful of oatmeal and one-quarter of a cupful of brown sugar. Stir until it reaches boiling point. Put into greased pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven for two hours. As it begins to crust flavor with vanilla extract. Remove from the fire and spread with a tart jelly. Both these recipes are rather out of the ordinary and serve as excellent dinner dishes.

Rural Teacher:—Judging from your letter there is nothing to prevent you from starting a school garden this year and you will be doing something very much worth while if you

follow out your present idea. The children will like it, especially if you impress upon them that they are doing it for the sake of the children of invaded countries. In connection with one Ontario school two and a half acres were cultivated last year. The total expenses amounted to \$74. The sale of potatoes netted \$252.40 and of the beans, \$144, so that after everything was paid the boys were \$322.40 to the good. The total amount of work done was 1,288 hours, so that each boy received 25 cents an hour for the time he put in on the work. Everyone who possibly can should grow something this year and the country school is in an ideal position to have a small garden.

Mrs. R. A. S.:—Surely you are a little mistaken when you say that it is "out of the question" for women to keep pigs and that it is unreasonable to ask them. Listen to one woman's record. Last summer she kept between two and three hundred pigs just beyond the city limits of Toronto. She has ten acres of waste ground and buys garbage from the city in summer for feeding purposes. Last fall she sold seventy-nine hogs weighing about 9,600 pounds at an average price of \$18 each. During the year she made \$1,000 in this way. This patriotic woman has five boys at the front and one at home helping her. If one woman can do all this surely others could keep at least one pig.

words, name them and group them into sentences. Small pictures can be cut out and mounted and the nouns naming each can be picked out from the game of anagrams and laid underneath the pictures.

In a surprisingly short time, a child will be constructing sentences, reading them and spelling the words. The main trouble with our attempts at teaching a child to read at home in the past has been that we started with an entire, confusing page full of text. To begin with letters and words simplifies reading and accomplishes quick results.

Two copies of a good primer or simple first reader should be used, one cut up and the pictures and words removed for constructing the stories in the case of the nursery book. One soon the child will be able to read a printed page without the help of the duplicate words.

Six months of this home teaching should give him a grasp of print and phonics (the science of speech sounds) that will enable him to do

them. They were not to gad about in that same house, eating and drinking such things as they give" (Luke 10: 7). They were not to indulge in the usual custom of accepting invitations from the villagers, for it was etiquette for the people to invite a stranger to eat with them one after another. The heralds of the Master had no time for such palaver.

11. Shake off the dust... for a testimony unto them—This is illustrated in the account of Paul and Barnabas at Pisdian Antioch (Acts 13: 51), when the inhabitants had cast them out of the city: "They shook off the dust of their feet against them." This was a symbolical action indicating that they would have no further intercourse with them.

12. Went out, and preached that men should repent—The burden of their preaching is identical with that of John the Baptist and Jesus. Their chief mission was to reach the inner life to produce change of mind, change of purpose, change of attitude toward the forsaking of sin, and turning unto God.

13. They cast out many demons, and anointed with oil many that were sick—They closely follow all that Jesus did. But we have no record that Jesus anointed with oil. All his cures, with rare exceptions, were by medicine. The only other place in the New Testament where oil is used in healing the sick is in James 5: 14. The use of oil was common as a medical specific. Its use was symbolic of supernatural healing.

In verse 14-29 there is given an account of the murder of John the Baptist by Herod. The report of the wonderful works of Jesus caused Herod to believe that John the Baptist, whom he had slain, had risen from the dead and had returned his preaching. Mark gives the fullest account of what led to John's imprisonment and his execution.

20. Told him all things, whatsoever they had done, and whatsoever they had taught—The place to which the Twelve returned is not stated. It was probably Capernaum or its neighborhood. They gave a full report both of their teaching and their works. Nothing is said of their success or of the Master's estimate of their labor. It was no doubt a tour of profound importance to his work. They no doubt recounted their varied experiences and received from him the necessary counsel or approval which their report required. We may conjecture that their work was not without its mistakes and blunders, but not without the accompaniment of the power of God. Details of this first evangelizing tour by a group of Christian preachers would be of priceless value to us to-day.

9. Shod with sandals—The simplest protection for the feet. Shoes also were worn by Jews—costly shoes, such as were in use among the Babylonians, furnished with upper leather. Put not on two coats—Persons of distinction sometimes wore two tunics. They were to encumber themselves with nothing that would be unsuitable for plain men going about among ordinary folk. In the case of the poor the tunic was the only garment.

10. Abide till ye depart thence—instead of restlessly changing from house to house they were to be satisfied with the hospitality afforded.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON
MARCH 17.
Lesson XI—Jesus Sending Forth the Twelve—Mark 6: 7-13, 30
Golden Text, Matt. 10: 8.

Verse 7. He called unto him the twelve, and began to send them forth by two and two—His work in Nazareth being defeated, he leaves the town and begins a teaching tour among the villages. The Twelve have an official position. He has been preparing them for missionary service and now sends them forth. Matthew gives the fuller account (Matt. 9: 35 to 10: 40). They go forth two by two because each can help the other. Thus they cover six districts. Authority over the unclean spirits—Matthew and Luke state that their mission also included healing and preaching.

8. Nothing... save a staff only—This was an emergency call, and they were to be content with the simplest outfit. Usually journeys in the East were most carefully prepared for. But these men were to subsist off the people. No bread—This they could obtain wherever they stopped. No wallet—or haversack, used to carry provisions. No money—Literally, brass or copper, for it would be unnecessary. In their purse—The girdle worn about the waist, in the loose folds of which money was placed.

9. Shod with sandals—The simplest protection for the feet. Shoes also were worn by Jews—costly shoes, such as were in use among the Babylonians, furnished with upper leather. Put not on two coats—Persons of distinction sometimes wore two tunics. They were to encumber themselves with nothing that would be unsuitable for plain men going about among ordinary folk. In the case of the poor the tunic was the only garment.

True Patriotism

By Katherine Glover

The farmwife and I fell to talking of neighborhood things. I told her I had been staying at the hotel in the near-by town and she said with genuine concern, "Well, isn't that too bad when you might as well have come to our hotel! Travelling men who have been all over the country say it is the best in the whole of Canada."

From her window I could see the hotel, a mere shack. One could imagine there being a friendly host who would make one feel much more welcome there than at a big, glittering hotel but one could hardly call it "the best in the whole of Canada."

There was something so warm and genuine in the farm woman's recommendation, it made me feel sorry I had not put her famous hostery to the test.

That glow of local pride shining in the eyes of my hostess, the faith in the thing that is a part of one's surroundings and the willingness to defend it, is one of the great world forces for good or evil. It can stir us to splendid, impersonal deeds for our own community or it can drag us to sleep in the face of crying needs for change through our very acceptance of the ways to which we are accustomed.

I have been in the countries now struggling in terrible war. Looking into the faces of the common soldiers in France, in England and in Germany, as they went back and forth to and from the trenches, and into the faces of those splendid women who are bearing so gloriously the heavy burdens of war, I saw the same look of the farmwife who glowed with pride over the perfection of her village hotel. Only it is for love of country instead of a tiny village community that these soldiers and these women are aroused.

Yesterday they were just folk like you and me doing their village tasks as best they could contributing to the upkeep of their communities because of the love they bore them. Then almost overnight their local pride became that tremendously larger force, patriotism, which roused to action, can weld peoples together in world wars, can topple kings from their thrones and set up new republics and fresh ideals of democracy.

It is such a pulsing, changing, vital hour in which we live that there is not one of us whose efforts are not needed to mold and shape our communities to the new developments of the times.

We need to watch the achievements of other people and other communities than our own, to be wakeful to our shortcomings and ready to stand shoulder-to-shoulder to put our neighborhood in rank with the most progressive.

If you will look carefully at any community that has forged ahead, usually you can put your finger on a few wide-awake, active men or women, sometimes it may be only one, who with their own ideas and energy have started the van of improvement.

It is amazing how easily fired is that flame of local pride which smolder within us all. It takes just a spark sometimes to set it going. The spark may be lighted by nothing greater than a "get-together" effort among the women to bring some sort of wholesome amusement into the community to handle the problems of two or three poverty-stricken families.

We are in too complex a period of the world's development for any one to be able to sit entirely apart and settle only his or her own problem. We need constant sharing and comparison. We need to get out in the open and look around us with the eyes of someone else.

We should keep ourselves alive to the new ideas that pour in with every newspaper and journal and come to us by every wayfarer who stops at our door. We should keep our local pride in the sunlight, an active, stimulating urge to development rather than shelter and pamper it until it grows narrow and resentful of any change.

Home is in a forest or far in foreign lands,
Home is where the pines are or the busy clanging street,
Home is where a friendly hand touches other hands,
Home is where there's laughter and where glad hearts beat.

Home is flanked by other homes or lone in wind and sun,
Home is stately beautiful or very small and dear,
Home's where some one's waiting with a smile when work is done,
Home is where there isn't room for loneliness or fear.

Maybe home's a palace, where wide halls are—
A palace fair and beautiful 'neath skies of shining blue;
Maybe just a little house set beneath a star—
Home is where there's laughter and a kiss for you.

"This life were British, did we not sometimes have
intimation clear, of wider scope."
Hints of occasion, infinite, to keep
The soul alert with noble discontent,
And onward yearnings of unstilled desire.

Increase Yields Without More Labor

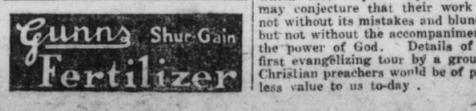
You can raise greater yields without additional LAND, LABOR and SEED, by using commercial fertilizer.



are perfectly formulated and mixed to insure a constant supply of plant food throughout the growing season. All good fertilizers must contain materials that will not only give the plant a quick start but must be compounded and formulated so as to keep it growing throughout the season.

We have the special grade or analysis for your special crop and soil. Let us send you free bulletin and prices.

ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED
West Toronto Canada



NONE TOO EARLY TO PREPARE FOR EASTER AND SPRING

While Stocks Are at Their Best

Busy in our Clothing section—because we are selling today suits at from \$3.50 to \$8 under today's value. This may seem hardly credible but by comparison you will know. Look into the quality, examine the linings, compare the smart-fitting garments with the ordinary ready-mades and see.

Blue and Black Serge Suits still selling at \$24.50 to \$27.50, worth \$30 to \$37.50.
English Worsteds Suits selling at \$17.50 to \$22.50, worth \$22.50 to \$28.
Men's Serviceable Tweed Suits selling at \$12.50 to \$16.50, worth \$16.50 to \$21.
Men's Tweed Trousers, reg. value \$4.50, for \$3.50.
Men's Tweed Trousers, reg. value \$7.50, for \$6.25.
Boys' Bloomers, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.

Young Men's Dressy Suits all underpriced

Three new models for Spring, 1918, among the lot. Very snappy, desirable styles. You will appreciate the values being offered for such good materials.

Very correct blocks and colors in Hats for Spring, \$2 to \$3

Including the standard blocks as well as the novelties as now worn.

This store is after the Shoe business by having the quality, style and prices right.

Among the new shipments this week are the new Greys and Havana Browns, on three different lasts, prices \$5, \$6.50 and \$7.
 Several new lasts in Black in the different shape heels and toes, 7-inch to 10-inch height. Prices—\$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$7, \$8.50.
 Men's Goodyear Welt Shoes on English and staple lasts, \$4.50, \$5 and \$6.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

Money can buy no more serviceable wearing Shoes than this store handles.

Men's and Boys' Standard Kip and Grain for mud wet, \$2.50 to \$4.00.
 Women's and Misses' Glove Grain, Cotes' make, guaranteed qualities, \$2.50 to \$3.75.
 Men's Long Rubber and Leather Boots, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Exclusive styles in Waists

Fashion's newest, \$4.50 to \$6.50. In Georgette, Crepe de chine, Habutal and Raw Silk.

Perrin's Kid Gloves

In White, Grey, Brown and Black, \$1.75 and \$2.

Kayser Gloves

In Silk and Chamoulette, a very superior quality and finish—\$1 and \$1.25.

New shapes in Ladies' Collars—an important feature

The very correct things for Easter and early Spring, to wear with almost any waist, dress or suit. Washable Satins, Georgette Crepe—most sought after. Prices from 50c to \$2.25.

You will find our values in Staple Goods specially good

We still advise our customers to buy quite well ahead as we are positive prices will advance very materially during the next few months. We have bought well ahead and in double quantities, so we are in a position to protect our customers, and in no case will a price be advanced unless absolutely necessary, as we are bidding for trade after the war as well as now or in the past.

BACKYARD POULTRY PAY

How Seventy-six Hours Gave a Profit of \$58.29.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FARMER

Spraying Material Should Be Ordered Early This Year—Keep the Farming Mill Going—Work in the Dairy, Stable and in the Orchard. (Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture.)

HOW A PROFIT of \$58.29 was made from twenty-six hens, which turned the table scraps, and \$26.13 worth of feed into \$84.42 worth of eggs is described in a recent circular of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The birds were not selected with a view to the greatest production possible, but rather to the securing of such a flock as any amateur might go out and purchase. The flock consisted of twenty-six birds—four of which were three-year-old Black Leghorn hens, six White Leghorn pullets and one Black Minorca pullet hatched in May, and the balance were cross-breeds Black and White Leghorns, hatched in June. They were not put into winter quarters until well on in November, and it was December 7th before the first egg was laid.

How the Flock Was Kept.
 An old wood shed about eleven by twelve feet was utilized as a poultry house. In the south side, fifteen inches from the floor a line of windows two feet wide was placed and above these an opening about eighteen inches wide was made across the entire front. In this a frame, covered with light cotton, was hinged. This frame was kept hooked up to the ceiling through the day, except in the severest weather.

Hoppers of oyster shell, beef scraps and dry mash were kept constantly before the flock. The dry mash consisted of bran, middlings and cornmeal, equal parts, one-half part gluten and one-half part blood flour. A deep straw litter was kept on the floor into which all whole grain feed was scattered. In the morning, mixed grain, usually cracked corn, wheat and oats, equal parts, was given. At the same time warm water was given. At noon the water was renewed and all the kitchen waste, such as vegetable parings, was fed. Usually at this time a few handfuls of mixed grain were also scattered.

The methods followed were such as almost any city dweller could follow. A very small place for a house and no yard room are required. By buying pullets in the fall and selling them when poultry is high in the early summer the most will be had out of the flock without interfering in any way with either your own or your neighbor's back-yard garden.

Timely Agricultural Suggestions.

Seed grain and root seeds secured from the best sources available and in ample quantities for spring seeding are a most profitable investment at this time of the year. It is not too late to germinate seeds of various kinds of farm crops to determine their suitability for spring seed. A poor seed sown is a seed wasted—and food is too scarce to waste any of it this year.

Plenty of exercise for the breeding animals will insure stronger and more profitable young.

When the work is not too pressing, get the fanning mill busy to ensure a good supply of sound, plump seed grain free from weed seeds. The oftener the seed is put through the fanning mill the larger and plumper the grain will be, and the fewer the weed seeds in it. Always avoid sowing sunken grain and weed seeds—they are about the poorest investment a man can make.

Secure an ample supply of spraying material now. Bluestone will be required for spraying potatoes, iron sulphate for spraying mustard, lime green or arsenate of lead for potato beetles and other insect pests. Be sure to secure the supply of formalin for treating seed grain to prevent smut and for treating potatoes to prevent scab. One pint of formalin is sufficient to treat from 20 to 30 bushels of grain and the same amount will treat from 40 to 45 bushels of potatoes. Keep the formalin bottle well corked and do not leave it in a place where it is likely to be frozen.

Securing farm labor will be the great problem in agriculture this year. Write to the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureau, 15 Queen's Park, and also consult your agricultural representative. Put in your order early with these men and you may get the help you require—and without cost.

The ideal temperature in the dairy stable, combined with good air, is between 50 and 60 degrees Fahrenheit. It is a good plan to have a reliable thermometer hanging at some central point in the stable and note the variation in the temperature from day to day. On fine days turn all the cattle outside for an hour in the sunshine. It may mean a little less milk, but it will be paid for in the improvement of the health of the young stock.

The trees in the apple orchard may be sprayed down now, so as to make more effective the later spraying of the trunk and the main branches. Egg masses of the Tussock moth, conspicuously white against the dark bark, may be removed by means of a wire brush or hook on a pole.—Ontario Agricultural College Notes.



A Truck for the Farmer

FARM equipment which will effect a time and labor-saving, and therefore a money-saving, must be carefully considered by every good farmer now-a-days.

The farm wagon, which for years was the most useful of all farm equipment, is now being replaced on the best farms by a sturdy, dependable motor truck. The truck will haul any farm product—fruit, grain, vegetables, stock, fertilizer, or wood—around the farm, or to the town or city many miles distant, in half the time, and at a much lower cost.

The Ford One-Ton truck is a rapid, economical and very serviceable means of transport. One of these on your farm will save you weeks of time in a single season and will enable you to pass through a crisis of labor shortage with less difficulty.

The Ford truck is supplied as a chassis only. This permits you to select any of the many body styles especially designed for the Ford truck and already on the market. Thus you can mount the one which suits your individual requirements.

Price \$750 f.o.b. Ford, Ont.

A. Duncanson - Dealer, Glencoe

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—To addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, \$1.90 for eight months; to addresses in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.

ADVERTISING.—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application. **JOHN PRINTING.**—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc. Address all communications and make remittance payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1918

The assessment act provides that returns must be made to the county treasurer before April 8th in each year of all lands on which the taxes of the prior year are unpaid. Glencoe council in another column gives notice of this regulation, which will require to be enforced in respect to taxes not paid this month.

An exchange says:—The Premier has been urged by a deputation from the Fair Association to have the school fairs held in connection with fall fairs. The quest will hardly be granted. The connection is not good. The school fairs have a field of their own and in proving a splendid incentive to the children to take an active interest in agricultural work. Amalgamation would mean early extinction.

If any citizen of Glencoe has harbored the notion that the prices paid The Transcript for municipal printing are excessive, we would like to refer him to the fact that the auditors' report printed last year at \$29.70 was, at our suggestion, submitted to city printers for an estimate and they offered to do the job for \$42.35—a difference of thirty per cent. in favor of a local industry that has never sought a bonus, exemption or other favor, and withal has weathered the ups and downs for nearly half a century, boosting every other public and private enterprise and never getting rich itself.

Nearly one hundred friends gathered at the home of John McPherson, Campbellton, last week and presented George Percival with a purse of \$65. Mr. Percival left Canada shortly after the war broke out, paid his passage over and enlisted in his father's regiment in England, after being rejected in Canada several times. He was sent to France with six weeks training and saw service for nearly three and a half years. He suffered bayonet and a shrapnel wounds, shell shock and gas. He is honorably discharged.

Tax On Incomes.

If the income war tax law, about to be applied, did nothing more than cause a national stock-taking, it would serve a most useful purpose.

The taking of an inventory of one's resources invariably induces a desire to save, and a desire to save when translated, as it very frequently is, into a determination to save, means getting on with the war, as well as happiness all around. This process, first an inventory of one's resources, then a desire to save, applied to every unmarried person, or widow and widower without dependent children, receiving an income of \$1,500 and over, and to all other persons receiving an income of \$3,000 and over, will unquestionably result in a large proportion of cases, in a determination to save. And that means more general prosperity and renewed national strength.

But a national stock-taking is only incidental, of course, to the chief purpose of the income war tax, which is to provide revenue for the prosecution of the war in an equitable manner as possible. The tax is to be graduated, according to one's ability to pay. Those who are in receipt of only a living wage or salary will not be called upon to pay; those enjoying the highest incomes will be called upon to pay the greatest amounts, and the great body of income receivers between, will be called upon to pay in their due proportion.

Moreover, the purpose of the act is to distribute the burden equitably among all classes. By way of illustration, the farmer will be required to the value of his actual income, the value of the home-grown products which his own family consumes. This places the farmer on a plane with the salaried man, the value of whose services is wholly represented in the income received and against which he must charge all his living expenses.

Glencoe Public School.

WEEKLY EXAMINATION.

Spelling	
Senior Fourth Class—	
Frances Sutherland	92
Jean McEachern	88
Marion Copeland	84
Hazel McAlpine	84
Jessie Currie	84
Lloyd Farrell	80
Jean Irwin	80
R. D. McDonald	82
Sarah Mitchell	82
Junior Fourth Class—	
Albert Anderson	84
Sadie Young	84
Oecil McAlpine	86
Gladys Beechill	86
Clifford Ewing	86
Senior Third Class—	
Florence McEachern	100

Gladys Eddie	96
Archie Parrott	88
Margaret McDonald	88
Nuala Stuart	84
Muriel Weekes	84
John Simpson	84
Willie Quick	80
Leslie Reeves	80
Ethel George	76
Grace Dalgety	72
Clarence Leitch	64
John Hillman	40

Geography	
Junior Third Class—	
Mary Quick	82
William Moss	80
Emma Reynolds	65
Charlie Strachan	58
Alexander Sutherland	54
Willie Diamond	42
Joe Grant	41

Literature	
Senior Second Class—	
Isabel McCracken	78
Elizabeth Simpson	78
Grey Doull	69
Verna Stevenson	68
Willie Anderson	67
Eleanor Sutherland	65
Jim Donaldson	63
Clifford Stinson	60
Charlie Davenport	59
Thelma McCaffery	52
George Minns	42

Spelling	
Junior Second Class—	
Miriam Oxley	100
Mae Dorman	100
Delbert Hicks	100
Fred McEae	97
Garnet Ewing	94
Ida Irwin	94
Donna McAlpine	91
Gordon Stevenson	79
Florence McCracken	76
Marjorie McLarty	76
Margaret Smith	73
Dorothy Dean	73
Billie Doull	71
Gordon McDonald	70
Margaret Strachan	67
Ivan Ramsay	67
Glen Abbott	67
Blake Tomlinson	64
Irene McCaffery	64
Mildred Anderson	64

First Class—	
Nelson McCracken	82
Charles George	76
Vera McCaffery	73
Fredie George	64
Tom Hillman	64
Gordon Doull	49

Primary Room.—Spelling	
Senior First—	
Eliza McDonald	94
George McEachern	88
Stanley Abbott	88
Kathleen Wilson	74
Margaret McLachlan	68
Harold Wilson	58
Gordon Ramsey	44

Junior First—	
Meva Stewart	98
Irene Squire	98
Florence Hills	96
Sidney Ewing	92
Albert Squire	92
Helen Clark	91
Lou Reyecraft	90
Jean Grover	88
Alvin Hagerty	88
Nelson Reyecraft	86
Willie Ramsey	86
Bert Diamond	82
Campbell Miller	80
Carrie Smith	78
Evelyn Wilbur	76
Lillian Dorman	74
Angus Ramsey	72

Marriage licenses issued by D. H. McRae, Strathburn. 541f

STAR BRIGHT

A Comedy Drama in three acts will be presented at the **TOWN HALL, APPIN** ON FRIDAY EVENING **March 15th, 1918** by the **Macksville Dramatic Club**

A charming play of two and a half hours, full of comedy, pathos, love, romance and mystery.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

LEMUEL BRIGHT, a "Vile Worm of the Dust"..... Evan McMaster
 WILLIAM WALKER SMITH, a Private Detective..... Milton Fletcher
 WALTER WILLIAMS SMYTHE, a Student from the "U"..... Elmer McIntyre
 ARTHUR PULVER, Otherwise Known as Westcott..... Archy McIntyre
 JAKE HOOVER, Who Proves to be Slow but Sure..... Arthur Ash
 PARSON WILLIAMS, a Friend in the Nick of Time..... John McAlpine
 HONOR BRIGHT, the Wife..... Mrs. H. Galbraith
 STAR BRIGHT (Alias Madame Ormand) the Elder Daughter..... Edna McIntyre
 SUNSHINE BRIGHT, the Younger Daughter..... Marion Hawkins
 BIRD DENTON, a College Girl..... Mae McAlpine
 MELINDA BENDY, With a Love for Romance..... Nellie McTaggart

Good Music Between Acts

During the evening an Autograph Quilt will be sold in aid of the Fraser Mission Band.

ADMISSION - 25 CENTS

Proceeds of Play for Patriotic Purposes

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

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

The more a woman has in her head the less she thinks about what she has on it.

Don't stop advertising because of dull times. Advertising is a creative force, and so long as there are people to experience needs, and merchants and manufacturers to cater to these needs, there is a field for profitable work for advertising.

A school teacher asked her pupils to write the longest sentence they could think of. One little fellow wrote: "Imprisonment for life."

**MRS. CURRIE'S
MILLINERY PARLORS**
Opposite Royal Bank Building

FLOWER DEPT.
Potted Plants and Cut
Flowers for all occasions.

Highest cash
price for But-
ter and Eggs.
Phone 25

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

**CANADIAN
PACIFIC RY.**

Close connections for all
points east and west and
ocean steamships. For in-
formation of steamship sail-
ings, apply to
R. CLANAHAN,
Ticket Agent, Glencoe

SIDDALL & GROVER

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

All kinds of Grain bought
and sold.

Up-to-date Chopping Mill
in connection.

Terms Cash, or extra charge
for credit.

Patronize
Home Industry
by buying
**McLACHLAN'S
BREAD**

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

J. A. McLachlan
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 Accountant

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

Farms for Sale.
Two choice farms of 100 acres each,
on opposite sides of road, half-mile
from Appin. Improved, good build-
ings, well tiled. For particulars apply
to Jas. McMaster, Appin, Ont. 5847

M. A. McALPINE
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
Is prepared to conduct all kinds of sales,
large or small. Terms reasonable. Satis-
faction guaranteed. Write or phone
him at Campbellton. 482

**Headaches
and Eyestrain**

Many who
for years
have suffered
intensely
from
chronic sick
headaches,
using drugs
of all kinds without benefit,
have found immediate
and permanent remedy in
properly adjusted glasses,
because eye strain was the cause.
We remove the cause
and our cure is lasting.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. E. Davidson
Jeweler Graduate Optician
Marriage Licenses Issued

BORN.
CHISHOLM.—On Monday, March 11,
1918, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chisholm,
Ekfrid, a son.

GEORGE.—On Tuesday, March 12, to
Mr. and Mrs. Charles George, Glencoe,
a daughter.

IN MEMORIAM.
OVERTON.—William Overton gave
his life in the great cause of right and
the liberty of the world February 12,
1918.
Had he asked us, well we know
We should cry, Oh spare this blow;
Yea, with streaming tears, should
Lord, we love him, let him stay.

LOCAL.
Poor little robin.
Next Sunday is St. Patrick's Day—
then spring.
Wanted—saleslady, with or without
experience, at Mayhew's.
Have your wedding invitations
printed at The Transcript office.
This year the back yard should have
more attention than the front lawn.
As to the Bear, the sooner he begins
to walk like a man again, the better.
Choice maple syrup is selling at \$2 a
gallon, or \$2.20 per gallon in less than
gallon lots.
"The female of the species" is largely
neglected these days in the spring
clothing catalogue.
When you see a girl with only one
glove on it's a sign that she has a new
ring on the other hand.
W. A. McCutcheon was awarded
seven prizes on seed grain at Bothwell
show last week, receiving a prize on
each entry.
The arrival of several cars of coal
and the advent of spring-like weather
has solved the fuel problem until an-
other winter.
An offer of \$25,000 was made for a
farm of 100 acres in the Moss oil field
last week. The farm has several pro-
ducing wells.
Canada has so long been a land of
plenty that our people are slow to
realize the need of economy in spend-
ing their money.
Robert Sutton, a farmer three miles
west of Watford, had eleven head of
cattle and four pigs killed by lightning
Saturday evening.
London protests against the good
road measure that calls for payment
by the city of \$7,000 for improvement
of roads in Middlesex.

The Newbury Dramatic Club will
give their drama, "Dust of the Earth,"
in the school house, S. S. No. 7, Ekfrid,
on Thursday evening, March 28.
Mr. and Mrs. John L. MacKellar have
received word of the safe arrival
overseas of their son, Sergt. Lachlan
MacKellar of a U. S. aero squadron.
In the acknowledgments for Red
Cross published last week Miss Ella
Samson should have been credited
with one dollar instead of fifty cents.
The high school entrance examina-
tion for 1918 will be held at the usual
centres on June 19th, 20th and 21st,
commencing at 1.30 p. m. on the 19th.
The trouble with the war bread the
ladies are making is that it tastes so
good that nobody can feel as if he was
making a patriotic sacrifice in eating it.
The Glencoe Red Cross Society ex-
tends a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs.
W. A. Currie for the use of her rooms
for sewing purposes during the winter
months.
Rev. Peter Jamieson of Melbourne
addressed the Glencoe Presbyterian
congregation on Friday evening pre-
paratory to the communion service on
Sunday.
London daily papers announce an
increase in prices, to take effect the
first of April. The mail edition will be
raised from three dollars to four dollars
per year.
Next Sunday an exchange of pulpits
will take place between Rev. Mr. Irwin
of Glencoe and Rev. T. T. George of
Thamesville, both preaching educa-
tional sermons.
Wm. Innes, Jr., of Moss fell on the
ice a week ago last Sunday and dislo-
cated his shoulder. Mr. Innes is in his
94th year, but is progressing favorably
from his injury.
The Battle Hill Relief Society will
present their play, "The Stubborn
Motor Car" at Newbury on Monday
evening, March 18th, under the aus-
pices of the U. A. B. C.
D. A. McAlpine has purchased the
farm of A. L. Munro's at Kilmartin,
formerly the McKellar homestead.
Mr. and Mrs. McAlpine moved to
their new home on Wednesday last.
Township councils may now levy a
poll tax of \$5 on foreigners, and coun-
cils may commute statute labor at \$3
per day instead of \$1.50, as labor is
now worth more than the latter sum.
Judgment has been given by His
Honor Judge Judd in the division
court suit Renfrew Machine Company
vs. Lorenzo Kelley heard here last
week. The judgment is for a non-
suit, with costs against plaintiff com-
pany.
A report received on the project to
develop electric power by constructing
a dam in the Sydenham river at Alvin-
ston, gives the estimated cost as
\$28,000. The project will be laid over
until an effort is made to secure a
hydro system.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.
—Mrs. J. A. McLachlan has returned
from London.
—Mrs. Rapley, Strathroy, is visiting
her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tait,
Glencoe.
—Mrs. P. E. Watterworth and
daughter Theo of London are visiting
at H. Lumley's, Glencoe.
—Mrs. Harry Singleton and little
daughter of London are visiting at J.
A. McLachlan's.
—Nurse Bessie Smith and Miss Mar-
garet McAlpine of London are visiting
Mrs. Mary McAlpine.
—Mrs. Maudie Stratford, wife of
Major Monteith, visited her aunt, Mrs.
W. W. Stuart, last week.
—Mrs. Anderson and Miss Martyn
have returned from Toronto and are
with their sister, Mr. Luckham.
—Mrs. Mary Hollingshead has re-
turned home after two months' visit
to Dutton, St. Thomas and London.
—Mrs. Lachlan was in London last
week visiting her daughter Lorna,
who is attending the Collegiate Insti-
tute.
—Capt. Jas. K. McAlpine has re-
turned to Cleveland to resume his
duties there with the Cleveland and
Buffalo Transit Co.
—Mrs. P. D. McCallum and daughter
Audrey, who have been spending
the winter with Mrs. McCallum's par-
ents here, left for their home in Sas-
katchewan on Tuesday.

AUCTION SALES.
Clearing sale of farm stock, imple-
ments, grain and hay, the property of
Peter R. Campbell, at Campbellton on
Tuesday, March 19, at one o'clock.
M. A. McAlpine, auctioneer.
Two good farms in Ekfrid will be
offered for sale by public auction at
the Commercial Hotel, Appin, on Sat-
urday, March 30, at 2 o'clock. Parcel
No. 1 consists of that part of the north
half of lot 6, con. 1, Ekfrid, north of
the Grand Trunk Railway right-of-
way, and contains 57 acres of land,
more or less, on which there is a neat
frame house with kitchen, with con-
crete foundation and cellar, lately built
barn 38x50, hen house 24x18 granary
28x16, and half-acre strawberry patch.
Parcel No. 2 consists of that part of
north half lot 5, con. 1, Ekfrid, south
of the Grand Trunk Railway right-of-
way, and contains 39 acres, more or
less, and is good pasture land. Both
parcels are well fenced and there is a
pond for stock water on each of them.
These properties will be offered subject
to reserve bid. A deposit of one-tenth
of purchase price will be required on
day of sale, the balance to be arranged
for within two weeks thereafter. John
H. Jeffrey, proprietor; L. L. McTaggart,
auctioneer.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Remember S. S. No. 12 on Monday
night.
See Lumley's new wall papers before
you buy.
Special bargain sale of raincoats at
Lamont's.
Pair of Toulouse geese for sale.—D.
A. Coulthard.
Horse for sale; good driver.—Stan-
ley Humphries, Glencoe.
Large white gander for sale. Apply
to R. B. McKellar, Ekfrid.
Case of stuffed birds for sale. Apply
to T. H. King, Appin, Ont.
Choice seed oats and timothy seed
for sale.—Wm. Stinson, Moss. 08
O. A. C. No. 21 seed barley for sale.
—Wm. Pole, Appin Road, Ekfrid.
Chopping Tuesdays, Thursdays
and Saturdays.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin.
Just a few more high-grade buggies
left to sell at the old price.—Wm. Mc-
Callum.
Wanted to rent—small comfortable
residence in Glencoe.—Apply at Tran-
script Office. 07
Choice maple syrup for sale, in quan-
tities; \$2 per gal.—Lawrence Squire,
Rosedale, Glencoe. 06
For sale—5 acres of pasture land,
part lot 1, con. 1, Moss. Apply to
Mrs. James Harris.
One second-hand manure spreader in
first-class repair. A snap for quick
sale.—Wm. McCallum.
If you need shoes or rubbers go to
Sessan's. They keep the best. Re-
pairing a specialty.
A few second-hand buggies at our
own price. No reasonable offer re-
fused.—Wm. McCallum.
If you can't laugh you won't enjoy
the entertainment at No. 12, Moss, on
Monday, March 18th.
For sale—pure O. A. C. No. 72 seed
oats, also five young Shorthorn bulls.
—W. A. McCutcheon.
Cream and eggs wanted at the old
stand, as usual. Highest prices paid
in cash.—Wm. Muirhead. 06
Five thousand dollar stock of cloth-
ing bought at bankrupt prices. See
Mayhew's advertisement.
For rent—50 acres good pasture land
with good water supply. Apply at lot
8, con. 4, Moss. Phone 57-13. 09
Renew your daily newspaper sub-
scription at The Transcript office this
month, before the price advances.
For sale—ten head of choice young
cattle, one-grade milk cow. Apply to
Wm. Innes, Jr., R. R. 2, Glencoe. 07
A few sets of team harness to clear
out, cheap, at Lamont's. If you want
a bargain, now is your time to buy.
Dillard Payne, by Hal Dillard 2041
(standard) patent) is being fitted
for the stud of 1918 at Walkers, Ont.
For sale—100 acres choice clay loam;
lot 11, con. 12, Metcalfe township. In-
quiry to P. D. Campbell, R. R. No. 2,
Walkers. 07
New stock of wall papers in plain,
embossed, oatmeal and imitation
leather finishes, on sale now at Lum-
ley's drug store.
Lost, in Newbury, at W. Bayne's
store or somewhere on front street,
and implement of solid well, some-
thing like a hammer. If you please leave at
W. Bayne's store.
For sale—two fresh-milk Jersey
cows, rising 6 and 7, heifer calf by
side.—W. A. Atkinson, Longwoods
Road, Wardsville. 00 3
Why worry about the high cost of
leather when you can buy a good
durable team harness at Lamont's
Bargain Sale for \$91.50.
Maps of Moss township, showing
location of oil wells and giving other
accurate, up-to-date information, for
sale at The Transcript office.
For sale—new 8 room house, hard-
wood interior finish, nicely situated
on corner lot in village of Appin. In-
quiry to W. R. Stephenson, Appin. 03 1/2
Flour and feed for sale at store cor-
ner of Main and McKellar streets.
Still buying grain at North Glencoe.—
J. D. McKellar, Chas. Mawhinney, 98 1/2
Bring in your car and have it put in
first-class shape for road. We are pre-
pared to put any kind or make of car
ready for the road. First-class work-
men.—Wm. McCallum.
Farmers, Attention! I have a few
hay carriers and sliding outfits, also steel
track and rope, carried over from last
year. While they last I will sell them
at old price.—Wm. McCallum.
The well-known play, "The Sweet
Girl Graduate" will be put on in the
opera house, Glencoe, Easter Tuesday,
April 2nd, under the auspices of the A.
Y. P. A., St. John's. All local talent.
Lost—on townline, between Strath-
roy and corner of Chatham home-
stead, a grey and black silk handbag
containing pair of glasses and five-dol-
lar bill. Finder please leave at post
office.
A meeting of those interested in the
Eddie Cemetery, Ekfrid, will be held
at Mr. Eddie's house at the cemetery
on Saturday, March 23rd, to make ar-
rangements for fencing and otherwise
improving the grounds. 08
The Kilmartin Dramatic Club will
give their comedy "Mr. Rich From
Richmond" in the school house in S. S.
No. 12, Moss, on Monday, March 18th.
This has been presented with grand
success in several places. Come and
have some of the side-splitting laughs.
Admission 25c, children 15c. Proceeds
for Red Cross.
The ladies of the D. M. T. L. Club
are having a bazaar and supper at the
town hall on Saturday, March 16, for
patriotic purposes. Many useful ar-
ticles of ladies' and children's wear,
house dresses, aprons, fancy work,
etc., will be on sale, and during the
afternoon light lunches will be served.
In the evening, commencing at 5.30, a
regular supper will be served at 35c.
Everybody come and help the Red
Cross. 06 2
Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, provincial
officer of health, has expressed himself
as opposed to the proposal that people
in cities and towns should keep pigs in
their back yards as part of the food
production campaign. Dr. McCul-
lough pointed out that no munici-
pality had the right to pass a bylaw
permitting it, without the consent of
the provincial health authorities, and
he had no intention of allowing it.
When a man offers you something
for nothing, walk around it.
Nature supplies a man with charac-
ter, but the neighbors furnish his repu-
tation.

SCHOOL REPORTS.
Report of S. S. No. 17, Moss, for Jan-
uary and February in per cent.
Means absent for one exam.—
V. Beatrice McAlpine, 84.
Sr. IV.—Marion Campbell 77, Willie
McKellar 75, Emerson Little 68, Neil
Leitch 67, Christena Leitch 65, Mae
Moore 55, Garfield Munro 41.
Sr. IV.—Lillian Campbell 65.
Sr. III.—Jennie Bell McIntyre ab-
sent.
Sr. II.—Hughie McKellar 75, Orville
Woods 69.
Sr. II.—Albert Moore 53, Lloyd Lit-
tle 52.
Primer: A.—Hughie Leitch 92, Mary
McKellar 91, Dugald McIntyre absent.
Primer: B.—Zelda Munro.
Teacher, M. MUNRO.

The following is the report of S. S.
No. 5, Metcalfe, for February. * Ab-
sent for one examination:—
IV. Class—William Beckett 70 per
cent., Inez Henry 75, Harvey Parker
64, Clara Parker 61, Mabel Beckett 58,
Ernest Morrow 53.
III. Class—Norman Boyd 74, Edna
Hetherington 66, Jean Boyd 63, Wallis
Reilly 46, Charlie Boyd 34, Lillie
Woods 28.
II. Class—Ewart Munro 70, John
Oster 69, Jennie Morrow 60, Irene
Parker 61, Sydney Feasey 58, Martha
Boyd 55, Gordon Hodgson 54, Mabel
Chambers 43.
Sr. Pt. II.—Mabel Dewar, Edward
Feasey, Marjorie Chambers, Lorne
Osier, Fred Gough.
Sr. Pt. II.—Margaret Parker, Lloyd
Morrow, Marion Henry, Evelyn Boyd,
Gintion Osier, Vera Reilly, Verma
Reilly.
Primer—Clayton Osier, Archie
Leitch.
IDA F. WRINN, Teacher.

February Wardsville public school
report:
Class IV.—Geography, arithmetic,
composition, history and spelling.—
Beatrice Walker 70, Lydia Squires 70,
Mina O'Malley 67, Earl Linden 63,
Laura McCrimmon 57, Howard Wil-
lie 56, Burditt Brimmon 22, Kate Mor-
rison 20, Edith Thompson 13.
Class III.—Spelling, composition,
writing, arithmetic and reading.—
Florence Palmer 78, Bert Hale 60, Jean
Randall 65, Gerald Randall 62, Jack
Sheppard 41, Fred Squires 37.
Class II.—Arithmetic, spelling, writ-
ing and reading.—Florence Willis 88,
Theresa Horton 84, Jean Morrison 77,
Ina Brammer 72, Roy Harold 60, Bessie
Jeffery 58, Jack Walker 58, Henry
Constant 55, Tim Fisher 51, Margaret
Morrison 49, Donald Smith 34, Har-
old Fisher 27, Vida Brammer 0.
Class I.—Arithmetic, spelling, writ-
ing and reading.—Lorine Henderson
83, Carlyle Britton 81, Margaret Harold
81, Florence Linden 81, Morley Faulds
78, Dora Squires 66, Glen Smith 65,
Earl McMaster 49, George Wilson ab-
sent.
Primer—Names in order of merit—
Hessie McDougall, Vera Hale, Nora
Mossion, Selby Jefferson, Gerald
Belton, Alice Walker, Kathleen Mor-
rison.
* Absent for one or more exams.
EDITH M. BANDEES, Teacher.

Report of S. S. No. 7, Ekfrid, for the
months of January and February. **
Means perfect Attendance for two
months and "perfect attendance for
one month":
Class IV.—Jennie Mawhinney 76,
Lela Brown 69, Robert Carruthers 65,
Class III.—Joe McVicar 70, A. D.
McVicar 69, Elva Sutton 64, Cora
Brown 60, Russell Campbell 57.
Class II.—Cameron McTaggart 78,
John Carruthers 64.
Class I.—Ella Leitch 70, Clarence
Eddie 60, Elizabeth Crawford 64.
Primer—Russell Brown 80, Sarah
Crawford 83, Mack Leitch 81, Lillian
Eddie absent. M. POOLE, Teacher.

The following is the report of S. S.
No. 9, Moss, for the month of Feb-
ruary:
Sr. IV.—Total, 556—Lillian Hender-
son 578.
Sr. IV.—Total, 517—Jessie Mitchell
260.
Sr. III.—Total, 796—Alma Hender-
son 357, Albert Munro 241.
Sr. II.—Total, 887—Vera Hender-
son 542, Verma Henderson 450, Hector
McLean 400, Maggiebell Livingstone
257.
Sr. I.—Total, 597—Johanna Mitchell
378.
A. DUNCAN, Teacher.

We Carry a Full Line
—OF—
**Tin, Enamel and Galvanized
Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.**
Plumbing, Furnace-work, Roofing,
Eavetroughing, Repairing, etc.,
done by a Practical Mechanic.

J. M. Anderson
GLENCOE Plumber
Tinsmith

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

**The Double
Track Route Between
Montreal
Toronto
Detroit
and Chicago**

**UNEXCELLED DINING
CAR SERVICE**

**Sleeping Cars on night trains
and Parlor Cars on principal
day trains**

Full information from any Grand
Trunk Ticket Agent, or O. E. Horning,
District Passenger Agent, Toronto,
C. O. Smith, Agent, Glencoe; Phone 5

Sugar Makers' Supplies

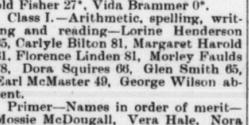
Now is the time to get ready for making sugar. Our stock
of Sap Buckets, Sap Spouts and Sap Pans is complete. Be
ready for the first run. Order now. Prices right.

**Our Graniteware Sale is still on. Some good
bargains left.**

Use Sherwin-Williams Paints

JAMES WRIGHT & SON
Wire Fence Stock Food

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



**A handsome roof that
defies the weather**

An added touch of beauty to any house is a roof of
Brantford Asphalt Slates, which are in soft, harmonious
shades of reddish brown and dark green. The colors
are permanent and fadeless, being the natural shades
of the slate just as it is taken out of the quarries.

It will also prove a very economical roof, because Brantford
Asphalt Slates do not split, get loose, absorb water or rot. They
are strongly fire-resistant and are classified as non-combustible by the
fire insurance companies, and allowed to be used in cities where the
most rigid fire-prevention By-laws are in force.

Brantford Asphalt Slates are very moderate in cost. The regu-
lar size of the slates and their pliability make them easily and quickly
laid, thus saving time and cost of labor. Being made of high grade
felt saturated and coated with asphalt, and with a surface of crushed
slate, they make a roof that defies the elements and is a permanent
part of the building, just like the walls and the foundation.

**Brantford
Asphalt Slates**

are being used more extensively every year for city, country and
summer homes, churches, golf clubs, stores, garages, and wherever
an artistic effect is desired on a pitch roof.

If you are going to do any building this year or have an old
roof that needs replacing, it will be to your advantage to investi-
gate Brantford Asphalt Slates.

We Carry a Full Line
—OF—
**Tin, Enamel and Galvanized
Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.**
Plumbing, Furnace-work, Roofing,
Eavetroughing, Repairing, etc.,
done by a Practical Mechanic.

COME TO OUR STORE

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

W. J. Strachan
PHONE CENTRAL

BRITISH DEFEAT ENEMY IN THE YPRES-DIXMUDE SECTOR

Strong German Attack Repulsed at Most Points—Brief Advance of Foe Regained by Counter-Attack Launched by Yorkshires.

A despatch from London says: An official statement from General Haig says: "Shortly before dawn, after heavy artillery preparation, the enemy delivered a strong local attack on a front of over a mile south of Houtholst Forest. On a great part of this front his attack broke down under the fire of our troops. At one point, however, on the left of our line, where the attack was pressed with great determination, and supported by troops carrying flame-throwers, some of the soldiers holding our advance posts were compelled to fall back a short distance on a front of about 500 yards. "After severe fighting later in the morning a counter-attack was launched

by the Yorkshire Light Infantry. It met with considerable success, with the result that the enemy's troops were driven back a distance of three hundred yards beyond their former front line, and heavy losses were inflicted upon them. Our positions are completely re-established. Our casualties in the enemy's original attack and in the subsequent fighting were light. "Sussex troops carried out a successful raid east of Laventie, and with little loss to themselves captured a few prisoners. Hostile artillery showed considerable activity at a number of points, particularly in the neighborhood of Flesquieres, in the Ginchy, Neuve Chapelle and Armentieres sections and east of Ypres."

BLACK SEA IN HANDS OF ENEMY

Russian Fleet There Comprised at Least Two Super-Dreadnaughts and Some Minor Craft.

A despatch from London says: Although the fate of the Russian Black Sea fleet is still a mystery, it is believed that as a result of Germany's peace with the Ukraine it has practically passed into Teuton hands, and with it the complete domination of the Black Sea. At least two super-dreadnaughts and a number of minor craft were comprised in the Russian fleet. It will not be surprising if these ships eventually join the Goeben.

What is now considered certain is that Germany is planning to use considerable of her strength in the Near East. Naval men believe that Germany is already preparing for the rapid development of the Black Sea transport service so as to get forces into Asia Minor. With Rumania out of the war, large Bulgar-German forces can be used against Salonica while the German-Turkish forces operate in Asia Minor.

BRITISH GAIN IN PALESTINE

Gen. Allenby Makes Further Advance of Three Miles on Eighteen-Mile Front.

A despatch from London says: British troops astride the Jerusalem-Nabulus Road in Palestine have advanced their positions along a front of 18 miles to a depth of three miles, the British War Office announced on Friday. The text of the statement reads: "Palestine: From Monday to Thursday our line astride the Jerusalem-Nabulus Road was steadily advanced. Little opposition was encountered. "Yesterday the advance was to a maximum depth of three miles on a frontage of 18 miles. "On Wednesday night the enemy blew up his bridge over the River Jordan at El Ghoranih."

BRITISH CASUALTIES FOR PAST WEEK 3,343

A despatch from London says: For the first week of March, British casualties were 3,343, the lowest of any week for several months. The official report for the week was: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 68; men, 628. Wounded or missing—Officers, 178; men, 2,478. The total casualties for February, a low month, were 18,961.

Production of Pleasure Autos Reduced.

A despatch from New York says: Production of pleasure automobiles will be cut 30 per cent. during the present fiscal year as a war measure, according to a decision reached here on Thursday by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The reduction applies to the entire uncompleted schedule for the year.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
Toronto, Mar. 12—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24; No. 2, do., \$2.23; No. 3, do., \$2.17; No. 4, do., \$2.10; in store Fort William, including tax, \$2.10; Manitoba oats—No. 2, C.W., \$1.91; No. 3, C.W., \$1.84; extra No. 1, feed, \$1.91; No. 1, feed, \$2.01; in store Fort William, \$2.05; track Toronto.
Ontario oats—No. 2, white, 92c to \$1.10; No. 3, white, 95c to 98c, according to freight outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 2, Winter, per car lot, \$2.22; basis in store Montreal.
Rye—No. 2, \$2.25, according to freight outside.
Manitoba flour—War quality, \$11.10, new bags, Toronto.
Ontario flour—War quality, \$10.70, new bags, Toronto and Montreal freights, prompt shipment.
Buckwheat—\$1.75 to \$1.80, according to freight outside.
Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$17 to \$18; mixed, \$14 to \$15, track Toronto.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$3.50 to \$4, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale
Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 47c to 47c; prints, per lb., 47c to 48c; dairy, per lb., 25c to 26c.
Eggs—New laid, 41c to 42c.
Poultry—Dressed, 27c; chickens, 26c to 28c; fowl, 25c to 26c; turkeys, 30c to 35c.
Wholesale prices—Selling to retail trade at the following prices:
Chicken—New, large, 23c to 25c; twins, 22c to 23c; early, 20c to 22c; large twin, 26c to 28c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 40c to 41c; creamery prints, 51c to 52c; solids, 45c to 50c.
Eggs—New laid, 46c to 47c; new laid, in cartons, 48c to 50c; No. 1 storage, 40c to 42c.
Dressed poultry—Milk-fed chickens, 25c to 27c; fowl, 30c to 32c; turkeys, 40c to 42c.
Live poultry—Turkeys, 30c; chickens, 18c to 22c; hens, 30c to 32c.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bush, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Imp. hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$3.50 to \$4.75; Japan, \$3 to \$3.25; Lima, 18c to 20c.

Provisions—Wholesale
Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 34c to 35c; do., heavy, 28c to 30c; cooked, 45c to 47c; rolls, 28c to 30c; breakfast bacon, 40c to 42c; backs, plain, 42c to 43c; bonnets, 42c to 43c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 28c to 29c; clear bellies, 27c to 28c.
Lard—Pure lard, 23c to 24c; tubs, 23c to 24c; rolls, 23c to 24c; compound tallow, 25c to 26c; tubs, 25c to 26c; 24c to 25c.
Montreal Markets
Montreal, Mar. 12—Cash—Canadian Western, No. 2, \$1.11; extra No. 1, feed, \$1.11; No. 2 local white, \$1.10; No. 3 local white, \$1.09; No. 4 local white, \$1.08; Flour—New standard Spring wheat, \$1.13 to \$1.14; No. 1, \$1.12; No. 2, \$1.11; No. 3, \$1.10; No. 4, \$1.09; No. 5, \$1.08; No. 6, \$1.07; No. 7, \$1.06; No. 8, \$1.05; No. 9, \$1.04; No. 10, \$1.03; No. 11, \$1.02; No. 12, \$1.01; No. 13, \$1.00; No. 14, \$0.99; No. 15, \$0.98; No. 16, \$0.97; No. 17, \$0.96; No. 18, \$0.95; No. 19, \$0.94; No. 20, \$0.93; No. 21, \$0.92; No. 22, \$0.91; No. 23, \$0.90; No. 24, \$0.89; No. 25, \$0.88; No. 26, \$0.87; No. 27, \$0.86; No. 28, \$0.85; No. 29, \$0.84; No. 30, \$0.83; No. 31, \$0.82; No. 32, \$0.81; No. 33, \$0.80; No. 34, \$0.79; No. 35, \$0.78; No. 36, \$0.77; No. 37, \$0.76; No. 38, \$0.75; No. 39, \$0.74; No. 40, \$0.73; No. 41, \$0.72; No. 42, \$0.71; No. 43, \$0.70; No. 44, \$0.69; No. 45, \$0.68; No. 46, \$0.67; No. 47, \$0.66; No. 48, \$0.65; No. 49, \$0.64; No. 50, \$0.63; No. 51, \$0.62; No. 52, \$0.61; No. 53, \$0.60; No. 54, \$0.59; No. 55, \$0.58; No. 56, \$0.57; No. 57, \$0.56; No. 58, \$0.55; No. 59, \$0.54; No. 60, \$0.53; No. 61, \$0.52; No. 62, \$0.51; No. 63, \$0.50; No. 64, \$0.49; No. 65, \$0.48; No. 66, \$0.47; No. 67, \$0.46; No. 68, \$0.45; No. 69, \$0.44; No. 70, \$0.43; No. 71, \$0.42; No. 72, \$0.41; No. 73, \$0.40; No. 74, \$0.39; No. 75, \$0.38; No. 76, \$0.37; No. 77, \$0.36; No. 78, \$0.35; No. 79, \$0.34; No. 80, \$0.33; No. 81, \$0.32; No. 82, \$0.31; No. 83, \$0.30; No. 84, \$0.29; No. 85, \$0.28; No. 86, \$0.27; No. 87, \$0.26; No. 88, \$0.25; No. 89, \$0.24; No. 90, \$0.23; No. 91, \$0.22; No. 92, \$0.21; No. 93, \$0.20; No. 94, \$0.19; No. 95, \$0.18; No. 96, \$0.17; No. 97, \$0.16; No. 98, \$0.15; No. 99, \$0.14; No. 100, \$0.13; No. 101, \$0.12; No. 102, \$0.11; No. 103, \$0.10; No. 104, \$0.09; No. 105, \$0.08; No. 106, \$0.07; No. 107, \$0.06; No. 108, \$0.05; No. 109, \$0.04; No. 110, \$0.03; No. 111, \$0.02; No. 112, \$0.01; No. 113, \$0.00; No. 114, \$0.00; No. 115, \$0.00; No. 116, \$0.00; No. 117, \$0.00; No. 118, \$0.00; No. 119, \$0.00; No. 120, \$0.00.

Wool
Wool—No. 2, C.W., \$2.78; No. 3, C.W., \$2.74; No. 4, C.W., \$2.70; No. 5, C.W., \$2.66; No. 6, C.W., \$2.62; No. 7, C.W., \$2.58; No. 8, C.W., \$2.54; No. 9, C.W., \$2.50; No. 10, C.W., \$2.46; No. 11, C.W., \$2.42; No. 12, C.W., \$2.38; No. 13, C.W., \$2.34; No. 14, C.W., \$2.30; No. 15, C.W., \$2.26; No. 16, C.W., \$2.22; No. 17, C.W., \$2.18; No. 18, C.W., \$2.14; No. 19, C.W., \$2.10; No. 20, C.W., \$2.06; No. 21, C.W., \$2.02; No. 22, C.W., \$1.98; No. 23, C.W., \$1.94; No. 24, C.W., \$1.90; No. 25, C.W., \$1.86; No. 26, C.W., \$1.82; No. 27, C.W., \$1.78; No. 28, C.W., \$1.74; No. 29, C.W., \$1.70; No. 30, C.W., \$1.66; No. 31, C.W., \$1.62; No. 32, C.W., \$1.58; No. 33, C.W., \$1.54; No. 34, C.W., \$1.50; No. 35, C.W., \$1.46; No. 36, C.W., \$1.42; No. 37, C.W., \$1.38; No. 38, C.W., \$1.34; No. 39, C.W., \$1.30; No. 40, C.W., \$1.26; No. 41, C.W., \$1.22; No. 42, C.W., \$1.18; No. 43, C.W., \$1.14; No. 44, C.W., \$1.10; No. 45, C.W., \$1.06; No. 46, C.W., \$1.02; No. 47, C.W., \$0.98; No. 48, C.W., \$0.94; No. 49, C.W., \$0.90; No. 50, C.W., \$0.86; No. 51, C.W., \$0.82; No. 52, C.W., \$0.78; No. 53, C.W., \$0.74; No. 54, C.W., \$0.70; No. 55, C.W., \$0.66; No. 56, C.W., \$0.62; No. 57, C.W., \$0.58; No. 58, C.W., \$0.54; No. 59, C.W., \$0.50; No. 60, C.W., \$0.46; No. 61, C.W., \$0.42; No. 62, C.W., \$0.38; No. 63, C.W., \$0.34; No. 64, C.W., \$0.30; No. 65, C.W., \$0.26; No. 66, C.W., \$0.22; No. 67, C.W., \$0.18; No. 68, C.W., \$0.14; No. 69, C.W., \$0.10; No. 70, C.W., \$0.06; No. 71, C.W., \$0.02; No. 72, C.W., \$0.00; No. 73, C.W., \$0.00; No. 74, C.W., \$0.00; No. 75, C.W., \$0.00; No. 76, C.W., \$0.00; No. 77, C.W., \$0.00; No. 78, C.W., \$0.00; No. 79, C.W., \$0.00; No. 80, C.W., \$0.00; No. 81, C.W., \$0.00; No. 82, C.W., \$0.00; No. 83, C.W., \$0.00; No. 84, C.W., \$0.00; No. 85, C.W., \$0.00; No. 86, C.W., \$0.00; No. 87, C.W., \$0.00; No. 88, C.W., \$0.00; No. 89, C.W., \$0.00; No. 90, C.W., \$0.00; No. 91, C.W., \$0.00; No. 92, C.W., \$0.00; No. 93, C.W., \$0.00; No. 94, C.W., \$0.00; No. 95, C.W., \$0.00; No. 96, C.W., \$0.00; No. 97, C.W., \$0.00; No. 98, C.W., \$0.00; No. 99, C.W., \$0.00; No. 100, C.W., \$0.00; No. 101, C.W., \$0.00; No. 102, C.W., \$0.00; No. 103, C.W., \$0.00; No. 104, C.W., \$0.00; No. 105, C.W., \$0.00; No. 106, C.W., \$0.00; No. 107, C.W., \$0.00; No. 108, C.W., \$0.00; No. 109, C.W., \$0.00; No. 110, C.W., \$0.00; No. 111, C.W., \$0.00; No. 112, C.W., \$0.00; No. 113, C.W., \$0.00; No. 114, C.W., \$0.00; No. 115, C.W., \$0.00; No. 116, C.W., \$0.00; No. 117, C.W., \$0.00; No. 118, C.W., \$0.00; No. 119, C.W., \$0.00; No. 120, C.W., \$0.00.

United States Markets
Minneapolis, Mar. 12—Corn—No. 2, yellow, \$1.50 to \$1.51; No. 3, yellow, \$1.49 to \$1.50; No. 4, yellow, \$1.48 to \$1.49; No. 5, yellow, \$1.47 to \$1.48; No. 6, yellow, \$1.46 to \$1.47; No. 7, yellow, \$1.45 to \$1.46; No. 8, yellow, \$1.44 to \$1.45; No. 9, yellow, \$1.43 to \$1.44; No. 10, yellow, \$1.42 to \$1.43; No. 11, yellow, \$1.41 to \$1.42; No. 12, yellow, \$1.40 to \$1.41; No. 13, yellow, \$1.39 to \$1.40; No. 14, yellow, \$1.38 to \$1.39; No. 15, yellow, \$1.37 to \$1.38; No. 16, yellow, \$1.36 to \$1.37; No. 17, yellow, \$1.35 to \$1.36; No. 18, yellow, \$1.34 to \$1.35; No. 19, yellow, \$1.33 to \$1.34; No. 20, yellow, \$1.32 to \$1.33; No. 21, yellow, \$1.31 to \$1.32; No. 22, yellow, \$1.30 to \$1.31; No. 23, yellow, \$1.29 to \$1.30; No. 24, yellow, \$1.28 to \$1.29; No. 25, yellow, \$1.27 to \$1.28; No. 26, yellow, \$1.26 to \$1.27; No. 27, yellow, \$1.25 to \$1.26; No. 28, yellow, \$1.24 to \$1.25; No. 29, yellow, \$1.23 to \$1.24; No. 30, yellow, \$1.22 to \$1.23; No. 31, yellow, \$1.21 to \$1.22; No. 32, yellow, \$1.20 to \$1.21; No. 33, yellow, \$1.19 to \$1.20; No. 34, yellow, \$1.18 to \$1.19; No. 35, yellow, \$1.17 to \$1.18; No. 36, yellow, \$1.16 to \$1.17; No. 37, yellow, \$1.15 to \$1.16; No. 38, yellow, \$1.14 to \$1.15; No. 39, yellow, \$1.13 to \$1.14; No. 40, yellow, \$1.12 to \$1.13; No. 41, yellow, \$1.11 to \$1.12; No. 42, yellow, \$1.10 to \$1.11; No. 43, yellow, \$1.09 to \$1.10; No. 44, yellow, \$1.08 to \$1.09; No. 45, yellow, \$1.07 to \$1.08; No. 46, yellow, \$1.06 to \$1.07; No. 47, yellow, \$1.05 to \$1.06; No. 48, yellow, \$1.04 to \$1.05; No. 49, yellow, \$1.03 to \$1.04; No. 50, yellow, \$1.02 to \$1.03; No. 51, yellow, \$1.01 to \$1.02; No. 52, yellow, \$1.00 to \$1.01; No. 53, yellow, \$0.99 to \$1.00; No. 54, yellow, \$0.98 to \$0.99; No. 55, yellow, \$0.97 to \$0.98; No. 56, yellow, \$0.96 to \$0.97; No. 57, yellow, \$0.95 to \$0.96; No. 58, yellow, \$0.94 to \$0.95; No. 59, yellow, \$0.93 to \$0.94; No. 60, yellow, \$0.92 to \$0.93; No. 61, yellow, \$0.91 to \$0.92; No. 62, yellow, \$0.90 to \$0.91; No. 63, yellow, \$0.89 to \$0.90; No. 64, yellow, \$0.88 to \$0.89; No. 65, yellow, \$0.87 to \$0.88; No. 66, yellow, \$0.86 to \$0.87; No. 67, yellow, \$0.85 to \$0.86; No. 68, yellow, \$0.84 to \$0.85; No. 69, yellow, \$0.83 to \$0.84; No. 70, yellow, \$0.82 to \$0.83; No. 71, yellow, \$0.81 to \$0.82; No. 72, yellow, \$0.80 to \$0.81; No. 73, yellow, \$0.79 to \$0.80; No. 74, yellow, \$0.78 to \$0.79; No. 75, yellow, \$0.77 to \$0.78; No. 76, yellow, \$0.76 to \$0.77; No. 77, yellow, \$0.75 to \$0.76; No. 78, yellow, \$0.74 to \$0.75; No. 79, yellow, \$0.73 to \$0.74; No. 80, yellow, \$0.72 to \$0.73; No. 81, yellow, \$0.71 to \$0.72; No. 82, yellow, \$0.70 to \$0.71; No. 83, yellow, \$0.69 to \$0.70; No. 84, yellow, \$0.68 to \$0.69; No. 85, yellow, \$0.67 to \$0.68; No. 86, yellow, \$0.66 to \$0.67; No. 87, yellow, \$0.65 to \$0.66; No. 88, yellow, \$0.64 to \$0.65; No. 89, yellow, \$0.63 to \$0.64; No. 90, yellow, \$0.62 to \$0.63; No. 91, yellow, \$0.61 to \$0.62; No. 92, yellow, \$0.60 to \$0.61; No. 93, yellow, \$0.59 to \$0.60; No. 94, yellow, \$0.58 to \$0.59; No. 95, yellow, \$0.57 to \$0.58; No. 96, yellow, \$0.56 to \$0.57; No. 97, yellow, \$0.55 to \$0.56; No. 98, yellow, \$0.54 to \$0.55; No. 99, yellow, \$0.53 to \$0.54; No. 100, yellow, \$0.52 to \$0.53; No. 101, yellow, \$0.51 to \$0.52; No. 102, yellow, \$0.50 to \$0.51; No. 103, yellow, \$0.49 to \$0.50; No. 104, yellow, \$0.48 to \$0.49; No. 105, yellow, \$0.47 to \$0.48; No. 106, yellow, \$0.46 to \$0.47; No. 107, yellow, \$0.45 to \$0.46; No. 108, yellow, \$0.44 to \$0.45; No. 109, yellow, \$0.43 to \$0.44; No. 110, yellow, \$0.42 to \$0.43; No. 111, yellow, \$0.41 to \$0.42; No. 112, yellow, \$0.40 to \$0.41; No. 113, yellow, \$0.39 to \$0.40; No. 114, yellow, \$0.38 to \$0.39; No. 115, yellow, \$0.37 to \$0.38; No. 116, yellow, \$0.36 to \$0.37; No. 117, yellow, \$0.35 to \$0.36; No. 118, yellow, \$0.34 to \$0.35; No. 119, yellow, \$0.33 to \$0.34; No. 120, yellow, \$0.32 to \$0.33; No. 121, yellow, \$0.31 to \$0.32; No. 122, yellow, \$0.30 to \$0.31; No. 123, yellow, \$0.29 to \$0.30; No. 124, yellow, \$0.28 to \$0.29; No. 125, yellow, \$0.27 to \$0.28; No. 126, yellow, \$0.26 to \$0.27; No. 127, yellow, \$0.25 to \$0.26; No. 128, yellow, \$0.24 to \$0.25; No. 129, yellow, \$0.23 to \$0.24; No. 130, yellow, \$0.22 to \$0.23; No. 131, yellow, \$0.21 to \$0.22; No. 132, yellow, \$0.20 to \$0.21; No. 133, yellow, \$0.19 to \$0.20; No. 134, yellow, \$0.18 to \$0.19; No. 135, yellow, \$0.17 to \$0.18; No. 136, yellow, \$0.16 to \$0.17; No. 137, yellow, \$0.15 to \$0.16; No. 138, yellow, \$0.14 to \$0.15; No. 139, yellow, \$0.13 to \$0.14; No. 140, yellow, \$0.12 to \$0.13; No. 141, yellow, \$0.11 to \$0.12; No. 142, yellow, \$0.10 to \$0.11; No. 143, yellow, \$0.09 to \$0.10; No. 144, yellow, \$0.08 to \$0.09; No. 145, yellow, \$0.07 to \$0.08; No. 146, yellow, \$0.06 to \$0.07; No. 147, yellow, \$0.05 to \$0.06; No. 148, yellow, \$0.04 to \$0.05; No. 149, yellow, \$0.03 to \$0.04; No. 150, yellow, \$0.02 to \$0.03; No. 151, yellow, \$0.01 to \$0.02; No. 152, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 153, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 154, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 155, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 156, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 157, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 158, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 159, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 160, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 161, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 162, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 163, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 164, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 165, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 166, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 167, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 168, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 169, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 170, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 171, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 172, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 173, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 174, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 175, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 176, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 177, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 178, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 179, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 180, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 181, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 182, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 183, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 184, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 185, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 186, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 187, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 188, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 189, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 190, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 191, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 192, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 193, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 194, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 195, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 196, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 197, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 198, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 199, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 200, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 201, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 202, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 203, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 204, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 205, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 206, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 207, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 208, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 209, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 210, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 211, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 212, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 213, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 214, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 215, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 216, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 217, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 218, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 219, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 220, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 221, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 222, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 223, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 224, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 225, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 226, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 227, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 228, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 229, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 230, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 231, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 232, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 233, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 234, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 235, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 236, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 237, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 238, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 239, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 240, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 241, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 242, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 243, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 244, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 245, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 246, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 247, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 248, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 249, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 250, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 251, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 252, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 253, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 254, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 255, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 256, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 257, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 258, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 259, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 260, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 261, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 262, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 263, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 264, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 265, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 266, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 267, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 268, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 269, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 270, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 271, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 272, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 273, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 274, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 275, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 276, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 277, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 278, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 279, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 280, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 281, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 282, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 283, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 284, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 285, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 286, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 287, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 288, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 289, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 290, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 291, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 292, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 293, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 294, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 295, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 296, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 297, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 298, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 299, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 300, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 301, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 302, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 303, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 304, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 305, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 306, yellow, \$0.00 to \$0.01; No. 307, yellow, \$0.

GRIM BUSINESS OF "MOPPING UP"

STORY OF A TRENCH CLEARING SQUAD.

Typical of the Gallantry That Distinguishes Canada's Troops at the Front.

The business of war appertains its risks with a fine sense of sporting fairness. The big gun crews, miles behind the first line trenches, are no safer than the men in the listening posts of No Man's Land. Anyone actively identified with the fighting incurs risks. Not the least among these is that of "mopping up," says Major Wallace Owen, of the 49th Battalion, Edmonton Regiment.

One of the most notable incidents of the war was that "trench clearing" episode which won for Private J. C. Kerr of the Canadian Forty-ninth Battalion overseas fame the coveted Victoria Cross. Kerr is credited with the capture of sixty-two Germans. The report of the achievement gave the pro-German element and the chronic skeptics a fine chance to scoff. "One man with sixty-two prisoners," they jeered, and then commiserated the naïveté of the British in letting such a story go through.

The facts are so remarkable, and yet so satisfactorily explanatory of the seeming miracle, that they are worth recording. Kerr was a member of a "trench clearing" squad, one of those interesting little units who brave great dangers to accomplish the grim work of war that falls within their peculiar province.

Ordinarily there are ten or eleven men to a "trench clearing" squad—the first bayonet man, whose risk is the greatest and whose duty it is to anticipate the lurking Hun in any corner of bay or traverse; the second bayonet man, whose obligation is to serve as a sort of understudy for the first; the bomb thrower, bomb carrier, non-commissioned officer and a few grenadiers. Where the first bayonet man gives warning the bomb thrower deftly tosses a bomb or two into the section of trench ahead. The dugouts receive the same attention. The work of "trench clearing" must account for every German, either as a prisoner or as otherwise disposed of.

Required Quick Action. After clearing out the section of captured trench running parallel with their own lines, "trench clearing" parties are not averse to following the twisting fortunes of a foe's communications trench. In anticipation of such unwelcome curiosity the Huns build "blocks" across these narrow thoroughfares. A "block" is nothing more or less than an earth mound or other obstruction that serves to halt the oncoming enemy.

In this instance a block had been placed across the trench and beyond it a company of Germans halted with a feeling of relative security. The "trench clearing" party encountered it just as the Huns cut loose with rifle and grenade fire from beyond the barricade. It was a situation requiring quick action. The little party would have been wiped out but for immediate and energetic measures.

Runs to Foe's Trench. Kerr realized as much. He also utilized the customary surprise factor that Fritz considers such a terribly unsportsmanlike trick. Springing out of the trench, he ran along the open ground until he was around the block. Then on the very edge of the trench he pumped a rapid rifle fire into the soldiers nearest the block. Those who had been firing over the obstruction crumpled up in the bottom of their own trench.

The hull in the German defense was sufficient to enable the bombers to emulate Kerr's action. From the sides of the trench they hurled bombs down into the crowded Germans. The combined rifle and grenade attack was too much for the foe. They surrendered. Sixty-two of them were marched out and past the "block," right back to our own lines, and turned over to the "Princess Pats" then in reserve.

Won the Victoria Cross. Kerr, who had lost a finger in the fight, accompanied them without bothering about even a temporary dressing for his wounded hand. The incident illustrated such a fine type of valor and resourcefulness that the intrepid Kerr was awarded the highest of all England's military decorations.

He was officially credited with instrumentalities in the capture of sixty-two Germans. I think the array of facts are such that few would care to question his meriting the distinction. Without Kerr's quick decision and daring initiative the others—probably equally as brave—would have been wiped out before they could evolve a course of action.

Spraying, if thorough applications are made, will practically insure a clean crop of fruit when unsprayed orchards produce almost no marketable fruit. (This applies to the small home orchard the same as to the large commercial orchard. We must spray and otherwise combat the insects and diseases of the orchard if we are to expect any returns. The day has passed when an orchard will take care of itself and produce crops of fruit free from worms and disease.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE

Such Sufferers Can be Restored by Building Up the Blood.

Nervous people who have not yet developed a disease that can be recognized and treated by the medical profession have the greatest trouble in finding relief. Irritation, headaches, sleeplessness, nervous dyspepsia, all these discomforts make life miserable, but are endured rather than run a doctor's bill without definite hope of an improved condition. Every sufferer should know the danger of such a condition to the nervous system. Nervous debility after evening rest results if the tone of the nerves is not restored.

The one big fact that brings hope and relief is that the nerves can be restored by building up the blood. It cannot be too often repeated that only through the blood can nourishment or medicine reach the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make the blood rich and red and quickly restore vitality and energy to a weak, nervous system. A nervous person who gives these pills a trial is almost certain to see good results, and what is more, the benefit will be lasting because the trouble is attacked at its root; building up the blood restores the nerve force. That is why people who occasionally take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always feel bright, active and strong. Mrs. Wm. McIntyre, Gananogue, Ont., says:—"For a number of years I was always tired and listless. The least noise would startle me that I would tremble and shake; my heart would flutter, and I would feel as though I were choking. I was almost wholly baffled for housework, and always so nervous that life was almost a burden. I tried several medicines, but they did not help me in the least. One day I received a pamphlet describing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. I am glad now that I did for after using eight boxes they have so strengthened and built up my run-down, nervous system that I can work with pleasure and feel refreshed after a night's sleep. I sincerely hope some similar sufferer may benefit by my experience."

If you are weak, nervous or feeling "out-of-sorts," give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and you will be surprised to see how quickly the nervousness will pass away and your former energy return. You can get these pills through your medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The True Celtic Wit. A good story of an episode that befell him in Dublin a little while before the war, is told to a London newspaper by Adm. Sir Cecil Burney, who was commander of a division at the battle of Jutland.

Accompanied by a friend, he was strolling along the quays when conversation turned on the alleged gift of repartee possessed by the Irish common people. His companion ventured to throw doubt upon that gift, saying that he believed that it was only a legend.

"Well," retorted Sir Cecil, "I can tell you this, that if you care to test your theory by making some jesting remark to anyone you like round here, you'll get just as good as you give."

"We'll try it!" said the other, and walked over to where an old woman was displaying some fruit for sale on a stall. Taking up a fine melon and addressing the old lady, he said gravely, "You grow pretty good apples over here, mother; but in England we have them twice that size."

The old lady looked up, surveyed the joker coolly, and replied in a tone of pity, "Ah, what for should I be wastin' me breath to talk to wan that takes our Irish gooseberries for apples."

It is not the finding of a thing, but the making of something out of it after it is found, that is of consequence. Lowell.

You Will Better Understand Instant Postum

The popularity of when you use it as your regular table beverage for a few days.

It so readily proves its own worth in flavor, comfort, convenience and economy that its amazing increase in use is quickly explained upon trial.

"There's a Reason"

JOFFRE PRESENTS A MEDAL.

And Right Bravely It Was Received By a Real Hero.

Since early morning, writes Mr. Gerald Brandon, ward sixty-seven had seethed with suppressed excitement, for this was to be a red-letter day in his history. The calmest patient was Paul Villiers, who occupied bed No. 9—and yet Mr. Villiers had special reason to be excited, for he was the cause of "Papa" Joffre's expected visit.

After lunch the ward was furnished up by a petite miss until not a speck of dust remained. Flower vases were borrowed from adjoining wards, and pictures of Washington, Lafayette and the distinguished visitor were draped with French and American flags.

At two o'clock the petite miss, who had been standing guard in the hall, tiptoed in.

"They are here!"

The door swung open, and a broad-shouldered figure in faded blue entered.

"Fixe!" cried Sergt. Levallois from his bed in the corner, and every patient stiffened under his covers, to lie at attention in honor of the generalissimo.

"Repos!" said Joffre kindly; and as the wounded men, with sighs of relief, slid back into comfortable positions, the hero of the Marne approached bed No. 9 and began to read from an official paper.

"Corp. Villiers of the 146th Chasseurs, noncommissioned officer of unusual bravery and initiative, remained at his post in an observation station under heavy bombardment and continued to transmit valuable information after having been gravely wounded. Cited in the order of the day of the entire army, and awarded the military medal and the war cross with palm."

The general stooped over the bed and pinned the medals on Villiers' breast; then he kissed him on both cheeks and shook his least wounded hand warmly, while he questioned him about his hurts, his family, and his plans for the future.

Villiers, overcome by emotion, could scarcely answer, although the general, smiling at him in a fatherly way, tried to put him at ease. Then Joffre's eyes noticed a widening splotch of red that spread slowly on the hero's breast.

"See, doctor," he said to a member of the hospital staff, "the boy has a hemorrhage. Perhaps he is not yet well enough for so much excitement."

The surgeon approached wondering why, for he knew that Villiers' wounds were in the hip and the arm. Where was this blood coming from? As he jerked open the pyjama coat, Villiers, biting his lip, could not suppress an ejaculation of pain. The sharp pin of the military medal had pierced through his flesh and punctured a vein.

The general poured forth a torrent of self-praise, but Villiers had regained his voice.

"I thank you, my general," he said. "I shall treasure the hurt you gave me more than the medals."

A SPLENDID LAXATIVE FOR THE BABY

Baby's Own Tablets are a splendid laxative for the baby. They are mild but thorough in their action; do not gripe; are easy and pleasant to take and are absolutely free from injurious drugs. Concerning them Mrs. S. P. Moulton, St. Stephen, N. B., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for a long time and have found them the most effective laxative I have ever used for the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."

The Advancement of Agricultural Education. The promotion of welfare of the agricultural community as a basis for the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country, was the object aimed at by the Parliament of Canada, when, in 1913, at the instance of the Minister of Agriculture, the Honorable Martin B. Bell, it adopted the measure known as the Agricultural Instruction Act. By means of this Act the sum of ten million dollars was set apart for distribution among the provinces over a period of ten years to provide for a greater extension of instruction and education for those engaged in farming.

An investigation made prior to the introduction of the measure has revealed two outstanding deficiencies in connection with agricultural development. In the first instance, the response to the teachings of colleges of agriculture and experimental farms was too slow to effect an immediate and noteworthy improvement in the conditions surrounding farm life. The second weakness was found in the fact that little or no attempt was being made to adapt the country's educational system to the specific requirements of country boys and girls. The form of instruction was the same whether the child was destined for employment in the country or in the town.

The placing of funds at the disposal of the provinces in the manner indicated has led to a much wider extension of instructional work among the men and women and boys and girls who are living on the land. A marked development of the short course idea has resulted in the exten-

FERTILIZER

ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED WEST TORONTO CANADA

tion of courses in agricultural topics and in household science throughout the country. These courses are designed not only for farmers and their wives but for the young men and women who have left school and are about to actively enter upon the affairs of life. In the schools themselves an attempt is being made to develop a system of instruction which will utilize the objects associated with rural life as a medium through which to educate the child. In the higher departments of education, the efficiency of the provincial colleges of agriculture has been promoted, and, in several provinces, at least, schools of an intermediate grade, as between the public school and the agricultural college, have been established. The object of these special schools is to provide vocational training in agriculture and household science. As time goes on and their usefulness is demonstrated, it is certain that, owing to the financial assistance given by the Act, their influence will be greatly extended. How wide a field is being covered by agricultural instruction work is indicated in a pamphlet just issued by the Dominion Commissioner of Agricultural Instruction, Mr. W. J. Black. It is entitled "Agricultural Instruction in Canada," and a copy may be had on application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

SILK-MAKING BUTTERFLIES. Product Compares in Quality to That of Silkworm.

There is a species of butterfly, native to British East Africa, that builds communal nests as big as a man's two fists. These nests, attached to branches of the trees on whose leaves the insects as caterpillars feed, are made of a good quality of silk.

Inside the nest, however, are some hundreds of individual cocoons. Thus one might say that the busy reaper about a whole flock of butterflies. But the important point is that the silk of the cocoons is comparable in quality to that spun by the silkworm, and claim is made that it might be utilized profitably for the weaving of fabrics, the coarser material of the nests finding industrial employment as "floss."

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS SKIN WHITENER.

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

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quart pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier that the costliest cream can pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quart pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

Relieving Congestion at Terminals.

Serious congestion in Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific terminals at Toronto and other points, has been obviated by the co-operation of the Canadian Northern Railway in handling over its trunk line between Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, a large number of cars which the other roads were unable to forward, according to figures issued here yesterday.

Up to Feb. 18th a total of 1256 loaded Grand Trunk cars destined for eastern points, had been accepted by the Canadian Northern at Toronto and moved east over its lines. Relief was extended to the C.P.R. to the extent of 360 cars, making a grand total of 1616 cars.

It is officially announced by the Canadian Northern that the road will further co-operate with the other lines to the extent of 90 cars daily from the Grand Trunk at Toronto; and 40 cars each day from the C.P.R. at Sudbury to be handled over the transcontinental line of the C.N.R. as far as Ottawa.

Thrift. She was comely and a widow, and, moreover she was Scotch. She mourned MacIntosh, her late husband, for eighteen months, and then from a crowd of suitors chose honest, homely MacIntire for her second.

"I'm no guid enough for ye, dear!" he whispered. "What for did ye choose me o'p' 'sae mony?"

"Ah, weel, ye see, your name's MacIntire."

"Yes, but—," began the bewildered suitor.

"As ye ken," finished the widow, "all my linen's marked 'MacI.'—that's why, Donald."

Gunn's Shur-Gain Fertilizer

ISSUE No. 11—18.

Quiet Life.

Happy the man whose wish and care A few paternal acres bound, Content to breathe his native air In his own ground.

Whose herds with milk, Whose fields with bread, Whose fields supply him with attire, Whose trees in summer yield him shade, In winter fire.

Blest who can unconcernedly find Hours, days and years slide soft away In health of body, peace of mind; Quiet by day, Sound sleep by night; study and ease Together mixed; sweet recreation And innocence, which most does please With meditation.

He Knows Just Why He Admires Them

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mrs. Mercredi.

She Had Been Ill Two Years and Could Find No Cure. That's Why Her Husband Is Enthusiastic Over Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Fort Smith, Alberta, March 11th (Special).—Among all the thousands of Canadians who praise Dodd's Kidney Pills for the good they have done, there is no more fervent admirer of the great kidney remedy than Isidore Mercredi, of this place.

"Yes, it always gives me pleasure to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Mercredi says. "My wife was sick for two years. We could not find anything to restore her to health. Then we found a pamphlet telling of several persons who had been cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My wife used just two boxes of them and she is perfectly well, to the great surprise of all our neighbors. They can tell you the same thing. I cannot recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills enough."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the greatest of all remedies for weak, suffering women. They cure the kidneys. The kidneys are the root of nine-tenths of women's ills. Moreover, cured kidneys mean pure, clear blood all over the body. That means good health everywhere.

Unselfish. "Auntie was trying to teach her spoiled nephew to be unselfish. "Did you do as you were told, Billy, and give your brother the best part of that apple?"

"Yes, aunt," said the youngster, "I gave him the seeds. He can plant 'em and have a whole orchard himself!"

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere. Cooking bags are paper bags used for steaming or warming up food. Common store bags make good ones. Biscuits, etc., are put in these. Then the bags are sprinkled lightly with water, tied up at the end and put in the oven for five or ten minutes.

THE BELGIAN NEED. A letter has just been received from the wife of the French Ambassador to the Belgian Government at Havre, saying: "Can you not raise funds for our poor Belgian prisoners? or even if you could go to the hotels and restaurants and ask for their waste bread; when first dried in the oven it keeps well, and is far better than anything they get from the Germans."

Andrew Carnegie was once asked who he considered to be the most important factor in industry, labor, capital or brains? The canny Scot replied, with a twinkle in his eye, "Which is the most important part of a three-legged stool?"

We have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in our home for a number of years and use no other Liniment but MINARD'S, and we can recommend it highly for sprains, bruises, pains or tightness of the chest, soreness of the throat, headache, or anything of that sort. We will not be without it one single day, for we get a new bottle before the other is all used. I can recommend it highly to anyone.

JOHN WALKFIELD, LaHave Islands, Lunenburg Co., N.S.

A quickly made glue is obtained by rubbing a little piece of cold boiled potato on a sheet of paper with the fingers.

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

YOUR EYES No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort At Your Druggist's or by Mail, 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Remedy, in Tube 25c. For Sale of the Eye—Fresh Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago 4

Patriotism. Breathes there a man with soul so dead, Who fever to himself hath said, "This is my own, my native land!" Whose heart hath never within him burned?

As home his footsteps he hath turned From wandering on a foreign strand? —Sir Walter Scott.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM.
The only well known medium priced baking powder made in Canada. That does not contain alum and which has all its ingredients plainly stated on the label.
E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WINNERS TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

To Make Clothes White. Few people know that to take stains out of clothes and make them beautifully white, a sliced lemon put into the boiler, when boiling, and allowed to remain until the clothes are ready to come out, will accomplish this happy result. The rind of the lemon must be removed and the fruit cut up in slices.

Hard boiled eggs that are to be served cold in salad should directly after cooking be placed in cold water. This will prevent the outside of the yolk from turning dark.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff. The white of a egg when used instead of water for mixing mustard poultices prevents the skin from blistering.

WITH THE FINGERS! SAYS CORNS LIFT OUT WITHOUT ANY PAIN

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of frezzone, says a Cincinnati authority. At little cost one can get a small bottle of frezzone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't frezzone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

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

Doctors Recommend Bon-Opto for the Eyes

A Quick Relief for Headache

No Need to Rub

Does Your Stomach Contain A Glassful of Acid?

HAULING BIGGER LOADS

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Sloans Liniment

Imperial Oil Limited

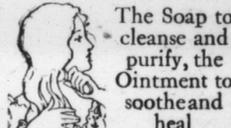
Branches in all cities

Imperial Oil Limited

Does Your Stomach Contain A Glassful of Acid?

66 OUT OF 100 DYSPEPTICS HAVE DANGEROUS ACID IN THEIR STOMACHS, WHICH MUST BE NEUTRALIZED IF GOOD HEALTH IS TO BE MAINTAINED.

They suffer the discomfort after meals. To put wholesome food into an acid stomach only increases the discomfort, because the acid mixes with the fresh food and turns it sour, making a lot more acid. The acid condition causes food fermentation, which irritates, distends and inflames the tender stomach lining, and it is not surprising that specialists say acid stomachs are dangerous. This decidedly dangerous and uncomfortable condition can be overcome either by following a strict diet or, and this is far easier and more quickly effective, by taking a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in a quart glassful of water after meals to neutralize the acidity. The latter course is much more satisfactory because it corrects the acidity and banishes discomfort without any need for diet.



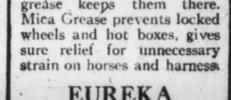
TRUST YOUR SKIN AND SCALP TO CUTICURA

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal

Pure and sure, these fragrant, super-emollient are wonderfully effective for skin and scalp troubles that itch, burn, torture and disgrace infants, children and adults.

Free Sample Each by Mail

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



MICA AXLE GREASE

Axles are rough and porous, causing friction. The mica flakes fill the pores and the grease keeps them there. Mica Grease prevents locked wheels and hot boxes, gives sure relief for unnecessary strain on horses and harness.

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