

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

# The Glencoe Transcript.

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

Volume 47.--No. 34.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1918.

Whole No. 2430

## FARM WANTED

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

## FARM FOR SALE

The homestead farm of the late William Sutherland, being the south half of lot 19 in the first concession of the township of Ekfrid and part south of Grand Trunk Railway of the north half of said lot, is offered for sale. This farm is well situated, two miles from Glencoe, on good gravel road and rural mail route. It contains 134 acres, more or less, and has fair buildings and about 25 acres of good timber. Farm has nearly all been under pasture for a number of years. Soil a rich clay and sand loam, with excellent garden spot, orchard and ornamental trees and shrubbery—an ideal farm and home for further particulars, terms, etc., apply to A. E. Sutherland, Glencoe, or Chas. Sutherland, on the farm adjoining.

## 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. Will also have a man collecting on the road.

Phone 73 ALEX. McNEIL

## Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1904," Chapter 121, Section 96, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of Peter L. Campbell, who died on or about the 15th day of June, A. D. 1918, are required on or before the twenty-first day of September, 1918, to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to Messrs. Elliott & Moss of the Village of Glencoe, Solicitors for Julia Bell Campbell, the Administratrix of the said deceased, their claims and surmises, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims which shall then have notice, and that the said Administratrix will not be liable for any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by her at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Glencoe this 12th day of August, A. D. 1918.

ELLIOTT & MOSS,  
Administratrix Solicitors,  
Glencoe, Ont.

## 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, 302, Store, 89.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

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

R. CLANAHAN  
Ticket Agent, Glencoe



## SHORTHORN SALE

Fifty Head Scotch and Scotchtopped Shorthorns, Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 1.30, at Tregenna Stock Farm, 3 miles south of Glencoe.

14 Cows, with Calves at foot: 8 Heifers 2 years old, coming in: 8 Heifers, yearling open: 7 Bulls about 1 year old, and the Stock Bull, Pride of Tregenna, No. 100,393, by imported Pride of Scotland, No. 45,203, will also be sold. Will Johnston, Shorthorn World Fieldman, will be present. In the offering are some of the most noted families that can be found in the breeding circle. Lunch will be served and trains met for those coming a distance. Write for catalogue.

Capt. T. E. Robson, Auctioneer. TRESTAIN & HENDERSON, Proprietors.

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized.....\$ 25,000,000  
Capital Paid-up.....14,000,000  
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....15,000,000  
Total Assets.....390,000,000

SIR HERBERT S. BOLT, President

E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director

C. E. NEILL, General Manager

STUART STRATHY, Supervisor of Ontario Branches

521 Branches. Correspondents in all parts of the world. Savings Departments at all Branches.

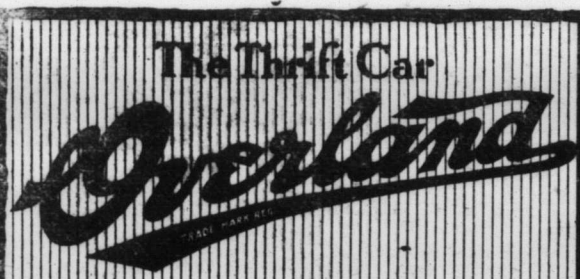
Special attention given to business of Farmers.

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

## Keith's Cash Store

Dealer in Dry Goods, Millinery and Groceries

P. D. KEITH



Consider carefully these three reasons why it is wisdom to get a Model 90 Overland car.

You need this modern method that enables you to do more work in less time.

Its price is unusually low considering its quality, its room, beauty, comfort and efficiency.

Back of it is a real Canadian institution fortunately prepared to care for all service and parts requirements now and later.

Five points of Overland superiority  
Appearance, Performance,  
Comfort, Service and Price

WM. McCALLUM  
Dealer, Glencoe

Willis-Overland, Limited  
Willis-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Vehicles  
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario

## DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

We gratefully acknowledge the following:

County grant.....\$159.63  
Mr. Doull.....10.00  
Mrs. Neil McAlpine.....2.00

The I. O. E. convey their thanks to the rev. of Glencoe for a beautiful silk flag to be used as the standard of the Daughters of the Empire.

About 40 boxes will be packed the last of this week to be sent to the boys from Glencoe overseas. Contributions of tobacco, gum, chocolate, tooth brushes and paste, canned sardines, writing material, magazines, or what you want to give, as well as cash, not later than Friday evening. Leave parcels in the baskets already in the stores, or with Mrs. Wright, treasurer of the Boys' Fund. Out of the 35 boxes sent six weeks ago, 15 have already been acknowledged with thanks to the friends in Glencoe.

## School Opening

Call at Johnston's Drug Store for all text books, both public and high school.

Our assortment of scribblers, pencils, pens, etc., and all school supplies is most complete.

H. I. JOHNSTON

Druggist, Optician, Stationer.  
Phone 35

## MAIL CONTRACT

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

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

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

## MAIL CONTRACT

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

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

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

## Voters' Lists, 1918

Municipality of the Township of Ekfrid in the County of Middlesex.

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

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

A. P. McDOUGALL,  
Clerk of Municipality of Ekfrid

## We Carry a Full Line

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

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

J. M. ANDERSON  
GLENCOE  
Tinsmith Plumber

## DISTRICT AND GENERAL

The Aldborough bean crop is reported to have been hard hit by the drought.

It is estimated that over eight thousand people attended the annual picnic at Shetland.

Edward Mulken of Raleigh township was instantly killed by a threshing machine upsetting upon him.

Frank Atwood's barn and the season's crops at Delaware were burned by lightning Wednesday afternoon.

All the outbuildings on the farm of Hardy Johnston, South Delaware, were recently burned to the ground with the season's crops.

Dr. Angus McKinnon, a former Alvinston physician, died at his home in Los Angeles recently. He left Alvinston eighteen years ago.

Miss Mary Thompson of North Dunwich died at the home of her sister, Mrs. James Smith, in that township on Thursday, aged 69 years.

There has been a marked improvement in Western crops since the middle of July, and the yield of wheat is now estimated at 150,000,000 bushels.

R. J. Strauss of Parkhill will establish a knitting factory in Petrolia for the manufacture of staple lines of wool. He will employ 12 or 15 girls at the start.

Archie Connolly, a traveller, was rendered deaf and suffered a severe gash in the head when a motor car tire he was inflating at a London garage exploded.

The marriage took place at Cowal last week of Mahlon McCallum of North Dunwich and Miss Eva May, only daughter of Mrs. Jessie Stacey of the same township.

Two young men claiming to be from London were arrested at Bothwell after a hot chase, on a charge of stealing auto tubes from the garage of John Yeoman of Thamesville.

Dutton council has received notice from the fuel administrator that the village will be allowed only 180 tons of coal for the coming winter. There is one licensed dealer in Dutton.

The barn and season's crops on the James McAuley farm at Delaware were burned by lightning last Wednesday. Frank Atwood had the farm rented. There was no insurance.

A Saskatchewan man is said to have successfully operated an auto engine with gas obtained from straw. A ton of straw, it is estimated, will furnish enough gas to run an auto 20 miles.

The marriage of Etta Myrtle, third daughter of J. and M. A. J. Stephenson, to William Preston Dempsey of Strathroy took place at the home of the bride's parents, Glen Oak, on August 21.

During a severe windstorm at Chatham the latter part of the week Alfred Trevelthick's haystack, containing 30 tons of hay and 60 acres of wheat in the shock, were entirely blown away.

Innocently eating some pills that had been left on a cupboard, Eva May, three-year-old daughter of Garfield Kellogg of Brantford died in convulsions about half an hour after taking the pills.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Moiseley died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Beunish, Bothwell, on August 16th, aged 78 years. Mrs. Moiseley lived in Euphemia township for sixty years, and was the mother of eleven children.

Frederick Smithers, a fur trader who has been for five years in Grant Land, in the Arctic Circle, has just learned that there is a war on. He passed through Montreal on Tuesday en route for New York to enlist with the U. S. forces.

While threshing was in progress on the farm of Rufus Campbell, 10th concession, Dunwich, on Friday afternoon a spark from the engine set fire to the barns, which were destroyed together with all their contents. There was a small insurance.

The Higate Monitor says:—The scarcity of help on the farms is bringing some of the old fellows back into the game. John McWilliam, tenth concession, Orford, who is in his 92nd year, drove the machine pulling beans for half a day this week. Not bad for a youngster of his years.

A severe wind and rain storm at Tempo, near London, last Wednesday did a great deal of damage to crops, mainly the corn, which in some places was uprooted. The storm continued incessantly for two hours and wells and watercourses that were completely dried up were filled to overflowing.

John A. Armstrong, principal of the Newbury public school, has been secured by the public school trustees of Strathroy as teacher of the Maitland Street School, in place of Mr. Cowie, resigned. Mr. Armstrong is regarded as one of the best teachers in the West Middlesex Inspectorate.—Strathroy Age.

Harwich township farmers have a practical way of showing sympathy. One day last week Edmund Mulhern was killed in an accident. Saturday 25 neighbors, with six teams, gathered at the bereaved home and in about five hours they had hauled in all the oat crop, and it was threshed, some 1,500 bushels being put into the bins.

William Hardwick, a thrasher of Alderton, writes:—I have been a thrasher for 15 years and I have threshed the best crops of wheat this year in that time, as we threshed for Archie Hodgins, eighth concession of London township, 54 bushels of wheat to the acre; Joe Patrick, eleventh concession, London township, 51 bushels to the acre off a 21-acre field.

## LOCAL WAR CASUALTIES

The activity of the Canadians in the recent battles in France as might have been expected is swelling the casualty lists among Dominion troops. During the past week casualties among soldiers who left this vicinity are reported as follows:—

Killed  
Pte. Robert Bateman, Newbury.  
Pte. David Gill, Rodney.  
Signaller James L. Penrose, West Lorne.

Wounded  
Pte. J. A. Downie, Walkers.  
Pte. G. Philpot, Appin.  
Pte. E. E. Crompton, Bothwell.  
Pte. R. W. Brown, Mount Brydges.  
Pte. C. E. Miller, Wardsville.  
Pte. E. E. White, Florence.  
Pte. N. D. Beaton, Bothwell.  
Pte. Alex. Dugald McPhail, Alvinston.

Pte. Guy Risk, Alvinston.  
Pte. J. A. Chisholm, Walkers.  
Mrs. Ramsey, Glencoe, has received word that her husband, Pte. George E. Ramsey, was wounded on August 10th. Pte. Ramsey went overseas with the 15th Battalion.

Pte. John Leonard McIntyre has been wounded in the right shoulder by gunshot, and is in the 2nd Canadian General Hospital, Le Trepont, France. Ottawa has notified his sister, Mrs. G. E. Bell, London, of this casualty. Pte. McIntyre left with the 15th Battalion, joining in Glencoe in February, 1916. Being under age he was held in England until about three months ago.

Mrs. Kate Southin, Glencoe, received official word last week that her son, Sergt. James Stewart Southin (802181), was admitted to Lord Derby War Hospital, Warrington, England, on Aug. 17, with mental disability.

III  
Mrs. Kate Southin, Glencoe, received official word last week that her son, Sergt. James Stewart Southin (802181), was admitted to Lord Derby War Hospital, Warrington, England, on Aug. 17, with mental disability.

## DIES OF WOUNDS

Newbury, Aug. 25.—The friends of Mrs. A. Fennell will note with regret the name of her brother, Robert Bateman, in the casualty list, he having died of wounds in France, suffered in the last Canadian drive. He was among the first recruits in the 186th Battalion, and enlisted in January, 1916, going into training at St. Thomas, London, Camp Borden, and finally Chatham.

He obtained the rank of sergeant, but reverted in rank to get to France, where he was attached to the 15th Battalion. After going through the Passchendaele scrap, he was promoted to corporal. He had been in France upwards of a year. The deceased soldier was 22 years of age. He leaves to mourn his loss his mother and several brothers and sisters.

## CERTIFICATES AWARDED

Neil McDougall, B.A., I.P.S. Lambton, has successfully completed Part I. of the course leading to an intermediate certificate of Agriculture. Hugh D. Johnson, I.P.S. West Middlesex, and P. J. Thompson, I.P.S. East Middlesex, have successfully completed Part II. of the same course.

Miss Verna M. Wright, niece of Reeve A. J. Wright, has been awarded an interim certificate in Elementary Art.

Miss M. Alberta Watson of the staff of Alvinston continuation school has been awarded an interim certificate as Specialist in Art.

## STUNG THE CROWD

A Walkertonian while standing at a bar in Kitchener the other day having a soft drink saw two strangers enter and get in a conversation at once with a number of thirsty souls, with the result that the pair drew a flask of whiskey apiece off their hips and poured a portion into the soft stuff that the gang were lapping up.

The new kick in the pants to the appetites and awakened a keen desire for further serving. Seeing they had the crowd with them, the strangers opened up a grip and did a land office business selling flasks at \$2.50 each to the aggregation, the hotelkeeper himself investing in four bottles of the elixir for future use. After the pair had departed, the thirsty ones started to pull the corks and sample their purchase. Preparing their throats for the real poison they raised the bottles aloft and let the contents gurgle down, but what was their dismay on discovering that instead of Hiram Walker's preparation or Joe Seagram's race horse brand they detected merely the flavor of Salada-Ceylon.

In other words they had been duped into buying cold tea for whiskey, and paid \$2.50 a bottle for what the servant girls usually throw into the garbage pail after meal time. As they were breaking the statutes themselves the victims were not licensed to squeal, and but for the Walkertonian peeping on, the ordinance of the clean-up would never have got out.

## LATE BUT LUSCIOUS

Wm. Henry left The Transcript a fine bunch of tame strawberries which he picked on the farm of Chas. Towers on Sunday.

## DATES OF SCHOOL FAIRS

Dates of school fairs for this district are announced as follows:—

Muncey.....Sept. 19  
Carleton Place.....Sept. 26  
Metcalfe.....Oct. 2  
Appin.....Oct. 2  
Wardsville.....Oct. 3  
Cairo.....Sept. 15

Do not miss the famous Ben Greet players on Friday night in Shakespear's "Comedy of Errors" at Strathroy.

## WELLS SHOULD BE CLEANED

Public Health Act Makes This Imperative on Municipalities.

It may not be generally known that the Public Health Act of Ontario makes it imperative on municipal councils and local boards of health to see that all wells furnishing a supply of drinking water are cleaned out once a year. Particularly in this season of drought, when the sources of water supply are low, the danger of an epidemic of typhoid or some other disease is very great. Attention is therefore called by the board of health to the following sub-sections of Schedule "B" of the Act:—

12. It shall be the duty of the owner of every house within this municipality to provide for the occupants of the same a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water; and if any occupant of the house is not satisfied with the wholesomeness or sufficiency of such supply, he may apply to the local board of health to determine as to the same; and if the supply is sufficient, the board may, at the expense of the owner, cause the well to be cleaned out, such well shall be forthwith filled up by the owner or occupant of the premises, and no well shall be used as a privy, privy vault or cess-pool.

13. All wells in this municipality which are in use, whether such wells are public or private, shall be cleaned out before the 1st day of July in each year, and if the local board of health certifies that any well should be filled up, such well shall be forthwith filled up by the owner or occupant of the premises, and no well shall be used as a privy, privy vault or cess-pool.

GLENCOE RED CROSS  
We acknowledge with thanks the following donations:—  
Mrs. Chas. Young.....\$10.00  
Mrs. L. Suiter.....5.00  
There will be a quilting of hospital pads in the rooms on Friday afternoon of this week. All ladies are cordially invited.

## SERG'T. IRWIN TRANSFERRED

Arnold A. Irwin, son of Rev. R. F. Irwin, after being nine months in the trenches, was recommended for and transferred to the survey section of the Canadian force. He now lives at army headquarters. Says he has good food, good sleeping quarters, and duties beginning at 9:30 a.m. and ending at 5 p.m. He had some narrow escapes in the trenches. Once his mess tin was blown to pieces. On another occasion a piece of shell penetrated his water bottle, from an explosion which severely wounded a number of men standing together at the time.

## HOLIDAY AND THE STORES

It appears to be generally agreed among the businessmen of Glencoe to forego the usual half-holiday on Wednesday next on account of the holiday on Monday. Stores will therefore be closed on Monday and open all day on Wednesday.

## FIFTY BARRELS IN FOUR HOURS

More good oil strikes are reported in the Mossa oil field during the week, including a well on the McAlpine farm at Shields that produced fifty barrels of high-grade oil in four hours.

## THE DRY SPELL

The continued dry spell is causing some uneasiness among farmers of the district, especially among stock raisers, who are becoming short of both water and pasture for their stock. Many of those who are without rock wells are under the necessity of hauling water for their stock or driving them to the nearest water source daily for watering. Pastures are almost completely denuded of herbage. Unless rain comes soon there will be a lot of cattle thrown upon the market. East and north of Glencoe a few miles there were heavy showers during the week, but south and west of here there has been no rain to speak of for several weeks.

Yesterday the dry spell was broken by showers which it is hoped will bring the needed relief.

## FIRE CALL FROM WARDSVILLE

Glencoe had a hurry-up call from Wardsville on Friday evening for our fire-fighting apparatus. The brigade responded immediately and were all ready to leave when another message was received that their services would not be required. The call was occasioned by fire breaking out in J. Sloan's barber shop, next door to the town hall. Before another message was received the fire had been broken by showers which it is hoped will bring the needed relief.

## GLENCOE EVAPORATOR

The Glencoe Evaporator will open under the charge of A. H. Caplan on or about Sept. 1st. Will pay as much as any other buyer for evaporating apples.

Private William Earl Turner of the Twentieth Canadian Battalion, the junior member of the firm of H. E. Guppy & Co. of Windsor, died in France on August 10th from gunshot wounds.



## A Cup of Tea In Perfection

# "SILVER" TEA

**Fresh From The Gardens**  
**Sealed Packets Only**  
**Black—Green or Mixed**

**Try a Packet To Day**

## His Great Decision

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

By Edith Brown Kirkwood.

### CHAPTER III.

"A heap of fellows who have monkey around the home garage for the fun of the thing have found they were preparing for something worth while, Chapman. Ted had said when Crane had gone to him with his plan. 'Preparation, as a matter, is somewhat out of date but preparation has been the angel entertained unawares by a lot of huskies.'"

When Clinton learned that Crane was not to enlist for the trenches, it smiled anew.

"I might have known," muttered Mr. Mann to himself. "He'll always find the easy spot. He'll go over and rule around, bringing the fellows who have fought and bled into the hospitals and think he's done a man's job."

Crane found it harder to go to Marjorie than he had dreamed it would be. He resorted to the telephone to learn whether she would be at home during the evening.

"Marjorie," he found it difficult even to call her by the old shortened name of school days—"if you're going to be in, I want to run up awhile. May I?"

"Something's wrong. You never asked to come before. What is it?" "You haven't heard?"

"Heard what? Is something wrong?"

"The note of anxiety in her voice sent him sick, suddenly, with the consciousness of preciousness lost. 'I want to come to say good-by, Marjorie. I'm leaving Clinton tonight.'"

"Crane! You're leaving—Clinton!" Then as if to recover herself she added with a pretense of her old spirit:

"Why the suddenness?"

"I'm going to war, Marjorie. I go to the city to-night with Ted. Speer and then I'm off for France as soon as the boat can get me there. I've decided. Most of the big decisions of life come suddenly. I want to come to say good-by. May I?"

Crane noted the quiver in her voice and he bowed his head on his arm as he listened to her answer.

"You know you need not ask me to come to my house—ever. I—I—will you come soon?"

A different Marjorie stood at the gate awaiting him. She held out both hands to him while he approached and there was no mistaking the light in her eyes. There was sadness

There is Beauty in Every Jar

There is Beauty in Every Jar

There is Beauty in Every Jar

There is Beauty in Every Jar

There is Beauty in Every Jar

There is Beauty in Every Jar

There is Beauty in Every Jar

There is Beauty in Every Jar

There is Beauty in Every Jar

There is Beauty in Every Jar

There is Beauty in Every Jar

There is Beauty in Every Jar

There is Beauty in Every Jar

There is Beauty in Every Jar

There is Beauty in Every Jar

There is Beauty in Every Jar

There is Beauty in Every Jar

## Cream Wanted

We are in the market for cream all through the year. We pay the HIGHEST market price. Our plant is right up-to-date. In business since 1905. Drop us a postcard for particulars.

Mutual Dairy and Creamery Co.  
143-5 King St. West Toronto

above the crowd. I'm very, very proud of him."

"You feel proud?" exclaimed Mr. Mann. "Why should you?"

"Unfortunately, Father," the girl continued with quiet dignity, "I have no right to feel proud but I do."

The sharp reply, already framed, died without utterance before the clear gaze the girl turned upon her father.

"Humph!" he returned, suddenly occupied with his plate. "Humph! I only trust he'll not make a fool of himself. I can't picture him on a battlefield. I don't suppose he'll be called upon to do much that takes courage. He's picked the ambulance corps."

When Marjorie came from her room to announce that she was going out, Mrs. Mann asked:

"Shall I walk with you?"

"No, thank you, Mother." For some unaccountable reason Marjorie felt a new frank friendship with her mother. Mrs. Mann, remembering her own girlhood, respected, without questioning, her wish to be alone. The strain bearing Crane to war and Ted Speer back to his city duties, had gone. Truth to tell, Crane had left his visit to Marjorie as a next-to-last rich privilege, reserving the remainder for her mother.

However, knew as well whom Marjorie was seeking as if Mrs. Chapman had called for her at the door.

(To be continued.)

THE ARMY'S WATER SUPPLY.

Tommy is Forbidden to Drink Water That Has Not Been Tested.

It is an old story that a soldier will drink anything if thirsty. Any kind of water he comes across is good enough for him under such circumstances.

But water may be dangerous. The most inviting spring may be polluted with fifth and disease germs. Likewise, and more particularly, a well. Water that is "sparkling clear" is the more open to suspicion on that account; for sewage is an excellent precipitant of dirt.

France is a very old country—older by ever so many thousands of years than ours, so far as its habitation by a human population goes. For this very reason its sources of drinking water are much more likely to be polluted.

Hence the precautions taken by the medical authorities attached to our armies over there. Positive orders forbid any soldier to drink any water that has not been tested and found wholesome. Chemical, as well as bacteriological, tests are made—the former as a precaution against poisons. The Huns poison wells—a thing no fighters other than savages ever did before.

Where germs merely are concerned, our public health service has hit upon a very interesting rough and offhand test, which is being utilized in connection with our military activities abroad. It determines whether a given sample of water is (1) pure, (2) impure or (3) polluted. Impure water is not necessarily dangerous; polluted water is worse than unsafe.

Even pure water contains animal organisms. But the latter are of species characteristic of pure water—unless distilled. Impure water has its own characteristic microbes. Likewise polluted water. Thus it is possible to determine the degree of purity of any water by examining under the microscope a sample drop.

When water safe for drinking purposes is not obtainable, resort is had to distilling outfits that are carried on motortrucks accompanying the regiments.

A MAID OF FRANCE.

One of the Heroines of the War of Whom There Are Many.

When the work in your war garden seems tedious and you straighten your aching back and look longingly toward the inviting shade of the trees or toward the armchair on the awning-covered porch; when you mutter to yourself that it will not matter much whether the weeds do choke the best patch—it may help you to finish your task if you call to mind a story told in My War Diary by Mrs. Mary King Waddington.

In a village near ours, says the author, a girl of thirteen is running the farm. At the beginning of the war it was a thriving farm with a man and his wife, six sons and one daughter. Then the blow fell, and all the men in France were mobilized; the father and his two eldest boys went off at once—four hours after the decree of mobilization was received in the village. The farmer had no time to put his house in order, but left the farm in the hands of his wife and the two big boys, aged fifteen and sixteen. The man and his two eldest sons are now dead, the two next are in the army, and the poor mother, a wreck physically and mentally, cries all day. The girl and the two little boys do the whole work of the farm. The youngest, who is only ten years old, cannot accomplish much, but he does manage to watch the cows and to carry cans of milk or baskets of butter.

I see the girl sometimes; she is perfectly well, never complains and never asks for anything—except occasionally for a warm petticoat, or a hood to keep her head and neck warm and dry when she is working in the fields. There are hundreds of girls doing that work all over France.



## TO PROTECT CEREALS AND COARSE FLOURS IN SUMMER.

The coarse flours and cereals are specially susceptible during the warmer seasons of the year to the attacks of insects, particularly small beetles and their grubs, which may cause the loss of valuable foodstuffs, not so much by what they actually destroy but by rendering such infested foodstuffs undesirable as human food.

Millers and manufacturers realize, as a rule, the importance of handling such food products as rapidly as possible to prevent insect infestation, and also know how to deal with such pests. The retailer and consumer are chiefly concerned in the matter of protecting such foodstuffs.

Retailers should keep their stores free from insect infestation or cereals in sacks, or even in sealed packages, will become infested. In addition to such preventive measures, every effort should be made to avoid large stocks and to dispose of cereal products rapidly. Care should be taken to avoid the breaking or damaging of packages.

Consumers should only purchase small quantities of cereals and coarse flours. Sealed packages which have been damaged should be avoided. If cereals are bought in sacks they should be heated when received at home to a temperature of from 130 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, and then left for nearly an hour in the oven while it cools off.

This treatment will kill any insect eggs or grubs that may be present. As many of these pests enter the house from out-of-doors, great care should be taken in storing cereals and wheat substitutes; whenever possible they should be kept in tightly closed tin boxes or other indestructible receptacles that can be tightly closed. If due precautions are taken, a very considerable saving in the aggregate of foodstuffs will result.

## The Summer Stove.

During these blistering hot August days the blessing that the summer stove is to the overburdened cook on the farm cannot be measured. There is nothing to equal it for comfort, and summer stoves should be considered absolute necessities for farmers' wives.

Gas stoves are a possibility in cities, but in small towns and in the country, where there is no gas, the kerosene or oil stoves are very satisfactory. Investigation will prove that they do not "explode," as a few women still believe. The farm woman has become so familiar with the coal-oil lamp that she does not fear it. There is no more danger or difficulty in using oil for cooking than there is in using oil for lighting.

It shows intelligence and common sense to take advantage of all the labor-saving, the time-saving, and the comfort-producing methods at hand, and of the many offered none will exceed in the results gained the summer stove.

Since the oil stove requires frequent cleaning and trimming, many women prefer gasoline. Even a two-burner alcohol stove gives some relief during the hottest part of the summer. One of the best aids, of course, is the fireless cooker.

Eight years ago we bought our oil cookstove with three burners, paying \$11 for it. We clean the stove two or three times a summer, clearing all the oil out of the pipes, removing all the small particles of dirt or soot that have collected, and wiping off all oil that may have collected anywhere in it.

The stove that I have had the best success with has a short drum—that is, one in which the flame is near to the cooking utensil. Long burners are not advisable, because the food to be cooked is too far from the blaze.

A portable oven as large as a cookstove oven may be purchased for about \$6, and after a little practice the housewife can use it for baking as well as the range oven. In choosing an oven it is best to get one to cover two burners, as thereby the heat radiates better and one gets better results in baking.

I often cook several things in my oil-stove oven at the same time, as

beans, potatoes, tapioca pudding, and custard, and I find the oven excellent to keep food warm. It is also handy to heat the irons on the oil stove in the middle of summer when there is much laundry to be done.

Covered cooking utensils, especially for the oil stove, are now manufactured. I believe they are generally called triple pans. They come in various sizes in tin, aluminum, or granite, and are useful because they save oil.—E. H.

## To Remove Stains.

To remove stains successfully from all kinds of fabrics without injuring the fabrics themselves, it is necessary to know that animal fibres are readily destroyed by alkalies, while vegetable fibres are attacked by all but the weakest acids, but are not affected by alkalies.

To remove stains from cotton and linen then it is quite safe to use the rather strongly alkaline Javelle water. This is prepared by placing one-pound of washing soda in a porcelain-lined kettle and adding one quart of boiling water. To this add the clear liquid which separates off when one-half pound of chloride of lime is stirred into two quarts of cold water and the mixture allowed to settle. This solution should be bottled and kept in a dark place.

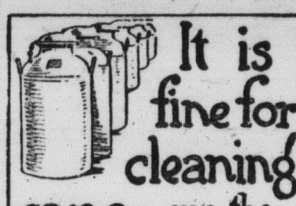
To remove stains, dilute the Javelle water with an equal volume of hot water, and soak the stain in the solution until it disappears.

Probably the best reagent for removing stains from silk and wool is three per cent. hydrogen peroxide to which is added four volumes of water and one volume of ammonia. The stain should be soaked in this mixture for a few minutes, then dipped in a ten per cent. solution of sodium bisulphide. If the stain is persistent, it

may be necessary to repeat this treatment several times, exposing the fabric to the sun and air between treatments.

Bleaching solutions can be used with white goods only, as any reagent which will remove stains will also remove colors.

Doughnuts can be very satisfactorily made of cornmeal or of potatoes and barley flour.



It is fine for cleaning cans—says the dairyman

# Comfort Lye

may be necessary to repeat this treatment several times, exposing the fabric to the sun and air between treatments.

Bleaching solutions can be used with white goods only, as any reagent which will remove stains will also remove colors.

Doughnuts can be very satisfactorily made of cornmeal or of potatoes and barley flour.

Canuck BREAD MIXER

MAKES BREAD IN 5 MINUTES

Eliminates all guess work. Makes light, wholesome bread, rolls, etc., without trouble. Saves flour and helps conserve the Nation's food supply.

Coverment, quick and easy—hands do not touch dough. Delivered at charges paid to you home, or through your dealer. Four loaf size \$2.75, eight loaf size \$3.25.

E. T. WRIGHT CO. HAMILTON CANADA

## WILLIAMS New Scale PIANOS

THE Pure, rich, mellow tone, and the sensitive responsiveness of this famous instrument combine to lift it high above the commonplace. It is a piano that will maintain its enduring charm for generations.

Georgian Model, \$600.00

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, OSHAWA, ONT.

Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers

Seal your fruits, jams and jellies with Parowax, for safety. Air can't enter to start mold and fermentation. Your preserves keep perfectly—retain their delicious freshness and flavor till opening time.

Pour a thin coat of melted Parowax on the jelly glasses. Put covers on the fruit jars and dip in melted Parowax. Contents are truly preserved, and you are insured against waste and disappointment.

Parowax is pure paraffine, tasteless and odorless. In 1 lb. and ½ lb. cartons, at all groceries and drug stores. Costs little—saves much.

IMPERIAL OIL, LIMITED

Branches in All Cities.

Parowax is pure paraffine, tasteless and odorless. In 1 lb. and ½ lb. cartons, at all groceries and drug stores. Costs little—saves much.

Parowax is pure paraffine, tasteless and odorless. In 1 lb. and ½ lb. cartons, at all groceries and drug stores. Costs little—saves much.

Parowax is pure paraffine, tasteless and odorless. In 1 lb. and ½ lb. cartons, at all groceries and drug stores. Costs little—saves much.

Parowax is pure paraffine, tasteless and odorless. In 1 lb. and ½ lb. cartons, at all groceries and drug stores. Costs little—saves much.

Parowax is pure paraffine, tasteless and odorless. In 1 lb. and ½ lb. cartons, at all groceries and drug stores. Costs little—saves much.

Parowax is pure paraffine, tasteless and odorless. In 1 lb. and ½ lb. cartons, at all groceries and drug stores. Costs little—saves much.

Parowax is pure paraffine, tasteless and odorless. In 1 lb. and ½ lb. cartons, at all groceries and drug stores. Costs little—saves much.

Parowax is pure paraffine, tasteless and odorless. In 1 lb. and ½ lb. cartons, at all groceries and drug stores. Costs little—saves much.

Parowax is pure paraffine, tasteless and odorless. In 1 lb. and ½ lb. cartons, at all groceries and drug stores. Costs little—saves much.

Parowax is pure paraffine, tasteless and odorless. In 1 lb. and ½ lb. cartons, at all groceries and drug stores. Costs little—saves much.

Parowax is pure paraffine, tasteless and odorless. In 1 lb. and ½ lb. cartons, at all groceries and drug stores. Costs little—saves much.

Parowax is pure paraffine, tasteless and odorless. In 1 lb. and ½ lb. cartons, at all groceries and drug stores. Costs little—saves much.

Parowax is pure paraffine, tasteless and odorless. In 1 lb. and ½ lb. cartons, at all groceries and drug stores. Costs little—saves much.

Parowax is pure paraffine, tasteless and odorless. In 1 lb. and ½ lb. cartons, at all groceries and drug stores. Costs little—saves much.

Parowax is pure paraffine, tasteless and odorless. In 1 lb. and ½ lb. cartons, at all groceries and drug stores. Costs little—saves much.

## THE CAUSE OF BALDNESS.

An Infection Which it is Difficult to Escape.

One of the oldest and most puzzling of human afflictions is baldness. The reason why of it is no better understood to-day than a thousand years ago.

Women suffer from it much more commonly than is supposed. In one way or another they manage to conceal it. But the men are ravaged by it. Most men are more or less bald by the time they reach middle age.

On the other hand, if a man shows no signs of losing his hair by the time he is thirty years old he will never be bald. The trouble, when it arrives, begins to show itself usually in the early twenties.

The most striking fact about baldness is that it runs in families. If your father had the good luck to hold on to his hair, you may reasonably expect to retain yours. But if he was bald, there is little hope.

A woman who has plenty of hair may transmit to her sons a tendency to baldness derived from her own father. When a man marries he should take this matter into consideration, if he does not want his sons to be bald-headed. He should pick out a wife whose parents and grandparents have plenty of hair.

Nowadays one often sees men going about without hats in the hope of discouraging a tendency to baldness. It is a pitiful delusion. The theory that the hat restricts circulation in the scalp, thereby promoting baldness, was long ago exploded.

The mischief is congenital. A man is born to baldness or not, as heredity may determine. Even the boy baby may have a bald spot on his head. What could seem of less importance? It is a joke. Hair soon grows over it.

But that bald spot is bound to reappear later in life. In fact, when the boy baby has grown to be a middle-aged man there will surely be a vacant area on his scalp exactly corresponding in shape and relative size to the original bare place that showed itself on his infantile occiput.

Baldness means death of the hair roots. No "restorer" can make the roots of the hair live again; and, if there be a means whereby their demise can be postponed, nobody has yet discovered it.

A woman is never bald unless both of her parents were bald. A man, on the other hand, is certain to be bald if his mother was bald; and, if his father was bald and his mother not so, he will probably inherit the affliction from his male parent.

These are facts scientifically established. They show why women are much less often bald than men; and they indicate the likelihood for any individual man (taking an average) that he will not escape baldness.

WHERE THE COLORS DWELL.

Color-Blindness is a Common Defect, Especially Among Men.

The six colors of the rainbow—red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet—are familiar enough. But medical men say that one person in 500 is able to distinguish a seventh color.

Unfortunately, those who are able to see this color can give no intelligible description of it, inasmuch as there are no terms for it in language. So far as it is concerned, nearly everybody is color-blind.

What is ordinarily termed color-blindness is far more common than most people suppose. Of every twelve average men that you meet, one is more or less defective in this respect.

How about the women? Curiously enough, with them the defect is relatively rare. Color-blindness afflicts only one woman in forty-eight.

The fault (where it exists) has to do with the "color-perceiving center" in the brain. It is not a defect of the eye, properly speaking. In some persons, apparently, this centre is imperfectly developed.

There are various degrees of color-blindness. An individual mildly troubled in this way may be able to distinguish only five colors, and through all his or her life may be wholly unaware of the defect. Another sees but four colors, yet another only three, and there are not a few persons who recognize two colors only.

How queer things must look to a person who can see only two colors. But there are cases where the whole rainbow, or "spectrum" of a sunbeam, passed through a glass-prism, appears as one color. These represent the extreme of color-blindness.

Now and then one observes a woman who exhibits the most surprising lack of taste in the color schemes of her apparel. She delights in putting blues and greens together, and otherwise violates persistently the rules of harmony in such matters. She never dreams, and it does not occur to her friends to realize, that she is color-blind.

To the person who can distinguish but five colors, orange does not exist. To the person who can distinguish only four colors, there is no orange or blue.

To the person who recognizes only three colors, none but red, green and violet is perceptible.

The two-color defective sees only dark yellow and blue. To him, blue and violet are both blue; and red, orange, yellow and green are all dark yellow.

Generally speaking, the color-blind person calls colors alike that are seen by the normal person to be different.

The bacon you save may save you bacon.

The bacon you save may save you bacon.

The bacon you save may save you bacon.

The bacon you save may save you bacon.

The bacon you save may save you bacon.

The bacon you save may save you bacon.

The bacon you save may save you bacon.

The bacon you save may save you bacon.

The bacon you save may save you bacon.

The bacon you save may save you bacon.

The bacon you save may save you bacon.



## TEN ACRES AND A LIVING

She Was Young, Popular, and Had Been Reared in the City.  
Everybody Laughed When She Decided to Farm—  
But That Was Four Years Ago.

When she decided to be a farmer everybody laughed. She was young, popular, unusually fond of frocks and fun. She had been reared in the city. She didn't know a Jersey from a Hereford, or a Wyandotte from a Plymouth Rock.

"You'll be back in six months," her friends said.

Four years have passed. Mrs. Charles S. Tupper still is "buried" in the country. Moreover, she is supplying eggs, chickens, honey, and home-canned goods to those of her former associates who are willing to pay for quality.

"Farming," said Mrs. Tupper, "is the ideal vocation for the woman who feels the modern desire for a job and the need of marriage and a home."

"I never wanted a job so keenly as when I found myself in a small city apartment without enough to do to keep me busy. After I'd swept and dusted and prepared meals for two. I had hours of time on my hands. The corner bakeshop, the laundry, and modern conveniences had thrust upon me more leisure than I could use."

Mr. Tupper is a young engineer whose work takes him to various parts of the Dominion. In his absence I felt strongly the need of filling up my idle hours in some interesting, useful way.

"I didn't quite like the idea of spending all my spare time on cards, calling, women's clubs, and social pleasures. I longed to be a real partner to my husband and to share in making the family income as well as spending it."

We had a few thousand saved for a home, and were trying to decide where to build. One day it flashed upon me: Why invest in city property? Why not a little farm? Then we'll have a home; I'll have a job, and can make our living."

The idea materialized into a modern bungalow on a 10-acre farm in Ontario, an hour's drive from a small city. Mr. Tupper's salary furnished working capital for the enterprise and Mrs. Tupper has found congenial work as farmer-in-chief.

Poultry, bees, and a vegetable garden are Mrs. Tupper's specialties. Her side lines are a pig and a registered Jersey cow. She looks after the poultry, works in garden and apiary, and milks the cow herself. She employs very little help.

"It wasn't difficult to get a start in learning to farm," Mrs. Tupper explained. "I visited farms and studied the methods of farmers and their wives. I asked lots of questions."

"I didn't have any old fogies to unlearn, and I didn't acquire any. I went straight to the agricultural college and the provincial poultry experimental station for instructions. While I was living in the country supervising the building of the bungalow, I read and digested every bulletin I could get. I'm still studying bulletins. I subscribe for several farm papers and a bee journal."

"Of course, I learned a great deal from the practical experience of the people about me, but I checked up everything to the rules and directions of government principles agricultural experts, which may be had for the price of a postage stamp. I tried to take orders intelligently. I ignored old rules for poultry and beekeeping."

Mrs. Tupper's chickens are hatched in incubators, hatched in a coal-heated brooder house, fed according to experiment-station directions, and reared in poultry houses built from experiment-station designs. From the first they have been practically free from lice and disease. She gets winter eggs. Even in zero weather and fed present costly feed, her spring pullets more than pay their way.

"Bees responded as readily to proper treatment," she said. "My second season I harvested \$265 worth of comb honey from twenty working swarms. And I was stung not a half-dozen times at that."

Some of Mrs. Tupper's neighbors were inclined to joke at first at her appetite for bulletins, her belief in experts, and her rigid insistence on pure-bred stock and poultry. They admit now that her faith has been justified.

If Mrs. Tupper had trod in the well-worn neighborhood rut, she would have marketed her produce by the country-store-commission-man-retailer-consumer route; but again she did not. From the first she planned to plug the leakage of farm profits in middlemen's commissions. When she had anything to sell she put on a good-looking tailored suit, a becoming hat, smart shoes and gloves, and went to the city to talk to ultimate consumers.

The consciousness of being dressed appropriately—not expensively or ornately—is a valuable aid to the farm saleswoman, Mrs. Tupper thinks. "If a salesman comes to me shabbily dressed or flashily dressed, I can't give him a fair hearing," she said. "I may let him talk on, but I decide against him the instant I look at him. So I reasoned that a trim, pleasing appearance would be as valuable an asset to me as to the men who sell pickles, insurance, or gilt-edged bonds. It would mean a favorable first impression and open the way to show samples and make a sales talk."

"If I tried to interview a prospective customer handicapped by the consciousness that my skirt hung badly or that my shoes were shabby, not only would I be timid and ill at ease, but my appearance would suggest to the city buyer the very alphoneness and lack of reliability he fears in buying direct from the farm."

"I go strong on attractive samples. It would be useless to try for fancy prices if I brought home to town in mean-looking cases or rusty cans. A slight drip down the side of a package might not be proof positive of poor

quality, but it would frighten away a careful buyer. Likewise, I do not illustrate my egg sales talks with a sample dozen of odd sizes and shapes. It is needless to add that goods delivered to customers must be of the same quality and appearance as the samples, and that one must keep one's promises to the dot. A little well-directed enterprise will land a customer, but only good service can hold him."

When the current wholesale price of honey was \$3 a case, Mrs. Tupper's comb honey has been in demand at from 20 to 30 cents a pound. She disposes of every pound to private customers and to one grocery store which caters to "fancy" trade. She sells eggs from her 400 Wyandottes at from 4 to 6 cents more a dozen than the country store is paying its patrons who bring in eggs and "take them out in trade."

Mrs. Tupper figured that if a trademark has advertising pull for a manufacturing concern, it would help the farm business. She christened her 10-acres "Graceland Farm," and this name is stamped on everything that leaves her place. She had cards printed bearing the name of the farm, its telephone number, and its products. Graceland Farm is also emphasized on letter heads.

"Prompt attention to correspondence is an easy method of advertising a farm business," she suggested. A typewritten letter on letterhead stationery, mailed promptly, creates a pleasant impression on the man who has written to inquire the price of a setting of eggs or a trio of chickens.

"Suppose I delayed a week and wrote the reply with pen and ink, or worse, with a pencil on ruled tablet paper? I'd stand a good chance of losing a customer, wouldn't I? If I didn't miss an order outright, I should certainly leave a suggestion of inefficiency and carelessness which could only be charged to the debit side of the business."

She has found that a \$50 typewriter and a letter file have helped greatly to create the good-will which is as essential to the farmer business woman as to the woman who runs a millinery shop or an insurance office.

Mrs. Tupper has encouraged automobile trade. Her apiary is within sight of the road, and a "Honey for Sale" sign brings many a customer. Many of her city patrons have the habit of driving to the farm and returning with a hamper laden with eggs, honey, butter, or canned stuff from the vegetable garden. The garden last summer supplied material for more than 900 cans of vegetables.

"The neighbors smile at her zeal for farms and poultry shows."

"It isn't fun altogether; it's business," she tells them.

It was cold, disagreeable work, for instance, to prepare an exhibit for the National Exhibition at Toronto last fall; but Mrs. Tupper felt repaid. She won first prize on pen, first and second on pullet, and fourth on cockerel. Then she exhibited at the County Fair with even better success.

"These prizes will add to the value of every chicken I have, and to all my poultry products. They give me another advertising point," she said.

"The shows gave me a fine opportunity to meet possible customers and to make friends for my business. I was on the job for days. I met scores of people and distributed hundreds of cards. I learned a lot, too, in talks with judges and experienced breeders."

The Tupper bungalow is neat and attractive. In spite of her duties in the poultry house and apiary, Mrs. Tupper serves appetizing meals. She finds time for church work and neighborhood calls, and gives every Thursday to the Red Cross.

The housework is speeded up with such conveniences as hot and cold water, kitchen and bathroom, and steam heat. The kitchen is an efficient little workshop lined by cupboards and shelves. Mrs. Tupper can sit before her kitchen cabinet and prepare a meal without moving about for ingredients and utensils. A service wagon saves steps between kitchen and diningroom.

The floors of the bungalow are of hard wood. They are waxed a few times each year, and a little work each morning with dust map and carpet sweeper keeps them in good order. The washing is sent out.

"I couldn't earn an income from the farm if I had a farmhouse without modern improvements," Mrs. Tupper declared. "Reducing drudgery to a minimum is only plain business sense. Laundry work, scrubbing, and dishwashing has a low economic value. Such unskilled labor eats up the time and strength one needs for the more profitable and interesting tasks of farm management, accounting and correspondence, advertising and marketing."

Britain's Revenue.

The total revenue of the United Kingdom for the quarter ending June 30th, shows a net increase of £29,794,084 as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. Of this amount £21,889,000 was from excess profits and duties. The total revenue amounted to £185,753,829. The total expenditure, chargeable against revenue, was £278,975,674.

You pay the same war tax  
on a pound of cheap, poor tea,  
that you pay on Red Rose.  
In other words you pay 10¢ war  
tax on a cheap tea which will  
make perhaps 150 cups to the  
pound and you pay the same  
10¢ tax on a pound of Red Rose  
which easily makes about 250  
cups.

You will find today more  
value, more economy, more  
real satisfaction in Red Rose Tea  
than ever before.

It is truly a war time tea.

T. H. Estabrooks Co.

312  
St. John Toronto Winnipeg Calgary  
Canadian Food Control License No. 6276



Hogs

Hogs suffer more from heat than any other class of farm stock. If kept in open yards exposed to the sizzling rays of a hot sun they will do well to keep alive, even though they are consuming sufficient feed to make two pounds of pork a day. Sunshades mean comfort and comfort brings economy in the use of feed, rapid gains in flesh and increased profits at the season's end.

Hogs do not perspire. Other animals are provided with pores to carry off excretions and remove the heat from the body, but not so with the hog. A few large pores on the legs provide the only means of carrying off these excretions, while the thick layers of fat check the radiation of heat from the body. As a rule hogs are fed more heat-producing food than other farm animals and in the work of converting this feed into meat there is a great amount of heat which cannot escape.

It is astonishing to note how many farmers compel their hogs to lay in the sun and suffer during the summer days. If the herd has the run of an orchard or shaded lot they will not need artificial shade. However, if they are confined in open lots sunshades should be built to protect them. A cheap and efficient shade can be erected in a few hours at practically no cost aside from labor. A few posts, some old boards or saplings and a straw or hay roof makes an excellent shade and is preferable to one of boards, as the straw or hay roof is cooler than one of lumber.

Plan the yards so that the sunshades may be erected at the highest point so that the hogs will get the full benefit of every breeze. Losses from overheating can be guarded against only by providing a retreat for the animals during the heat of the day. If the days are extremely hot sprinkle the ground under the shades with water. One barrel of water used to sprinkle the ground under the shades will help keep down the temperature several degrees, during the heat of the day.

Poultry

Few poultrymen realize the importance of fresh water to fowls. It is not only required from the standpoint of health, but it is a big factor in egg production. Keep a liberal supply of fresh water before the fowls every day throughout the year.

In winter usually once a day is sufficient for fresh water, but during warm weather twice a day is imperative and three times will be better. The drinking receptacles must be kept clean. Wash them daily during warm weather and two or three times a week during cold weather. Disease lurks in dirty water.

In cold weather feed first and then water with tepid water. Early hatched chicks should not have cold water, it chills them and sometimes they drop dead soon after drinking. Tepid water, on the contrary, acts like a tonic.

Clover is one of the most valuable feeds, containing shell forming material and should be a part of every ration. Hens fed clover will lay better than those without it. Clover can be chopped and mixed with meal and with mash. Clover is the cheapest green food that can be grown for poultry.

Clean out the houses thoroughly twice a year, four times is better. Clean the windows and every part of the house. Keep the floors clean as often as necessary. Use tobacco stems in all nests. Keep the setting hens out of the poultry house. Broody hens are always lousy.

The walls and perches, nests, floors

and ceiling can be sprayed with a 5 per cent. solution of cresol. When this has dried spray with 1 part carbolic acid or cresol and 3 parts kerosene. Fill or flood every crack, crevice and smooth surface with the spray. After the whole house has been thoroughly cleaned, swept and washed a 5 per cent. solution of formic acid also makes a good spray. These solutions must not touch the skin, and if they do wash it off at once. Be particularly careful not to get them in the eyes, which might cause loss of sight.

It Will Never Die Out.

If you and I had a farm as big as might be covered by the sheets of paper that have been written over by men and women complaining that this world of ours is growing cold and self-fish, we should have more land than any of us ever will own. Let me say all I have to say in reply to this wicked charge against the men and the women of our day in just four words. It is not so!

A neighbor of ours had a nice young horse get sick one day. I know of men with so much of human interest and love in their hearts that they went to the help of that neighbor, sat up with the poor suffering animal night after night for days and days. It was cold in the barn, but they did not mind it. They gave the horse his medicine, rolled up in horse blankets, and wormed their way into the haymow until it was time to care for the animal again. Only a horse, but it was a living thing, with a heart in it; and it belonged to a friend.

No; love will never die out of the human heart. It may seem some times as if men are too busy to be good and kind, but let anything happen to the humblest farmer in the community and the grass will be all tramped down about his door by those who come to do him a good turn.—E. L. V.

For lubricating moving parts of machinery an inventor has patented a perforated bolt containing a wick to be soaked in oil.

Wool to be reknit should be raveled in a colander and set in the steam over a vessel of boiling water. Cover the colander and let steam until the wool is straight. Dry in the air and then wind.

Funny Fold-Ups

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES

THE SUN IS BRIGHT, THE WATER'S WARM. I THINK A SWIM WILL DO NO HARM.

SO ONE FOR THE MONEY TWO FOR THE SHOW THREE TO GET READY AND IN I GO—

Horse Sense

An expert stockman says that nothing speaks so well for a farm as a well-mannered, well-groomed horse shown at a fair, even if the animal does not bring home a blue ribbon.

Draft horses are shown at halter except in case of draft teams. Rope halters are all right to use. Draft stallions should be shown with heavy bridles. Horses should be taught to stand and to lead before they are placed in the ring.

Good condition and good manners in the show ring will not be of much value unless the horses are well groomed. Use the comb and fibre-brush followed by the hair-brush every day. To remove dirt, dampened sawdust should be rubbed into the hair and brushed out with a stiff bristled brush. The mane and tail should be combed daily.

Parts should be separated with the fingers, since the comb is likely to pull out the hair. The appearance of the animal is improved by singeing the long hairs about the jaws and ears with a lighted candle.

## GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

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

### Blood Medicines.

Blood medicines are evidently those which are supposed to improve the quality of the blood—to "purify" it, as so many people say who have no very clear idea of what this statement means. The largest portion of the blood is water. In addition, it contains the red and white corpuscles, the blood cells; furthermore, it contains, in solution, various mineral salts, albuminoids, and fats.

These various substances are derived from the food, and distributed over the body for its upbuilding; if there is too much or too little of any of them, disease would be the result, and the best way to remedy it would be to supply foods containing the elements which are wanting.

But the wastes of the body are also carried by the blood—chiefly as carbonic acid and urea—the first of which is carried to the lungs for elimination, and the second to the kidneys. The blood may also contain substances which are foreign to it, like sugar, bile, disease-producing bacteria, and animal parasites.

In diabetes, sugar is circulating in the blood. In inflammation of the liver bile, filaria is one of the parasites found in the blood; and there are many kinds of bacteria. A blood medicine is, therefore, something which will have some sort of effect on these different substances directly or indirectly, and the number of these is very small. Quinine will kill the germ of malarial fever, and is, therefore, a true blood medicine. Mercury and arsenic will destroy the germ of syphilis—sometimes. Iron, in proper organic form, will be taken up by the red corpuscles when their number is too small, or when they are deficient in iron—as is the case in anemia.

One very common form of patent medicine is preserved beef-blood, which when properly prepared, may be useful, just as anemic and tubercular people sometimes seem to be benefited by drinking freshly drawn blood at a slaughter house. This is equivalent to taking any other album-

noid food—beefsteak, for instance. But blood decomposes more quickly than other animal tissues, and when you try to preserve it with alcohol or other preservatives, you destroy some of its important constituents, or make them unsuitable for digestion and assimilation; hence, most, if not all, of the preparations made from blood, will not do what they are advertised to do.

I do not say that such preparations may not be harmless; but that is not what people are after, when they pay their good money for them. When you see advertisements of sarsaparilla compounds and sure cures, burdock and willow dock syrups, iron and prickly ash strengthening blood vitalizer, and mixtures containing motherwort, dandelion, madder, poke root, and many other herbs, do not let your imagination cloud your judgment. These are all harmless substances when of good quality, but have very little influence on the body or the blood. When they are of poor quality, they are about as useful as dried sticks.

Many people will remember the sulphur and molasses they used to be compelled to take when children. If you want something which will stir up your blood and most of your other internal arrangements, try a few doses of this useful remedy rather than the blood medicines with fancy names with which the market is filled.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

J. L.—Am bow-legged and my position requires that I walk seven miles or so, a day. Is such walking desirable for a bow-legged person?

2.—Is there any way of straightening bow legs?

Answer.—If you can accomplish your walking without pain or unnecessary effort, I do not see why you may not continue to do so.

2.—An operation is possible, but it consists in breaking the bones and de-shaping them. Of course this is very much more difficult in an adult than in a child, but it is sometimes done very successfully.

### Some Low-Priced Meats

Certain parts of the butchered carcasses which provide us with meat are comparatively low in price. These parts have not been generally popular in this country, although they are in great demand in Europe and also in the United States. Beef hearts, livers, tripe, ox tails, sheep's heads, calves' heads, pigs' feet and many other parts of the carcasses might well be used more freely in Canada than they are, thus relieving the pressure of the demand upon roasts, steaks and other higher priced cuts. Any good recipe book will tell you how to cook these cheaper meats and make of them delicious, tempting dishes.

Bleeding often comes from growths in a test or testis which are irritated by the act of milking. Such growths sometimes can be removed by operation. If that can not be done the secretion of milk should be dried off in the affected quarter. This also is the best course in a case of chronic garget.

Kindness and gentleness always accomplish more than the application of a milking stool or a number twelve shoe to the back or belly of a nervous or fractious cow that holds up her milk. A gentle, expert, scientific milker may possibly bring back the normal function, but it is certain that brutality will have the opposite effect.

The habit which calves have of sucking each other's ears or udders is a bad one and should be stopped as quickly as possible. The sucking of the udder stimulates an unnatural secretion of milk; when that starts and sucking then is prevented, sub-acute and usually unnoticed garget results. Where that has happened the udder will be almost certain to go wrong when the heifer has her first calf, and we regard this as one of the very common, but least understood, causes of mammitis (garget).

The Choice of all Ranks

Shaving under trench difficulties at the front will quickly convince "him" that the AutoStrop is the only practical razor. It is the only razor that sharpens its own blades and consequently is always ready for instant service.

Anticipate your boy's request by including an AutoStrop in your next overseas package.

Price \$5.00

At leading stores everywhere

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Limited

83-87 Duke St. Toronto, Ont.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Limited

83-87 Duke St. Toronto, Ont.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Limited

83-87 Duke St. Toronto, Ont.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Limited

83-87 Duke St. Toronto, Ont.

## HETTY BASCOM'S PREPAREDNESS

Aunt Lucy stopped hesitatingly at Katherine's door. It was a perfect afternoon, full of wonderful summer beauty, but Katherine's back was to it all. The table before her was strewn with notebooks and paper.

"I don't suppose," Aunt Lucy said timidly, "you feel like going down to the mothers' meeting a little while? Some of those Polish women are interesting, and you know you're going to do social work."

Katherine looked round. She tried to speak pleasantly, but her voice expressed sorely tried patience.

"I'm sorry, Aunt Lucy, but I must get this work done. You know I told you that I would have to work if I came up this summer."

"Yes, I know," Aunt Lucy acknowledged, "only it seems as if on such a day and all—and they sort of need brightening up—"

Her voice trailed away into silence. There was no response; Katherine had again bent over the notebooks. With a little sigh Aunt Lucy tiptoed softly down the stairs.

Down on the piazza that evening Katherine leaned her tired head against the railing and frowned.

It has been a hard day. There was so much to read and study, and yet one had to be thoroughly prepared these days. A social worker, to be valuable, had to know facts and understand conditions and causes. By and by, with all her preparation, she would be ready for real work—not just a handful of Polish women.

Uncle Henry's voice broke into her thought. She had scarcely been aware of Uncle Henry as he pattered round the flowers.

"That snapdragon," Uncle Henry declared, coming up with a blossom in his hand, "always reminds me of Hetty Bascom. Looks like her, somehow. Did I ever tell you about her? Well, sir, Hetty Bascom was the preparing person we've ever had in South Greenfield. Made up her mind, back in school days, she was going to be a writer, and began to get ready. She used to criticize a story something great, I tell you. When Hetty got through there wasn't much left of it, and if you'd enjoyed it you felt sort of ashamed and as if you wasn't proclaiming it to the world. Well, we all waited for Hetty to write a story that was a story—one that would set the style, as it were. But she didn't do it. She read shoals of 'em, but always, when we asked her, she said she was preparing. She kept on preparing to the end of her life and never got a line in print. And you believe it, there was little, round-faced Rebecca Cutts that just jumped in and did it. She allowed the best preparation was to try, and try, and try again, and keep on trying."

Katherine shot a quick glance at Uncle Henry. Had Aunt Lucy told him? But Uncle Henry was innocent smiling at the snapdragon that reminded him of Hetty Bascom.

### The Value of Lime

Lime not only corrects soil acidity, thus making it possible to grow nitrogen-gathering crops, but it makes it possible for farmers to derive maximum benefits from the use of farm manures and purchased fertilizers. One of the cost striking economic wastes in Canadian farming to-day results from the purchase and use of commercial plant foods before the chemical and biological conditions have been improved by the use of lime.

Lime not only renders the soil more hospitable for nitrogen-gathering crops but it liberates chemical elements in the soil which otherwise would be unavailable for crop growth. This is a point that Ontario farmers cannot afford to overlook in these days of potash scarcity. Even on much land many truck growers are finding it necessary to resort to the use of lime as a means of liberating the potash necessary to make the use of other elements of plant food profitable. On heavy clay soils lime has a tendency to separate the particles and make the soil more retentive of moisture. On the other hand, loose, sandy soils may be improved by the use of lime, because in this case the lime renders them more compact and retentive of moisture.

### Test For Sour Soil

Is your soil sour? Does it need lime badly? Test it yourself, as follows: Work a sample of soil into a stiff mud ball about the size of an egg. Break this into halves and put a strip of blue litmus paper (you can get it at the drug store) between. Put the halves of the mud ball together, pressing them firmly against the paper, and let it remain for five minutes. Then examine to see if there has been any change in the color of the paper. If the soil is sour, the paper where it was in contact with the mud should be distinctly pink in color. If it is spotted pink and blue or purplish in color, either the soil is not very sour or there was poor contact between the paper and the mud. If the paper remained blue the soil is not sour enough to be very detrimental to crops. The soil of a field is seldom alike all over, and when making a soil test care should be taken to get soil from several places and mix it together; or enough separate tests should be made from different parts of the field to determine whether any of it is sour.



# WHEN YOU BUY

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

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

## "Always at Your Service" is our Motto

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

## Working Men's Outfits Heavily Stocked Months Ago

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

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

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

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

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

## A Clean-up

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

## A Clearing of White Canvas Shoes and Oxfords

Some lines exactly half price.

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

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

# J. N. CURRIE & CO.

## Sending Money to Soldiers

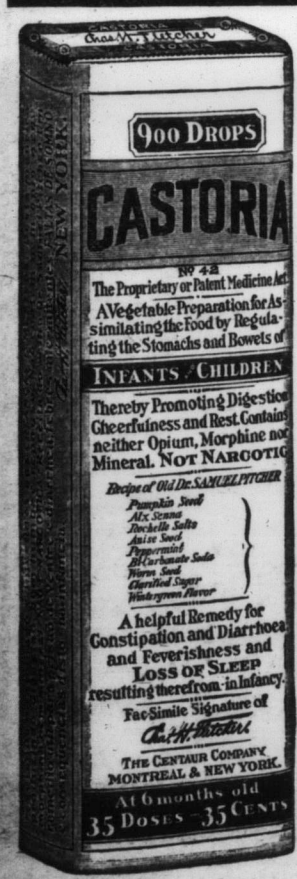
Those who have friends or relatives at the front, may wish to send money, but possibly do not know the best way to do so.

If time permits, the safest and most convenient method of making remittances abroad is the Bank Money Order or Draft, as issued by The Merchants Bank.

If, however, it is necessary to send money without delay, the Bank will arrange this by Cable Transfer.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

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



## CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

**Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria**

Always Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*  
In Use For Over Thirty Years  
**CASTORIA**

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—Five Cents a Week in Advance and all points in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year. \$1.00 for eight months; to address in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.

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

Job Printing—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc.

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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1918

The school board of Wardsville has secured Miss Elva Skippon of Hyde Park to teach the Junior room.

During a severe electrical and rain storm at Aldborough on Thursday 12 head of cattle belonging to Benjamin Hurst were killed by lightning.

The woods belonging to S. H. Reynolds, half a mile north of Bothwell, caught fire Sunday, and some stiff fighting took place before the fire was extinguished.

The marriage took place at Rodney last Wednesday of Robert Gordon Kelly of Aldborough and Miss Mary Isabel McLean, eldest daughter of Donald McLean.

Departmental stores across the border are selling small mills for the grinding of flour and meal at home. Cracked wheat for breakfast food is also supplied by the mill. There is a saving of 75 per cent. The old grist mill seems to be working its way back. Those who cannot afford the mills are not without hope. Good flour can be made by pounding grains of wheat between two cobble stones.

A fire started on Thursday in the home of Miss Jennie Gordon, Wardsville, supposed to have been caused from the explosion of a coal oil stove. Miss Olivia Gordon was alone in the house and by the time the alarm reached the neighbors it was too late to save the building. Friends rushed in and part of the downstairs furniture was saved. All of the contents upstairs was totally destroyed. There was no insurance on building or contents.

Grain crops in Middlesex county for 1918 have been well up to the normal standard of former years, and while in many cases the wheat yield has been light, oats have surpassed, in the aggregate, any previous record. On the old Harrison homestead, on lot 25, con. 1, of the township of East Williams, owned by Fred Harrison, aged 70 years, and his two sons, a record yield has been reported. Threshing operations conducted recently produced 30 bushels of oats from four acres, and 615 bushels of wheat from 20 acres. The grain was an excellent sample and of first-class standard.

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

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

## FIGHTING KING FROST

### BOW THE LAKE FLEET MADE ITS LAST TRIP.

The Most Powerful Fleet of Ice-breakers Ever Gathered in This Country Helped the Vessels Containing Grain and Ore to Reach Lake Erie in Safety When Winter Arrived Prematurely.

WHEN marine historians set about chronicling the close of navigation on the Great Lakes for 1917 there will be no controversy regarding its position among similar events during the last 20 years, at least. Every man who was aboard the 100 or more vessels in commission when winter settled down almost over night, and in a few hours forged ice barriers that threatened to tie up every boat on the lakes, freely acknowledges that it was the most strenuous finish within his memory. Whether a novice rounding out his first season afloat, or a grizzled master accustomed for a score or more of years to battling with the elements at their worst, there was a striking unanimity of opinion regarding the summary manner in which the weatherman dealt with the crews and the boats putting forth their best efforts to bring down every possible ton of ore and bushel of grain from the head of the lakes, and to transport coal to the northland that the threatened suffering might be averted.

How the ice king stretched forth his hand and in an incredibly short period coated the harbors of the upper and lower lakes, and filled St. Mary's and St. Clair and the Detroit rivers with ice in such quantities as would ordinarily have been considered insurmountable, and how in turn he was cheated out of his anticipated prey and his efforts brought to naught by a small army of indomitable men who marshaled ingenuity and force on a scale never before attempted, provides one of the most interesting narratives in the annals of the Great Lakes, one chapter of which was written when an army of 23 vessels, carrying cargoes worth many millions, tied up abreast in the river off Detroit one afternoon after having battled for hours with the ice in Lake St. Clair, and getting through only with the assistance of the powerful ice-crushers that had been sent to aid them.

For many years the passing of the last boat down the Detroit river in the early winter has been an event of great importance in marine circles and to the public generally. There was more than a suggestion of romance and daring associated with the vessel and crew who had braved the elements in adding another trip to the season's record, something inspiring about the sight of the steamer as it plowed its way silently downstream, its upperworks and much of its hull beneath an icy coating, and faded away into the haze as eerily as it had come.

But the last boat down this year was stripped of much of the accustomed glamour by those who had gone before, fighting foot by foot, battling with snow and ice in zero weather, picking their way warily through the tortuous channels from the foot of the lake that in past years had been removed.

There have been other seasons when navigation proved as dangerous as it was in the one just closed, perhaps more so in some respects. The terrific gale that in past years have swept the lakes, leaving death and desolation in their wake, piling giant vessels high on rocky shores or sending them and their brave crews to watery graves, and inflicting heavy losses on shipping interests, were not so much in evidence this year. The damage, resulting from this cause was comparatively slight, but in purely spectacular effects 1917 had few, if any, equals.

It is doubtful if there ever was seen such a strange flotilla as limped into the Detroit river on that memorable afternoon when, following in the wake of the steamer Britannia, of the Detroit & Windsor Ferry Co., 29 of the biggest freighters on the inland seas, which had been imprisoned in the ice in Lake St. Clair, rounded the foot of Belle Isle and came to anchor abreast of each other along the Detroit waterfront.

Not a vessel in the fleet but bore ample evidence of the battle it had waged coming down the lakes. Decks were deep with ice formed when the water swept over them. Pilot houses and cabins were an icy shroud formed by flying spray, and great icicles, often several feet in length, clung to the steel hulls, giving effects such as are popularly associated only with polar expeditions.

However, that was only part of the story—the least important. Behind the icy sheathing that gave the vessels a ghost-like appearance there was hidden a narrative of daring such as only the exigencies of war and the crying need for the supplies being transported could produce. As related by the men aboard the argosy, in the matter-of-fact manner of those accustomed to doing rather than recounting their exploits, the adventure was shorn of much of its picturesqueness. But by piecing together the fragments some interesting glimpses were obtained of the incidents marking that memorable cruise.

It is all very well in midsummer to loll back in a hammock and with half-closed eyes live over again the never-to-be-forgotten delights of a trip taken on one of the splendid boats that traverse these waterways. If you were ever fortunate enough to make the cruise aboard a modern freighter your sum total of the joy of living was appreciably increased.

But coming down the lakes in a howling December blizzard, with the wind sweeping the ice-coated decks

with such force as to imperil the life of anyone who ventured to travel the length of the vessel even with the assistance of the heavy cable that is stretched from end to end, with the snow blowing in such clouds as to make it impossible to see more than a ship's length, is a vastly different proposition than sitting under an awning whiling the hours lazily away, waving an occasional greeting to a passing freighter, and waiting for the ever-welcome summons from the commissary department. The man who could distort such a journey into a picnic certainly would possess queer ideas on what constitutes up-to-date living.

From Duluth and Fort William and the other ports on Superior to the end of the trip down on Lake Erie the final cruise for every vessel engaged in keeping navigation open to the last moment was a memorable event.

Ordinarily marine insurance on the Great Lakes is limited to November 30, although there is usually a voluntary extension of four or five days beyond that date to accommodate the final rush. This year the expiration date was moved ahead to December 12, with the further privilege of going on as late as the twenty-second. This was largely a war measure, put into effect by the companies interested because of the vast quantities of coal and ore and grain to be moved, the railroad congestion, and the desire to lend the Government all possible aid.

As a result the early part of December found scores of boats still in commission that ordinarily would have been laid up long before that date, with every prospect that they could continue uninterruptedly for some time.

Then came the quickest shutdown in twenty years, according to veteran marine men. St. Mary's river was clogged, floating ice drifted into the St. Clair river at Port Huron with a temperature below zero to aid in forming a barrier. Lake St. Clair, which up to that time had been an open sheet of water, became a sea of loose ice that speedily piled high and congealed into masses at some points several feet in depth.

With the channel kept open between Detroit and Windsor by the passenger and car ferries, the loose ice continued down stream, piled up in the vicinity of the Livingstone channel and Amherstburg, and put an effectual stop to navigation either up or downbound in that vicinity, except as a channel might be broken through by powerful tugs and carferries acting as pathfinders.

As a result, almost over night 100 or more vessels, valued at many millions, and carrying cargoes in many instances representing more than a half million dollars each, were confronted by the prospect of tying up far from their intended destination, and even spending the winter in mid-lake, hemmed in by an unbreakable barrier of ice.

It was a time for strenuous action, and the men who were accustomed to doing things on a big scale rose to the occasion with a promptness that turned seeming disaster into victory after one of the most thrilling fights ever waged on the lakes.

God Trunk and Pere Marquette car ferries, powerful ice-breaking steamers of the Detroit & Windsor fleet, tugs of the Great Lakes Towing company and others were brought into play, but it took their combined efforts and many hours of unremitting battering at the ice jam before the boats held fast at the head of Lake Erie and in the lower river were enabled to move.

Bucking ice is not the sort of pastime a normal person would select as his favorite form of pleasure. Time and again it seemed that the giant ferries must give up the unequal struggle, while the staunch tugs puffed and snorted and shoved their noses into the mass for a few yards again, only to find that further headway was impossible for a bit, while the channel, they had made promptly filled up almost before the vessels that followed could reach the open water.

Yard by yard, rod by rod, mile by mile, the most powerful fleet of ice-breakers ever assembled for such a task kept at work, and always behind it came the heavily-laden freighters, doing their bit as best they could, moving almost imperceptibly, it seemed to the watchers on shore, but ever gaining a little.

It required long hours that proved dreary in spite of the attendant thrills before the first of the ice-breakers succeeded in cutting a channel down past Bois Blanc and out into the open waters of Lake Erie.

Eventually all the ships reached port, and when the coal stove league holds its sessions in the marine headquarters around the lakes this winter there will be a fresh crop of stories regarding the most spectacular cruise of two decades. And it is a safe gamble that with all the thrills with which these narratives may be embellished the half will not have been told.—Detroit Free Press.

### Reforestation in Quebec.

Reforestation of denuded lands in Quebec continues to make progress, though on a small scale. The provincial forest nursery at Berthierville is to be materially extended. The reforestation work of the Laurentide Company is particularly notable. Planting also has been done by the Riordan Company and the Pejepecot Company.

So far, practically all of the forest planting has been done on privately-owned lands, but the provincial government has now under consideration the question of systematic reforestation of denuded Crown lands. Obviously, the question is one of the highest possible importance.

### Vine-robbed Statuettes.

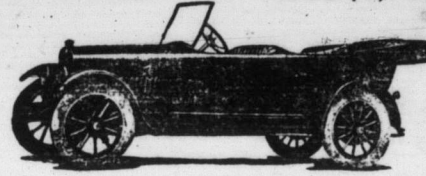
Chinese gardeners sometimes plant statuettes of tiny men firmly in pots, just like real plants, and then train live overgrowth to grow over these statuettes. The vines thus form a kind of robe for the statuette men, their white faces and hands protruding from the green leaves.

## \$15,000 in Prizes Free

THE LONDON FREE PRESS offers a pleasant and profitable diversion to the residents of Western Ontario

AUTOMOBILES, PIANOS, BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE SETS, FURS, GRAPHOPHONES, CABINETS OF SILVER, SCHOLARSHIPS, KITCHEN CABINETS, CASH COMMISSION PRIZES, ETC., TO BE GIVEN AWAY ABSOLUTELY FREE TO ENERGETIC AND AMBITIOUS MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

### FIRST PRIZE Value \$2,345.00



60 H. P.  
First prize in The Free Press Automobile Contest is a 7-Passenger 60 H. P. McLaughlin "Big Six" with a cash value of \$2,345. The McLaughlin "Big Six" holds some of the most coveted automobile records of the day. Its 60 horsepower develops the utmost in power and speed. Purchased from and on exhibition at the McLaughlin Carriage Company, Richmond street, London, Ont.

### THE FREE PRIZE LIST

\$2,345.00 McLAUGHLIN "BIG SIX" TOURING CAR.  
\$1,435.00 GRAY DORT "SPECIAL" TOURING CAR.  
\$1,325.00 OVERLAND TOURING CAR.  
\$700.00 FORD TOURING CAR.  
\$500.00 SHERLOCK-MANNING UPRIGHT PIANO.  
\$450.00 SHERLOCK-MANNING UPRIGHT PIANO.  
\$400.00 SHERLOCK-MANNING UPRIGHT PIANO.  
And numerous other articles, among which will be three \$300.00 Sherlock-Manning "Baby Grand" Phonographs, three \$165.00 Rayolas, three \$150.00 Furniture Suites, three \$60.00 Rayolas, six \$50.00 Satin-Lined Cabinets of Rogers' 1847 Silver, three \$45.00 Kitchen Cabinets, three \$25.00 Sets of Rogers' 1847 Silver, three \$25.00 Rayolas, cash commission checks and other prizes, which will be announced later.

It will take votes to win the free prizes. Secure the votes by clipping them from The Free Press or by securing Free Press subscriptions and renewals.

### PRIZES FOR ALL.

One of the unique features of The Free Press Contest is that subscribers who assist candidates in the contest will also have an opportunity to win an automobile.

### THERE WILL BE NO LOSERS.

Everyone who makes an earnest effort in the contest will receive something for his or her efforts. Cash commission prizes are provided for non-winners.

### ENTRY COUPON

GOOD FOR 5,000 VOTES.

(Enter your own name or that of a friend.)

Prize Contest Dept. of The London Free Press.

Gentlemen—I hereby nominate as a candidate in your Automobile Prize Contest:

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

NOMINATED BY .....

NOTE—Only the first entry coupon received for each candidate will entitle the candidate to the 5,000 votes

### OBEY THAT IMPULSE

Send in your Entry Coupon TO-DAY. Receipt books are ready at the Contest Department of The Free Press, London, and there is nothing to prevent you from getting a runaway start while others are making up their minds as to whether they will enter or not.

As soon as you have sent in your Entry Coupon see all your friends. Tell them you are going to enter the competition and that you would appreciate their support. Phone or write all of those whom you cannot personally see.

NOT LUCK! NOT CHANCE! EFFORT ALONE WILL WIN THE PRIZES!

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO

Prize Contest Department of The Free Press  
LONDON, ONTARIO.  
PHONE—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE, 100.

## BIG SHOE SALE

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

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

W. J. Strachan

## Garage Special

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

or we will furnish

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

McPHERSON & CLARKE

Lumber Yard and Planing Mill

Glencoe, Ont.



## AUTOMOBILE OWNERS ATTENTION!

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

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

**JAMES WRIGHT & SON**

## MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS

Opposite Royal Bank Building

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

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

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

### RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

##### Main Line.

Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 3:27 a. m.; No. 11, express, local points to London, 5:35 p. m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 8:05 p. m.; No. 116, local accommodation to London, 10:25 p. m.

Westbound—No. 113, local mail and express, 7:30 a. m.; No. 115, Detroit express, 1:30 p. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 3:37 p. m.; No. 15, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 10:05 p. m.

Nos. 111, 115, 15 and 16, Sundays included.

##### Wabash and Air Line.

Eastbound—No. 302, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 8:35 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:30 p. m.; way freight, 4:30 p. m.

Westbound—No. 303, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:50 p. m.; way freight, 8:30 a. m.

No. 2 Sundays included.

##### Kingscourt Branch.

Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia Tunnel and points west—No. 36, mixed, 7:30 a. m.; No. 281, passenger, 8:40 p. m.

Arrive at Glencoe—No. 272, passenger, 7:05 a. m.; No. 361, mixed, 4:51 p. m.

##### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eastbound—No. 634, 12:45 p. m.; No. 672, Windsor mixed, 6:38 p. m.; Windsor, 4:45 a. m.; Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor, 4:45 a. m.; No. 671, Windsor mixed, 9:30 a. m.; No. 633, 8:10 p. m.

Trains 633, 635 and 631, Sundays included.

##### GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 9:00 a. m.; G.T.R. West, 6:00 p. m.; London and East, 7 p. m.; Mails received—London and East, 5 a. m.; G.T.R. East, 7 p. m.; G.T.R. West, 3:45 a. m.; Street letter box collections made at 8:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

## ROY SIDDALL

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

All kinds of Grain bought  
and sold.

Up-to-date Chopping Mill  
in connection.

Terms Cash, or extra charge  
for credit.

Patronize  
Home Industry  
by buying

## MCLACHLAN'S BREAD

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

**J. A. McLachlan**  
GLENCOE

## WANTED!

Boy to learn the  
Jewelry business.

**C. E. Davidson**

Jeweler Optician  
Marriage Licenses Issued

The Chautauqua at Strathroy closes  
on Saturday evening with Dr. Russell  
H. Conwell's famous lecture, "Acres  
of Diamonds."

### PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Charlie Young is on a trip to the West.

—George Poole took a trip to the West last week.

—Mrs. Luckham is visiting her sisters in Alvinston.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henry have returned from the West.

—Miss Minnie Mitchell is visiting friends at Lawrence Station.

—Miss Fern Graham is visiting Mrs. Johnson at Stratfordville.

—Miss Anna McLachlin is home from Windsor on her holidays.

—Miss Clara Hicks is holidaying in Toronto, Trenton and Tweed.

—Miss Minnie Walker is attending the millinery openings in Toronto.

—Miss Ella Samson is spending her holidays at Aberfeldy and London.

—Miss Edith Walker spent the week-end visiting friends in London.

—Mr. and Mrs. John W. Smith and family are visiting friends in Detroit.

—Miss McKinley of Sarnia is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Wm. Stevenson.

—Mrs. Beattie of Windsor is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Annett.

—Miss Phemia Harris of the post office staff is visiting in Buffalo and Exeter.

—Miss Margaret Kerr is visiting relatives in Detroit, Cleveland and Geneva.

—Martin and Glen Abbott spent a week's holidays with friends in St. Thomas.

—Mrs. Alex. McLellan left on Saturday to visit friends in the vicinity of Buffalo.

—Mrs. (Dr.) McIntyre and daughter Kathleen are visiting relatives in London.

—Miss Edna Leitch is spending a few weeks with friends and relatives in Kent Bridge.

—Miss Merle Wilson of Chatham spent a few days last week with Miss Myrtle Beyer.

—Mrs. A. W. Fitness of Brantford is spending a week at the home of Mr. Thornicroft.

—Miss Edna Lambert has returned to Sarnia after spending a week with Miss Little Pole.

—Christina Thornicroft has returned from week's holiday with relatives in Brantford.

—Mrs. Rathburn of London was visiting friends in Glencoe and vicinity during the week.

—Miss Noren Everingham of Windsor was the guest of her cousin, Miss Edna McEae, this week.

—Sergeant G. M. Barker of the headquarters staff of the day, is at his home here on a six days' leave.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Thornicroft and family of London spent the week-end with E. V. Thornicroft.

—Mrs. W. H. Gillrie and daughter Alma of Arthur are the guests of Mrs. Gillrie's brother, J. A. McLachlan.

—Mrs. R. W. Roberts and daughter of London are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Currie.

—Misses Margaret and Mary McLean spent a few days with friends and relatives in Alvinston last week.

—Russell McKay of Petawawa was home this week attending the funeral of his mother, the late Mrs. James McKay.

—Mr. and Mrs. George W. McPherson and son George of Detroit are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George W. Weekes.

—Miss Bessie McIntyre of the Merchants Bank staff, Alvinston, is holidaying at her uncle's, M. A. McIntyre's, this week.

—Misses Annie Aldred and Marion Huston motored to Tyroneville and spent a couple of days with Miss Ruth Owen at the rectory.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Poole, Glencoe, and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McCullum, London, enjoyed a motor trip to Detroit during the week-end.

—The St. Thomas Times-Journal says:—Miss Hazel Strachan of Glencoe is visiting her cousin, Miss Ida Smith, Lawrence Station.

—Mr. and Mrs. Reader and two sons of Alvinston and Mrs. George Wilson, formerly of Glencoe, spent Tuesday with friends here.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Quick and family motored to Strathroy on Sunday and spent the day with Mrs. Quick's brother, Neil Leitch.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Davidson and children of Woodstock are visiting at the home of Mrs. Davidson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Lumley.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Scott and family left on Tuesday night for California, travelling via C. P. R. through British Columbia to the coast.

—Mrs. W. G. Poole and daughter Adeline, Mrs. J. S. Ashplant of London and Mrs. (Dr.) D. D. D. Poole of Petrolia motored to Detroit on Tuesday.

—Mrs. Scott Murray and little daughter Christina of Hamilton spent several days the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Sutherland during the week.

—Mr. and Mrs. L. Boughner, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Henderson and Mrs. E. Barnes of Talbotville spent a day with Mr. and Mrs. Frank I. Abbott this week.

—Miss Alice Martin of London and Masters Francis Kehrig and Archibald Martin of Detroit are visiting their aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. McAlpine.

—Mrs. Sarah Harris and little granddaughter, Norma Harris, have returned home after spending a couple of weeks in Delaware, London and St. Thomas.

—Rev. Dr. Ford left yesterday for a month's visit among friends in Toronto, Norwood, Peterborough and Campbellford. He expects to be back about the first week in October.

—Misses Sadie and Caroline Campbell, Miss Sadie Green, Duncan and Alex. Campbell of Strathroy, Miss Sadie McCullagh of Detroit and Ross Dyke of Wyoming spent Sunday at Archie Burke's.

—The Pees, the cottage of Mrs. R. W. Ball, St. Thomas, on Grimmond's Beach, Port Stanley, presented a picturesque scene in the form of a "pink tea" given in honor of Miss Jean Reye-craft of Honolulu, who is leaving for

her new home in San Francisco. Her sister, Miss Elena of Newbury, assisted by Miss Vera Stanfield of London, poured tea. Toasts were proposed by Misses Laura Stanfield of London, Mac and Joe Munroe of Glencoe and Gertrude Johnson of Thamesville to the bride-elect, who responded in an able manner.

The "daylight saving" regulation by which clocks were put ahead one hour, ostensibly to give an additional hour of daylight for war production, but in reality in the opinion of many to give an additional hour in the evening for pleasure-seeking, has another month to run. On October 1st the Lord's time will be reverted to.

On Wednesday afternoon of last week a barn owned by Thomas Howe, about two miles northeast of Appin, was struck by lightning and totally destroyed, with all the season's grain and hay. Two calves which were in the barn were also burned. Partially insured. This is the third building that Mr. Howe has lost by fire within the last few years.

**Suggestions for Most Profitable Care of Dairy Cows and Calves—August Ploughing and September Cross Ploughing Kills Grubs and Worms in Old Sod.**

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

**D**URING the extremely hot weather, cows and calves frequently suffer, sometimes needlessly, from three things—effects of high temperature, lack of water, and from torment by flies.

A great mistake was made in the older parts of Ontario, when practically all the trees were cut down, thus leaving no shade for cattle and other live stock. When the late Prof. Brown was in charge of the Ontario Agricultural College farm and live stock, he planted small groves of trees on various parts of the College farm, and no more pleasant sight may be seen than that of the College herd lying in the shade among these trees on a hot day. These groves make the fields where located rather awkward to work, but the cattle certainly enjoy themselves among the trees. Live stock and dairy farms, while it may not be advisable to plant trees in the middle of a field, it certainly will pay to have them in as many places as possible, where they do not interfere with the working of the land.

In the meantime, on dairy farms where no shade is available in the regular pasture field, sometimes a wood-lot can be utilized for the purpose. During the day, the cows, though they may damage the young trees to some extent. Another plan is to keep the cattle in a darkened stable for part of the day. This means a good deal of extra labor, cleaning the stable and keeping the cows clean, and under present labor conditions may not be practicable on many farms. However, where there is the necessary labor available and particularly where cows are receiving soiling or silage feed to supplement the pasture, the feeding in the stable may well take place during the day and the cows be kept inside the stable at night. This plan also reduces worry from flies, when the windows are covered to make the stable dark.

#### Water Necessary for Comfort and Milk Production.

Cows frequently suffer from lack of sufficient water. As a boy, the writer remembers driving cattle to "Big Creek," in Brant County, during dry spells. The cows were nearly dead when they reached the creek. "Crick" and would drink until they looked like bursting. By the time they reach home, after walking for a mile-and-a-half over a dusty road, the cattle were nearly as thirsty as ever.

The only safe source of a sure water supply is a deep well, driven or bored, and having the water pumped by windmill or other sources of power, with a storage tank for emergencies. There is no part of Ontario in which an abundance of water cannot be obtained, if we go deep enough to tap the hidden sources of supply.

No matter how it is obtained, the owner of dairy stock, more especially of cows milking, must supply a large amount of water, else the stock will suffer, which means lessened milk supply, and small cheques from the creamery, cheese, or city dealer. Milk consists of about 87 1/2 per cent. water, and this water must come from the drink and feed of the cow. A cow giving 100 lbs. (10 gallons) of milk daily, will drink over 200 lbs. (20 gallons) of water in a day. Cows giving less milk will drink in proportion. Give the cows plenty of water. Keep cattle, calves, and pigs also need plenty of clean water in hot weather.

#### Fly Remedies.

There are several good fly remedies on the market. Where there is no time to make one, the purchase of a patent fly-killer or repellent, is advisable. These are usually applied daily, or twice a day with a small hand sprayer.

A home-made remedy may consist of one-half gallon fish oil, or any old grease, one-half pint coal oil, and four tablespoonfuls of crude carbolic acid, creosol, etc. Mix thoroughly. This will be sufficient for twenty-five cows and may be applied with a brush or cloth. If there is no rain it will keep the flies off for several days. Milkers must be careful not to get this on the hands, and pigs also to drop into the milk pail, as it will taint the milk. It is safer to apply after milking.—Prof. H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

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

**Advertising Rates.**—Cards of Thanks, in Memoriam Verses, Complimentary Addresses, 50c per line, minimum charge \$50.

## E. MAYHEW & SON

## MID-SUMMER CLEAN-UP

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

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



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

**Men's Trousers**  
in four lots and four prices, \$1.05, \$2.50, \$3.95 and \$4.95. All these pants are worth \$1.00 to \$3.00 today more than we are asking.

**August Wall Paper Sale.**  
Do not miss this opportunity to save money.

**A Wonderful Shoe Value.**  
\$5.00 pair—Women's 8-in. top shoes.

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

**Women's White Pumps and Shoes**  
half price.

**Men's Straw Sailors at half price.**

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

Extraordinary! White skirts 80c. All other wash skirts substantially reduced.

\$1.49 and \$1.98 white blouses 79c.

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

The very newest is included. Made of fine organdies, tulle satins, Brussels net and Georgette crepe in such pleasing styles as the long flaire, Tuxedo collar and sailor effect.

Cannot come too early for first choice, 68c, 98c and \$1.35.

**All Wash Goods half price.**

## E. MAYHEW & SON

### SPECIAL NOTICES

For sale—a new milch cow.—W. R. Goff, R. R. 1, Glencoe. 30-3

Young pigs for sale.—Thos. Johnson, lot 16, con. 3, Ekfrid.

For sale—good rubber-tired top buggy.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin. 25tf

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

Wm. McCallum brought home four new Overland cars from Windsor last week.

For sale—mixed barley and wheat at \$3 per 100 lbs.—E. V. Thornicroft, Appin.

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

Seed wheat for sale; 100 bushels of Dawson's Golden Chaff; pure seed.—Wm. A. McCutcheon.

Lost—a brooch on Main street on Monday night. Finder please leave at the Transcript office.

Cream and eggs wanted at the old stand, as usual. Highest prices paid in cash.—Wm. Muirhead. 06tf

Disc records and needles for sale at Colin Leitch's tailor shop, Main St., three doors north of Royal Bank.

For sale—a quantity of choice seed wheat (Dawson's Golden Chaff) at \$2.40 per bushel.—W. G. Poole. 25tf

A practice piano for \$50, also a good toned violin with a case. Enquire of Dan. H. McEae, agent, Glencoe.

Yellow peaches and fancy plums arriving daily from Niagara—now at their best, at W. A. Currie's, Main St., Phone 25. 30-2

For sale—a genuine good registered Shorthorn stock bull, three years old; A1 in every respect.—W. G. McCullum, L.W.R.

Mrs. Currie has returned home from Toronto where she was attending the millinery openings. Mrs. Currie's new fall millinery in special display all next week.

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

Talking machines of different makes sold on easy monthly or yearly payments. Old machines taken as part payment on new style machines. For particulars enquire at Colin Leitch's tailor shop or of Daniel H. McEae, agent, Glencoe.

George Hulse has opened a garage on McKellar street in the rear end of Roy Siddall's grain store, and solicits a share of your patronage. All kinds of auto repair work will receive prompt and careful attention. Tires and accessories. Phone Roy Siddall. No. 8. 30tf

Clearing sale of shoes.—Our spring and summer shoe trade has been good and in order to make room for the fall and winter stock we are going to clean out the balance of the present stock in our sweeping sale. All will be sold regardless of cost. Sale now on. Special price on groceries while sale lasts. Strictly cash.—Chas. George. 25tf

#### Clubbing Rates

The Transcript and—

Toronto Daily Globe.....\$5.25

Toronto Daily Mail..... 5.25

Family Herald and Star..... 2.75

Weekly Sun..... 2.40

Farmers' Advocate..... 3.00

Canadian Countryman..... 2.50

Daily Advertiser..... 5.25

Daily Free Press..... 5.25

These prices are subject to change at any time.

Address—The Transcript, Glencoe, Ont.



## No Heat Waylaid

Straight walls in the deep firepot of the Sunshine Furnace prevent ashes from collecting and absorbing the heat instead of allowing it to do its work in heating the home—one of the features that make the Sunshine the kind of furnace you want for your home.

For Sale by JAS. M. ANDERSON

## McClary's Sunshine Furnace

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



Plan to attend  
Western Ontario's  
Popular Exhibition

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

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

## WESTERN FAIR

LONDON CANADA

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

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

Lt.-Col. W. M. Cartshore, President A. M. Hunt, Secretary

Over Half a Century of Success

## COUNTER CHECK BOOKS

Order your next lot of these at The Transcript office



## BRITISH ADVANCE IN NEW DRIVE CAPTURING TOWN OF ALBERT

Germans Are Retreating From Section to South of Arras Hard Pressed by Victorious Armies of Field Marshall Haig.

A despatch from the British Army in France says:—There was fierce fighting on Thursday along a large section of the British front, to the south of Arras, virtually through to the River Somme.

Again the British have been victorious. The battle north of the Ancre raged all day long, while ten thousand yards to the south another British force, which crossed the Ancre during the night and opened an attack at daybreak, was driven steadily into the enemy positions on the high ground between Bray-sur-Somme and Albert and had already captured a thousand prisoners.

The Germans are retreating from the section between the two points where the British armies are hammering them and where they are threatened with being left in a pocket. The town of Albert has fallen into the hands of the British, who are pressing the enemy hard.

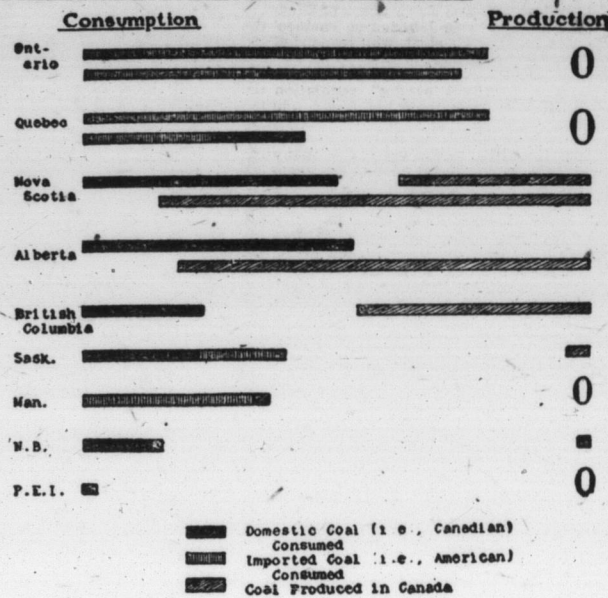
Along the Arras-Albert railway embankment and on both sides of it

heavy fighting continues.

On the northern half of the battlefront the British stormed the enemy positions and captured them, inflicting terrible losses on the enemy. They then pushed eastward at various points. They occupied Hamelincourt trench, well to the east of the embankment, and were reaching out similarly at other points, at the same time beating down desperate attacks launched by the enemy in an effort to regain his valuable lost positions.

Albert is a town in the department of Somme, 18 miles north-east of Amiens. It is situated on the Ancre River and is a railroad centre. Before the war it had a population of more than 7,000.

Albert has been the scene of some desperate fighting and in the recent British drive the town was surrounded on three sides by the armies of Field Marshall Haig, the village of Aveluy on the north and Meaulte on the south having been reached by them.



Canada's Coal Problem—Facts about the production, importation and consumption of coal in Canada put into concrete form. How can the question of distribution be solved?

## Markets of the World

**Breadstuffs.**

Toronto, Aug. 27.—Manitoba Wheat—In store, Fort William, nominal (including 2½¢ tax); No. 1 northern, \$2.23½; No. 2 northern, \$2.20½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10½.

Manitoba Oats—In store, Fort William, No. 2 C.W., 92½¢; No. 3 C.W., 88½¢; extra No. 1 feed 88½¢; No. 1 feed, 84½¢.

American Corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2, \$2.22, basis in store, Montreal.

Ontario Oats—New crop, No. 2 white, 77¢ to 79¢; No. 3, 76 to 77¢.

Rye—Nominal.

Barley—New crop, malting, \$1.03 to \$1.05.

Ontario Flour—Winter, in new bags, prompt shipment, was quality, \$10.85; Montreal, prompt shipment.

Peas—Nominal.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Hay—Track, Toronto, No. 1, \$18 to \$19; mixed, \$17 to \$17½.

Straw—Car lots, \$8 to \$8.50.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$35; shorts, \$40.

Manitoba Flour—War quality, \$10.95, Toronto.

**Country Produce—Wholesale**

Eggs—No. 1 candled, 48 to 49¢; selected, new-laid, 50 to 51¢; cartons, 52 to 54¢.

Butter—Creamery, solids, 45¢; do, fresh made, 46 to 47¢; choice dairy prints, 41 to 42¢; ordinary dairy prints, 38 to 40¢; bakers', 36 to 38¢.

Oleomargarine (best grade), 32 to 34¢.

Cheese—New, large 23½ to 24¢; twins, 23½ to 24¢; spring-made, large, 25½ to 26¢; twins, 26 to 26½¢.

Beans—Canadian, prime, bushel, \$6.50 to \$7.50; foreign, hand-picked, bushel, \$6.75 to \$7.

Comb Honey—Choice, 16 oz., \$5 to \$5.50 per dozen; 12 oz., \$3.50 to \$4 per dozen; seconds and dark comb, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Bulk, 25 to 26¢ per lb.

Maple Syrup—Imperial gallons, \$2.25; 5-gallon tins, \$2.10 per gallon. Maple sugar, per pound, 24 to 25¢.

**Provisions—Wholesale**

Barrelled Meats—Picked pork, \$48; mess pork, \$47.

Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Smoked Meats—Rolls, 32 to 33¢; hams, medium, 38 to 39¢; heavy, 30 to 31¢; cooked hams, 53 to 54¢; backs, plain, 44 to 45¢; backs, boneless, 48 to 49¢.

Breakfast bacon, 40 to 41¢.

Cottage rolls, 35 to 36¢.

Dry Salted Meats—Long clears, in tons, 30¢; in cases, 30½¢; clear bellies, 28 to 29½¢; fat backs, 26¢.

Lard—Pure, tierce, 30½ to 31¢; tubs, 30½ to 31½¢; pails, 31 to 31½¢; prints, 32 to 32½¢.

Shortenings, tierces, 26 to 26½¢; tubs, 26½ to 26¾¢; pails, 26½ to 27¢; 1-lb. prints, 27½ to 28¢.

**Montreal Markets**

Montreal, Aug. 27.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, \$1.02 to \$1.03; extra No. 1 feed, 99¢ to \$1.00. Flour—New standard grade, \$10.95 to \$11.05.

Rolled oats—Bugs, 90 lbs., \$5.20 to \$5.30. Bran, \$35.00. Shorts, \$40.00. Mouille, \$77.00.

Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15.00 to \$15.50.

**Live Stock Markets**

Toronto, Aug. 27.—Extra choice heavy steers \$15.50 to \$16.25; choice heavy steers, \$14.50 to \$15.00; butchers' cattle, choice, \$13.25 to \$13.75; do., good, \$12.00 to \$12.50; do.

**HOW CHASSEURS TOOK LASSIGNY**

Gallantly Stormed Devitte Wood and Drove Out the Enemy.

A despatch from the French Army on the Oise, says:—The fall of Lassigny at noon on Wednesday followed five days of incessant fighting in the trenches of the old positions which were abandoned by the Germans in March, 1917. Grenades, mine-throwers and all other means of trench warfare came again into play, and hand-to-hand fighting took place frequently.

The Germans made a stout stand in Devitte wood, which bristled with machine guns and made an almost impregnable position. A battalion of the famous Chasseurs, however, stormed the wood and took it yesterday morning, thereby sealing the fate of Lassigny.

While the officer commanding the Chasseurs, at the head of his men and with a rifle in his hand, led them to the summit of the height to the east of Lassigny and planted the French flag there, an infantry regiment, advancing from Plessier-de-Roye, turned the famous Plessier height to the north.

Thus Lassigny not only had fallen, but its possession by the French was made secure by the encircling of a strong position from which the Germans might have delivered counter-attacks.

In the fighting at close quarters, and while the Germans were pressing hard at one point in superior numbers, a French lieutenant fell while directing his men. The men were determined not to allow the body of the lieutenant to fall into the hands of the enemy. They had exhausted all their rifle and machine gun ammunition and grenades.

With nothing else to fight with they grabbed the picks used for digging trenches and drove back the Germans until the body of the lieutenant could be recovered.

## TAKE OVER QUEBEC BRIDGE WITHIN A FEW DAYS

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Severe tests made of the Quebec Bridge on Wednesday are regarded by the Railway Department as very satisfactory. The bridge will be formally taken over by the Government within a few days.

For the past six months the Railway Department has been operating trains over the bridge. Wednesday's test was regarded, however, as the severe to which the bridge could be put.

## ITALIANS HARVESTED GRAIN UNDER FIRE OF THE ENEMY

A despatch from Washington says:—Italian soldiers and civilians have succeeded in harvesting the grain on the right bank of the Piave River, under fire of the enemy, according to official reports from Rome. The entire district was swept, while the harvesters worked, by the enemy's artillery fire.

## CZECHS IN SUCCESSFUL ATTACK IN THE VOSGES

A despatch from Washington says:—Czech-Slovak troops in France have participated in a successful attack against German positions in the Vosges, according to a despatch received on Thursday at the headquarters here of the Czech-Slovak National Council.

## 20,000 AUSTRIANS, 2,500 BRITISH LOST SINCE JULY 13

A despatch from London says:—Austrian losses on the British front in Italy between June 15 and August 15 were 20,000, according to advices received here. British casualties in the same period totalled 2,500, it is said.

## 100,000 PRISONERS SINCE JULY 13

A despatch from Paris says:—The Allied armies have taken more than 100,000 prisoners since July 13, says Marcel Hutin in The Echo de Paris.

## 62 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED IN WEEK

Twenty-One Driven Down Out of Control During Same Period.

A despatch from London says:—British air fighting on the western front during the past week provides a striking indication of the difficulties now confronting Germany in the air, which must increase in the near future as the growing air superiority of the allies makes itself felt. In the battle area, probably owing to the recent heavy German air losses over the Somme battlefield, enemy scouts are compelled to operate in large formations at a much greater height than formerly. Notwithstanding this, the British airmen continue to take a heavy toll of them.

Severe air fighting has occurred on the front between Albert and the Amiens-Roye road, resulting, according to latest reports, in the destruction of 62 enemy machines, and the driving down of 21 airplanes out of control. Twenty-six British machines have been reported missing.

This superiority has been attained without any diminution of the aerial activity in other sectors, a large number of raids having been made against enemy positions far behind the German lines, in which more than 120 tons of bombs were dropped, and attacks on the Rhine provinces pressed with the utmost vigor.

Coupled with a virtual cessation of German air raids on London, the increasing number of bombing raids into Germany, of which there were 82 during the past week, must be demoralizing, showing Germany that, in spite of her utmost defensive efforts, she is unable adequately to protect her air frontier.

## WAR TAXES AMOUNT TO ONE BILLION DOLLARS

A despatch from Ottawa says:—During the present fiscal year the people of Canada will pay in extra taxation for the war at least one billion dollars, or a little over one-third of the total revenue of the year. The extra taxation is now almost equal to the total revenue before the war. In 1914-15 Canada's total revenue was only \$133,073,481. For the present fiscal year it will reach nearly \$300,000,000. For 1917-18 the total revenue was \$261,125,459.

## 4,002 RECRUITS AUGUST 1 TO 15

Casualties Were 1,435, 45 Per Cent. of Them Will Be Fit Again in 6 Months.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A net gain to the Canadian Expeditionary Force of 1,115 recruits is shown in the recruiting figures for the period between August 1 and 15, given out by the Militia Department. The total number of recruits secured in Canada, the United States and England was 4,002, while the total wastage reported was 2,887. It is estimated that 45 per cent. of the casualties will within a period of six months be fit for general service.

For the period mentioned enlistments in Canada numbered 8,144; in the United States 849, and in England 9. The wastage of 2,887 men included overseas casualties to the number of 1,435.

## GERMANS RETREAT RAPIDLY BEFORE THIRD AND TENTH FRENCH ARMIES

General Mangin and General Humbert Capture Thousands of Prisoners and Great Quantities of Trophies.

A despatch from the French Army in France says:—The retreat of the Germans before both the Third and Tenth French armies continued on Thursday, with increased speed, over a large part of the battlefront, and in some cases in disorder.

General Mangin's men are approaching the Coucy forest and are nearly on the line held in April along the River Ailette. They have also widened their hold on the Oise to Brétigny, midway between Noyon and Chauny.

The French advance towards the roads leading to Chauny adds another menace to their line of retreat, and explains the acceleration of the enemy's retreat. Bourguignon, St. Paul-aux-Bois and Quincy fell into the hands of the French on Thursday, giving them command of the valley of the Ailette from the region of Coucy-le-Chateau to the Oise.

General Humbert's troops also are pressing the enemy vigorously. Having occupied the height of Plessier, just south of Lassigny, which they surrounded on Wednesday, they have captured Thiescourt, which completes the conquest of the group of hills known as the Thiescourt Massif. The enemy now have but a precarious hold on the valley of the Divette River, in which the French cavalry is now operating.

Several thousand prisoners have

## GERMANS DO NOT EXPECT TO WIN

Prisoners Captured by Canadians, Though of Splendid Physique, Lack Morale.

A despatch from the Canadian Army in the Field, says:—It is proper to make a brief record of the remarkable work being done by the Intelligence Branch of the Canadian force. Unremitting and unflagging, this great military detective force does its work silently and without any sort of public recognition; but through exertions the Canadians have the infinite advantage that instead of fumbling in the dark, it can walk straight in the light of day.

Since August 8, the exact number of enemy divisions identified by the allied armies on the Amiens-Montdidier front approaches forty with the addition of "milked" battalions from another division.

Of these divisions some eighteen have been drawn from German reserves. The fourth army, with which the Canadian Corps is incorporated, alone has captured prisoners from twenty-six divisions.

While there is no doubt that the enemy resist our advance in some parts of the field with great bravery, there is yet a marked depreciation of their morale as compared with that of prisoners captured earlier in the year. The belief seems prevalent both among his officers and men that Germany cannot win the war.

## HELPING THE WAR BLIND

Surprisingly Numerous Are the Occupations That Can Be Entered

Recent experience has taught that men blinded on the battlefield literally have to learn to live their lives anew.

They are taught typewriting—not as an occupation, but to enable them to communicate ideas through a medium other than speech. The handwriting of a blind man rapidly deteriorates—as, of course, might be expected.

It is important to give the blinded soldier as many points of contact with his fellow being as possible. As for the typewriter, one should remember that the instrument was originally invented to enable persons blind from infancy to write—an art which would otherwise be impossible for them to acquire.

The most important problem is to enable the blinded soldier to earn a livelihood. He labors under a very serious handicap, but it may be overcome. Most of the men thus afflicted are taught cobbling. They do very well at it. In six or seven months a blinded man can learn to sole and heel a pair of shoes as well as anybody.

Other employments usefully available for the blind are basket making, rug and carpet weaving, chairmaking, brushmaking and joinery. They are not taught to be all-around joiners, but to make small furniture, corner cupboards, tea-trays, ornamental tables and the like.

Learning is greatly accelerated by the employment of blind teachers. The more intelligent and apt of the blind pupils are retained in the military schools as instructors; and it is easy to imagine how stimulating it must be to a newly blinded man to find his first stumbling efforts directed by a teacher who himself was blinded on the battlefield a few months previously.

Poultry farming has proved surprisingly successful as a pursuit for the blind. Sightless soldiers are taught the business on practical and up-to-date lines.

For those blinded soldiers who are of the highest intelligence and best educated, three occupations are preferred. One of them is massage work (greatly in demand at the military hospitals), at which they prove actually more efficient than "sighted" operatives. The second is telephone operating. The third is shorthand and typewriting.

This last might seem to be for the blind an impossible kind of work. But it is accomplished by the help of an ingenious little machine that takes down the Braille raised-point script in a contracted form at a speed comparable to that of an ordinarily clever stenographer. Blinded soldiers acquire the art with really remarkable rapidity, soon attaining a speed of more than 100 words a minute.

## Those Who Know Us Best

The world may publish all our faults, And magnify the same, May gloat o'er all our failures, And vilify our name; While any virtue we may have Will prove a stranger guest, Except to those few golden hearts, Who seem to know us best.

How sad is all the worldly strife, When fame and honor clash; When purest principles are made Subservient to cash; And what a struggle life would be By evil tongues possessed, Were not for a few true friends Who seem to know us best.

When all the ups and downs of life Are histories of the past, And we are called before the Bar Of that Great Judge at last, There may appear to vouch for us, The plead for Heaven's rest, A few of those time-honored friends Who seem to know us best.

## BRITISH ADVANCE ON BATTLEFRONT OF TWENTY-THREE MILES

Gain Numerous Towns and Inflict Terrific Losses on Enemy—British Within Striking Distance of Bapaume.

A despatch from the British Army in France says:—Victorious on a battlefront extending from the Cojeul River on the north across the Ancre and Somme Rivers almost to Lihons, the Third and Fourth British Armies under Generals Byng and Rawlinson at mid-afternoon on Friday were vigorously following up their successes of Friday, which apparently has been one of the most disastrous days ever experienced by the Germans.

The enemy has lost wide stretches of ground, numerous towns, thousands of men made prisoners, and large quantities of materials and guns. He also again has had heavy casualties.

Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, the German Commander, has thrown his men in before the advancing British armies in an effort to stave off the inevitable, but only to have them mowed down again and again by storms of metal which poured from the British guns. One entire enemy battalion was annihilated during the fighting.

Dead Germans in great numbers are scattered everywhere over the bat-

tlefield. As an example, four hundred enemy dead were observed this morning on one small piece of ground over which the battle had swept.

With all this fierce fighting and notwithstanding the fact that the British at many places have fought over open ground against an enemy protected in "pot holes" and strong points of other kinds, the British losses everywhere seem to have been extraordinarily light. This probably is due to the confusion the Germans find reigning behind their lines, as they are fighting a losing battle, which for them hourly grows more disastrous.

Crown Prince Rupprecht on Friday had strengthened his line at many places, but this, instead of stopping the British, simply meant that the Germans suffered even bigger losses.

During the night and Friday morning the front upon which the battle was being fought on Thursday was widened appreciably both to the north and the south, while the ground in the middle between Albert and Beaumont-sur-Ancre, which before had been fairly quiet, suddenly was drawn into the whirl.

## CZECH VICTORY IN SIBERIA

Win Decided Victory Over Bolshevik Forces in Trans-Baikalia.

A despatch from London says:—Lord Robert Cecil, the British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced on Friday evening that reports had been received in London to the effect that the Czech-Slovak forces in Trans-Baikalia had captured the town of Berchneudinsk, south of Lake Baikal, and had achieved a decided victory against the Bolshevik forces.

Allied troops on the Ussuri River front, north of Vladivostok, outnumbered by the enemy have been forced to withdraw after heavy fighting, says a despatch to The Daily Mail from Harbin dated Wednesday.

British and French troops were engaged in the battle, but the brunt of the fighting fell on the Cossack and Czech-Slovak troops. Japanese units aided in the retirement.

Bolshevik monitors operating on Lake Hangka are harassing the allied left, and have detained additional

## CANADIANS SUFFER 10,482 CASUALTIES

130 Officers and 1,474 Men Have Been Killed in Action.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Hon. Martin Burrell, Acting Minister of Militia in a recent statement to the Canadian Press, referred to the recent Canadian offensive.

"Since the first of August," said the Minister, "the Canadians have marked their entry into the fifth year of the war by achievements which have confirmed the reputation of the Canadian corps as the most formidable fighting force of its size on the Western battlefront. The recent advance made by our men has been important in its results and brilliant in execution. In the past three weeks they have captured 10,000 prisoners, 150 guns, and thousands of machine guns. During this same brief period they have suffered 10,482 casualties in killed, wounded and missing, 130 officers and 1,474 men having been killed in action."

## GERMANS RETREAT RAPIDLY BEFORE THIRD AND TENTH FRENCH ARMIES

General Mangin and General Humbert Capture Thousands of Prisoners and Great Quantities of Trophies.

A despatch from the French Army in France says:—The retreat of the Germans before both the Third and Tenth French armies continued on Thursday, with increased speed, over a large part of the battlefront, and in some cases in disorder.

General Mangin's men are approaching the Coucy forest and are nearly on the line held in April along the River Ailette. They have also widened their hold on the Oise to Brétigny, midway between Noyon and Chauny.

The French advance towards the roads leading to Chauny adds another menace to their line of retreat, and explains the acceleration of the enemy's retreat. Bourguignon, St. Paul-aux-Bois and Quincy fell into the hands of the French on Thursday, giving them command of the valley of the Ailette from the region of Coucy-le-Chateau to the Oise.

General Humbert's troops also are pressing the enemy vigorously. Having occupied the height of Plessier, just south of Lassigny, which they surrounded on Wednesday, they have captured Thiescourt, which completes the conquest of the group of hills known as the Thiescourt Massif. The enemy now have but a precarious hold on the valley of the Divette River, in which the French cavalry is now operating.

Several thousand prisoners have

## GERMANS RETREAT RAPIDLY BEFORE THIRD AND TENTH FRENCH ARMIES

General Mangin and General Humbert Capture Thousands of Prisoners and Great Quantities of Trophies.

A despatch from the French Army in France says:—The retreat of the Germans before both the Third and Tenth French armies continued on Thursday, with increased speed, over a large part of the battlefront, and in some cases in disorder.

General Mangin's men are approaching the Coucy forest and are nearly on the line held in April along the River Ailette. They have also widened their hold on the Oise to Brétigny, midway between Noyon and Chauny.

The French advance towards the roads leading to Chauny adds another menace to their line of retreat, and explains the acceleration of the enemy's retreat. Bourguignon, St. Paul-aux-Bois and Quincy fell into the hands of the French on Thursday, giving them command of the valley of the Ailette from the region of Coucy-le-Chateau to the Oise.

General Humbert's troops also are pressing the enemy vigorously. Having occupied the height of Plessier, just south of Lassigny, which they surrounded on Wednesday, they have captured Thiescourt, which completes the conquest of the group of hills known as the Thiescourt Massif. The enemy now have but a precarious hold on the valley of the Divette River, in which the French cavalry is now operating.

Several thousand prisoners have

## GERMANS RETREAT RAPIDLY BEFORE THIRD AND TENTH FRENCH ARMIES

General Mangin and General Humbert Capture Thousands of Prisoners and Great Quantities of Trophies.

A despatch from the French Army in France says:—The retreat of the Germans before both the Third and Tenth French armies continued on Thursday, with increased speed, over a large part of the battlefront, and in some cases in disorder.

General Mangin's men are approaching the Coucy forest and are nearly on the line held in April along the River Ailette. They have also widened their hold on the Oise to Brétigny, midway between Noyon and Chauny.

The French advance towards the roads leading to Chauny adds another menace to their line of retreat, and explains the acceleration of the enemy's retreat. Bourguignon, St. Paul-aux-Bois and Quincy fell into the hands of the French on Thursday, giving them command of the valley of the Ailette from the region of Coucy-le-Chateau to the Oise.

General Humbert's troops also are pressing the enemy vigorously. Having occupied the height of Plessier, just south of Lassigny, which they surrounded on Wednesday, they have captured Thiescourt, which completes the conquest of the group of hills known as the Thiescourt Massif. The enemy now have but a precarious hold on the valley of the Divette River, in which the French cavalry is now operating.

Several thousand prisoners have

## GERMANS RETREAT RAPIDLY BEFORE THIRD AND TENTH FRENCH ARMIES

General Mangin and General Humbert Capture Thousands of Prisoners and Great Quantities of Trophies.

A despatch from the French Army in France says:—The retreat of the Germans before both the Third and Tenth French armies continued on Thursday, with increased speed, over a large part of the battlefront, and in some cases in disorder.

General Mangin's men are approaching the Coucy forest and are nearly on the line held in April along the River Ailette. They have also widened their hold on the Oise to Brétigny, midway between Noyon and Chauny.

The French advance towards the roads leading to Chauny adds another menace to their line of retreat, and explains the acceleration of the enemy's retreat. Bourguignon, St. Paul-aux-Bois and Quincy fell into the hands of the French on Thursday, giving them command of the valley of the Ailette from the region of Coucy-le-Chateau to the Oise.

General Humbert's troops also are pressing the enemy vigorously. Having occupied the height of Plessier, just south of Lassigny, which they surrounded on Wednesday, they have captured Thiescourt, which completes the conquest of the group of hills known as the Thiescourt Massif. The enemy now have but a precarious hold on the valley of the Divette River, in which the French cavalry is now operating.

Several thousand prisoners have

## The Doings of the Duffs.





## EDITING IN THE TRENCHES

THE TRENCH PAPER HAS BECOME  
AN INSTITUTION.

Here Are Given Some of the Incidents  
and Humors of Editorial Life  
Under Fire.

It lies before me on my desk as I write—a few mud-stained sheets of soiled typewritten manuscript, a number of the trench newspaper which it was my privilege to found and edit in France, says a British officer. "Trench newspaper" is really a misnomer, for many of the numerous periodicals conducted by units at the front; for they are produced far from the trenches.

But our little "rag" was a real trench newspaper, born on the first step of a front-line trench in the Ypres salient one hot afternoon when I sat and discussed the idea with a brother officer who was destined to become the poet of our literary venture. The poet was incidentally the intelligence officer of our battalion.

Some very ambitious efforts used to be produced by the troops in France in the way of trench newspapers, printed in London on glazed paper and illustrated with sketches and photographs. These periodicals used to vary very greatly in style, some being brilliantly clever, others abjectly silly. A South of England Territorial battalion ran for a long time one of the best of these magazines. It was printed in the nearest large town—often at Amiens, I remember—and contained some of the most charming and touching war poems—the work of a corporal who has since been killed, I believe—which I have seen anywhere. It was a crisply and wittily written journal, never pompous, never coarse, and imbued with the fine fighting spirit that made its founders the fine battalion they were.

He Quite Agreed.

Our little sheet had very modest pretensions. In addition to our tame poet, the staff consisted of a captain, who contributed the serial story (he died of wounds before his blood-and-thunder yarn reached its denouement), my company commander, who provided the humor in various personal paragraphs; a subaltern, who wrote a column of gossip; and myself as editor, leader-writer, amanuensis, and business manager. And in his spare moments the orderly-room sergeant used to do the printing on the battalion typewriter.

To the uninitiated the greater part of our trench newspaper could be meaningless. Written by a few for a few, it bristles with cryptic allusions and nicknames, the very significance of which has almost passed away. Parts of it read like a libel editor's nightmare, so scathing are the personalities, so unblushing the ridicule heaped on the individual. The commanding officer retained the right of censorship, but he only exercised it once. That was when he despatched me to submit to a fairly senior officer a "Lament," supposed to have been written by one of his subalterns, on his bitter fate in being in his officer's company. The editor returned in course of time to the censor, with the paragraph in question endorsed, "Read and approved," by the officer who was its subject.

The shortcomings of the staff, the life of ease led by the A.S.C.—which as matters for jest at the front are as evanescent as the mother-in-law or the lodger on the music-hall stage—these topics figured not in our pages. Our theme was the narrow life of our own particular battalion, and affairs extraneous to it counted not at all. When our poet bestowed his Pegasus it was not to extol the greatness of England, or proclaim the imminent downfall of the Boche. "Night Fatigues," or "Feet Inspection" was more likely to be his subject.

A Short Life and a Merry One.

In the vein and nature of the Rubaiyat he wrote in elegiac strain of a subaltern who lingered at his breakfast and was thus late for parade. "Ah me!" sighed he, "and had I but forsaken That most delicious dish of eggs and bacon, And eke had shunned the Seville marmalade! Ah! Then my name would never have been taken!"

I suppose the camaraderie of our literary circle was too good to last. The fact remains that within ten days the whole staff became casualties, and so our trench newspaper died an untimely death. And now for a confession. It expired on the threshold of its third number!

Where It Was Needed.

Sweet William was being measured for a suit of clothes. It was his first made to order suit, and he was very proud of the fact. His mother, after the shopman had made all the necessary weird passes with the tape, walked over to another counter to inspect some goods.

"This will be a nice suit, my little fellow," smiled the counterman to little William. "Would you like the shoulders padded?"

"Don't matter about the shoulders," was the significant reply, "but you can pad the trousers."

Never sweeten a war bread.



"In Flanders Fields."

In Flanders fields the poppies blow  
Between the crosses, row on row,  
That mark our place; and in the sky  
The larks still bravely singing, fly  
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago  
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,  
Loved and were loved, and now we lie  
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:  
To you from failing hands we throw  
The torch; be yours to hold it high;  
If ye break faith with us who die  
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow  
In Flanders fields.

—Lieut.-Col. John McCrae.

LEMONS MAKE SKIN  
WHITE, SOFT, CLEAR

Make this beauty lotion for a few cents and see for yourself.

What girl or woman hasn't heard of lemon juice to remove complexion blemishes; to whiten the skin and to bring out the roses, the freshness and the hidden beauty? But lemon juice alone is acid, therefore irritating, and should be mixed with orchard white this way. Strain through a fine cloth the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing about three ounces of orchard white, then shake well and you have a whole quart of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle, then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months. When applied daily to the face, neck, arms and hands it should help to bleach, clear, smoothen and beautify the skin.

Any druggist will supply three ounces of orchard white at very little cost and the grocer has the lemons.

RUSKIN ON HUN TRAITS

How the Great English Writer Sums Up German Character

Ruskin in measuring the Germans in peace and war times, gives the following in "Fors Clavigera": "Blessing is only for the weak and merciful, and a German cannot be either; he does not understand even the meaning of the words. In that is the intense, irreconcilable difference between the French and German natures. A Frenchman is selfish only when he is vile and lustful; but a German, selfish in the purest states of virtue and morality. A Frenchman is arrogant only in ignorance; but no quantity of learning ever makes a German modest.

"Accordingly, when the Germans get command of Lombardy they bombard Venice, steal their pictures (which they can't understand a single touch of) and entirely ruin the country, morally and physically, leaving behind them misery, vice and intense hatred of themselves wherever their accursed feet have trodden."

War.

Where war has left its wake of whitened bone,  
Soft stems of summer grass shall wave again,  
And all the blood that war has ever strewn  
Is but a passing stain.



The Wear and Tear on that boy of yours during the active years of childhood and youth necessitates a real building food.

Grape-Nuts supplies the essentials for vigorous minds and bodies at any age.

"There's a Reason"

Canada Food Board License No. 2-225

Typically German.

A mother in Belgium saw a German approaching her home. She hid her children. The German demanded supper, lodging and breakfast. His wants were satisfied. In the morning, to the surprise of the good woman, he paid her. She said: "How strange—I thought all Germans were bad. I am pleased to know that you are a gentleman. Do you know that when I first saw you I hid my children?"

"So?" replied the German. "I too have children. Let me see yours." Whereupon the fond mother called up the treasures of her heart from the cellar, only to see them both shot dead at her feet.

In her grief later she told the story to her neighbors—but now she tells it to the bars of her window in a madhouse.

YES! LIFT A CORN  
OFF WITHOUT PAIN

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

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain. A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

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

"Can All You Can, Canada"

Canadians are asked to can, dry and store the greatest possible quantity of vegetables and fruits this summer. August is the month for currants, plums, apples, beans, cauliflower, corn, carrots and beets. Make the most of the abundant garden crop this summer.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Germany's Last Word.

Arthur Train, the novelist, put down a German newspaper at the Century Club, in New York, with an impatient grunt.

"It says here," he explained, "that it is Germany who will speak the last word in this war."

Then the novelist laughed angrily and added: "Yes, Germany will speak the last word in the war, and that last word will be 'Kamerad!'"

MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

The Main Objective

"Cheap food to-day, if it means less food or no food to-morrow is a fool's benefaction. The stabilization of food prices is, in the long run, infinitely more important than any theatrical price reduction." Sir William Goode, Liaison Officer for the British Ministry of Food with the United States Food Administration and the Canada Food Board.

Lachute, Que., 25th Sept. 1908.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen, Ever since coming home from the Boer war I have been bothered with running fever sores on my legs. I tried many salves and liniments, also doctored continuously for the blood, but got no permanent relief, till last winter when my mother got me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT. The effect of which was almost magical. Two bottles completely cured me and I have worked every working day since.

Yours gratefully,  
JOHN WALSH.

Red Cross Dogs

A letter from a young Harvard man in the American Ambulance Service in France, which is quoted in the New York Sun, gives an interesting glimpse of the wonderful cleverness of the war dogs.

Last evening, he writes, a couple of fellows came round to me bringing with them two of the famous Red Cross dogs. We were anxious to see them work, and so I ran off and hid in some bushes.

Lying down, I placed my cap under me so that the dog could not find it. They sent one of the dogs out to find me. He finally discovered me; and as he was unable to find my cap, he put his nose in my pocket and pulled out my handkerchief, which he took back. A few minutes later he led his owner to the place where I lay. They told us that this dog saved one hundred and fifty lives in one day during the battle of the Marne.

Making Game of Her

A gentleman complimented a lady on her improved appearance.

"You are guilty of flattery," said the lady.

"Not so," replied the gentleman, "for I vow you are as plump as a partridge."

"At first," replied the lady, "I thought you guilty of flattery only, but now I find you are actually making game of me."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Attractive  
Models



A simple little dress for school or play. Developed in percale or linen. McCall Pattern No. 8488, Child's Dress. In 5 sizes, 2 to 10 years. Price, 15 cents. Transfer Designs Nos. 690 and 697, 10 cents each.



Only the young girl could withstand the severe test of this neckline, and only dimpled elbows may show below these short sleeves. McCall Pattern No. 8514, Misses' Dress. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents. Transfer Design No. 888, 15 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$1,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 84, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

PEDIGREE NEWFOUNDLAND

Puppies, that noble breed now so nearly extinct. We have some very fine ones. R. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, Que.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—\$1,000. YOU can make it in your county with our fast selling Combination Cooker. One salesman makes \$338.65 the first month. Another agent sells 20 in two hours. Others cleaning up \$10 daily. No capital necessary. Goods shipped to reliable men on time. Territory going fast. Write quick to secure your field. Combination Products Co., Thomas Bldg., Foster, Que.

MISCELLANEOUS

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



ED. 7. ISSUE 35-15

# FREE

THIS is FREE PALM-OLIVE WEEK for every user of this famous soap.

The week in which you buy one cake at the regular price, and secure another full sized cake absolutely free by presenting the coupon which appears below.

Every dealer who sells soap is acting as our agent, in this great free offer. Each will accept the coupon in exchange for a cake of Palmolive provided you buy another cake of Palmolive at the same time.

With all soap selling at war-time prices, this gift will be doubly appreciated—act now, while the supply holds out. Tear out the coupon, sign it and take it to your dealer at once. Don't risk losing your free cake of

# PALMOLIVE SOAP

No need to tell you how good Palmolive is. How its smooth, creamy lather is considered the greatest of all toilet luxuries.

Make this your introduction to the luxury you have been missing if you don't already use Palmolive—

—or accept this opportunity to enjoy a cake free if you do.

Palmolive contains Nature's greatest cleansing agents—the Palm and Olive Oils prized since history began as the greatest of all toilet luxuries. Its delicate Oriental perfume adds to the pleasure of its use. Its lasting qualities make it the economy soap.

If You Present  
This Coupon



82 FREE SOAP COUPON

This coupon will be accepted (if presented within thirty days) as full payment for one cake of Palmolive Soap when the holder purchases another cake at the regular price of 15c (two for 25c.)

Only one coupon may be presented by each family and the name and address of the party receiving the free Palmolive Soap must be signed in full to the following:

I hereby certify that I have this day purchased one cake of Palmolive Soap from my dealer and received one cake Palmolive Soap Free.

Name .....

Address .....

NOTICE TO DEALERS: We will replace the soap given with this coupon only under the following conditions: Coupon must be returned direct to the Palmolive Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. It must bear the full name and address and be signed by the party receiving the soap. We positively will refuse to replace anyone not from bona fide sale.

The papers used to tell how the bride was dressed, but now they tell what sort of uniform the groom wore.

An attachment has been invented for connecting a rocking chair with a churn so that an occupant of the former can operate the latter with little added effort.

Glass spoons with tubular handles have been invented for use in place of straws in cold drinks.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Minard's Liniment Cures Gargel in Gums



## ACUTE NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

All Treatments Proved Useless Until He Tried "FRUIT-A-TIVES".



MR. JAS. S. DELGATY.

R.R. No. 4, Gilbert Plains, Man.  
"In the year 1910, I had *Nervous Prostration* in its worst form; was reduced in weight from 170 pounds to 115 pounds.

The doctors had no hope of my recovery, and every medicine I tried proved useless until a friend induced me to take "Fruit-a-tives".

I began to mend almost at once, and after using this fruit medicine for 8 or 4 months, I was back to my normal state of health.

I never had such good health for twenty years as I have enjoyed the past six years. We are never without a box of "Fruit-a-tives" in the house."

JAS. S. DELGATY

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

## The Transcript.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1918

### NEWBURY

Reeve Holman had a field card on Saturday from Pte. Albert Grant, saying he was in France.

Mrs. Grant had a splendid letter recently from her son, Pte. Albert, giving a description of his visit while on leave to Torquay, England. He there visited his father's brother Joseph and his mother's sisters, relatives whom he had never seen. He said they all had fine homes and treated him right royally. In going about with his uncle he frequently heard people say, "A Canadian soldier."

By special request of Mrs. Elias Reynolds, the meeting of the Newbury-Mosa Women's Institute will be held at her home on Friday of this week, Aug. 30th, at 2.30 p. m. instead of on Sept. 4th. Will the ladies kindly take notice of this request?

Mrs. Vanduzer returned from Toronto last week, accompanied by Mrs. Vanduzer.

Like a bolt out of the blue came the word last week that the trustee board of Strathroy had made such an attractive proposition to John A. Armstrong that he accepted. Mr. Armstrong has taught successfully as principal in our school for years. We might sum up his loss in a few words by saying that the central figure around which the village revolved had been seized and taken away. We do not blame Strathroy for being so much alive to the interests of their school and town, but we do regret more than words can tell the departure of John A. Armstrong and his noble mother from their church (the Church of England) to which they were so much, from the village, from the school, from the I. O. F. lodge—we will say from everything. Newbury has lost some splendid men in the past but never one who was so universally popular and useful to young and old.

Miss Bessie Bayne returned home to Detroit on Monday morning.

John Teller has bought J. A. Armstrong's property south of the G. T. R. and will move in as soon as Mr. Armstrong leaves.

The cucumbers have turned out much better than at first expected. Arthur Joyce had the bumper Saturday, bringing in 58 bushels in one load.

### WOODGREEN

Miss Neta Watterworth has returned home after spending her holidays at Port Stanley.

Miss Edna McKellar of Kilmartin is visiting Miss Marjorie Watterworth.

William Weekes of the medical corps, London, has returned after spending the week-end with his parents here.

Miss Howe of Lawrence is visiting Miss Mary Beattie.

Miss Annie Beattie has returned home after spending her holidays at Port Stanley.

Isaac Watterworth is attending Toronto fair this week.

Miss Susie Winslip and Jack Blackhall visited at Geo. Scrimshaw's on Sunday.

Wm. Carrothers and son of Chicago spent the past week at Joseph Walker's.

Mr. and Mrs. George McPherson of Detroit are visiting their many relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. Schafer of Rostock spent the past week with Mrs. A. Daum.

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

### MELBOURNE

Melbourne, Aug. 20.—The prize-winners for the standing field crop competition in connection with the Melbourne Fair are: 1. J. McCallum, 95½; 2. C. McLean, 92; 3. Alex. Laidlaw, 93; 4. W. P. Cornell, 92½; 5. Fred Eaton, 92; 6. Gilbert Hyndman, 91½; 7. D. A. McLean. Mr. Forster of the agricultural department, who judged the plots, reported all free from noxious weeds. He also stated that the plots were the cleanest he had ever judged.

Miss Eleanor McIntyre, who has been attending business college in Chatham, is very ill at her home here with typhoid fever. Miss McIntyre was winner of the medal at the college for general proficiency and had accepted an engagement on the staff. Melbourne, Aug. 27.—Rev. Mr. Martin of London occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian church on Sunday.

L. W. Beach preached in the Methodist church on Sunday morning.

Miss Jean Buchanan of Campbellton is visiting friends here.

John Harvey of Tupperville spent the week-end here.

Frank Sponenburgh of Toronto spent Sunday at his home here.

Mrs. Peter Campbell, who has been visiting friends here, has returned to her home in Campbellton.

Miss Agnes Campbell, who has been visiting friends in Cleveland, has returned to her home here.

Mrs. (Dr.) Cornett of St. Thomas is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Archie Stevenson.

Sandy McDougald left for the Canadian West on Thursday.

Ralph Dale of Detroit is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Sparling Clarke.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Mann of St. Thomas called on friends here a few days ago.

Miss Lillie Collier has returned home after spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Ed. Dyer, Toronto.

### CAIRO

Mr. and Mrs. Lew Sullivan spent a few days in London among friends, returning on Tuesday.

The Cairo Red Cross ladies were entertained by the president, Mrs. Roy Pringle, at her home on Wednesday evening. A dainty lunch was served on the beautiful lawn.

Valance Campbell of Detroit is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Peter Annett.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Allen of Sarnia, accompanied by Mrs. C. Russell and son of Detroit, called on friends here on the 10th inst.

Miss Mamie Young returned on Friday after enjoying a week's visit with her sister, Mrs. W. Fraser of Walkerville, and other friends in Windsor and Detroit.

Mrs. J. J. Tomlinson and daughter Edna are visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clements and son of Mossie were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wehlann on the 24th inst.

Fred Burr autored to Sarnia on Sunday, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. H. Lewis and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McKeown.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie McCready and family of Newbury and Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Cox and family of Aberfeldy spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. Gage.

Cecil Osler of Walkerville called on his friend A. D. Perry on the 24th.

The farmers in this vicinity are all busy preparing their fields for sowing fall wheat.

C. J. Watson disposed of a herd of cattle during the week, realizing some seven thousand dollars for the bunch.

### WARDSVILLE

Mr. Voce and family of Detroit are spending a few days with his father, J. Voce, on Quality Hill.

The sun did not seem to make our village hot enough, so we had two fires last week. The home of the Misses Gordon was burned on Wednesday, only a small amount of clothing and furniture being saved. An explosion of a coal oil stove is supposed to have caused the fire. On Friday evening the barber shop belonging to Mr. Sloan was burned.

Another good oil well was brought in on the farm of R. L. McAlpine last week.

Misses Bessie and Isabelle McAlpine arrived home on Saturday after an extended visit with friends at Morse, Sask.

Miss Margaret Ferguson of Detroit is visiting at her home here.

Mrs. Peter Ferguson and son of Detroit visited friends in this vicinity recently.

Mrs. Arthur Robinson and daughter Dorothy of Strathroy are visiting at Hugh R. McAlpine's.

Mrs. R. L. McAlpine and Mrs. Hugh A. McAlpine were delegates to the Red Cross convention which was held in the Masonic Temple, London, on August 22nd.

J. D. Helen and Margaret Gillies of Newbury are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John F. McTavish.

Miss Flora Mitchell of Glencoe visited at Angus Campbell's recently.

Another good oil well was brought in on the farm of R. L. McAlpine last week.

Misses Bessie and Isabelle McAlpine arrived home on Saturday after an extended visit with friends at Morse, Sask.

Miss Margaret Ferguson of Detroit is visiting at her home here.

Mrs. Peter Ferguson and son of Detroit visited friends in this vicinity recently.

Mrs. Arthur Robinson and daughter Dorothy of Strathroy are visiting at Hugh R. McAlpine's.

Mrs. R. L. McAlpine and Mrs. Hugh A. McAlpine were delegates to the Red Cross convention which was held in the Masonic Temple, London, on August 22nd.

### KILMARTIN

Misses Isabelle and Bessie L. McAlpine have returned home after an extended visit with friends and relatives in the West.

Another good oil well has been brought in by James Nisbet, driller, on the farm of John A. Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McLachlin and daughters, accompanied by James Nisbet and Robert McLachlin, motorist to Wyoming and spent Sunday at the home of Thomas Nisbet.

Threshing is in full swing in this neighborhood. Alex. Dewar threshed a few acres of spring wheat which averaged 31 bushels to the acre.

Mrs. D. A. Dewar and daughter Jean of St. Thomas spent over Sunday with friends here.

Mrs. Mac. Secord and baby have left for their new home in Detroit. They were accompanied by Mrs. John Secord, who will spend a few days with friends in Detroit.

Hugh and Albert Root of Walkerville will spend a few weeks with friends here.

The hour of service in Burns' church, Mosa, will be changed on Sunday, September 1st. The morning service will be held at 12 o'clock and the evening service at 8.30.

Ross Dykes had his foot injured by a weight falling on it while at work at the Mosa oil fields.

Callet John McFarlane of the R. A. F. Long Branch, spent the week-end with friends here.

Alexander Dewar received a cable on Monday from his son John stating that he had arrived safely in England.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Dewar visited friends in Wardsville and Rodney recently.

Archie Munroe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Neil Munroe, of Windsor was called up by the military board on Thursday and passed in Class A2.

### STRATHBURN

Mr. Sharpe has started to brick veneer his house. When it is finished Mr. Sharpe will have one of the warmest houses in Mosa.

What might have been a serious fire occurred last week when someone who was travelling along the road threw a burning cigar or cigarette on the roadside near Mr. Fleming's mill and the grass took fire and also about ten rods of the fence was burnt down.

Neighbors gathered together and put the fire out.

As the Toronto fair is on an unusually large number of autos have passed through here this week.

Mrs. Mayhew and son of Ridgeway are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McRae.

### FERGUSON'S CROSSING

The monthly meeting of the Needle Club was held at the home of Mrs. J. McVicar on August 2nd. A box was packed for shipment containing ten shirts and nineteen pairs of socks.

It was decided to adopt a prisoner in connection with the societies in S. S. Nos. 9 and 1, Mosa. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. R. L. McAlpine on August 29th instead of September 3rd. A full attendance is requested for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Instead of one pair of socks being sent last shipment there were eleven pairs sent.

### SHIELDS

Misses Bessie and Isabelle McAlpine arrived home on Saturday after an extended visit with friends at Morse, Sask.

Miss Margaret Ferguson of Detroit is visiting at her home here.

Mrs. Peter Ferguson and son of Detroit visited friends in this vicinity recently.

Mrs. Arthur Robinson and daughter Dorothy of Strathroy are visiting at Hugh R. McAlpine's.

Mrs. R. L. McAlpine and Mrs. Hugh A. McAlpine were delegates to the Red Cross convention which was held in the Masonic Temple, London, on August 22nd.

J. D. Helen and Margaret Gillies of Newbury are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John F. McTavish.

Miss Flora Mitchell of Glencoe visited at Angus Campbell's recently.

Another good oil well was brought in on the farm of R. L. McAlpine last week.

### MACKSVILLE

The anniversary services of Bethel church will be held on Sunday, Sept. 1st, at 2.30 o'clock and 8 o'clock (new time). The services will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Irwin of Glencoe.

Arthur Bourke of London is visiting at Charles Towers'.

Miss Neta Henry of London is spending a month at her home here.

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

### EKFRID STATION

Miss Sadie Johnson of Melbourne is visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Galbraith are spending a few days with Miss Annie Galbraith.

The next meeting of the Ekfrid Patriotic Society will be held at Mrs. G. C. Smith's on September 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. McMane and two children and Mr. McMane's sister of Milverton spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McLean recently.

The Ekfrid Patriotic Society shipped 15 shirts and 26 pairs of socks to Hyman Hall last week.

Margaret Campbell is spending a few days in Glencoe.

Miss Elizabeth McAlpine returned home from Detroit on Thursday after spending two weeks before leaving for Sombra, where she will teach school the coming term at a salary of \$675.

Hear Dr. Russell H. Conwell in his famous lecture, "Acres of Diamonds," on Saturday evening at Strathroy.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years  
Always bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Hinton*

### MOSA

Miss Bessie McIntyre of Alvinston visited her uncle, M. A. McIntyre, last week.

Miss A. Mitchell of Chatham is visiting her sister, Mrs. M. C. McLean.

M. C. McLean and son Hector visited Mr. and Mrs. Archie McCahill at Alvinston last week.

Mrs. Peter Ferguson of Detroit and Mrs. Norris of St. Catharines visited the Misses McIntyre last week.

Mrs. Mac. Secord has gone to reside in Detroit where her husband is conductor on a street car.

D. McCahill and mother and sister Jennie of Forest and Mrs. A. McCahill of Alvinston visited Mrs. Mary McLean on Sunday last.

For a high-class musical entertainment hear Bertha Farnio and the Tachikowsky Quartette of Boston at the Strathroy Chautauqua on Thursday night.

### FALL FAIRS

Alisa Craig—Sept. 19, 20.  
Alvinston—Oct. 8, 9.  
Aylmer—Sept. 26, 27.  
Bridgen—Oct. 1.

Chatham—Sept. 17, 18.  
Dorchester Station—Oct. 2.  
Dresden—Sept. 26, 27.  
Forest—Sept. 26, 27.

Glencoe—Sept. 24, 25.  
Goderich—Sept. 25, 27.  
Ingersoll—Sept. 25, 27.  
Lambeth—Sept. 25.

London—Sept. 6, 14.  
Melbourne—Oct. 11.  
Mt. Brydges—Oct. 4.

Mosely—Sept. 26.  
Parkhill—Sept. 23, 24.  
Petrolia—Sept. 19, 20.  
Ridgeway—Oct. 7, 9.

Sarnia—Sept. 24, 25.  
Seaford—Sept. 19, 20.  
Simcoe—Oct. 7, 9.  
Strathroy—Sept. 16, 18.

Thedford—Sept. 30, Oct. 1.  
Wallaceburg—Oct. 1, 2.  
Watford—Oct. 2, 3.  
Wyoming—Oct. 10, 11.

Vital statistics now being compiled by the Provincial Registrar-General's Department show that the number of births in Ontario for 1917 have fallen to the lowest since the beginning of the war. The same is true of the number of marriages, while there has been but slight variation in the number of deaths. The figures as compiled by the department are: Births, 62,666, a decrease of 2,598; marriages, 21,493, a decrease of 1,908; deaths, 33,268, a decrease of 2,312.

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

Farmers in some sections have been troubled considerably the past few weeks with grasshoppers attacking the hands on the sheaves and causing great inconvenience and annoyance by cutting the hands so that farmers find on hauling in the grain that they have to spend a great deal of time rebinding the sheaves. One farmer in Malden declared that in a ten-acre field of oats he had to rebind about six acres. This is one of the most annoying and time destroying nuisances farmers must face.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

# HELLO! HELLO!

## Big Ten-Day Sale of Men's Monarch Rubber Boots

Sale starts **THURSDAY**, the 29th of August

## Modern Shoe Store

Glencoe, Ont.