

The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 44--No. 28.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.

Whole No. 2270.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION of the Lodge No. 252, A.F. & A.M., will be held in the Masonic Hall, Glencoe, on the evening of Thursday, July 22nd, at 7 o'clock sharp. General Business Session. All Masons are welcome. L. H. Payne, W. M.; J. V. McLachlan, Secretary.

CHANNY FARM

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep; also S. G. Dorking Fowls
ED. DE GEX, Kerwood, Ont.

C. C. McNaughton
Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Plate Glass and Automobile Insurance

Phone Bethwell U. R. 18 P. O. Newbury No. 411 R. R. No. 2

Cream Wanted

Cash paid for cream delivered at my sewing machine store, Main street north, Glencoe, on Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays—Tuesdays and Fridays preferred. Cash for eggs.
531f ALEX. MCNEIL

Teacher Wanted.

Teacher wanted for S. S. No. 8, Ekfrid. State qualifications and salary. Applications to be in not later than August 1st. Apply to James McRae, Sec.-treas., Route 3, Glencoe. 70-3

Poundkeeper's Notice.

Impounded on July 12th, 1915, two Western Ponies, which will be sold by public auction on Tuesday, July 20, at 7 o'clock p. m., unless redeemed before that time.
JAMES LOTAN, Poundkeeper, Lot 13, Con. 1, Ekfrid.

Building Contractor.

If you contemplate building a residence or altering your buildings, please call at "The Hub" and get estimates. All classes of work done promptly. All work and material guaranteed.
J. D. BROWN, Glencoe. General Contractor and Builder. Phone call 51-12, office with E. T. Huston & Co. 501f

FOR SERVICE
Shorthorn Bull
(registered)
Terms - \$2.00
Squire Bros.
North Lake Lot 19, Second Range North L. W. R., Ekfrid.

DENTISTRY
R. J. MUMFORD, D. S. L. D. S., Office - ver Humphrey's Furniture Store, Phone 16.

JAMES POOLE
Fire, Life, Accident, 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.

GEORGE WILSON,
Clerk of the Division Court, Conveyancer, &c. Justice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex. Commissioner in H. C. J. Office—Main street, over Lunn's drug store. X

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Summer Service to Highlands of Ontario from Toronto

2:05 a. m. daily for Muskoka Lakes, daily except Sunday for Lake of Bays, Algonquin Park, Magnetawan River and Timagami Lake points.
10:15 a. m. daily except Sunday for Georgian Bay, Lake of Bays and Magnetawan River points.
12:01 p. m. daily except Sunday for Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays and Algonquin Park.

STEAMSHIP EXPRESS
Leaves London . . . 2:45 p. m.
Arrives Sarnia Wharf 4:30 p. m.

Each Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, connecting with N. W. Co.'s passenger steamships for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort and Ham and Duluth, and at Fort William with G. T. P. Railway for Winnipeg and points in Western Canada. Coaches, Parlor-Library, Cafe and Parlor-Library Buffet cars between Toronto and Sarnia Wharf.
Further particulars on applications to Grand Trunk Ticket Agents.

Notice to Creditors.

In the Estate of Emma McKee, late of the Township of Ekfrid in the County of Middlesex, Married Woman, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chapter 121, Section 56, that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of Emma McKee, who died on or about the twenty-seventh day of March, 1912, are required on or before the third day of August, 1915, to send by post prepaid or deliver to Messrs. Elliott & Moss, of the Village of Glencoe, Executors for George Frederick Cooper and Emerson Medes Cooper, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, their Christian names and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the date of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

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

Dated the sixth day of July, A. D. 1915.
ELLIOTT & MOSS,
Solicitors for George Frederick Cooper and Emerson Medes Cooper, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Deceased. 65-3

HOLIDAY TIME!

WHEN you go on your vacation it is necessary that you have the correct time. For ladies there is no way as convenient as the

BRACELET WATCH

We can show you some very interesting values in this line. Gold Filled Bracelet Watches with guaranteed movements, \$10, \$14, \$16. Solid Gold, extra value, \$20 to \$50. Sterling Silver, \$9.50 to \$12.00. Silver Strap Watches, \$4 to \$9. We also carry a full line of Ladies' and Gents' Watches in regular style. For Men and Boys we have a specially strong watch in solid nickel case at \$4.50; fitted with Regina works, \$7.

C. E. DAVIDSON, Jeweler

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES OPTICIAN

Keith's Cash Store

Dry Goods, Millinery, Groceries

P. D. KEITH

We carry a full line of Harvest Wants

Also Builders' Hardware; Paints, Oils and Varnishes; Steel and Felt Roofing; Wire Fencing; Oil Stoves; Lawn Mowers, and everything in the Hardware and Stove line.

MITCHELL & HAGERTY

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

kept in Glencoe.

Also Confectionery, Imported & Domestic Fruits, Meat, Fish, etc., carried

Our prices a little lower than elsewhere. Call and be convinced.

Good Butter and Eggs and other marketable produce taken as cash at highest market price.

CASH FOR EGGS

TRY OUR SPECIALS IN BULK TEAS AND COFFEES. Red Rose, Lipton's and Salada Packet Teas always in stock.

W. A. CURRIE

B. C. SHINGLES

We have a 5x B. C. Shingle in stock; also 4x and 3x.

Our Portland Cement is guaranteed to stand any government test.

Our stock of 1 inch Pine Lumber for barn siding was never better.

McPHERSON & CLARKE

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard

GLENCOE, ONT.

District and General.

The proceeds of the Napier garden party amounted to \$100.

Mrs. Germaine, wife of R. E. Germaine, of Alvinston, died the other day, leaving two young children.

Miss Vera Dykes, of Aldborough, has been engaged as teacher in S. S. No. 19, Dunwich, at a salary of \$900.

Miss Mary Jamieson has been engaged to teach the Crinan school in place of Miss Schlehauf who will take a holiday in New York.

Mrs. Catharine Buckherrough, of Woodstock, mother of P. G. Buckherrough, of Ridgeway, died last week at the great age of 94 years.

Donald Gordon has resigned his position as mail carrier between the postoffice and the station at Atwood. He is in his ninety-fourth year.

Miss Agnes Dennis, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Dennis of Sarnia, was recently united in wedlock to Robert A. Campbell, of Ekfrid township.

Miss Edna McKibbin, daughter of Rev. A. McKibbin, has been engaged to marry Mr. J. H. McKibbin, of Ridgeway, for the coming year at a salary of \$550.

Another pioneer of Euphemia passed away on Sunday, July 12th, in the person of Robert Johnston, aged 80 years. Mr. Johnston was born in Ireland and came to Canada in 1845 to Euphemia, and has resided there ever since.

Notices have been sent out regarding a plan for reorganizing the Farmers' Institute of Ontario. The new plan comprises a county board of agriculture and if it is brought into effect will mean the passing of the Farmers' Institutes.

A pretty wedding was solemnized on June 30 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Brown, of Melbourne, when their eldest daughter, Edna Adelia, was united in marriage to Harold Acres, of Delaware, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Acres. The Rev. Mr. Delaware, Rev. W. H. Hartley, officiated.

Two Government inspectors are in Southwold and Dunwich making investigations into the report that there are many cases of hog cholera. The disease is said to be widespread. They will order the destruction of all infected or exposed herds, and if the situation is serious enough will put on a strict quarantine.

Fred Billings, the young Strathroy bank clerk who realized more than \$1,000 on a check he was taking to London to cash for his employers' private bankers, of Strathroy, was sentenced to four months in jail by Magistrate Noble, of Strathroy. Some of the young man's friends came forward and made good part of the losses.

The failure of several Woodstock butchers to comply with the rules set down by the Board of Health regarding their slaughter houses resulted in the board taking drastic measures at a special meeting. Those butchers who have not yet heeded the order to "clean up" will be served at once with notice to discontinue the sale of meat in Woodstock.

Royal H. Hart, a well-to-do farmer of Euphemia, aged about 50 years, was found dead in his sugar bush by his wife and eldest son, with the top of his head and part of his face shot away. It was obvious a case of suicide, as when the victim fell, his hand still clutched a stick which he evidently used to press the trigger, having rested the stock of the gun on the ground and placed the muzzle to his forehead.

Fire about midnight on Saturday destroyed the two buildings of Aldborough Agricultural Society on the fair grounds at Rodney, with loss of about \$2,000. Insurance of \$1,200 was carried. In the buildings was a large quantity of baskets owned by the Rodney Woodenware Company, and valued at about \$3,000. There are also a total loss here for insured for \$1,500. The fire is suspected to have been of incendiary origin.

The Ridgeway Dominion says:—One of the biggest cattle shipments in the history of this section was made here the past week, when Mayne F. J. Henry delivered to the Morris Company of Chicago, 780 fine export steers. On Saturday Mr. Henry received a check for \$45,154.40 in payment. Ten cars were loaded at Muskirk, others along the line to Dutton. The total involved in the deal amounted to about \$100,000.

On Saturday morning, June 20th, Mrs. Margaret McFarlane, nee Weekes, widow of the late Nicholas P. Weekes of Botany, and sister of Malcolm McFarlane, of Dutton, passed away at the home of her son-in-law, C. A. Watts, Thamesville, after an illness of some months. The deceased was a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, the daughter of the late John McFarlane, who came to this country with his family in 1842 and settled on a farm in South Delaware where one of his sons, Alexander McFarlane, still resides. Several members of the family still live in the vicinity.

Christopher Franks, a well-known resident of Crinan, died on Saturday morning. Mr. Franks, who was a son of the late John Franks, was German by birth, having been born in Prussia 69 years ago. He came to Crinan with his father and family in 1801 and settled on the farm now occupied by Jacob Zoller on con. A. He was a successful farmer and lumberman for the greater part of his life.

He is survived by a widow and a family of seven—Mrs. Downey, of Wardsville; Mrs. D. D. Campbell, of Wardsville; Mrs. J. D. McRae, of Crinan; Mrs. Will Long, Fern Hill; John of California; Chris, of West Lorne; and Will, on the farm on con. 4.

Dr. A. D. McEachern Dies.

A Detroit press despatch of July 11 says:—The death occurred at Pearl Beach, a river resort, yesterday of Dr. A. D. McEachern, a prominent Detroit physician and formerly a resident of Glencoe. Dr. McEachern had been in poor health for several months and his death was not unexpected. He was 41 years old. For 13 years he was superintendent of the Detroit Sanatorium, and at the time of his death held the post of surgeon for the Pere Marquette Railroad. He was well known here in medical and Masonic circles, being a member of Palestine Lodge, King Cyrus Chapter, Knights Templar and Modern Temple (Shrine). He was also a member of the Detroit Athletic Club.

The remains of the late Dr. McEachern were brought to Glencoe on Monday afternoon and the funeral took place from the Grand Trunk station to Oakland cemetery. Glencoe Masonic Lodge attended the funeral in a body and conducted the funeral rites of the Order at the grave, after the church service, which was held by Rev. A. U. Campbell, of the Presbyterian church, Appin. A number of deceased's friends in Detroit accompanied the remains to Glencoe, six of whom were the pall-bearers. The casket was covered with a wealth of beautiful floral tributes.

Dr. McEachern was a son of the late David McEachern, of Ekfrid. He was educated at the public school in S. S. No. 3, Ekfrid, and the Glencoe high school, and in 1892 graduated in Medicine at Toronto University, going shortly afterwards to Detroit where he had since resided continuously. His illness was the result of an infection contracted while performing a surgical operation. He leaves five brothers and two sisters, as follows:—Donald, of Walkers; David, of Edmonton; John M., Provost of Alberta University, Edmonton; James, of Detroit; Neil, of London; Mrs. Alford Marsh, of Glencoe, and Mrs. David S. McDonald, of Appin.

In Defence of a Berry.

By Peter McArthur.

There is an old saying, "Give a dog a bad name, and kill him," which applies everywhere in life. No matter how good a thing may be, if you give it a bad name you may as well do away with it. It is all very well for Shakespeare to say that "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," but if you called a new variety of rose "The Stink Cabbage Rose" it would take a long while winning favor.

I am moved to make these reflections because one of the best of our tender fruits suffers from a bad name, and I wish to proclaim the fact that its bad name is due to a strange mistake. The very name gooseberry suggests something about which one could not hope to be enthusiastic in spite of the fact that the gooseberry wine figures in the Vicar of Wakefield, that literary masterpiece in which everything is dainty. And the children who have not yet learned the disclaimer that goes with the name "goose" will reach for the gooseberry tart before any other, but the name "goose" puts all grown ups on their guard. And now comes a great philologist who proves the name is a vulgar and ignorant mistake. The berry is one that should be known as the Saintsberry—and the berry of the most beloved of saints at that.

Mr. Fox Talbot gives the following remarkable account of the origin of the name "gooseberry": Gooseberries are called in German, Johannis-beeren, that is, "John's berries," because they ripen about the feast of St. John. St. John is called in Holland, St. Jan, and the fruit is there called "Jansbeeren." Now this word has been centuries ago—corrupted into "Gansbeeren," of which our English word Gooseberries is a literal translation; Gans in German signifying a goose.

So you see that the only thing the matter with the delicately flavored St. John's berry is that it has suffered from a touch of German Kultur and has been called out of its name. Give it its right name and saintly character and you will never be without jam from it for your tarts.

Social in School Section Twelve.
The social held under the auspices of the Sewing Society of S. S. No. 12, Mosa, for the aid of Red Cross work, on Thursday evening of last week, was a great success. The evening was ideal, resulting in a very large crowd. The program, which was furnished by the Mac Musicians of Petrolia and the Alvinston band and male quartette was first-class and appreciated by all. Splendid patriotic addresses were also given by Rev. Dr. Fraser Smith, Rev. McKay, and Dr. Martyn. M. P. P. The ladies of the neighborhood are to be congratulated on the lovely tables set. The patriotic decorations on the grounds were also very pretty. Total proceeds amounted to \$140.25.

When the train stopped at the little southern station the tourists from the north sauntered out and gazed curiously at a lean animal with scraggy bristles, which was rubbing itself against a scrub oak.

"What do you call that?" he asked curiously of a native.

"Razorback hawg, suh."

"What is he doing rubbing himself against that tree?"

"He's stropping hisself, suh, just stropping hisself."

Pure bred surplus stock of the herds at the Ontario Agricultural college are sold periodically by auction. At the 1914 sale prices as high as 13 cents per pound were paid for steers on the hoof, and the proceeds of the entire sale exceeded \$4,000.

Mosa Council.

A meeting of the Mosa council was held at Newbury on 21st June. Members all present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, approved and signed.

Moved by A. Gardiner, seconded by F. J. James, that the council purchase a wheelbarrow from Mitchell & Hagerty, to be used at cement work. Carried.

Moved by E. F. Reycraft, seconded by D. N. Munroe, that the engineer's report re the repair of the Sheriff Bristow drain in the township of Zone be referred back, asking reason for assessing lot 23, concession 1, for outlet. Carried.

Moved by F. J. James, seconded by A. Gardiner, that Jas. Corbett be paid \$175 for work done on lower portion of the Peter Mitchell drain. Carried.

Moved by F. J. James, seconded by D. N. Munroe, that Wm. Stinson be paid \$3. Chas. Gould \$2. Thos. Henderson \$1.50. Wm. McCutcheon \$3. Frank Abbott \$1.50. Geo. Walker \$3. John Munro \$1.50. A. Gardiner \$3 for assistance surveying Government Drain No. 2. Carried.

Moved by E. F. Reycraft, seconded by A. Gardiner, that the report of the engineer on the final inspection of Government Drain No. 4, eastern outlet, be accepted and that Stephen Fennell be paid \$155 in full for work done, and E. J. James \$30 commissioner's fees on said drain, and that Stephen Fennell be paid \$65 for work done on Government Drain No. 7. Carried.

Moved by A. Gardiner, seconded by D. N. Munroe, that Commissioner Reycraft be hereby instructed to make an examination of the Bluebecker drain and if in his opinion the drain requires to be repaired to go on and let the work. Carried.

Moved by F. J. James, seconded by E. F. Reycraft, that Dr. A. P. Owens be paid \$7 for vaccine points used in 1914. Carried.

Moved by A. Gardiner, seconded by D. N. Munroe, that Stephen Fennell be paid \$47 on account for work done on the McIntyre drain. Carried.

Moved by E. F. Reycraft, seconded by F. J. James, that J. C. Simpson be paid \$88 for services as collector, postage, etc. Carried.

Moved by F. J. James, seconded by A. Gardiner, that the council adjourn to meet at Glencoe on July 19th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

C. C. McNAUGHTON, Clerk.

Picnic at the Park.

The Junior L. T. L. held a picnic Friday afternoon in the park, which was well attended by members and their friends. A programme of sports was an interesting feature and resulted as follows:—

Sack race—Clarence Leitch, Lloyd Farrell.

Three-legged race—Clarence Leitch and Lloyd Farrell, Cecil McAlpine and Clifford Ewing.

Needle and thread race—Lloyd Farrell, D. A. Weaver.

Small boys' race—Sherman McAlpine, Delbert Hicks.

Girls' hammer and nail race—Sarah Mitchell, Lizzie Grant.

Potato race—Lizzie Grant, Sarah Mitchell.

Small girls' race—Donna McAlpine, Ethel McAlpine.

A race for the mothers was very exciting and made an hour of enjoyment. Refreshments were served and ice cream cones given to everyone present.

A baseball game finished the day's outing—the girls against the boys. It is yet to be decided which were winners.

Western University Exams.
The following pupils of Mrs. Lillian Columbus were successful in their recent examinations held in connection with the Western University:—

Piano, Grade 3—Marion Owen.
Primary, Theory (Rudiments), Grade 2—First-class honors, Margaret Morrison; first-class honors, Marion Owen.

Methodist Church.
REV. W. G. HOWSON, MINISTER

During the heated summer days, Mr. Howson will endeavor to make the services brief, but bright and fresh as ever. Subjects for next Sunday:—

11 a. m. "The redemption of waste products"; 7 p. m. "A glimpse at the slum life of Old London." Come and hear of the streets, the houses, the people of London's submerged tenth. All welcome. The election of society representatives takes place next Sunday morning.

A New Departure.
Cement sepulchres were first introduced west of London about four years ago. The first was made by N. Currie at Oakland cemetery. He sent a sample one to all the principal towns in Western Ontario, as a result of which he received many orders and had them shipped by freight.

There has been such a growing demand for them that he is manufacturing them at Thamesville, Chatham, Leamington and Wallaceburg this season. Cement sepulchres are prized especially in wet cemeteries as they are damp proof, made with a composition of Portland cement, hydrated lime and water-proofing. In the surrounding towns where they were first introduced they are using them at nearly one-half of the funerals. At Oakland nearly three-quarters of the funerals are using them now.

The more they are used the more demand there seems to be for them, as the public realize the necessity of them in keeping their plots in the cemetery in good shape. They also realize that cement is the only everlasting material that will give absolute protection to the casket and contents.

Railway Crossing Fatality.

Thamesville, July 13.—Mrs. Cora Hubbell, wife of Lemuel Hubbell, of Camden township, and her six-year-old son, Eli, were instantly killed and her 12-year-old daughter seriously injured when their buggy was struck by Grand Trunk train No. 16, the "Eastern Flyer," on the Thamesville crossing last night.

Mrs. Hubbell and the two children were returning from the town to their home, which is just south of the tracks. The top of the buggy was up and the curtains on and those inside would have a poor view of the approaching train.

The locomotive struck the buggy directly across the wheels. The horse was thrown into the ditch, carrying with it a goodly part of the rig and the two children. The animal itself was instantly killed.

For a quarter of a mile the remainder of the buggy was carried on the pilot of the engine before the train could be brought to a stop. It backed then to the Thamesville station where the body of Mrs. Hubbell was removed, badly mangled, from the front of the engine.

Wedding Anniversary.

On Monday evening a number of the friends and near neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scott, Victoria street south, gathered at their home to extend congratulations on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. An address was read by Mrs. Levi Smith and the presentation of a set of silver spoons was made by Mrs. John Stevenson. Mr. Scott made acknowledgment in telling terms. A short programme of speeches and songs was then given, after which light refreshments were served by the ladies. The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the King" brought a very enjoyable evening to a close.

Rev. Mr. Weir was chairman for the evening, and short speeches were also given by Rev. Mr. Owen, Mr. Morrison and others. The address was as follows:—

To Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Scott:—Dear Friends,—We, your neighbors and friends, could not allow this happy occasion to pass without taking advantage of it to offer you congratulations and hearty good wishes on this the twenty-fifth anniversary of your wedding day. May it be yours to celebrate your jubilee together, with all the blessings the years may bring. Kindly accept this gift as a slight token of our esteem. And although the ocean separates you from friends afar, you may be assured you have the sympathy and good will of friends in Glencoe.

Presentation.

On the evening of June 29, 1915, the parents and pupils of S. S. No. 9, Mosa, Jas. E. Corbett to his Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Davies, who has been teacher in that section for the past two and a half years. A choice programme was made by the pupils, and the conclusion of which was the chairman, A. A. Grant, Miss Davies to the front and Miss Sara McLaughlin read an address and the pupils in a body presented her with a beautiful mantle clock and some silverware. Although taken by surprise Miss Davies replied with a few well chosen remarks. The remainder of the evening was spent in music, games, etc. A dainty lunch was served, after which the gathering dispersed by singing "Auld Lang Syne." The address was as follows:—

Dear Teacher,—As the time is now here that I must sever the ties which have bound us so long—you as teacher, we as pupils—we want to assure you that your departure from us is very much regretted. If we have sometimes taxed your patience, you are not so venereal in years but you can remember that boys will be boys and girls will be girls. You have made many warm friends since you came among us, outside of school as well as in, and now, dear teacher, as a slight token of our esteem for you, we ask you to accept this clock and silverware, our parting gift, not for its intrinsic value but because it is given with our hearty good will, and hoping we may all meet some day where there is no parting. We bid you a loving farewell. Signed on behalf of the pupils of S. S. No. 9, Mosa—James McLean, Lillian Henderson, Jessie Mitchell, Sara McLaughlin.

Hotels Hit Hard.

War time is no harvest for Toronto hotels. It has been stated that an enormous drop in revenue of the bars has taken place. In some cases the difference has been as great as over 70 per cent. for a single day. The hotel business is no longer the "good thing" it was in times of peace and plenty.

Five hotels have recently gotten into financial difficulties since the war started. The last to be reported is the Daly House. Others which preceded it were the Palmer House which closed entirely; Dunning's, the Woodbine and the Arlington. It is also reported that two other licensed places in the congested district are finding the going exceptionally hard.

Five Sailings Weekly.

Canadian Pacific Palatial Great Lakes Steamships leave Port McNicoll, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Port William. Steamship Express making direct connection leaves Toronto 12:45 p. m.

Particulars from Canadian Pacific ticket agents, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto. 73

POSITIONS TERMED VERITABLE INFERNO

Prisoners Tell of Flagging Spirit of Turkish Troops and Desperate Nature of Fighting.

Positions termed veritable inferno. A despatch from Mitylene says: The recent fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula has resulted in the capture of a large number of prisoners. Many of them, though they were not badly clothed and appear to have been fairly well fed, are all of one mind as to their good fortune in being "rescued," as one termed it, from the inferno which the Turkish positions on the peninsula have been for a considerable time. It is always essential to discount to some extent the statements of Turkish prisoners,

as they generally think it necessary to make declarations by which they hope to find favor with their captors, but allowing for that there can be no doubt as to the general reliability of what they say. They all agree regarding the flagging spirit of the Turkish army. They state that the feeling between the Germans and the Turks is becoming increasingly bad, and they tell many tales of Germans being shot in the back in return for the frequent emptying of officers' revolvers into wavering or hesitating ranks.

FORCE TEUTONS TO GIVE GROUND

Strong Russian Forces Push Back Enemy to South of Lubin.

A despatch from London says: Interest in the eastern war theatre centres in Southern Poland, where the Russians, strongly reinforced with both men and guns, and with their railways and fortresses of Ivan-gorod and Brest-Litovsk to draw upon, have held up the Austro-German attempt to outflank Warsaw from the south-west. The Austrians made the admission that before superior Russian forces to the south of Lublin they have withdrawn from the hills to the north of Krasnik.

Further heavy fighting must occur in this region, but the Russian military writers express confidence that now any effort of the German allies to deliver a lightning blow has been discounted, and that the Grand Duke's army will be able to hold its position and perhaps drive the invaders back. While this is going on, it is believed that there is little probability of the Germans detaching any part of their eastern armies for a renewed offensive in the west, and that if such a move is made it must be undertaken by fresh troops.

Nowhere east of the Vistula do the Austrians claim to be making progress in their official report. The Vienna communication declares, however, that "numerous severe Russian attacks have been bloodily repulsed." A retreat is flatly admitted in the Krasnik region, where the Austrian troops, it is announced, were withdrawn from both sides of the road leading to the heights north of the town, as the result of attacks by superior Russian forces brought up for the protection of Lublin.

BALTIC RAIDER A BRITISH BOAT

Official Report Concerning the Submarine That Sank German Warship.

A despatch from London says: The British Admiralty stated that it was officially announced at Petrograd that the submarine which made a successful attack on a German warship on July 2 in the Baltic was a British boat.

The statement of the Admiralty contained the first public announcement intimating that British submarines were operating in the Baltic Sea. It is presumed that the undersea boat passed through the catagat from the North Sea to the Baltic Sea and then traveled eastward for 200 miles, as the Bay of Danzig, where the warship was attacked, lies in the south-eastern part of that body of water. The distance from an English port to Danzig is about 900 miles. The Russian official communication announcing that a German warship had been sunk by a submarine said that the battleship, which was of the Deutschland type, was steaming at the entrance to Danzig Bay July 2 when she was blown up by two torpedoes fired by a submarine.

A babe in arms is worth two armed with toy pistols.

It is said that laughter is a great help to digestion, and that the medieval custom of exciting laughter at table by jokes of jesters and buffoons was founded on true medical principles.

TOWED SUBMARINE TO AN ITALIAN PORT

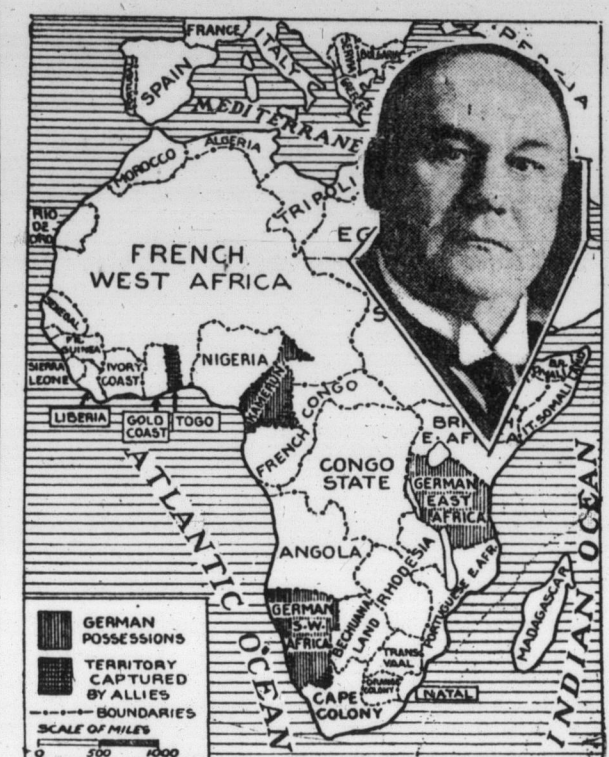
Strategy of Captain Leads to Capture of Undersea Boat in Novel Way.

A despatch from Turin says: The Giornale d'Italia says: A steamer belonging to one of the neutral Balkan States was caught laden with benzine and naphtha by an Italian warship. The captain of the steamer confessed that he was waiting to deliver the cargo to a German submarine. The naval commander thereupon took possession of the vessel, manned it with a crew of his own bluejackets disguised as ordinary seamen and armed

the ship with machine guns. Then he set out to keep his appointment. Precisely at the hour and spot arranged the periscope was seen emerging from the surface. Greetings were being exchanged when the commander of the steamer stepped forward and cried: "Take your choice—surrender or be sent to the bottom."

Stupefied, the Teutons chose the former, and with their craft were towed to a well known naval port.

GERMAN COLONIAL SECRETARY HAS LITTLE TO DO JUST NOW



The map shows Germany's colonial possessions in Africa, which have now entirely or partially passed under British control. Inset is Colonial Secretary Von Solt of the German Cabinet, who cannot now be over-burdened with the duties of office, now that Germany has no colonies.

BOTHA ACCEPTS ENEMY'S SWORD

Colony of 322,450 Square Miles Added to Empire in Five Months.

A despatch from London says: General Botha, according to an announcement received from Pretoria, has accepted the surrender of the German military forces in German South-west Africa. The surrender is unconditional, and follows the issuance of an ultimatum by General Botha.

It is stated that with the exception of the necessary army of occupation, the citizen army of the Union of South Africa will return home as soon as possible.

Reuter's Cape Town correspondent, in a despatch filed before the announcement of the surrender, ascribes the success of Botha's campaign to his tireless and swift advance and masterly enveloping movement in the face of great natural difficulties, whereby the Union commander completely out-generaled, outmanoeuvred and outwitted the Germans. As a result of the operations, this despatch adds, all the British prisoners in the hands of the Germans have been released; 700 prisoners already had been taken and any attempt at scattered guerrilla warfare had been frustrated.

Gen. Botha's victory, with the Germans cut off from the rest of the world, was a foregone conclusion, but the fact that he won it after five months of warfare, despite the rebellion in his own country, and under many natural disadvantages, is considered by military observers to have been a remarkable achievement. To gain this victory Gen. Botha's forces had to march in the blistering heat through an almost waterless country in which the few wells had been poisoned, and where sandstorms made it necessary for the soldiers to wear goggles.

With rapid, sweeping strokes, Gen. Botha worked round the Germans, who were forced to surrender or suffer annihilation, and thus prevented them from breaking up into parties and continuing a guerrilla warfare.

FRENCH APPROPRIATION TO PAY FOR SEIZURES

A despatch from Paris says: The French Senate unanimously appropriated \$600,000 to be used by the Minister of Marine in payment for cargoes of neutral vessels that have been seized, and especially of that of the steamer Ducia.

The Ducia formerly belonged to the Hamburg-American Line. After changing her registry she sailed from Galveston, Texas, with a cargo of cotton destined for Germany. On reaching European waters she was picked up by a French cruiser and taken into Brest. A French prize court, after hearing the case, recommended that the French Government purchase the cargo.

THE RAIDER EMDEN WILL BE SALVAGED.

A despatch from Sydney, N.S.W., The Department of Defence has awarded a contract for the salvaging of the German cruiser Emden, which was sunk off Cocos Island, in the Indian Ocean by the American cruiser Sydney. The contractors say the raider can be easily floated. The Emden will be exhibited. Recruiting in Victoria has been very successful, and New South Wales is about to begin a campaign for men.

SAYVILLE STATION TAKEN OVER BY U.S.

Naval Operators Hereafter Will Copy Berlin's Wireless Yarns.

A despatch from Washington says: The U.S. Government has taken over the Sayville, L.I., wireless station, the only remaining privately operated direct means of communication between the United States and Germany. Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced that Captain Bullard, in charge of the naval yard, had gone to take over the station, and would continue its operation with naval forces.

Secretary of Navy Daniels issued this statement: "It is understood that the Sayville radio station has made application to the Secretary of Commerce for a license. The Secretary of Commerce declined to grant a license, and so informed the Secretary of the Navy, who, after conference, directed Captain Bullard, as the expert of the department, to take over and operate the station."

This action, which was taken under an Executive order issued by President Wilson, giving the navy authority to take over "one or more" stations, was deemed necessary because of alleged violations of neutrality by the company's operators. It has been charged that when the navy censors had left the wireless room for a minute or two, unusual messages had been sent, and that only by a difficult and trying supervision could neutrality be strictly preserved.

TRANSFER SHIPS TO THE U.S. FLAG

INSTRUCT SUBMARINES TO ALLOW PASSENGER BOATS TO PASS SAFELY.

A despatch from Berlin says: Germany's offer embodied in the reply to the American note regarding the sinking of the Lusitania and submarine warfare, was delivered to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, of which the following is a summary:

First—Reiterated assurance that American ships engaged in legitimate trade will not be interfered with, nor the lives of Americans upon neutral ships be endangered.

Second—That German submarines will be instructed to allow American passenger ships to pass freely and safely, Germany entertaining in return the confident hope that the American Government will see that these ships do not carry contraband. Such ships are to be provided with distinguishing marks, and their arrival announced a reasonable time in advance. The same privilege is extended to a reasonable number of neutral passenger ships under the American flag, and should the number of ships thus available for passenger service prove inadequate Germany is willing to permit America to place four hostile passenger steamers under the American flag to ply between North America and Europe under the same conditions.

One of the newest types of British torpedo has an effective range of four miles, and a force sufficient to blow a hole as large as a haystack in the side of a battleship.

Markets Of The World

Breadstuffs. Toronto, July 13.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.36 to \$1.37; No. 2 Northern, \$1.33 1/2 to \$1.34 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.30 to \$1.31, on track lake ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C. W., 63c; No. 3 C. W., nominal; extra No. 1 feed, nominal, on track lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 81c, on track lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 56 to 57c; No. 3 white, 55 to 56c, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$1.11 to \$1.14, according to freight outside.

Penn.—No. 2, nominal; per car lots, nominal, according to freight outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, 70 to 75c; feed barley, 65c, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 74c, according to freight outside.

Rye—No. 2, nominal, \$1.05 to \$1.10, according to freight outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, 77c; second patents, in jute bags, 66.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, 66.80; Toronto, in cotton bags, 10c more.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent, patents, 47.70; seaboard, or Toronto freight in bags.

"Millfeed"—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights. Bran, per ton, \$26; shorts, per ton, \$28; middlings, per ton, \$29; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.85.

Country Produce. Butter—Choice dairy, 21 to 23c; inferior, 18 to 20c; creamery prints, 27 to 29c; do., solids, 26 to 28c.

Eggs—The market is steady, straight new-laid being quoted at 21 to 23c per dozen, in case lots, and select 23 to 24c.

Beans—The market is quiet at \$3.10 to \$3.15 for prime, and \$3.20 to \$3.25 for hand-picked.

Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 24 to 25c; and fowl, 14 to 15c.

Cheese—18c for large, and at 18 1/2c for twins. Old cheese, 22 to 23 1/2c.

Potatoes—Ontario, 55 to 60c per bag, out of store, and 45 to 50c in car lots. New Brunswick, car lots, 55 to 60c per bag.

Baled Hay and Straw. Dealers are paying as follows for car lot deliveries on track here:—

Straw is quoted at \$7 a ton, in car lots, delivered on track here.

Hay—No. 1 hay is quoted at \$16.50 to \$17.50; No. 2 at \$14.50 to \$16.50.

Business in Montreal. Montreal, July 13.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 80 1/2 to 81 1/2c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 3, 61 1/2 to 62c; extra No. 1 feed 61 1/2 to 62c; No. 2,



local white, 60c to 61c; No. 3 local white, 59 1/2 to 60c; No. 4 local white, 58 1/2 to 59c. Barley, Man. feed, 72c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 79 to 80c.

Winnipeg Wheat. Winnipeg, July 13.—Cash quotations:—Wheat No. 1 Northern, \$1.30; No. 2 Northern, \$1.27 1/2; No. 3 Nor., \$1.22. Oats—No. 2 C. W., 59 1/2c; No. 3 C. W., 58 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 56 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 55 1/2c; No. 2 feed, 54 1/2c. Barley—No. 3, 69 1/2c; No. 4, 65c; feed, 56c. Flax—No. 1 N.W., \$1.55; No. 2 C. W., \$1.52.

Live Stock. Toronto, July 13.—Butchers' cattle, choice, \$8.40 to \$9.00; butchers' good, \$8.10 to \$8.35; butchers' medium, \$7.35 to \$7.90; butchers' common, \$6.50 to \$6.85; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; butchers' good bulls, \$6.85 to \$7.00; butchers' rough bulls, \$6.50 to \$6.80; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.50; butchers' good, \$6.50 to \$7.00; butchers' medium, \$5.10 to \$6.00; butchers' common, \$4.50 to \$4.75; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$7.35; stockers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., \$6.25 to \$7.75; canners and cutters, \$4.00 to \$5.25; milkers, choice, each, \$6.00 to \$10.00; milkers, com. and med., each, \$35.00 to \$50.00; springers, \$50.00 to \$85.00; light ewes, \$6.00 to \$6.50; light heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.00; light bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$6.00 to \$7.50; spring lambs, cwt., \$10.50 to \$12.50; calves, \$8.50 to \$10.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.35 to \$9.40; hogs, off cars, \$9.60 to \$9.75.

Montreal, July 13.—There were no choice steers offered, but the best stock on the market sold at \$8.00 to \$8.25, and the lower grades from that down to \$6.00, while butchers' cows brought from \$4.25 to \$6.25 and bulls from \$4.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. The trade in small meats was fairly active, there being a good demand for all lines, and sales of old sheep were made at \$4.00 to \$5.50 per cwt, and lambs sold at \$9.00 to \$10.00 each. Calves were plentiful and met with a good sale at prices ranging from \$2.00 to \$11.00 each. There was no important change in the market for hogs prices being firm, with a good demand, and sales of selected lots were made at \$9.75 to \$10.00 per cwt. weighed off cars.

Motor wagons used by the Allies on the Continent have their hoods painted in a gigantic check design of violently contrasted colors, thus making them less easy to "spot" from aeroplanes.

Belgians Display Loyalty Despite Orders

A despatch from Brussels says: The Belgians have suddenly adopted the practice of wearing sprays of ivy as an expression of loyalty to Belgium and the allies. Gen. von Bissing, the German military governor of Belgium, a few days ago issued an order prohibiting the demonstra-

tive display of Belgian colors as personal adornment. The Belgians obey the order, but the following day almost every man, woman and child blossomed out with an ivy spray, the significance of which, in the language of flowers, is "attachment, united unto death."



WHEN IN DOUBT Serve Ice Cream

CITY DAIRY Service makes this possible. We have developed a method of shipping Ice Cream put up in attractive boxes—Enough in a box to serve five or six persons. We ship thousands of these boxes to discriminating shop keepers everywhere.

You get it in the original package just as it is put up in our sanitary Dairy.

City Dairy Look for the Sign. TORONTO. We want an Agent in every town.

TATTOOING IN THE ARMY.

"Avenge Belgium" and Flags of the Allies are Favorites.

"Tommy" and "Jack" both love to have their arms or chests decorated with portraits of loved ones or patriotic emblems, and tattooists have been busily practising their art on soldiers and sailors since the outbreak of the war. The favorite design of the British soldier is the head of a bulldog with a Union Jack twined round his body. Others are more ambitious in their choice, and bring a photograph of their sweethearts to the tattooist and request him to copy it on to their skin. King George's portrait is often tattooed on the arm of a loyal soldier.

National emblems are favorite designs amongst Scotch, Irish, and Canadian soldiers. The Highlander likes to have a thistle in colors tattooed on his knee whilst a brilliant green shamrock leaf finds favor with the soldier from the Emerald Isle. The Canadians' favorite tattooed emblem is the maple leaf, and that of the Australians a kangaroo.

Half the sailors in the British navy are tattooed, for the custom has always been a popular one with Jack. Designs pertaining to matters nautical find favor with the man in blue, such as crossed guns, battleships, or portraits with a life buoy as a frame. Many fighting men have been especially tattooed with emblems and mottoes relative to the present war. The sentence, "Avenge Belgium," in blue, has been tattooed on many soldiers' chests, and the flags of the allies placed in fan shape in another design which the war has popularized.

TWO GERMAN MARINERS CONVICTED AS SPIES.

A despatch from Venice says: Capt. Liebscher and Engineer Hoppe of the German steamship Lornia, under detention by the Italian authorities since the outbreak of the war, were condemned to ten years' imprisonment in solitary confinement. They were convicted by a military tribunal on the charge of spying. The other members of the crew were acquitted. It was alleged by the Italian authorities that the captain and the engineer of the Lornia had tried to obtain information regarding Italian batteries and submarines, and that they had signalled to an Austrian squadron when it attacked the port of Ancona on May 24.

BAVARIA TO IMPRISON SPECULATORS IN FOOD.

A despatch from Munich says: The military authorities of Bavaria issued an ordinance providing for a maximum of one year's imprisonment for dealers charging excessive prices for articles of daily consumption, including food and heating and lighting substances.

A similar penalty is to be inflicted on those withholding stocks from sale to produce higher prices, and on retailers refusing to sell to intending customers.

GERMANY CORNERS THE COD LIVER OIL SUPPLY.

A despatch from New York says: Germany has cornered the supply of cod liver oil, and American dealers are doubtful whether they can obtain sufficient stock for next winter, according to a drug market authority. Dealers in cod liver oil said they understood the Germans are using it as a lubricant in place of petroleum oil, said to be difficult to obtain in Germany. Norway, the centre of the cod liver oil trade, is said to have not more than 20,000 barrels which have not been contracted for by Germany.

BRITAIN WILL STOP EXPORTS ON METALS.

A despatch from London says: Steps have been taken by the British authorities to prevent the further exportation from Great Britain of lead, spelter, antimony, nickel or any other metal necessary in the manufacture of munitions of war.

Announcement to this effect was made by Munitions Minister Lloyd George in the House of Commons.

BRITISH IMPORTS GROW.

Exports Show a Decrease of Thirty-three Millions.

A despatch from London says: The British Board of Trade figures for the month of June show an increase in imports of \$89,180,000. The principal increases were in food, raw material and cotton.

The exports showed a decrease of \$3,195,000, chiefly in manufactured articles, of which \$7,500,000 was in cotton textiles.

KAISER AT LODZ POSED AS MESSIAH.

Jewish World Says Report Has Gained Currency in Russia.

The Jewish World says: "An extraordinary report has gained currency in Russia that the Kaiser, during a visit to Lodz, entered a synagogue, and raising a scroll of the law told the congregation he was the Messiah whom they were awaiting and that he had been sent by God to save them."

In time of peace, Switzerland is the country best supplied with hospitals, having nearly eighteen thousand beds or about six to every thousand of the population.

THE TINY REPUBLIC

OLDEST STATE IS AT WAR WITH GERMANY.

San Marino Was Founded 1600 Years Ago by a Dalmatian Monk.

San Marino, the smallest republic in the world and the oldest state in Europe, has voted to go into the war. This tiny republic did not have to make a formal declaration as the mightier combatants in the struggle did, for with San Marino and Austria the relations were somewhat similar to those between Montenegro and Turkey; there never was peace, and it was only necessary for San Marino to say that a state of war already existed. San Marino thus threw into the balance some thirty-eight square miles of Apennine rocks and valleys, 950 soldiers and as many officers as she has square miles, and defied the Austrians to do her worst.

Altitude and position had much to do with getting San Marino into the war. The highest point of the republic is Monte Titano, which rises a sheer cliff to more than 2,500 feet above the valley and, being a somewhat isolated spur to the east of the Apennines is easily discernible from far out on the Adriatic and from the highlands of the Austrian border miles to the north. At the time of San Marino's military glory several hundred years ago the cliffs and the strong wall that climbed along their edge to Titano's summit were a defence against crossbows, javelins, and catapults. In these days of modern warfare this strength proves more or less a weakness.

In the first place if San Marino remained neutral the Austrian army might venture across the sea, drop down upon these heights for rest and repairs and then dart off to attack some interior Italian city or even Venice, more than 100 miles up the coast. On the other hand if she went into the war these same venturesome army might drop bombs that would tear up most of her ancient walls and destroy her capital city.

Finally she decided that since she was part of Italy and bound to that country by the closest relations she would risk the bombs rather than become the base for the manoeuvres of her old enemy.

Founded by Monk.

St. Marinus laid the foundation of the little nation some 1,600 years ago. According to tradition the founder of the State was a Dalmatian stone-cutter named Marinus, who after working for years at Rimini embraced Christianity and withdrew to Monte Titano to escape persecution under Diocletian. His fame as an austere anchorite reached the ears of the pope, who ordered that he be brought to Rome. He refused to go, and he presented the mount to him and in addition a tract of land, thinking that Marinus, as was usual in those days, would found a monastery.

He did this more, for he founded a republic. Dying he gave Titano to his disciples, recommending them never to abandon it and to organize a civil society and live always in perfect communion and peace based upon principles of virtue.

San Marino lies about twelve miles from the Adriatic coast and about the same distance from Rimini. It is seven miles long and five wide. The Government of the republic is really in the hands of a Great Council of Sixty, twenty nobles, twenty landowners and twenty peasants. The executive power is vested in two capitan regenti, who are selected twice a year. The judiciary is peculiar in that the judges are not chosen from among the people of San Marino but from a foreign country. The last two judges, who have held office for two terms of three years each, were members of the Italian bar.

San Mariano has ministers plenipotentiary and consuls, the same as any other European country. There was a time several years ago when the sale of patents of nobility formed no mean part of the revenue. Dukes, counts, and barons of San Marino became so numerous in Italy that the Government forbade the sale of such titles. As an illustration of the ease with which a person with a long purse could acquire a title a story is told of a wealthy plebeian German who wagered 25,000 with an ennobled compatriot that within four weeks he could secure a higher title than that of his friend. The German went to San Marino, paid \$12,500 for a ducal title and came back within the stipulated time, making a profit of \$12,000 besides his title.

Had to Smile.

Brown had just returned from a short, but delightful, trip to the Continent. Barely had he set foot again on the shore of Britain when, as is usual, he had to submit his baggage to the Customs officials for inspection. The latter, although Brown assured them that he had nothing to declare, seemed bent on making a thorough inspection. "But there's nothing in that trunk except wearing apparel," insisted Brown. Unperturbed and unconvinced the official proceeded with his task, pulling out garment after garment, until finally he disclosed a dozen bottles of wine. The official looked at Brown, then at the bottles, and then again at Brown. "And what kind of wearing apparel do you call this?" he asked. "Night-caps!" retorted Brown, and even the grim official had to smile.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in homes where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

First Krupp Was Blacksmith.

From a little blacksmith's shop at Essen in 1812, the mighty firm of Krupp, the home of German guns, has grown into the largest armament factory in the world. Friedrich Krupp originated the smithy, and for fourteen years struggled against poverty. He died a poor man, and on his deathbed confided the secrets he had discovered during his lifetime to his son Alfred. It was more than twenty years before Alfred Krupp gained recognition, but after obtaining fame through exhibiting a forty-five ton cast ingot of Krupp steel at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in 1851, he never looked back. When he died, in 1887, 60,000 people followed him to the grave. To-day Krupp's works cover 1,000 acres of ground. Even before the war-rush commenced the firm were employing 60,000 men at their main works at Essen and thousands of others in their collieries, ship-building yards, and private testing grounds. It is estimated that over 300,000 people depend on Krupp for their livelihood.

At the Krupp's works 40,000 cannon are turned out every year. Work at Krupp's is conducted in great secrecy. Each worker is forbidden to enter any office or workshop not connected with his own department. He has a passport for his special job, and he must not take any interest in any other. Krupp's private army will march him off to the private barracks if he disobeys. Hundreds of watchmen, heavily armed, guard the secrets of the Krupp's works both day and night, and the grounds are a mass of electric traps which immediately signal the approach of any intruder.

Nothing in Goodness.

Willie came home from school crying bitterly. "Mother," he sobbed, "I'm not going to try and be good any more." "Why, Willie, whatever is the matter?" asked his mother. "Boo-hoo!" sobbed Willie. "I was in school to-day, and I saw Teddy Smith put a bent pin on the teacher's chair, and because I did not want him to sit on it I pulled his chair away and he sat on the floor. He gave me a thrashing for pulling his chair away when he got up, and when I got outside the school Teddy Smith hit me for pulling the pin away, and not minding my own business."

His Stamping Ground.

Jolly Man (whose appetite is the envy of all his fellow boarders)—Well, I never! I've lost two buttons off my vest. Lady of the House (who has been wanting to give him a hint)—You will more likely find them in the dining-room, sir.

DAINTY FOOD

Turns Pale Cheeks to Pink.

Our best physicians of the present day seek to cure patients by the use of food and right living, rather than heavy drugs, and this is the true method, for only from food can the body be rebuilt.

Many people, after living on poorly selected or badly cooked food for a long time, and when their ailments become chronic, expect the doctor, with some magic potency, to instantly rebuild them.

This is not possible. The only true method is to run as quickly as can be from poor food to good. A young lady says:

"I was variously treated for my nerves, stomach, lungs, etc., but none of the treatments gave me relief. 'About a year ago when my appetite failed completely and I began to have sinking spells similar to fainting, I took all manner of tonic and stimulants, but they were of no effect. I had been brought to quit drinking coffee and taking Postum in its place and gradually began to get a little better."

"Someone suggested that if I found Postum as food, as they were both the children of one brain. I commenced on Grape-Nuts food for breakfast, having Postum with it. I found the food so dainty, delicious, and appetizing that I always looked forward to breakfast with pleasure. 'Shortly after commencing this diet, the wretched pain in my side was greatly relieved, and now, a year later, it has gone entirely, also the sinking spells; in fact, my pale cheeks have changed to pink. I have gained back more than the twenty pounds I lost, and am thoroughly well in every way."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Never read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

This Man Bears A Charmed Life



This man, named Turner, came safely through three of the greatest steamship disasters of the rolls of history. He was one of the survivors of the Titanic wreck; two years later was saved when the Empress of Ireland sank, and more recently was rescued when the Lusitania was sunk by a German torpedo.

FIRST BRITISH NAVY WAS ROMAN

ESTABLISHED BY CÆSAR AFTER HE HAD INVADEN ENGLAND.

Henry VIII. Called Father of the Navy of More Modern Times.

The first British navy was a Roman one, if the Hibernianism may be permitted, and it was due to the hosts whom great Cæsar led to conquest. For the protection of their colony (Ernest Protheroe tells us, in a new book just published), the Romans established a fleet known as the Classis Britannica, manned by Roman soldiers, but with the oars of the galleys worked by Britons who were pressed into service. In 288 A.D., Carausius, with the aid of some pirates, got possession of the fleet and defied the Roman authority, calling himself Emperor of Britain. He was succeeded by Allectus, who was overthrown and slain by the Emperor Constantine. The revolted soldiers, who had been assisting Allectus, fled to London, where they were attacked and killed in the streets by the Roman forces.

But after occupying Britain for more than three centuries and a half the Romans evacuated the country in 410 A.D., in order to assist in defending the very heart of Rome, which was being assailed by hordes of barbarians from Central Europe. During the latter part of their occupation they had practically abolished the Classis Britannica; and upon the departure of the legions Britain was again without a fleet.

Alfred the Great was the creator of the first really British navy. In 875 Alfred defeated the Danish ships off Swanage, capturing one and putting the others to flight; in 894 he destroyed a Danish fleet off Appledore and gained another great victory near the Isle of Wight three years later.

The weakness of Ethelred II., who gave bribes to the Danes instead of a fight, opened the way to disastrous raids, and it was not until after the death of Canute and the restoration of the English line of Kings, that the semblance of a fleet was again established.

King Harold's Fleet.

To King Harold, succeeding Edward in 1066, fell the task of averting, if possible, the impending invasion of Normans.

But Duke William delayed setting out. Meanwhile, their period of annual service being at an end, food aboard being scarce, and the men being required ashore to work in the harvest, the English ships returned to their various ports. Three weeks later Duke William crossed over with about 900 ships and 15,000 men, and effected an easy landing at Pevensey, near Hastings.

Henry II. had larger fighting ships specially constructed for the service of the Crown, in addition to the usual forced levies. During this reign it was enacted that no vessel should be sold to leave England. Portsmouth was rising into importance as a naval port and London and Bristol were doing an increasing trade with the Continent.

Richard I., "Coeur de Lion," sixth of the Norman Kings, gave the navy a great impetus, and in the third crusade undertook a record trip to the Mediterranean with troops for the Holy Land.

It was in the time of John that the

naval rivalry between the English and the French first commenced.

In 1213 Philip Augustus of France, who was an old ally of John's, the English fleet of 500 ships, under the Earl of Salisbury, was dispatched against Philip, whose fleet was attacked in the harbor of Damme. As a great portion of the French crews was ashore at the time, the English easily captured 300 sail and destroyed 100 others. The remaining French vessels were then so closely blockaded that their crews burnt them to prevent them from being captured.

After this signal naval victory King John took to himself the title 'Governor of the Seas,' and he caused it to be proclaimed that all foreign vessels should lower their topsails in salutation of the English flag in the Channel.

English Seamanship.

A curious battle royal at sea marked the reign of Edward I.

There was a direct challenge and acceptance to settle all differences by a pitched battle in midchannel on April 14, 1295. There was no limit to the number of vessels on each side and consequently the rival enlisted their friends and those who merely desired a fight for the love of it. A number of Irish and Dutch vessels joined the hardy Cinque Ports men, while some Genoese came to the aid of the French.

Although the English ships were outnumbered by about two to one, by their seamanship and desperate fighting their crews nobly atoned for their lack of sail. They captured no less than 240 of the hostile ships and sank a great number.

Meantime the French had been building new warships armed with cannon, and Edward III. had been dead only a few days when De Vienne, a noted French admiral, appeared off our southern coast to give us a taste of the quality of the new French fleet. De Vienne's drastic operations resulted in the sinking of Rye and Folkestone, and the destruction of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Dartmouth, and then he sailed back to France with his ships filled with booty.

French ships in 1380 even sailed up the Thames and burnt Gravesend. For the time being England had not only ceased to be "Mistress of the Seas," she was no longer mistress of her own waters, and the weakness and unpreparedness of Richard II. to withstand these foreign ravages led to rebellion in some parts of England. It had required a calamity to prove to the English that it was suicidal policy to allow the navy to decline in strength, or to fail to seize upon new aids to warfare. Forthwith measures were taken to bring the fleet up to date.

Father of Navy.

Henry VIII. earned the title "Father of the English Navy," for from the commencement of his reign in 1509 he followed a definite naval policy, which consisted in steadily building ships until he possessed the largest navy in the world.

"The most glorious period in the history of our wooden walls," writes Mr. Protheroe, "was that between 1702 and 1805, a stressful century of almost continual war with powerful enemies, that put out ships and men to most searching tests, from which both emerged triumphantly."

"Hearts of Oak," indeed, were our wooden walls, for to build even a 74-gun ship, the third rate, of which our navy contained so many, from 1,500 to 2,000 oak trees were needed. "The French ships, as a rule, were bigger and faster than our own; they possessed larger batteries, and their lowest tier of guns was higher, in order to fight them in rough weather; whereas in most English ships the lower deck ports could not be opened in a rough sea without danger of swamping the ship. Fortunately for us, the French did not pay equal attention to the effectiveness of their guns, or many of our battles with them would have ended far differently."

In this brief review most attention has been paid to the earlier and less familiar history of Britain's navy. In his book, Mr. Protheroe brings his story down to the latest thing in submarines.

The reason there are so many failures is because so many men spend all their time looking for the easy ways to success.

German prisoners of war in England are allowed daily 1 lb. bread, or 3-4 lb. biscuit; 3-4 lb. fresh meat, or 1 lb. (nominal) preserved meat; 3 oz. cheese; 5-8 oz. tea; 1-4 lb. jam; 3 oz. sugar; 1-2 oz. salt; 1-20 oz. mustard; 1-36 oz. pepper; 1-2 lb. fresh vegetables, or, instead, 2 oz. peas, or beans, or dried potatoes; with 2 oz. tobacco a week, for smokers.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
URIC ACID, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM,
BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE,
ETC.

23 THE PHARMACEUTICAL

How a Sick Woman Can Regain Health

READ THIS VERY CAREFULLY.

"For years I was thin and delicate. I lost color and was easily tired; a yellow pallor, pimples and blotches on my face were not only mortifying to my feelings, but because I thought my skin would never look nice again I grew despondent. Then my appetite failed. I grew very weak. Various remedies, pills, tonics and tablets I tried without permanent benefit. A visit to my sister put into my hands a box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. She placed reliance upon them and now that they have made me a well woman I would not be without them whatever they might cost. I found Dr. Hamilton's Pills by their mild yet searching action very suitable to the delicate character of woman's nature. They never once gripped me, yet they established regularity. My appetite grew—my blood red and pure—my rings under my eyes disappeared and today my skin is as clear and unwrinkled as when I was a girl. 'Dr. Hamilton's Pills did it all.'"

The above straightforward letter from Mrs. J. Y. Todd, wife of a well-known miller at Rogersville, is proof sufficient that Dr. Hamilton's Pills are a wonderful woman's medicine. Use no other Pills but Dr. Hamilton's, 25c. per box. All dealers or The Cataract-Ozone Co., Kingston, Ontario.

The Ontario Agricultural College.

The fortieth annual report of the Ontario Agricultural College, and Macdonald Institute, Guelph, has just been issued. The President, Dr. G. C. Creelman, gives an interesting account of his trip abroad, when he investigated agricultural conditions in Hawaii, New Zealand, Australia, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, and came to the conclusion that Ontario is still the most attractive farming place that it is his pleasure to know. Considerable emphasis is placed upon the educational work of the District Representatives in the public and high schools, and the co-operation of the Department of Education in assisting to train rural public school teachers for agricultural effort. A synopsis of the reports of the various heads of the departments to the President is also presented. These deal chiefly with the army worm, weeds, orchard work, drainage, lightning rods, field crops, and animal husbandry. This renders the report more bulky, but those who desire more complete information regarding the special work of the several departments will find it issued in bulletin form from time to time. An analysis of the College Roll is given, together with a list of graduates of the year, and the names of those who won diplomas and certificates in the lesser courses. A financial statement of the institution is appended.

New Record in Tea Prices.

Over eight million pounds of tea have been sunk in merchant ships during the war. This immense quantity could ill be spared at a time when the demand for tea throughout the world has reached a greater volume than ever. Anyway the cost of tea has risen to a higher level than history records for many years.

Highland Piper Plays His Last Tune.

No musician is more devoted to the instrument on which he plays than the Highland piper. A touching story of a piper's last moments on the battlefield is told by Private L. L. Spalding, of the 90th Winnipeg Rifles (the "Little Black Devils"), who was one of the Canadian soldiers gassed at Ypres. While up in the firing line a piper of the 79th Highlanders (Canadian Scottish) was mortally wounded in the chest, he says. "The man sat down on a bank, hugging his beloved pipes, and refused to be carried away. 'I want to stay here and—and play a last tune,' he gasped. But a little pathetic wheezing noise was all the music he could get from his pipes. A few minutes later he fell back dead."

Expanding His Property.

"Jones should possess a considerable lot of real estate." "Why so?" "He is always making mountains out of molehills."

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

Wanted capital to develop one of the most valuable natural resources in the Dominion, unlimited quantity of raw material to be manufactured into a commodity for which there is an almost unlimited demand. If you have one hundred to five hundred dollars or more to invest where your investment will be well secured, then write for particulars and prospectus which will convince you of the absolutely sure and large returns. Address P.O. Box 102, Hamilton, Ont.

Anxious About Him.

Baby was not well, and as he was the first, his parents were anxious about him, and the doctor was paying his second visit. As he was leaving the tiny patient mother said, "Oh, doctor, that medicine you sent for baby last night is done." "Impossible!" replied the doctor in astonishment. "I told you to give him a teaspoonful before bedtime and one this morning." "Yes, I know," replied the young mother, with flushed cheeks. "But then, you see mother, John, and nurse, and I had all to take a teaspoonful each, too, to get him to take his."

Women's Institutes of Ontario. Nearly 25,000 women, in 843 branches, make up the membership of the Women's Institutes of Ontario, the annual report of which for 1914 has just been issued. Articles in this report cover nearly every line of feminine endeavor. The efforts described or proposed relate to activities in Institutes, the Church, and community life; to Red Cross and other forms of patriotic helpfulness; and to agriculture, more especially to fruit, growing, poultry raising, and beekeeping for women. The report gives very full consideration to the home, nearly every range of domestic economy receiving attention. The study of child life is given a large place, and two addresses deal with "Children's Rights" and "Education for the Backward." "Electricity as it relates to Women on the Farm" is the title of a practical talk by Sir Adam Beck. Considerable space is given to health topics, both of a public and an individual nature. The report reflects much credit upon the hosts of women who are helping along Institute work in his Province.

Sign of Sapience.

"Pa, why do people call the owl the bird of wisdom?" "Because he's got sense enough not to come out and fly around until all boys of your age are in bed."

Corns Instant Relief Drop Out

Pain on Putnam's Corn Extractor to-night, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "Putnam's" cures the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c. bottle of "Putnam's" Extractor to-day.

A Supporter.

"There ought to be only one head to any family," shouted an orator. "That's true," replied a married-looking man in the audience. "You agree with me?" shouted the speaker.

"I do," replied the married-looking man. "I've just paid for hats for nine daughters."

LOW FARES TO THE CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS VIA CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RY.

Four splendid daily trains from the New Passenger Terminal, Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. Choice of Scenic and Direct Routes through the best of the West. Something to see all the way. Double track. Automatic electric safety signals all the way. Let us plan your trip and furnish folders and full particulars. B. H. Bennett, G.A., 46 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.

Sorry For Her.

It is not only on the field of battle that the British soldier shows his bravery. A civilian who was seeing off a young soldier friend bound for the front was introduced by him to his wife, a rather severe-looking woman old enough to be his mother. The civilian had difficulty in concealing his surprise, and when occasion offered he whispered to the young man—"I didn't know you were married." "Well, you see," said the soldier, hesitatingly, "she was my landlady, and her man was killed at the front a few months ago, and she wis'g'ey hard pit to it, ye see, and I wis kind o' sorry for her. And as I've naeboddy dependent on me, I just merrit her so's she wid get my allowance."

Longevity is most frequent in countries of low birth.

I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT, and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made.

ARCHIE E. LAUNDREY.

Edmonton.

Together with the 12th Lancers, the Scots Greys were the first regiment to be specially mentioned in dispatches during the present war by Sir John French.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

English submarines fly from their periscopes a flag on which is a skull and crossbones when they succeed in destroying a vessel belonging to the enemy.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

English submarines fly from their periscopes a flag on which is a skull and crossbones when they succeed in destroying a vessel belonging to the enemy.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES

FOR EVERY SPORT AND RECREATION

Sold by all good Shoe Dealers

Worn by every member of the family

FARMS FOR RENT.

IF LOOKING FOR A FARM, CONSULT me. I have over Two Hundred on my list, located in the best sections of Ontario. All sizes. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB OFFICES for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company.

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.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE IN THE County of Norfolk. Good choice. Prices ranging from \$30.00 to \$100.00 per acre. Terms reasonable. Apply R. W. Hartmann, Lynedoch, Ont.

KERMATH Marine Engines

"America's Standard 4 Cycle Marine Motor"

Light, Compact, 12 to 25 H.P. Output. Perfectly balanced. No vibration. Complete in every detail. No need for special tools. Easy to start. Runs on kerosene or gasoline. Guaranteed by Kermath Marine Engines Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canada.

Fair Play.

Two young men in a crowded seaside resort had great difficulty in finding sleeping accommodation, and were at length offered a bed which the landlady assured them was a feather bed. They turned in, and one of the pair was soon fast asleep; the other was not. He could not manage to dodge the lumps, and heard how after hour strike until 3 a.m., when he also slept. He did this by violently shaking his sleeping friend. "What's the matter?" growled the other. "It can't be time to get up yet?" "No, it isn't," retorted his friend, continuing to shake him; "but it's my turn to sleep on the feathers!"

SUMMER SKIN TROUBLES.

Sunburn, blistering and irritation are the commonest form of summer skin troubles, and Zam-Buk ends these very quickly. It works in two ways. As soon as applied, its antiseptic powers get to work and kill all the poison in a wound, a sting or a sore. This generally ends the smarting and the pain. Then Zam-Buk begins the healing process, and fresh healthy tissue is built up. For sore, blistered feet, sore hands, heat rashes, baby's heat spots, sore places due to perspiration, etc., you can't equal Zam-Buk. It also cures cuts, ulcers, abscesses, piles, and all inflamed and diseased conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue. Druggists and stores everywhere sell Zam-Buk, 50c. box. Use Zam-Buk Soap also, 25c. per tablet. All stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

As a general rule, two productive acres are required for the support of each inhabitant of a country, and where this ratio does not exist food must be imported.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

A British Army Corps is, approximately, 38,000 men; an Austrian is about 53,000 men; while the strength of French, Russian, and German Army Corps varies from 40,000 to 55,000 men.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Kermath Eye Remedy for Red, Watery Eyes and Granular Eyelids. No Stinging—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Kermath Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Soldiers have orders never to look up at an aeroplane which is flying above them, as nothing is more conspicuous to airmen than men's faces.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

\$1.35 for 35c

12 Months' New Idea Magazine at 10c
1 Quarterly and 1 Pattern

This week subscriptions will be taken at war prices, 35c.
Phone orders accepted up to Saturday night only at this price.

Summer Sales Rising With the Thermometer

This store is turning dull days into bright days by a Midsummer Sale of Hot Weather Goods from every department.

Beautiful Sheer Dress Fabrics for Dainty Dresses

Plain, Fancy and Seed Voiles, Silk Mulls, Crepe and Lawn Mulls. These goods are in great demand. Our stock is large, well assorted and priced so low that sales are multiplying.

Dainty Laces & Sheer Embroideries from France and Switzerland

These dainty exclusive lines have that necessary touch to give the desired individual effect. Lots of New Collars and Ties.

Silk and Lisle Hosiery and Gloves

This department is kept up to high water mark, and the increasing demand and sales justify our stocking heavier each season.

A Special Sale of Silk Lisle Hose

for this week. The regular 50c values at 25c.

May and June backward cool wet weather accounts for this slaughter of

Men's and Boys' Straw Hats

The best Panama Hats we could purchase to make the best \$5.00 in the market are on sale at \$3.75; \$3.50 lines for \$2.50; all this season's latest. Regular price of Men's Straw Hats \$2.00, sale price \$1.25; \$1.50 values for \$1.00; \$1.00 values for 75c. A big cleanup of one and two of a kind, regular up to 50c, for 15c to clear.

Woollen Blankets, Woollen Yarns

First shipment just opened this week. These same lines, formerly sold by R. C. Vause only, are taken over by this store.

CASH PAID FOR EGGS

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

Store closed WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS during July and August

Seeds!

Seed Oats, Barley, Peas, Spring Wheat, Clover, Timothy, Alsike, Hungarian and Millet Seed, Fresh Mangel and Sugar Beet Seed, Rennie's Steele-Briggs and Perry's Garden Seeds.

Blended and Pure Manitoba Flour, Wheat taken in exchange, satisfaction guaranteed: Feed Flour, Corn Chop, Shorts, Bran, Shelled Corn, Fertilizer in stock, Cornmeal for grain, Pedlar People's Galvanized and Rubber Roofing in stock, Bibby's Cream Equivalent and other Calf Meals, Linsed Meal, Oil Cake, Molasses Meal, Coal, Cement, Wood.

G. A. McALPINE

Notice to Contractors

Job of grading in Township of Metcalfe, between lots 12 and 13, con. 5, Brady sideroad. Any information relative to said job may be had from R. Smith, Commissioner. Bids or tenders will be received by the undersigned up to July 15th. The job will be let by public auction on July 17th at 2 p. m. at above place, and any tender will be considered a bid. Lowest or any bid will not be necessarily accepted.

R. H. SMITH, Commissioner,
R. R. 2, Kerwood.

CLUBBING RATES

Renew your newspaper and magazine subscriptions at the Transcript office. We can save you money, as well as the trouble and expense of remitting. The following are some of our clubbing rates:

The Transcript and	
Family Herald and Weekly Star	\$1.00
Daily Advertiser, morning or afternoon edition	2.00
Daily Free Press, morning	3.75
Daily Free Press, afternoon	2.50
Daily Globe	8.75
Daily Mail and Empire	3.75
Farmer's Advocate	2.40
Weekly Sun	1.00
Weekly Mail and Empire	1.75
Weekly Advertiser	1.75
Weekly Globe	1.90
Toronto Daily News	2.00
Weekly Witness, new subscribers	1.75
Weekly Witness, renewals	1.00
Toronto Saturday Night	3.75
Weekly Free Press	1.90

All subscriptions are payable in advance. Address

TRANSCRIPT OFFICE,
Glencoe, Ont.

CANADIAN PACIFIC FIVE SAILINGS WEEKLY

Steamers leave Port McNicoll Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for SALT SPRING, PORT ARTHUR and FORT WILLIAM.

The steamer "Manitoba", sailing from Port McNicoll on Wednesday, will call at Owen Sound, leaving that point 10:30 p.m.

"STEAMSHIP EXPRESS"

leaves Toronto 12:45 p.m. daily, except Friday, making direct connection with steamer at Port McNicoll on sailing days.

PACIFIC COAST TOURS

At Low Fares Including "CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION"

* Particulars from R. CLANAHAN, Agent, Glencoe, or write M. G. MURPHY, D. P. A., Toronto.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$4.00 per year; to addresses in the United States, \$4.50 per year—payable in advance. ADVERTISING—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted at moderate rates. Prices on application. JOB PRINTING—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly 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, JULY 15, 1915.

Practically all the Canadian Pacific Railway shops will be turned into ammunition factories, according to a statement by Sir Thomas Shaanessey, who has just returned from a conference with Lord Kitchener. Guns and shells will be sold at cost to the government and the railway will make no profit on them. Production of railway supplies will be curtailed until the required supply of munitions has been reached.

In a circular letter sent to Ontario newspapers the Press Agent of the Canadian National Exhibition, referring to a request for free advertising, says: "As an old newspaper desk man I know how handy 'fillers' are at times and am forwarding a supply." Thanks! It is quite evident, however, that the press agent's newspaper experience was gained at the desk, not in the counting room.—Petroleum Advertiser.

The season of the year has again arrived when misguided college students are led to believe that a small fortune awaits them in selling books. No doubt Aylmer will be visited as usual, and our people should remember that some canvassers of books and magazines are not what they represent themselves to be. Last summer many Aylmerites were badly taken in by smooth young fellows, who worked upon their sympathy and secured their orders and money and received nothing in return.—Aylmer Express.

Sir Rodman Roblin, late Premier of Manitoba, while giving evidence before the Royal Commission, disclaimed all knowledge of any monetary transactions between his cabinet and the Liberals. The "saw-offs," he said, were the only arrangements ever made with the Liberals, in which he was concerned. The "saw-off" is a practice indulged in by both political parties and is not confined to any particular section of Canada. Its main purpose is to fix things for the "machine" and deprives the electors of their franchise. It is an evil that should be ended.—Leamington Post.

To clear Ontario of "scrubs" and undesirable sires, the Department is proceeding to enforce the law which requires the compulsory inspection of stallions. This law provides that no grade stallion shall be allowed to stand or travel after August, 1918.

Fall Fair Dates.

Ailsa Craig	Sept. 28 and 29
Alvinston	Oct. 7 and 8
Blenheim	Oct. 7 and 8
Bridgen	Oct. 5
Chatham	Sept. 21-23
Comber	Sept. 29 and 30
Delaware	Oct. 13
Dorchester Station	Oct. 6
Dresden	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Essex	Sept. 24, Oct. 1
Florence	Oct. 11 and 12
Forest	Sept. 29 and 30
Galt	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Glencoe	Sept. 28 and 29
Hamilton	Sept. 15-18
Harrow	Oct. 5 and 6
Highgate	Oct. 1 and 2
Kingston	Sept. 28-30
Lambeth	Oct. 5
Leamington	Oct. 6-8
London	Sept. 10-18
Melbourne	Oct. 6
Muncey	Oct. 1
Shawna	Sept. 18-15
Ottawa	Sept. 10-18
Parkhill	Sept. 23 and 24
Petrolia	Oct. 1 and 2
Ridgeway	Oct. 11-13
Rodney	Oct. 4 and 5
Sarnia	Sept. 28 and 29
Strathroy	Oct. 31-Sept. 3
Thamesville	Oct. 5 and 6
Toronto	Aug. 28-Sept. 13
Wallaceburg	Sept. 28 and 29
Walden	Sept. 30-Oct. 1
Watford	Oct. 6
Windsor	Oct. 31-Sept. 3
Woodstock	Sept. 23 and 24
Wyoming	Oct. 1 and 2

FRUIT BULLETIN

Every housewife can put down a good supply of Outburst Raspberries. The very best, all Niagara Peninsula grown. Black Currants are also now at their best for canning. Montagu's Cherries coming fast. Have your grocer order at once.

County Clerk Captain Tom Robson of Middlesex spent Wednesday in an Ohio town, where he conducted a sale of Shortorns and other blood stock. Capt. Robson, who comes of a family of stock breeders, is recognized as one of the highest authorities in the country on stock, and is in great demand both in Canada and on the other side for stock sales.

Do not allow worms to sap the vitality of your children. If not attended to, worms may work irreparable harm to the constitution of the infant. The little sufferers cannot voice their ailment, but there are many signs by which mothers are made aware that a dose of Miller's Worm Powder is necessary. These powders act quickly and will expel worms from the system without any inconvenience to the child.

The Dominion Department of Marine has issued an official notice warning all masters of shipping in Canadian waters to beware of German submarines. This is due to the report that the Germans might establish a submarine base near the entrance to the St. Lawrence for the purpose of attacking Canadian boats.

Business and Shorthand Westervelt School

Y. M. C. A. Building

London, Ontario

College in Session Sept. 1st to July

Catalogue Free. Enter any time.

J. W. Westervelt, Principal

With the Latest Improvements

And a Pair of Loving Hearts
to Enjoy Them All.

By NELLIE B. RANSOM.

Dorothy Allen sat on the broad, white pillared porch watching the road that wound between the trees to the village. She had watched the road a great deal during the last few days, at first with happy anticipation, but now with helpless longing.

It was bad enough in the daytime, but it was worse when it grew too dark to see who was coming along the road, for then the footsteps grew louder and louder until she was certain that they were going to turn toward the white pillared porch, only to die away again, leaving her sick with fresh disappointment.

On the previous Sunday evening the vague, beautiful something which had enveloped the whole summer, making it different from any other summer of Dorothy's life, had suddenly taken definite form. A look, a touch, a word or two, and she had found herself without a doubt that John Porter loved her and that she loved him, but he had gone away without any open declaration, and, though Dorothy had watched the road till her eyes ached, he had not returned.

"I might have known it," she said to herself disconsolately. "He is too proud and independent to ask the daughter of a rich man to marry him. Now that his work on the new electric line is finished he will go away, and I shall never see him again."

Dorothy's neighbor, twelve-year-old Gladys, came skipping across the lawn, a very pretty pink bow topping her yellow tresses. She perched herself on the broad arm of Dorothy's chair.

"I've been reading such a lovely story," she exclaimed.

"What was it about?" queried Dorothy, with languid interest.

"Oh, it was about a brave knight in shining armor," said Gladys, "and he loved a fair and noble lady, who loved him in return. But she had gold and jewels and all that sort of thing, you know, and he hadn't a thing but his charger and his good sword, and so he could never, never ask her to marry him."

"Well," asked Dorothy as Gladys paused for breath, "what happened then?"

"Oh," replied Gladys, "there was nothing for the knight to do but to ride away to the wars, and the princess just sat in her tower and pined and pined till at last she died. Oh, it was perfectly lovely—so sad and sweet!"

"It seems to me," said Dorothy almost crossly, "that it would have been much more sensible for the knight to stay and marry the lady instead of leaving her to pine and die."

"Why," cried Gladys in disgust, "that would have spoiled the whole story."

She jumped from her perch and was dancing down the steps, but turned to call back:

"Oh, say, that Mr. Porter has gone away, hasn't he? I saw him at the station Monday with a suit case in his hand. Aren't his eyes just too handsome for anything? I'm sorry he has left, aren't you?"

Then, having unwittingly destroyed Dorothy's last vestige of hope, Gladys cheerfully departed.

A gray haired man with a keen but kindly face came and stood in the doorway behind Dorothy, noting with an anxious look her drooping figure. He moved uneasily once or twice and then came out to where she was sitting.

"You ought to be playing golf this fine weather," he suggested.

"I'm rather tired of golf, father," replied Dorothy.

Mr. Allen took a turn up and down the porch.

"Een that young Porter left? I haven't seen him for several days," he asked, with a carefully careless air.

"I really don't know. Probably he has," replied the girl, sitting very straight and assuming an air even more carefully careless than that of her father.

Mr. Allen after a few more turns and anxious sidelong glances betook himself again to the house. Since the death of Dorothy's mother ten years before the bond of sympathy and understanding between him and his only child had grown unusually strong, but here was a situation which he felt in nowise competent to handle.

Left to herself, Dorothy's sprightly indifference suddenly vanished. Her hands fell listlessly into her lap, and she leaned her head wearily against the back of her chair. So he had gone without even coming to say goodbye! Well, there was no use watching the road any longer.

"It's just like Gladys' story," she sighed. "The knight has gone to fight his battles, leaving the poor princess in the castle to pine alone, only, being a twentieth century princess instead of a medieval one, I'm afraid I can't die of love. Girls never do nowadays. I suppose that one of the modern improvements," she continued whimsically.

An endless procession of dreary years seemed to stretch out before her. She shut her eyes, and two large tears glistened on the long dark lashes.

Some one was coming across the lawn, but the footsteps made no sound on the thick turf. When they began to ascend the steps Dorothy opened her eyes with a start, and John Porter stood before her.

There was a wonderfully tender light in his eyes and a determined expression about his mouth. How handsome he looked! How tall and strong he was! Dorothy caught her breath.

"I thought you had gone away," she managed to say.

"Only down to the junction to meet the chief engineer. He wanted to talk over my next job with me. It's a little bigger than anything I've ever undertaken before. But you didn't think I'd go without seeing you again, did you, Dorothy, after Sunday night?"

"I didn't know," murmured Dorothy, her eyes on the big buckles of her colonial slippers.

John Porter seated himself on the porch rail and looked straight at Dorothy's face.

"Dorothy," he said, "I know it's the general opinion that a man has no right to ask a girl with a rich father to marry him until he can provide for her the things she has been accustomed to having, but it seems to me that if a girl really cared for a man she could be happy with him even if she had to do without some of the things she'd been used to."

"I wonder," thought Dorothy, "if it can be possible that the hero has modern improvements too?" But she kept her eyes on the big silver buckles, and John Porter continued speaking with deliberate conviction. "And that is why I dare to tell you that you can afford to give up some of the things that money can buy and come and share with me the things that can't be bought. Will you come, Dorothy?"

"Yes," said Dorothy, meeting his look squarely at last, "I will come."

Half an hour later they remembered Dorothy's father.

"He will never allow you to marry me," cried John Porter, "a common builder of roads!"

"A rising young engineer," corrected Dorothy. "Come on, I'll manage papa."

"Papa," she announced, pushing aside the portiere with one hand and drawing her lover after her with the other, "I'm going to marry Mr. Porter."

Mr. Allen roused himself from the depths of a leather chair where he had been taking an afternoon nap, started a little at the sight of the young man and looked quizzically at his daughter.

"Your prospects for doing so certainly look a little brighter than they have for the past few days," he remarked. "Where have you been keeping yourself, Mr. Porter? Dorothy and I had about concluded that you were too busy 'doing things' to give us any attention. But if Dorothy has made up her mind to marry you you may as well submit first as last. Do you think you can support her?"

"Not in the style to which she has been accustomed," said John Porter. "But she is willing to dispense with luxuries."

"When I married Dorothy's mother," said Mr. Allen, "she had a little money, which I invested, and after her death I put the investment in Dorothy's name without saying anything to her about it. It's really surprising how that little sum has grown. The income from it is now quite considerable. He named a sum more than twice John Porter's salary. I should think this added to your present income, might provide for love in the cottage!"

"With all the modern improvements," said Dorothy softly, with shining eyes.

Illiteracy Among Children.

Illiteracy in the United States is doomed. Statistics compiled by the United States bureau of education show that of children from ten to fourteen years of age there were in 1910 only twenty-two out of every thousand who could neither read nor write. In 1900 there were of the same class forty-two per thousand. If reduction in illiteracy is not proceeding at even the same rate the illiterate children in this country between the ages of ten and fourteen inclusive now number not more than fifteen out of every thousand.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

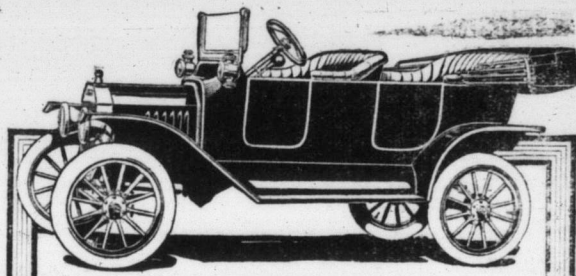
High Blood Pressure. Sufferers from high blood pressure must lead a quiet life, free from excitement and strain. The diet must be kept free from stimulating foods and drinks. One must give up eating red meats, drinking coffee and alcoholic beverages. A moderate diet of green vegetables, fruits, cereals, nuts, eggs and bacon (sparingly), bread, milk, butter and fruits will be all the food needed if the pressure is high and there is true arteriosclerosis. If the blood pressure is high from other causes the above diet is not sufficient, except as an occasional treatment, two or three times a year. Baths must be taken to make the skin act (exciting perspiration and relieving high blood pressure) every day. A hot bath at bedtime and a hot lemonade after one is in bed will excite free perspiration. Moderate daily exercise, fresh air and sunshine will relieve all cases of high blood pressure. A patient's life should be regulated by the physician having him under observation. Seemingly the favorable cases improve and live comfortably for many years under careful treatment.

CLEAN---No dust or flying ashes. Ash chutes guide all ashes into convenient pan.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

No ash shovelling necessary. See the McClary dealer or write for booklet.

Sold by J. M. Anderson



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car Price \$590

Prices of Ford spare parts have been reduced an average of ten per cent. A Ford touring car may now be bought, part by part, for but \$38.87 more than the price of the car ready to run. Another big slice off the "after cost" of motoring.

Buyers of Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 50,000 cars between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915.

Rumours, \$540; Town Car, \$840; F. O. B. Ford, Ontario, with all equipment, including electric headlights. Cars on display and sale at

Alex. Duncanson's, Glencoe



Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The New Transcontinental
NEW SHORT ROUTE TO WESTERN CANADA
Can. Govt. Rys. T. & N. O. Ry., Grand Trunk Ry. System
TORONTO-WINNIPEG
via North Bay, Cobalt and Cochrane. Through the Scenic Highlands of Ontario, Across New Ontario. Route of innumerable Marvels. Finest Equipment—Splendid Roadbed.
Commencing Tuesday, July 15.
Lv. Toronto 10:45 p.m. Tue. Thu. Sat. Lv. Winnipeg 6:00 p.m. daily
" North Bay 7:15 a.m. Wed. Fri. Sun. Ar. Regina 8:05 a.m. "
" Cochrane 4:45 p.m. Wed. Fri. Sun. " Saskatoon 9:35 a.m. "
Ar. Winnipeg 3:50 p.m. Thu. Sat. Mon. " Edmonton 10:00 p.m. "
* Through tickets via the "Canadian Rockies at their best" to Prince Rupert, Yukon, Alaska, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle. * Electric lighted coaches, dining, tourist & standard sleeping cars. * Time tables, sleeping car tickets and other information from any Grand Trunk, Can. Govt. or T. & N. O. Ry. Agents on application.

THE STORE for BIG VALUE

Big Value in Men's Suits
Men's Straw Hats
Men's Underwear
Men's Furnishings
Linoleum
Lace Curtains
Curtain Nets
Crepe Dress Goods
Voile Dress Goods
Ladies' Underwear
Whitewear
Ladies' Waists
Ladies' Fancy Furnishings

SEE THE BIG VALUE IN MEN'S SUMMER SHIRTS
HIGHEST PRICES FOR BUTTER AND EGGS.

CHAS. DEAN

MRS. W. A. CURRIE MILLINERY PARLORS

SYMES STREET,
GLENCOE Phone 25

WARDSVILLE
ONTARIO

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 to London and intermediate points, 3 p.m.; No. 10, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 2:30 p.m.; No. 10, local accommodation to London, 10:10 p.m.
Westbound—No. 11, local mail and express, 7:30 a.m.; No. 31, way freight and passenger, 10:15 a.m.; No. 11, express from London and points east for Detroit, 12:25 p.m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 6:57 p.m.; No. 15, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 5:45 p.m.

Wabash and Air Line.
Eastbound—No. 32, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 9:30 a.m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:25 p.m.; No. 34, way freight and passenger to St. Thomas, 4:20 p.m.
Westbound—No. 33, way freight, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 9 a.m.; No. 33, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:30 p.m.; No. 3, express, 4:25 p.m.
No. 2 and No. 5 Sundays included.

Kingscourt Branch.
Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia, Tipton and points west, No. 35, mixed, 1:30 a.m.; No. 47, passenger, 3:10 p.m.; No. 37, mixed, 6:40 p.m.
Arrive at Glencoe—No. 18, passenger, 7:05 a.m.; No. 19, express, 2:45 p.m.; No. 37, mixed, 5:45 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Eastbound—No. 681, Sundays included, 12:27 p.m.; No. 672, 5:10 p.m.
Westbound—No. 671, 8:57 a.m.; No. 668, Sundays included, 8:27 p.m.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE
Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 9:00 a.m.; G.T.R. West, 8 p.m.; London and East, 2:40 p.m. and 7 p.m.
Mails received—London and East, 8 a.m.; G.T.R. East, 7 p.m.; G.T.R. West, 9:45 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC S. S. LINE

Donaldson S. S. Line
Allan S. S. Line
White Star S. S. Line
Royal S. S. Line

Tickets issued both outward and prepaid for the above line.
R. CLANAHAN - Ticket Agent
GLENCOE

We carry a Full Line of
Tin, Enamel and Galvanized Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.

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

J. M. Anderson
Tinsmith Plumber



SOON PAY FOR THEMSELVES
Manufactured by the
De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.

Get particulars from
NEIL GRAHAM
Agent - Glencoe



When Preserving

Use LANTIC Sugar. Because it dissolves quickly, it will not scorch or burn in the kettle. LANTIC Sugar is refined from cane only, granulated extra fine and comes to you clean and pure from refinery in original packages. 2 lb. and 5 lb. cartons and 10 lb. and 20 lb. bags. 100 lb. bags coarser granulation. Weight guaranteed. Buy in original packages and look for the LANTIC Red Ball on each package.

Send your address and small Red Ball Trade Mark from bag or top end of carton and we will mail you book of 50 assorted Fruit Jar Labels—printed and gummed ready to put on the jars.
Lantic Sugar
Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited, MONTREAL, QUE. ST. JOHN, N. B.

PERSONAL MENTION

—Mrs. Wilfred Gardiner, of Edmonton, is visiting friends in and around Glencoe.

—Mrs. J. A. Johnston, of Midway, spent a few days of last week at her home here.

—Miss Margaret Stinson has left for an extended visit in St. Thomas and Tilsonburg.

—Miss Ruby Suttler is home from Saskatoon, after spending a week in Toronto and Grimsby.

—Mrs. Jesse Stevenson and daughters, of Strathroy, are visiting at the home of C. A. Munroe, Walkers.

—Casey Troyer returned to Glencoe on Monday after spending two weeks' holidays at Hensall and Goderich.

—Hugh McAlpine, of Orford, has returned to his home after spending a few days with his brothers and sister here.

—Mrs. James Thompson, of Strathroy, is visiting her sister, Mrs. McCallum and Mrs. John Thompson, of Glencoe.

—Mrs. Melba, of Greenleaf, Mich., and her daughter Mary, of Detroit, are visiting Mrs. McRae's son, Farquhar, here.

—Miss Irene Smith leaves on Monday for Windsor after spending two weeks' holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Smith.

—Dr. and Mrs. Trestain and daughter Maxine, of Battle Creek, Mich., are visiting the doctor's mother and other friends in this vicinity.

—Forest Free Press—Miss Clara Truesler, teacher at Leamington, spent a few days here last week, and has since gone to Glencoe to spend the holidays with her sisters.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McRae, Mr. Ross McRae, Miss Adair McRae, Master Jack McRae and Mrs. M. A. Thomas, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Adair Young and son John, of Canmore, Alberta, and Mrs. J. F. Simpson, of Lethbridge, Alberta, were guests of President and Mrs. Keith and Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Young at the Alberta Ladies' College, Red Deer, last week.

—Mrs. Simpson left on Tuesday, July 6th, for Vancouver, San Francisco and Southern California, returning by Lethbridge.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Cash for eggs.—G. A. McAlpine, 307 Old papers for sale at the Transcript office.

Best Manitoba flour for sale at McLachlan's Bakery. 90¢

Raspberries for sale. Order early.—Mrs. John Gould, phone 3942.

Large quantity of road and cement gravel free.—William Squire, Glencoe.

See the new Overland car. It will surprise you.—S. Humphries, Agent, Glencoe.

The Transcript is agent for all the daily papers. Let us remit your subscription.

Farmers, take your butter and eggs to Henry's grocery store and get the best prices.

Don't forget J. B. Henry's new grocery store. Everything you want you can get there.

Two hustlers wanted. Salary and commission. Apply to W. Robertson, Mount Brydges.

The Overland is the simplest and most up-to-date car on the market.—S. Humphries, Agent, Glencoe.

For sale—pen of twenty thoroughbred White Leghorns, Ferris strain. Apply to M. L. Farrell, Glencoe, 72.

"Rough on Rats" clears out rats, mice, etc. Don't die in the house. 15¢ and 25¢ at drug and country stores.

Urgently disposed of my business, a prompt settlement of all accounts due is urgently requested.—Mary D. McAlpine.

Fresh extracted clover honey in 5 and 10-lb. pails, also some bee supplies for sale.—Bessie McRae, Fairview Place, Appin Road; phone 55.

Mrs. M. C. Campbell wishes to express her thanks to friends and neighbors for kindnesses and sympathy extended to her in her bereavement.

All notices in this column are strictly cash. If orders are telephoned The Transcript, kindly arrange to pay the amount the first time you are in town, so they will not have to be carried through the books.

Farmers' sons take great interest in the Feeding Hogs for Profit Competition, and in the 20 competitions last year the average net profit of the 20 winners was \$6.40, while the average of the first five winners was \$10.10 per hog, and that of the lowest five \$4.53.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure. Other cures have tried it have the same experience."

In the dairy herd competition, conducted by the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario in 1914, the first prize herd produced 7,923 pounds per cow for six months from May to October.

Eliminate the Male.

The Canadian egg trade is losing several dollars each year, on account of neglect, carelessness and lack of appreciation of the perishable nature of an egg.

Eggs are gathered on the farm once or twice a day, and held at the house until it is convenient to take them to market. Eggs from hidden nests are often added to these. These eggs may be stored in damp places, and then become moldy, or if stored with vegetables, etc., they take on the flavor of the vegetables. The country storekeeper sometimes places eggs in the window. The eggs stand on the railway platform in the dust, while the sun beats down. The hot freight cars in which eggs are sometimes shipped are almost perfect incubators. When the housekeeper in town buys the eggs they are often put on the top shelf of the pantry, the hottest place in the house. We see that the egg passes through a very circuitous route before it reaches the consumer.

The object of an egg is that it will hatch a chicken. All that is necessary for this to be accomplished is proper conditions. The hen sitting on the nest for a half hour after laying may cause the germ to start growing, or the hot sun on an egg for an hour may cause this. The hot sun on the station platform continues the good work, and again it goes on in the box car. The only reason that the egg is not a chicken is because the heat has not been continuous.

It is estimated by experts that two eggs out of every dozen are unfit for food, or about 17 per cent. This percentage is estimated to be due to the following: Germ commenced to grow, five per cent.; rotten eggs, three per cent.; loss from shrunken and stale eggs, five per cent.; dirty eggs, three per cent.; moldy and had flavored eggs, one per cent.

The first eight per cent. can be eliminated by keeping the male bird away from the flock. Now that the hatching season is over, it is highly desirable that the males not intended to be kept should be sold and the others shut up. By doing this over one-half of this 17 per cent. loss can be avoided, as an egg will not grow unless fertile. Dirty eggs cause a loss of three per cent. and this can be avoided by providing clean nests. The moldy eggs are usually the result of keeping the eggs stored in a damp place, dirty nests or washing the dirty eggs. Eggs should never be washed as this washes the mold germs through the shell and starts the egg on its way to decomposition.

It is the duty of every egg producer to observe these few rules and help eliminate this unnecessary waste.

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

Vegetable growers in Ontario are warned of the necessity of developing a home seed supply, since the former sources of supply, chiefly Germany and Holland, have been cut off.

The one big argument for a Studebaker car is the fact that it is a Studebaker car.

That includes everything else—The Studebaker name is back of it—The Studebaker reputation is stamped upon it—From purely selfish motives Studebaker quality must be built into it.

DON'T FORGET

Glencoe's New Grocery Store

Opens on Thursday, July 15

On and after July 15 we will be able to supply you with a full line of Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, and, in fact, everything in the grocery line.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

J. B. HENRY

Western University, London

ANOTHER GREAT ADVANCE
Income Doubled—now \$75,000

Another Large Addition to Faculty and Equipment in Arts and Medicine. Greatly Increased Enrollment in View.

Write for particulars to
E. E. Braithwaite, M.A., Ph.D.
PRESIDENT.

Haying Time!

The time has come when you must look over your hardware wants, such as Hay Forks, Hay Slings, Rope, Machine Oil, etc. Our stock is complete in every line, and prices right.

BINDER TWINE

The celebrated Plymouth Twines, Gold Medal, Silver Sheaf, Green Sheaf. Get our prices.

THE FLIES

Protect your home with Screen Doors and Windows. Prices, \$1.00 to \$2.50.

FULL LINE OF Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Hammocks, Lawn Mowers.

JAS. WRIGHT & SON

PARIS GREEN SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

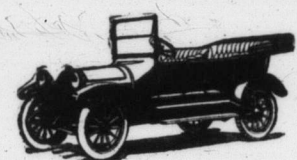
APPIN LUMBER YARD

We handle everything in the building line, including lumber, lath, shingles, lime, Pedlar roofing and siding, also fence posts and Beaver Board.

Contracts made for building: Quality first.
Get our prices.

W. R. STEPHENSON
APPIN, ONT.

"STUDEBAKER"



The one big argument for a Studebaker car is the fact that it is a Studebaker car.

That includes everything else—The Studebaker name is back of it—The Studebaker reputation is stamped upon it—From purely selfish motives Studebaker quality must be built into it.

GEO. A. PARROTT, AGENT - GLENCOE
Wait for the 1916 Studebaker

Western Fair London
Canada
Sept. 10th - 18th 1915

\$30,000.00 in Prizes
and Attractions

Prizes increased this year by \$3,000.00. Excellent Program of Attractions Twice Daily. Two Speed Events Daily. Fireworks Every Night. New Steel Grandstand. Midway Better Than Ever.

Music by the Best Available Bands

SINGLE FARE OVER ALL RAILWAYS West
of Toronto, and Fare and One-Third from outside points

Prize Lists, Entry Forms and all information from the Secretary
W. J. REID, President A. M. HUNT, Secretary

Woman Against Woman or A Terrible Accusation.

CHAPTER XXII.

The walls of the Dunraven mansion had fallen.

Nothing remained by which the mysterious crime could be traced, and as Doctor Paxton looked grimly upon the huge pile of still smoldering ruins, his lips drew rigidly.

"Now, how are we to discover who placed the mysterious powder upon that landing, and for whom the charge was intended?" he questioned mentally. "Was it for Lloyd or Ailsa Valworth? I am inclined to believe it was intended for the latter, and if my theories are correct, then surely it must have been placed there by— I dare not even utter the suspicion to myself, and yet— what else is there to believe? Who would ever have dreamed of a sensation like this coming into the Dunraven household? I wonder if I dare trust Leslie? Trust him with what? Could I tell him of the foul suspicions founded on the utterances of a hysterical girl alone? Puff, Paxton! you are growing a greater fool than a silly, sentimental school-girl. But how the deuce came that powder on the landing of the stairs? That is neither silly nor sentimental. And then the tableau that I saw. What of that? Should I have thought it singular but for the words Miss Valworth had spoken? Heigh-ho! I wish they had got the fire out sooner, and there had been some means left of discovering the bottom of all this!"

He turned about and walked slowly in the direction of the hotel, considering deeply, but was no nearer the solution of his mystery when he arrived there than he had been when leaving that morning. As he entered the room where he had left Lloyd, he found Dunraven and Muriel there.

He could not prevent a slight shudder as he glanced into the countenance of the girl, but she was as serenely calm as a summer day, and there was absolutely not a ruffle upon her brow.

"How is he?" the doctor asked hurriedly of Dunraven, in order that he might not be forced to look at Muriel.

"Slightly feverish, I should say," answered Dunraven, wearily. "When you have seen him, I should like to talk with you a moment, Doctor. Will you come to my room?"

"Yes, I have engaged a professional nurse. She will be here in half an hour. In the meantime, I shall give him something to make him sleep. Muriel, you will wait here until I return?"

He forced himself to turn and look at her. There was a curious expression upon her face which he could not understand. She merely bowed, and



St. Lawrence Sugar

Home Jam-Makers This hint may save your Jam!

No matter how fresh your berries, nor how thoroughly the jam is cooked, nor how clean the jars are, preserves are absolutely sure to spoil if the sugar used contains organic matter—impurities—and many sugars do.

Home jam makers should profit by the experience of others and insist on being supplied with

St. Lawrence
Extra Granulated Sugar
which has always, and for many years, given satisfaction.

It tests over 99.99 per cent pure and is refined exclusively from cane sugar.

Buy in refined sealed packages to avoid mistakes and assure absolute cleanliness and correct weight. 5-lb. and 10-lb. bags, and your choice of three sizes of granules: fine, medium, or coarse.

—Any good dealer can fill your order.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED,
Montreal.



after attending to his patient, the doctor followed Dunraven from the room.

The younger man threw himself into a chair, then lifted his face to that of the physician, cold and gray as granite.

"Doctor," he said, huskily, "there are things in this world which a man must tell to some one, and he naturally makes his medical adviser the receptacle of all his woes as well as his illnesses. I confess I should not tell you the secret that is wearing me out body and soul, but that some one must know."

He lifted the damp hair from his brow and sighed. Paxton had not taken a chair, but stood with his back resting against the marble of the mantel-shelf, looking down upon the man whom he had known from early boyhood, and loved even as his own son.

"It is not such a secret as you imagine, Leslie," he said.

Dunraven started.

"Have I then advertised my madness to the world?" he asked, bitterly. "No; but you must remember that I have been at your side when you were not master of yourself. I am deeply sorry for you, my boy."

Dunraven covered his eyes with his hands and sat very still. Under the coldness of silence he would have been affected not at all, and could have gone on with his story with that ghastly calmness that would perhaps have been better for him, but the tone of sympathy unnerved him. He arose after a time and walked hastily up and down the room, then pausing suddenly, he took Doctor Paxton's hand in both his own.

"You will understand then," he said, hastily, "how necessary it is that I should go away for a time. I can not remain and control myself as I must. I confess to you frankly that if I could have persuaded her to go with me, I would have forgotten my honor as well as hers, and have taken her; but she is too pure, too holy. God would not let her listen. I can not remain and see her the betrothed wife of another, submitting to his kisses, even while I know that she loves only me. I am going, Doctor, because I am too great a coward to remain. I want you to promise that you will be near my poor unhappy Ethel at all times. Never desert her. Keep this miserable secret from reaching her, if that be possible. I have you to promise?"

"Sit down, Leslie, and wait a minute!" exclaimed Paxton, hesitatingly. "When you first mentioned going, it seemed to me the wisest thing that could have happened; but now I don't quite know. You accuse yourself of cowardice, but I am perfectly aware that if there is anything to be done, there is no braver man than you. I know that you would put yourself in the background eternally for the sake of those you love, if they really need you. I refer now not alone to Miss Valworth, but to Ethel and Lloyd as well."

"I confess I don't understand you."

"And I may as well announce the fact now as later, that I don't in the least understand it myself, but there is at the present time an impenetrable mystery hanging over this family. It was not the fire which caused Lloyd the loss of his sight, but a discharge of powder upon the landing of the stairs. Now, who placed that powder there, and why? Lloyd was out of the house at the time of the fire, consequently the charge was intended for another member of the family and missed its aim. The person who placed the powder there fired the house. The walls have fallen. There is not a trace left by which the criminal can be discovered. What do you understand from the situation?"

Dunraven had sunk back in his chair, his face grown paler, his jaw slightly dropped.

"Go on!" he exclaimed, hoarsely. "I am not capable of connected thoughts. Do you think that murder was intended?"

"That is what I can not quite decide in my own mind. The wonder is that Lloyd did not fall there with his burden, and so perish in the flames! I have not the faintest idea, however, that the charge was intended for him."

"Who then?"

"That I can not answer."

"But you suspect?"

"Do not you?"

"You mean Ailsa?"

"Who else?"

"Good gracious! You believe there was a plot to murder her?"

"Mind you, this is only suspicion, without the slightest foundation, except a very one-sided reasoning, and no proof back of that. I went there to make some investigation, but, as I tell you, the walls have fallen."

"But who—who—?"

"Ah, there you are going further than I can answer even to you," returned the doctor, reading the question he would have put in the blood-shot eyes. "Miss Valworth remembers to have heard the explosion as they turned the stairs. She told me that much last night when I summoned her to see Lloyd. But why should she have slept through a confusion which aroused the rest of the household? She is usually a singularly light sleeper."

But to none of the questions could Dunraven find an answer. He sat there like one stunned, looking straight at the doctor stupidly, and did not even move when Paxton announced:

"I am going to send for Miss Valworth and question her closely. There may be points which she will remember under examination that would otherwise escape her. Will you remain?"

He was answered by a simple nod of the head, and—ringing a private bell, he summoned Mrs. Dunraven's maid.

"Will you ask Miss Valworth to come here at once?" exclaimed the doctor.

The maid bowed and retired. Neither of the men spoke again, but Doctor Paxton walked the floor in silence until the maid returned.

"Miss Valworth is not in her room, sir," she said, quietly.

"Then you will find her in Mrs. Dunraven's room."

"She is not there either, sir. Mrs. Dunraven left her room alone this morning, and has not since returned. Her absence alarmed me, and I was about to come to Mr. Dunraven about it."

From a ruddy glow the doctor's face had suddenly changed to a grayish pallor. His hand fell heavily upon Dunraven's shoulder.

"Come with me!" he gasped.

Dunraven arose. His steps were like those of a drunken man. The blood seemed to have frozen in his body. It is doubtful if he would have been able to follow, but that the compelling hand still lay upon his shoulder.

They entered Ailsa's room first. It was exactly as it had been—nothing disturbed, not an evidence to indicate that anything had happened—and with a chill amount of relief and some hope tugging at his heart, the doctor led the way hurriedly to Mrs. Dunraven's apartment.

There was a note lying upon her writing table, which the doctor overlooked. It was addressed to Dunraven, and with a hand that trembled, the doctor gave it to him.

Mechanically Dunraven opened it and read:

"How could you have believed for one moment that I would have ever stood between you and happiness? My only regret is that you did not tell me—that you did not trust me. I have no word of reproach, but I can not live now that I have your love no longer. Good-bye, and God bless you! I have the letter which was saved from the fire—the letter to Ailsa, you know—to give me courage. I shall read it before the dark waters close above my head forever. Be happy with her, and try to forgive your poor Ethel."

"Gone!" gasped Dunraven.

"Both gone!" returned the doctor, hoarsely. "The one to death, the other—to— Only God knows where!"

CHAPTER XXIII.

Bowed with grief, Ailsa left Lloyd Ogden's room, feeling guilty and ashamed that she was not more worthy of an honest man's mighty love, regretting with all her soul that that mad first love stood between her and the man who would have sacrificed her life to give to this world, who had given so much for her, yet she had no more power of compelling it than she could have controlled the ocean's tide.

She entered her own room, and sat down before the window, her arms stretched out, her hands between her knees, her eyes fixed despairingly upon the cold gray of the sky.

It was still early, perhaps seven o'clock. A few flakes of snow were swirling through the air with rapid gyration.

The fire had gone out and the wind was howling fiercely about the building, yet she was unconscious of cold. She was striving to reason out the situation in which she found herself placed, yet was utterly unable to think connectedly.

She was aroused at last by a gentle tap upon the door, and lifting her hand with a helpless motion, she pushed the door back from her brow before replying:

"Come in!"

The door was opened by one of the bell-boys of the hotel.

"Some one called to see you, Miss Valworth, a boy."

"A boy to see me?" she returned, some wonder forcing itself into the tone. "Who is it?"

"His name is—"

But before the sentence could be completed, the boy had forced his way beyond the servant, and had entered the room. The servant retired at once. The boy stood there turning his hat in his hand in an embarrassed way, looking at the girl before him.

Then slowly Ailsa rose.

"Why, Joe!" she exclaimed, "I have seen so few people from the old life that I had almost forgotten you."

"An—I hardly know you, Miss Ailsa, in all this finery. My! But you struck it rich, ain't you? We often wondered what took you away, mother'n me, but I reckon we'd go too far if we could feast our nests on this. What a pretty dress that is! I reckon there ain't none o' the swells that kin take the shine outen you."

Ailsa looked down at her gown and smiled wistfully, remembering how little she had considered it. It was only the one she had fallen asleep in the night of the fire. How little gratitude she had had, and how much she owed those people into whose life she had brought so much of sorrow and affliction.

She lifted her eyes again to those of the boy whom she had known in days gone by, whose mother had been the single person whom she could call friend, and he observed that there were tears in them.

"I am afraid I have considered the 'swells,' as you call them, very little, Joe, and the dress I have on is only one saved from the fire last night. I'm afraid you will be cold. If you will ring that bell over there, I will order a fire."

"I ain't got time, Miss Ailsa. I came to tell you something, but was so flabbergasted when I seen you, I ain't had time to think uv it. Yer father sent me."

"Father?"

She started up a trifle and clasped her hands. She seemed to realize even before he had spoken that some calamity had happened, and her cheeks grew a shade paler, if that were possible.

"Yes'm," returned Joe. "He fell down last night, an'—an'—well, I don't want to skeer you, but I reckon he's done fur!"

"Hurt?"

The word was little more than a gasp.

"Yes'm. The doctor says he can't live out the day. He wants to see you before he dies, and beg yer forgive-

1854
1915

Original Redpath Packages

2-lb. and 5-lb. Sealed Cartons.
10, 20, 50 and 100-lb. Cloth Bags.

"Canada's favorite Sugar" for three Generations

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

ness for the wrongs he has done you. That's what he told me to tell you."

(To be continued.)

SPIES WERE FOOLED.

How Kitchener Gathered an Army of 4,000,000 Men Secretly.

Asserting that Lord Kitchener raised a British army of 4,000,000 men without the fact being known to anybody outside Government circles in England, J. Herbert Duckworth, an English journalist, tells how this was accomplished.

"When the British Secretary of State for War first conceived the idea of putting into the field four million men," says the article, "he realized that it would be a grave strategic blunder to allow the enemy to know what was really afoot. Rather the game should be to call for a million men, and then press agent the world with stories lamenting the fact that at last the British Empire was about to crumble up because the men of England had not the pluck to defend it. The scheme worked out admirably.

"The campaign of silence was conducted on strictly scientific lines. The newspaper editors were first warned that any indiscretion would mean a court-martial and jail. They were instructed to publish only the recruiting returns sent out by the War Office. Independent census taking was strictly forbidden.

"When it came to moving the new troops to France extraordinary precautions were taken to mislead the spies. The regiments were not all transported from Southampton to Boulogne or Havre. Instead they were shipped from what were really out-of-the-way and inconvenient locations—Bristol, Avonmouth, Cardiff, Swansea and Barrow, for example—to French ports as far from the firing line as St. Malo, Brest, and even Bordeaux on the west coast and Marseilles on the Mediterranean.

"Troop trains were invariably moved at night with drawn blinds. The engine drivers were changed every twenty miles or so, and the captain of the troop ships received their final instructions by wireless after they had put to sea."

An Adventure in Flanders.

Two French soldiers, half famished after an engagement in which they had been separated from their regiment, came to a darkened farmhouse, and knocking at the door, begged for food, says T. P.'s Journal. The woman who opened the door was inhospitable. "There is no food in the house," she said. In war time abrupt refusals excite suspicion. The officer forced his way into the house and began to search it. Presently he and his companion reached the stairs that led to the cellar, and here the woman tried to bar their progress. One of the soldiers tells what followed:

"Obliged by threats to give way, we saw that she was trembling in every limb. She kept at a distance from us, and asked us to go down without her. But that would not do, and she had to go first down the stairs. The cellar was large and spacious, well stocked with bins, some full, others empty.

"At the end was a smaller cellar, closed by a heavy door. I took a little kerosene lamp, despite the unwillingness of the farm woman, and entered. I put it near me on a stool. Striking a barrel, the lieutenant declared it was full. At that moment the woman sprang at us, and, over-throwing us, tried to escape.

"As I pursued her, she ran upstairs as fast as she could go. I drew my revolver. 'Don't shoot!' shouted my officer. The woman of the farm, the spy, tripped up in her skirts on the doorstep, and I gained on her.

"In the meantime my companion approached a cask of unusual size, which was apparently empty, when a man jumped out, revolver in hand.

"There were two shots, a cry of rage, the noise of a falling body; then came the sound of an electric bell, a muffled whirr-r-r-r. The mystery of the cellar was explained. It was a telephone station. The small barrel contained the battery; the cask was the telephone cabin provided with perfect apparatus. We had just intercepted a communication to the enemy's lines."

The British Empire possesses over eleven thousand merchant ships.

GERMAN PRESS HAS BEEN MUZZLED

GERMAN PEOPLE ARE HYPNOTIZED BY RULERS.

News Manipulated in Such a Way by the Authorities as to Make People Confident.

A journalist belonging to a neutral nation gives this description of the manipulation of information by the authorities in Germany:

"When I entered Germany I believed myself able to take a detached view of the war. Careful study of the different official communiques had, I imagined, enabled me to get at the truth in its essential features. Nothing, I was convinced, could influence my deliberately-formed estimate of the relative value of the information officially and semi-officially disseminated from the various belligerent countries. Constant reading of all the large newspapers published in belligerent and neutral States had made me confident of my ability to distinguish the realities behind news and opinions, and had made me proof against 'atmosphere.' After a month in Germany I found I was mistaken.

"It was a remarkable experience. Before many days had passed I made the disagreeable discovery that I was being influenced by the German war atmosphere. The confidence of the people in the invincibility of their armies, the smooth working of the State machine that seemed to leave nothing to chance, the determination everywhere noticeable beneath the subdued expressions of feeling, the daily outpourings of the press, the contemporary literature—everything, in short, combined to entice me into a different mood. This strange influence grew stronger as the weeks went by. My previous conceptions of war news, of positions, and conditions along the fronts, and behind them, and of the general outlook for the future underwent a perceptible change. I began to understand the workings of the German mind, which had before seemed mysterious to me. It became possible to gauge the soul of the people and to comprehend to some extent their confidence, their outward unanimity, their spirit of self-sacrifice, and their faith in their leaders.

"The chief agency in the creation of this state of mind, apart from the direct influence of the thorough military organization of the State, is the shrewd management of the press. It will be remembered that, on the outbreak of war, the whole German press was turned against England overnight.

Press Influenced.

Twenty-four hours after having praised the vigorous efforts of Great Britain to prevent war, it denounced Sir Edward Grey as the moving spirit in a conspiracy to assail Germany. None but distorted views from abroad were allowed to be published. The German people were told only what it was desired they should believe. All unfavorable information was treated as 'lies,' and a thoroughly organized press campaign was carried on in neutral countries in the same sense. The 'neutral' opinions thus inspired were reproduced in Germany as evidence that impartial foreign opinion supported the German view. By these means the war-mind of the German people was created and fashioned. The process still goes on, though, as I have before remarked, the French, Russian, and British communiques are now regularly printed in the larger newspapers, and are frequently criticized in the communications from the German headquarters staff. But foreign reports have no influence whatever upon the German mind. The Germans are so convinced of the accuracy of their own official versions that no other reports count.

It is the same with enemy newspapers. In the Victoria Cafe at Berlin I was able to read, day by day, the French, Italian, German and neutral journals. They were also to be bought in the newspaper kiosks of the large towns. No remarks were made when I asked for them; but I noticed a pitying smile on German

faces whenever they saw others read them.

It is not the big papers of international repute that exercise the greatest influence in Germany. In the smaller towns and agricultural districts it is the local press that counts. In that press none but German reports are to be found, with German explanations and German accusations against enemy countries. No attack upon the enemy is too gross for this press to reproduce, and nothing in Germany's favor is too absurd for its readers to swallow. Not only is the victorious progress of the German, Austrian, and Turkish armies constantly celebrated, but the financial, industrial, and social conditions in Germany are declared to be far superior to those existing elsewhere. Dissensions between the powers of the Entente are reported, and disturbances among their people are invented and dwelt upon.

From the Ocean Shore

BITS OF NEWS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Items of Interest From Places Lapped By Waves of the Atlantic.

New lighthouses are being built at Alma, Herring Cove and Paint Wolf River.

A new orphanage has been opened at Charlottetown, P.E.I., the St. Vincent de Paul.

Fredericton is sending Italian recruits to a mobilization camp at Three Rivers, Que.

Fredericton reports enlistments in the forces locally to be keen and all details up to strength.

Hop Lee, Chinese laundryman, at St. John, was fined \$400 for having opium in his possession.

The Women's Institute of New Brunswick will give a motor ambulance for service in the war.

Willie Steele rescued his 16-year-old companion from drowning in the Kennebecasis at Norton, N.B.

The Chalmers Reddens Mill and wood-working factory at Kentville, N.S., was burned to the ground.

The variety troupe from the warship Leviathan aided a Halifax entertainment for the Red Cross Fund.

Playing war with stones, Louis Hendry, of St. John, was severely injured and taken to the hospital.

Jimmy Murphy, one of the best hockey players in Halifax, is now prisoner with the Canadians in Germany.

Moose are reported plentiful along the western shore of the St. John River, between Fredericton and Gagetown.

A Japanese Coal Wagon.

A coal truck is unknown in Japan. It would be a nine day's wonder in the Flowery Kingdom. People would pay admission to see it, for they have seen coal hauled only by hand. The coal is put in baskets that hold about forty pounds, and so handled and delivered. The baskets are piled on a two-wheel wagon, and two men with ropes round their shoulders pull the wagon to the house of the rich person who can afford to buy coal. Then they carry the coal in, dump it out of the baskets, and carefully carry back the baskets.

The men wear white cloths over their heads to keep the dust out of their hair and to protect their heads from the sun.

The coolies who pull the load do not wear wooden shoes; they wear a cloth shoe called a tabi.



PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
NONE SO EASY
MADE IN CANADA

TORPEDOES MADE IN OLD ENGLAND

THE WHITEHEAD IS THE MOST POWERFUL.

German Type Midway Between English and American in Size and Strength.

The torpedo is a living, self-controlled instrument of destruction and death. And England is the home of the torpedo. Whitehead torpedoes, the most perfect, are made at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

German naval experts are great believers in the efficacy of the torpedo, and were quick to adopt it. The German type is larger than that used on American ships. The Germans also plan to make more use of torpedoes than either the British or American ships. The big German battleships have from four to six torpedo tubes. The maximum number on the new United States dreadnoughts is four. Some British ships have five tubes.

Every torpedo released during the present war costs from \$5,000 to \$8,000, and the great majority of them never find a victim, but go to the bottom after their motive power is exhausted.

The United States Government owns a big torpedo plant at Newport, and the result has been to reduce the cost of torpedoes there to \$3,200 each.

The maximum range of British torpedoes is 11,000 yards. The German torpedoes have a range at best of 7,000 yards, and the American torpedoes are limited to 4,000, according to the latest figures compiled by naval authorities.

The most modern torpedo, without doubt the type which sank the Lusitania, is fitted with a gyroscope control. It is doubtful if any other type could have hit the Lusitania except by the merest accident, because of her speed and the consequent tremendous displacement of water.

The gyroscope-controlled torpedo is the most improved type. The British torpedo of this type has a range of more than six miles. What range the Germans have developed in this war is not known. The average speed of the torpedo is 40 knots an hour.

Steer Themselves.

Its motive power is exhausted at the end of its range, and the Hague convention required that it be so constructed it would sink when its propellers stopped. Otherwise it would float until it collided with some substance to explode it. The victim might be a neutral or merchant ship.

This latest torpedo has a vertical rudder controlled from within its own body and directing its own course. Before such a rudder was fitted to torpedoes they were aimed according to a recognized speed and distance scale and the rest left to chance.

In the engine-room of the modern torpedo is a small gyroscope which is set spinning in the plane of the course determined for the torpedo. Once launched this gyroscope keeps the torpedo on its course. The slightest inclination to swerve from that course is checked by the rudder moved by the gyroscope.

The cigar-shaped case of the torpedo is divided into three compartments. The forward compartment contains the explosive—in the case of the modern torpedo about 300 pounds of gun cotton. Here also is the trigger machinery that explodes the gun cotton when the torpedo strikes its victim. The second compartment is known as the secret or immersion chamber. Stored in it is the hydrostatic piston which regulates the depth under water at which the torpedo runs.

Self-propelled.

Before it is launched the torpedo officer determines at what depth under the water it is desirable to have the torpedo strike the target. He fixes a control screw that operates the hydrostatic piston. Inside the piston is a spring which presses the piston against a leather diaphragm in the bulkhead of the chamber.

The piston is connected with the horizontal rudder. When first launched this piston meets no resistance from the leather diaphragm and the horizontal rudder is elevated and the torpedo dives downward at an acute angle. As it sinks water passes through a valve and pressure is exerted on the diaphragm. The hydrostatic piston is thus forced back until the horizontal rudder with which it is connected assumes a normal position and the torpedo then goes forward on the level which it has found.

The last of the three compartments contains the engine which drives the torpedo forward. It is operated by compressed air.

When the torpedo is forced from the tube, usually by compressed air, triggers on the outside of the shell are caught and these set the internal machinery of the torpedo going.

When the torpedo strikes, another trigger is released which explodes the gun cotton in the forward chamber. There is sufficient powder to sink the big battleship.

Australia was the first English-speaking country to adopt a form of compulsory military service.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Bishop of London was with our troops at the front, and on his return wrote a stirring letter to the Spectator on what he saw and heard. "I have conversed," he said in part, "with nearly every general in the field, from the commander-in-chief, whose guest I was, to the brigadier-generals, whose headquarters were naturally very much nearer the firing line. I mention this to give force to what I am going to say, and that is that we shall never bring this war to an end without more complete national concentration upon it."

"Every day, when there is practically nothing going on, two hundred are killed and wounded. I stood at one of the clearing hospitals receiving their daily toll one afternoon. In all outposts warfare there must be some daily casualties, but it is the opinion of every general at the front that this daily waste of life is caused by want of concentration on the part of the nation. If the batteries had unstinted supply of ammunition, they could keep down the enemies' fire and save the lives of hundreds of our men."

"Moreover, no advance is possible through the network of trenches barbed wire, and machine guns until this has been blown away by artillery fire before the infantry advance. Any one who could look at the battle line as photographed from an aeroplane would see this in a moment. The whole mind of the nation must be concentrated on this problem now."

That is the point. The whole mind of the Empire must be concentrated on the necessities of the men at the front.

All the diplomats are not in the chancelleries of great nations. There are diplomats abroad on the streets every day, and the pity of it is that there are not more of them. The word "diplomacy" has a bad odor to many because of the cynical maxims and sinister practices of such eminent exponents of the art as a Talleyrand or a Metetrich. But real diplomacy—the art of reconciling nations to each other, of promoting peaceful relations, of fostering trade and commerce, of ironing out disputes without resort to force—is indeed a noble art.

In a small way, but an informal one, we could and should all be diplomats. Notes of one nation to another are couched in scrupulously polite terms. So should be communications between individuals. Disputes between nations are worded carefully; each word is scanned to see that it may hide no offensive meaning where none is intended. So should we be careful of our speech, to see that there be no offense in it.

We often say of a man or woman that he or she is "diplomatic," a euphemism, too frequently, for a hint at deception or untruthfulness. It is a mistake. Your real diplomat is not untruthful; nay, the greatest of diplomats are truthful, but they have learned the art of extracting the sting that too often goes with the bald assertion of a truth.

We may be truthful and courteous, honest and tactful, high-minded and considerate of the feelings of others—in a word, true gentlemen and gentlewomen—and yet "diplomatic," and that is the best way of being diplomatic and a way in which all of us may be diplomats, and very effective ones.

Savages of Brazil.

In his account of the Roosevelt-Rondon Scientific Expedition to unknown Brazil, Mr. L. E. Miller describes a primitive tribe known as the Nhamiquara who probably represent the lowest type of civilization to be found anywhere on the South American continent. "As we drew up on the river bank," writes Mr. Miller, "the natives gathered about and stared at us curiously, but betrayed no hostile feelings. Colonel Rondon had but recently succeeded in establishing amicable relations with them. On his first visits to the country, numbers of his men had been slain by their poisoned arrows, and they had resented his every step into their stronghold; but having been persistently treated with kindness, they have learned to look upon him as a friend, and some of them even appeared to be heartily glad to see him. In stature the Nhamiquara are short, but well-built, and of a very dark brown color. Clothes are absolutely unknown to them, and virtually the only ornaments in their possession are strings of beads that they have received from Colonel Rondon. Some of the men have the nose and upper lip pierced, and wear pieces of slender bamboo in the perforations. Their huts, or malocas, are rude structures of grass or leaves, and they cultivate small areas of manioc; but wild fruits, game, and wild honey form the principal articles of their diet. Both in hunting and in warfare they use bows six feet tall, made of palm wood, and long bamboo arrows. Frequently hunting parties go on long tramps through the jungle, subsisting entirely on the fruits of their prowess. At night they build a rude lean-to of branches, eat the game, which they roast in a roaring fire, and then stretch themselves on the bare ground to sleep."

Poor Peck.

"Henry, you talk in your sleep." "Well, do you begrudge me even those few words?"

BUILDING NEW FENCES

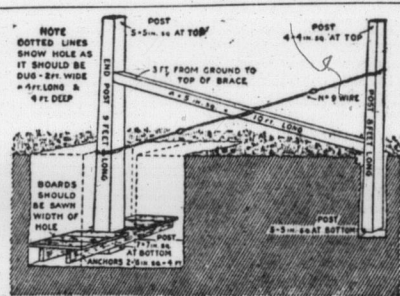
There is a whole lot to the question of fencing, and every farmer knows it. Once upon a time an eminent jurist found something that was new to him when he was questioning a witness upon the matter of fences. "A fence for a five acre lot will be the same size, no matter what the shape of the lot, will it not?" he inquired of the witness. But the witness disagreed. To illustrate the point, he took a piece of string from his pocket, knotted the two ends together, and placed the string upon his fingers, holding it up in a form nearly square. "This string, your honor," he said, "is about eight inches each way, and is therefore about 32 inches long, while it encloses a space of about 64 square inches. But if you shape it this way (making it about twelve inches long by about four inches wide), it will still be the same length, but it will only enclose 48 square inches of area." And for one of the few times during a long career, the judge had to admit that the laugh was on him.

Fencing the 100 Acre Farm.

In many portions of Ontario farms of the hundred acre size predominate, and they vary from an outside dimension of 40 rods by 400 rods, to 80 rods by 200 rods, seldom approaching more nearly to an equilateral outside form than the latter. In such a shape of farm, however, the outside line fences may run, considerable cost may still be saved by planning for square fields inside of these line fences, provided that these will work out for convenience in other respects. Farm planning is a matter for the exercise of considerable study, and each farm presents varying aspects of the case for individual consideration.

About the stables, and barns, house, orchard, garden, and farm premises generally, there is need and reason for intelligent arrangement. Convenience here means more by many times than in the planning of the rest of the farm with its fields, lanes, etc. Every little bit of added convenience means so much labor avoided, not for once, but for many times, and it works for efficiency, not in one, or two, but in many ways, and throughout years of time.

About the house premises, fences



The Corner-Post is well named the "Anchor" of the modern wire fence.

are wanted, and they should be planned wisely and well. If house and orchard are adjoining, it is best to have fences so placed that live stock may be allowed in the orchard without at the same time approaching too close to the house or interfering with the flower garden. In regard to a vegetable garden, many prefer to have one of the permanent order, close to the house, while others are content to grow most or all of the vegetables in rows beside the root crops on the field. As a general thing, it is quite possible to grow many of the vegetables in the field, but it is equally true that many others, and especially those requiring earlier planting, cannot be grown in this way.

The Vegetable Garden.

Close to the house, close enough to be very convenient at all times, should be placed the vegetable garden. Of course, a southern exposure and a southern slope, with good protection upon the north side is the best, if it can be planned for. If, at the same time, it is possible to have it close to the stable, but protected from poultry, as well as from north winds, so much the better. Like the fields where economy of labor is developed to a high degree, the shape of the vegetable garden should be long and narrow. This formation permits of the use of horse-power for plowing instead of digging, of harrowing and discing, instead of pulverizing the soil by hand, to say nothing of hauling the manure spreader in at one end and out at the other—all of which means the saving of a world of labor and of time. To facilitate all of this, it is best to have ample provision made in the construction of the fence. At each end of the long, narrow, vegetable garden should be placed wide swinging gates, and if the garden is to be a large one it is best to have the gates double, so as to open up wide enough to permit horses to go right through, plowing from end to end and turning outside. Up-to-date wire or iron gates will make ideal provision for this. It is one of the points of possible convenience in

the matter of planning the fencing of the farm.

Along the sides of the vegetable garden should be placed fences that are strong and good and tight at the bottom. They should be close enough to keep poultry out. There are times when poultry are very useful in the garden, and there are times when their room is worth much more than their company. Birds of the larger breeds, if well fed, will not do much harm in a garden, but it is not always the case with smaller poultry, and these are the hardest to keep out.

Along each side of this vegetable garden is the right place to plant raspberry, gooseberry, currant and other bushes. They will help to shelter the garden without at the same time shading it too much.

The Flower Garden.

What flowers can do to brighten up the home would fill a big volume. They are worth cultivating, growing and protecting, many times over, and the best protection for them is a good fence.

Ornamental wire, or fences of concrete, are worth the trouble and worth the cost. But at the same time a good wire fence makes an efficient protection and affords an ideal place for running, climbing vines and plants, and ornamental foliage and flowers, all the way from sweet peas to clematis. Even grapes may be planted and cared for with success. Other flowering shrubs may be planted. It is simply wonderful what may be done with a good wire fence, a spade, a rake and a wagon load of rocks and stones. It is a case of a little bit of taste, a little bit of labor, and big results—provided that the adequate protection be afforded in the shape of a good, well-made fence.

About the Orchard.

Fences about the orchard should be high enough and close enough and should be provided with gates placed with an eye to the hauling away of dead trees and branches, of the work of getting right all the way around every tree with the sprayer, and also with the ladder for the work of rescuing the apples. Such a planning of the fence would provide for cultivation, and would prove a protection to the

corner posts are well named the "anchors" of the modern fence. Upon their being well placed and well braced depends a great deal of the efficiency and durability of the fence. These should either be of good, solid cedar, or heavy reinforced concrete, or a well-made and efficient metal post. They should have a solid platform at the bottom, high enough and broad enough to make the hole made for them should be dug four feet long and crosswise of the run of the fence. They should be four feet deep and about two feet in width. This hole should indicate the size of the crosspieces that are to be spiked to the bottom of the corner post and of the platform to be placed upon them. The crosspiece should be of 2" x 6" and four feet long, morticed into and spiked to the post. Upon them should be placed short boards, and the whole set in and loaded with stones and filled up with earth. The next post to this should be a good solid post, set not more than 10 or 12 feet away, and with a brace from close to the ground at the second post, extending to a point close to the top of the corner post. This should be cross-braced in the opposite way from the bottom of the corner post to close to the top of the second post with a strong wire brace. It is better to spend a whole day getting a corner post right in the first place than to have trouble with it afterward.

Regular fence posts may be made of cedar, of reinforced concrete, or of iron. Many manufacturers make iron posts, carefully made and designed to give good service, and treated to withstand the action of the elements. These have many features to recommend them. They cost no more than good cedar posts, if these have to be bought. They may be driven into the ground with a sledge, thus saving the labor of digging post holes. They are convenient, as they usually have some convenient plan for attaching wires in an effective way. Manufacturers usually recommend them as being good for twelve years or so, a period very often equal to the life of a wooden post.

Concrete posts are of all the most enduring. When properly reinforced with iron in the centre they are very strong, and if properly placed they can be made to remain firmly in place in the ground. Iron posts, on the other hand, make fence more or less portable. They may be pulled up and the fence moved over to permit of cultivating the fence bottom, at the cost of little comparative labor, only the resetting of the corner posts being heavy. Each has its advantages, and these are the matters for the consideration of every farmer—questions that he must solve for himself.

Cream Sponge.—Dissolve one and a half tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatin in two tablespoonfuls cold water. Beat in two cupfuls cream until stiff. Fold in one-half cupful powdered sugar. Add the gelatin and beat a few minutes until well mixed. Flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla. Turn into a mold and set in ice box until cold.

What Kind of Fence.

With the passing of the old rail

fence, the subject of replacing them to the best advantage has come in for a lot of experiment and study. To-day the most popular fence of all is the wire fence. If it be made strong enough it is the most efficient, cost considered, of all. But it is a mistake to use light wire, or wire of inferior material. The wire

is at least one-eighth of an inch in thickness, of good steel, and well galvanized, well braced with stays, strung upon good posts, well set, and with solid anchor posts at the corners, partakes of the enduring solidity and strength of an iron wall. If the wires are strung close enough at the ground, and high enough at the top, it will afford a protection such as the old-time rail fences never could. It takes an old-time farmer to tell of the wet, windy night, the fences blown down, the cattle and horses in the fields of growing grain, the hogs that found the holes could not be kept out, and half-poor old cow or that could find the rails off the top, one at a time, and make a road for itself and the rest to follow. With the well-built wire fences of to-day such experiences are little known or understood. Our pasture fields are no longer graced by the sight of the colts wearing "pokes," cattle with their heads apart, and hogs with their heads over their eyes to prevent them "jumping" as the "breachers" ones used to do.

"Anchoring" the Fence.

To-day wire fencing has reached a state of high efficiency. The fence that is generally adopted as standard is one that is about 50 inches in height, and a little bit more is still better. For ordinary field fencing a fence that is high and half-poor old cow or that could find the rails off the top, one at a time, and make a road for itself and the rest to follow. With the well-built wire fences of to-day such experiences are little known or understood. Our pasture fields are no longer graced by the sight of the colts wearing "pokes," cattle with their heads apart, and hogs with their heads over their eyes to prevent them "jumping" as the "breachers" ones used to do.

To go out or come in—That is, how to live, what to do in the ordinary happenings as well as the great emergencies of life. This phrase was proverbial among the Israelites (see Num. 27. 17; Deut. 28. 6; 31. 2; Josh. 14. 11).

That cannot be numbered nor counted for multitude—A hyperbolic expression common in all languages—"As the sands of the sea," or "the stars of heaven." Perhaps Solomon was thinking of Jehovah's promise to Abram (Gen. 13. 16).

9. An understanding heart.—That is "wisdom and knowledge" (2 Chron. 1. 10). The Hebrew reads literally, "a hearing heart"; patience "to hear" is a prerequisite to an "understanding" heart.

To judge—This was one of the chief functions of the Oriental rulers. Herodotus (1. 98) tells us that Deities was made king because of the justice of his decisions, and Xenophon shows that Cyrus was instructed by his tutors how to render judgments. In some places in the Dominion today the Mayor (or ruler of the town) is also a magistrate who must preside as judge over the court. In the Jewish mind, the prince and judge were closely associated (see Exod. 2. 14; 18. 16; 22. 1 Sam. 8. 20; 2 Sam. 15. 2-6, etc.).

Great people.—In verse 8 the term "great people" means "great" or large in numbers; here, "great" means literally "heavy," upon the king. The burden of ruling the people would be great, or "heavy," upon the king.

10. The speech pleased the Lord.—Although a dream, it was the personal desire of Solomon.

11. Thine enemies.—Hadad the Edomite (1 Kings 11. 14-22) and Rezon the son of Eliada (1 Kings 11. 23-25). These were adversaries of Solomon "all his days."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
JULY 18.

Lesson III.—Solomon Chooses Wisdom. 1 Kings 3. 4-15. Golden Text: Prov. 9. 10.

I. Solomon's Dream (Verses 5-14.)

Verses 5. In Gibeon—A city of the Hivites. The "tabernacle of the congregation" and the "brazen altar of burnt offerings" made by Moses were transferred to Gibeon from Nob (1 Sam. 21. 6; 1 Chron. 16. 39, 40; 2 Chron. 1. 3). It was "the great high place," therefore, and Solomon offered "a thousand burnt offerings . . . upon that altar." The city originally belonged to the tribe of Benjamin (Josh. 18. 25-26; see also Josh. 9).

In a dream—The offerings of Solomon were pleasing to God, as the dream shows. (For a parallel account of the dream, see 2 Chron. 1. 7-13). God is frequently represented as having made known his will in a dream (Gen. 15. 1; 28. 12; 31. 11; 37. 5; 41. 26; 1 Sam. 28. 6, 15).

6. Great lovingkindness, that thou hast given him a son to sit on his throne—David regarded this as the crowning mercy of Jehovah (see 1 Kings 1. 48).

7. A little child—Not in years, but in experience as a ruler. Uriah was killed about twenty years before David's death. This would make Solomon at least eighteen years old at the time of his coronation. Solomon might well have felt as a little child as he faced his duties. He was of a peaceful disposition (1 Chron. 22. 9). The ordinary difficulties of his kingship were augmented by his warring and envious brothers and their followers.

To go out or come in—That is, how to live, what to do in the ordinary happenings as well as the great emergencies of life. This phrase was proverbial among the Israelites (see Num. 27. 17; Deut. 28. 6; 31. 2; Josh. 14. 11).

That cannot be numbered nor counted for multitude—A hyperbolic expression common in all languages—"As the sands of the sea," or "the stars of heaven." Perhaps Solomon was thinking of Jehovah's promise to Abram (Gen. 13. 16).

9. An understanding heart.—That is "wisdom and knowledge" (2 Chron. 1. 10). The Hebrew reads literally, "a hearing heart"; patience "to hear" is a prerequisite to an "understanding" heart.

To judge—This was one of the chief functions of the Oriental rulers. Herodotus (1. 98) tells us that Deities was made king because of the justice of his decisions, and Xenophon shows that Cyrus was instructed by his tutors how to render judgments. In some places in the Dominion today the Mayor (or ruler of the town) is also a magistrate who must preside as judge over the court. In the Jewish mind, the prince and judge were closely associated (see Exod. 2. 14; 18. 16; 22. 1 Sam. 8. 20; 2 Sam. 15. 2-6, etc.).

Great people.—In verse 8 the term "great people" means "great" or large in numbers; here, "great" means literally "heavy," upon the king. The burden of ruling the people would be great, or "heavy," upon the king.

10. The speech pleased the Lord.—Although a dream, it was the personal desire of Solomon.

11. Thine enemies.—Hadad the Edomite (1 Kings 11. 14-22) and Rezon the son of Eliada (1 Kings 11. 23-25). These were adversaries of Solomon "all his days."

RELIGIOUS CONSCIOUSNESS

More and More are We Seeing That the Essence of Religion Is Service.

"For others' sakes I sanctify myself."—John xvii. 19.

Here in this text do we have an immortal rebuke of that strange paradox of the spirit, a selfish religion. How many have been the men in all ages and places who have tried to sanctify themselves, not "for others' sakes," but their own! To avoid the agonies of hell, to gain the joys of heaven, to revel in the ecstatic raptures of mystical devotion, to possess the odor of sanctity—in a word, to win assurance in this world of salvation in the next—this has been the dominant motive behind the familiar exercises and sacrifices of man'sfold varieties of religious experience. It was this which placed St. Simeon upon his pillar, which led the good St. Louis to the Holy Land, which inspired the men of the Middle Ages in the great revival, and which has been the motive power of the religious life since the dawn of time.

Pathetic is it to see the virtue which has been distorted by this ignoble aim. English literature has no more steadfast character than that of John Bunyan's pilgrim, Christian. And yet it was this man, who, when the word came of the impending destruction of his city, was guilty of the indescribable selfishness of abandoning his wife and children that he might the more surely save himself.

"Now, he had not run far from his own door," says Bunyan of his hero, "when his wife and children . . . began to cry after him to return, but the man put his fingers in his ears and ran on, crying, 'Life! life! eternal life!'"

It was the opposite of all this that Jesus had in mind when He declared that He had sanctified Himself "for others' sakes." It is difficult to think of the Master concerning Himself about his fate in the next world or focussing His attention upon the task of guaranteeing this fate. He was too busy healing the centurion's daughter.

12. A wise and an understanding heart—A wisdom both moral and intellectual (1 Kings 4. 29-34). It was moral wisdom alone for which he asked.

Like thee—Only one was to be "greater than Solomon" (Matt. 12. 42).

13. That which thou hast not asked—God gave Solomon all he asked for, and then, true to his nature, added something besides. This is the law of divine government (see Matt. 6. 33).

14. If thou wilt walk in my commandments—All that Solomon was to receive was conditioned on an upright life.

As thy father did walk—In spite of David's sinfulness, his heart was right toward God and his repentance genuine.

II. Solomon Goes to Jerusalem (Verse 15.)

15. Behold, it was a dream—As in the case of Pharaoh (Gen. 41. 7). "The dream was one of the recognized modes whereby men expected to receive knowledge of the divine will."

Came to Jerusalem, and stood before the ark of the covenant of Jehovah—Solomon returned to Jerusalem after his vision. He would act upon the dream by showing gratitude to God in his sacrifices and by making the reality of the dream known to his servants at a feast in their honor.

Russia's population increases at a rate of about three millions a year.

quieting the epileptic boy, comforting the weeping Magdalene, counselling the rich young ruler, rebuking the Pharisees, instructing the multitude, to worry very much about his own soul. His thought was not of Himself but of others. Indeed, it is just this forgetfulness of self in the welfare of His fellow men which constitutes that exaltation of character which marks Jesus as the supreme religious figure of the ages. Had He been Bunyan's Christian in the City of Destruction we may be sure that He would not have taken flight until His wife and children—yes, His neighbors and towns-men all—had been warned and well started upon

The Road to Deliverance!

To shift the religious consciousness from the viewpoint of others, this is the spiritual challenge of our time. And no feature of modern religious life is more encouraging than the answer which is being given to this challenge. More and more are we confessing that there is no sanctity save that which is identical with sacrifice "for others' sakes." "Little by little are we developing a new type of sanctified person—a new saint. Not the St. Susa upon his couch of nails or the St. Teresa in her cell of ecstatic vision, but the matter of fact young physician, nurse, stam dweller, settlement worker, political reformer, social crusader, who rejoices, like Manson in the 'Servant in the House,' that he has a chance to 'clean up the muck of the world.'" In these brave souls Christ walks the earth again. In their undaunted flesh His spirit is incarnate. In them today, as in Him so long ago, we see the truth expressed by Whit-tier—

"Heaven's gate is closed to him who comes alone,
Save thou a soul and it shall save
thine own."
John Haynes Holmes.

Dainty Dishes.

Banana Pie.—Mix one egg and the yolk of another. Add one cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls flour, a little butter, a scant cupful milk and a banana mashed fine. Bake in one crust and use white of egg for frosting on top.

Waldorf Salad.—Peel and slice two large apples. Cut into dice. Use the same amount of celery and add a handful of walnut meats chopped fine. Pour over a rich mayonnaise dressing and serve in a large punch bowl garnished with lettuce leaves.

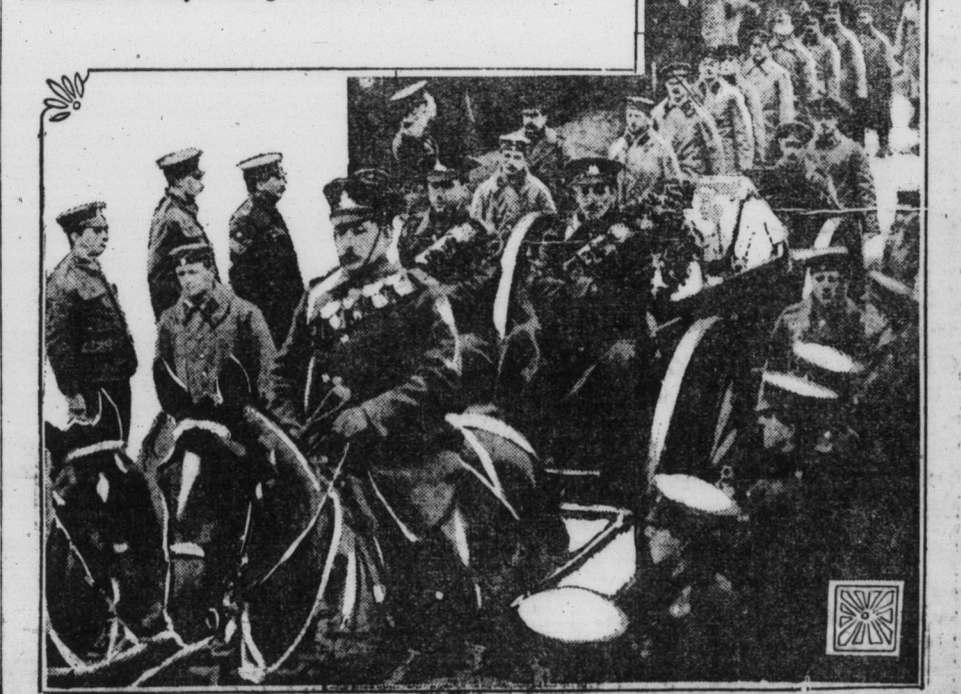
Potato Soup.—Pare four raw potatoes and cut in cubes. Add water to fill the pan or chafing dish. Cook until the potatoes are soft. Put in a few slices of onion, season with salt and pepper. Strain before serving.

Creamed Ham.—Chop fine one cupful of ham and mix in four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Melt one and a half tablespoonfuls butter and blend with equal amount of flour. Put in a pan and stir slowly a cupful and a half sweet milk. Season with a little salt and pepper. Lay in the ham and stir until the cheese is melted.

Celery in Butter Sauce.—Wash three bunches of celery and cut in good size pieces. Boil in salted water until tender and drain. Beat the yolks of four eggs and add one-half cupful of the cooled water in which the celery was cooked. Season with two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, one-half teaspoon salt and a dash of cayenne. Cook in a double boiler until thick and add one-half cupful of butter—using a little at a time. Arrange the celery on a hot dish and cover with the sauce.

GERMAN PRISONERS-OF-WAR ATTEND COMRADE'S FUNERAL

The picture shows the funeral of a prisoner-of-war who died at one of the detention camps near the mouth of the Thames, and was buried with full military honors. His comrades were permitted to follow the body to the grave and act as pall bearers.



SUMMER WEAR...

The Big Daylight Store is the place to buy your Summer Needs. Our stock is at its best.

"THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME"

One cannot possibly feel right if they do not wear the proper apparel for the hot weather.

Our July White Sale

will be worth your attention. This week we are going to mark our White Wear at exceptionally low prices. Beautiful White Waists reduced to 95c, \$1.25 and \$1.50. White Outing Skirts reduced to 95c, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Corset Covers, cut in price, 19c, 25c to 48c. Underskirts (white) cut to 78c, 98c to \$1.95. Princess Slips, 95c to \$1.50.

Summer Underwear

No matter what you want in Underwear we have it. Two-piece or combination in all the different weights and prices, in men's, women's and children's.

Pumps and Oxfords at \$1.98

These are excellent styles and fully up to the high standard, but we have only a few pairs of each line left. This week at \$1.98.

Some Fit, Men, As Your Mirror Will Show!

Take a good look at yourself in your mirror when you don the suit we have here for you. Come in this week and see what we mean by a good fit.

Millinery

If you are economically inclined you'll find a money-saving hint here. Prices cut in half. Trimmed Hats, worth \$3.00, for \$1.50.

A Monster Straw Hat Sale

with every possible objection overcome that must settle the question of your Straw Hat. Panamas, regular \$6.50, for \$3.95; Straw Sailors for 75c to \$2.00, regular \$1.75 and \$3.00.

FAMOUS
Holeproof Hosiery
FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

This Store will close Wednesday afternoons during July and August

E. MAYHEW & CO.

Every Tuesday is PHOTO DAY IN GLENCOE

In order to better introduce our work we are offering a discount of 10 per cent. off all sittings DURING JULY.

ALL WORK FINISHED PROMPTLY
Remember, while the studio is open EVERY TUESDAY, I will come any day for groups or other special work in studio or outside, if you write or phone me.

A. E. Cantelon
PHOTOGRAPHER
DUTTON GLENCOE

THE VERY LATEST

in Furniture will be found at our store at all times. Spring stock now coming in. We aim to give you a good article and save your money at the same time. See our stock and learn our prices and be convinced of this fact.

PICTURE FRAMING

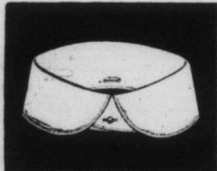
in any style you wish at moderate prices.

UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT

thoroughly equipped, and perfect satisfaction in every respect guaranteed, with Mr. Wehlann, a first-class undertaker and embalmer, in charge.

Mrs. Mary D. McAlpine

The Salisbury Collar



Complete Line of

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Everything of the very latest in style, and quality of the best.

New Suitings

Come in and get your clothing hand-tailored to your measure. Fit, workmanship and style guaranteed.

TOMLINSON
THE SHOP FOR MEN GLENCOE

Advertise in The Transcript!

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.

Wardsville

Wardsville, July 12.—The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Wardsville Methodist church met at the home of Miss Pearl Ellwood on Thursday, July 8, and was largely attended. The meeting was led by Mrs. Branton, and a very interesting paper on kindergarten instruction was read by Miss Sheppard. Mrs. Branton also gave a fine reading entitled "The Mitebox." The next meeting of the auxiliary will be held at the home of Mrs. Isaac Wilson.

J. A. Dowsell and family are spending their vacation in Simcoe.

Mrs. Mac Elliott and children are spending the week with the former's mother, Mrs. McVicar.

The friends of Wm. Dykes are pleased to see him much improved in health.

Mrs. Andrew Wilson still remains quite ill. Her grand-daughter, Miss Armstrong, is with her.

Miss Marion Copeland, of Glencoe, is spending the vacation at the home of her uncle, James Ellison.

A number here saw the fire at Rodney on Saturday night, which destroyed the agricultural buildings.

Misses Beatrice and Lulu Turk have returned from Port Stanley, where they have been visiting for the past two weeks.

James Guendell, of Arkansas, is visiting at W. A. Turk's.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Malcom, of Newbury, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Thomas on Wednesday last.

Master Emerson King spent Thursday with Lloyd Simpson.

Miss Florence McGregor, who has been on the sick list, is recovering.

The High School Club, who were camping at Port Glasgow, have returned home, reporting a fine outing.

Miss Irene Tolmie, of New Glasgow, spent the past week with Miss Vera Palmer.

The hay crop in this locality is turning out better than was expected.

Wardsville, July 12.—J. A. Dowsell, public school teacher, has handed in his resignation. He intends leaving here the latter part of August for Essex, where he has been engaged as principal of the seven-roomed public school there. Mr. Dowsell has been in this community for five years, and has done splendid work in the school.

His loss will be felt by the Methodist church, in which he took an active part, and the Farmers' Club and Fruit Growers' Association, of which he was secretary.

EKFRID STATION.

Richard Congdon and family attended the funeral of his brother William at Dresden last week.

Miss Anna McCallum, of Grace Hospital, Detroit, is spending a three weeks' vacation at her home here.

Mrs. John Wrinn, of Detroit, and Miss Laura Eaton, of Toledo, spent the Fourth of July with Mrs. Eliza Eaton.

Mrs. J. Hurley and daughter Margaret, of Cass City, Mich., are visiting with friends here.

A. D. McCallum is on the sick list this week.

Samuel McLean has purchased a new driver from D. McIntyre, of Appin.

John Wrinn, of Detroit, is renewing old acquaintances here after recovering from a long illness.

The showery weather of last week has delayed haying to a certain extent. Other crops are much benefited by the showers.

John McEachren, of Thameville, paid a short visit to friends here last week.

EKFRID.

Despite the rain a large crowd gathered to have an afternoon's fun at the Ekfrid school picnic, S. S. No. 4. One enjoyable feature was the sports, an account of which follows:—

Girls under 8, dash—M. Campbell, J. Hull.

Girls 8 and over, dash—E. Switzer, M. Campbell.

Bag race—J. McCallum, G. McCallum, M. McCallum.

Lemon race—M. McCallum, B. Welch, K. Black.

Infants' race—L. Winger, P. Hull. Three-legged race—E. Black and L. Eaton, P. Hurley and J. McCallum.

Pig race—Mrs. Switzer and L. Eaton, A. McCallum and M. McCallum, B. Hardy and J. McCallum.

Young ladies' race—E. Black, K. Giles, F. Black.

Backward race—F. Black and H. Blue, H. Seccombe and M. McCallum.

Boys under 8, dash—W. Welch, W. Wrinn.

Boys 8 and over, dash—L. Eaton, D. McCallum.

Shoe race—M. McCallum, L. Eaton, Married ladies' race—W. Congdon, W. Switzer.

Young men's race—M. McCallum, J. McCallum, D. Black.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears

Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

CAIRO.

Miss Beulah Sullivan, of Parkhill, is home for her vacation.

The sudden demise of R. H. Heart, on the 14th inst., was a shock to the residents of this community. His remains were interred in the Sheldahl cemetery on Thursday last, and the funeral was largely attended by relatives and friends.

J. A. Armstrong, accompanied by a couple of friends, motored to Watford on Tuesday evening.

Miss Ethel Grieve, of S. S. No. 7, left for her home in Port Elgin, by G. T. R. to Detroit, thence by boat.

Miss Leta Throver, of S. S. No. 10, left for her home in Strathroy on Friday.

A. D. Perry is a Detroit visitor at present.

Fred Burr and his sister, Miss Bella, are visiting friends in Detroit.

Chas. West, of London, accompanied by other friends in his auto, arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Summers on Saturday evening.

John McKewen, accompanied by his cousin, Miss Ella Short, of Aberfeldy, visited friends here on 11th inst.

Miss Mona McKewen is visiting friends in the vicinity of Aberfeldy.

Mrs. Fred Clements and family are visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Juncos.

Miss Leona Switzer, of Detroit, is a visitor at the home of her uncle, J. W. Switzer.

Chas. Osier, who has been appointed a judge at the coming agricultural fair, spent some days during the week at Guelph, attending to his duties as inspector of horses.

"BY MEDICINE LIFE MAY BE PROLONGED."—So wrote Shakespeare nearly three hundred years ago. It is so today. Medicine will prolong life, but be sure of the qualities of the medicine. Life is prolonged by keeping the body free from disease. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil used internally will cure coughs and colds, eradicate asthma, overcome croup and give strength to the respiratory organs. Give it a trial.

THE HORRORS OF CONSTIPATION

Bowels Almost Paralyzed "Fruit-a-tives" Relieved

ST. BONIFACE DE SHAWINIGAN, P.Q.

February 3rd, 1914.

"After suffering with terrible Constipation for over 2 years, 'Fruit-a-tives' relieved me. While a student at Berthier College, I became very ill and was forced to leave. Severe pains across the abdomen continually tortured me and my digestion became paralyzed. Some one advised me to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and at once I felt a great improvement. After taking four or five boxes, I was completely relieved and have never had any return of this trouble."

MAGLOIRE PAQUIN.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At Dealers or Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Newbury

Miss Anna Gordon, who has been teaching in the Business College in Detroit, spent Sunday at her home here on her way through to Toronto where she is taking another position.

Miss F. Heatherington has returned from a visit with Comber friends.

Miss Margaret McRae returned from Detroit last week.

Mrs. Lythe, of Detroit, and Mrs. Frumviller, of Port Huron, visited their sister, Mrs. R. J. Haggith, last week.

Miss Nita Stalker, of Toronto, has been visiting her uncle, D. Stalker.

Richard Johnston, of Windsor, was in town last week.

Mrs. Jas. Patterson spent the week-end in Detroit.

The funeral of the late Robert Johnston was held on Thursday afternoon, Rev. J. Hale conducting the service in Christ church, interment in the Johnston cemetery. Deceased, who was in his eightieth year, had, although ailing, been about, and only returned recently from a trip to the West, but took seriously ill and passed away at his home in Euphemia on Saturday night after a few hours' illness. His wife died some years ago. Two sons, Arthur, in the West, and George, at home, and four stepdaughters, Mrs. Lythe, of Detroit; Mrs. Frumviller, of Port Huron; Mrs. Vrencher, of Bothwell, and Mrs. R. J. Haggith, and two stepsons, Richard, of Windsor, and Wm., in the West, are left.

Appin

Miss Marjorie Covey and friends motored from London and spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Covey.

The marriage of Miss Florence M. Eddie, of Appin, to Harry E. Brown, of Gleichen, Alberta, is announced to take place on July 17th at Calgary, Alberta.

CRINAN.

Crinan, July 13.—The Crinan cheese factory made a shipment of cheese to Sarnia last week. The price was about 15 cents per pound. The factory has so far had a successful season, having a much larger output than for some years.

Alex. Ashton, an old Crinan boy, was married July 7 to Miss Adams, of Toronto. Mr. Ashton is now conducting a successful business at Whittla, Sask.

Samuel Alexander is a son of Henry Ashton, who for a number of years lived on concession A.

J. Smith, of West Lorne, has the contract of placing a cement foundation under the sheds of Argyle Presbyterian church.

THEY DRIVE PIMPLES AWAY.—A face covered with pimples is unsightly. It tells of internal irregularities which should long since have been corrected. The liver and kidneys are not performing their functions in the healthy way they should, and these pimples are to let you know that the blood protests. Sarsaparilla Vegetable Pills will drive them all away, and will leave the skin clear and clean. Try them, and there will be another witness to their excellence.

Gay Life in the City.

It's about time to put the kibosh on all this talk about keeping the boys on the farm. Why should a boy or a young man want to stay on a farm when he can go to the city, and, after tramping through the heat, or cold, or rain, or snow for five or six weeks, and a fine, fat, easy, soft snap of a job as a motorman? Then all he will have to do will be to get up at about five a. m., winter and summer, swallow a boardinghouse breakfast that a hog on his father's farm would spurn, dash merrily to the car barn, take the abuse of a slave-driving car starter, and go gallily to work. Ah, what pleasure to stand all day in a vestibule that is perfumed with the smells of the unwashed bodies of just-over immigrant laborers, on their way to work in a sewer! Think of the fragrance of all grades of tobacco in cigars, in cigarettes and in pipes of many degrees of strength. It is simply great to breathe this spicy air all day. In the meanwhile one hears the sweet compliments of the ladies and gentlemen who do not happen to think of signalling when they want to get off, but who rightfully feel that the motorman should have known, if he was such a fat-headed job, and who do not hesitate to tell him so. Oh, yes, it's great. Every farmer boy ought to leave home at once and dash to the city. Think of the wages he'll get! Why, at the end of a month, after paying for board, room, laundry, clothes and uniform, union dues and assessments, he'll have almost enough left to go to a movie show. But he probably won't go, because he'll be so all-around and so full of the poisonous reek that he inhaled all day, that he will tumble into bed to forget it until the alarm clock calls him to begin all over again.—Decker-ville, Mich., Recorder.

A PLEA FOR DANGER.

This Writer Argues That Too Much Safety May Breed Weaklings.

In these days of the placarding of "safety first" and the juxtaposition of "safe and sane," is a voice necessarily that of a madman if it be heard in the land singing the praises of danger and risk? With all our laws and movements and committees for the elimination from our daily life of all chances unfavorable to life, limb, health and property are we in no danger of saving the body at the expense of the spirit?

Too great security breeds weaklings, and too nervous a regard for physical safety is not only craven but ultimately unwise. Our nation, if it is to be great and free, must set high value on the courage, resourcefulness and high spirit of the individual citizen. Now, courage is nourished on dangers coped with, and the prudent soul that always "plays safe" cannot be called high or noble. Our evolution up to this point has always been conditioned by the need of self preservation in the face of innumerable enveloping dangers. The creature that hesitated to take chances or always avoided threatened injury soon ceased to exist, either as species or individual.

Hence our bodies, our minds, our very spirits have been evolved, in part at least, to fulfill this function of coping with some kind of danger. For what purpose our eyes, our ears, our nerves, our muscles, our sense of sight and smell? A removal, then, from our environment of this element of danger tends to be followed by degeneracy and atrophy in all parts of our natures. Indeed, in modern life we are prone to become staid fed in body and spirit. This we tacitly confess in our passion for sport, which is essentially mimic hunting or war and for the vicarious adventure of romantic fiction.—Scribner's.

MARBLES OF VERMONT.

They Surpass the Product of Italy's Famous Quarries.

The greatest marble producing industry in the world is no longer to be found in the famous Carrara district of Italy, but in Vermont, where one of the richest veins in the world stretches in an irregular line across the state.

So great is the production of marble in this section that the inhabitants have lost much of their appreciation of its value and use it for such humble and utilitarian purposes as paving, underpinning for barns, hitching posts, stepping stones and drinking troughs for horses. This vein is about fifty-seven miles long, from 1,600 to 2,200 feet in width and runs from 375 to 850 feet in depth, and from it is being taken in enormous quantities white marble that is equal to the finest Italian marble as well as an endless variety of blue, yellow, green and jet black marbles.

For quarrying and finishing the marble the most up to date methods and equipment are used, no part of the work being done by hand that can possibly be done by machinery. Hand methods of drilling, still in vogue in Italy, have been entirely superseded by power driven drills and channeling machines. The blocks as they come from the quarry are handled by derricks and are conveyed in most cases by an inclined railway or a ropeway to the mills, where they are sawed and shaped by power driven machines, only the last delicate stage of polishing being done by hand.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Song and Addition.

If soldiers be encouraged by the authorities to sing on the march choir servants might be exhorted to lighten their duties in the same way. Sir Laurence Gomme confesses that at the beginning of his official career he used to add up huge columns of figures for statistical purposes by the simple process of doing the task to the tune of Gregorian music, and he was always correct in his arithmetical results. Examples of the practice of performing labor tasks to the accompaniment of music could, Sir Laurence says, be produced from all over the world. He instances the case of the London pavers who until forty years ago or so used to be mulcted by their mates of the price of a pot of ale if they omitted to groan rhythmically at each thud of the ram.—London Standard.

Bean Milk.

"Pigeon milk is a myth," said a milkman, "but there actually is a bean milk. It is drunk, put in tea and coffee and even frozen for ice cream. The Japs are its inventors. This milk is made of the soya bean. The bean is first soaked, then boiled in water. After the liquid turns white sugar and phosphate of potash are added, and the boiling is kept up till a substance of the thickness of molasses is obtained. Nobody could tell this bean milk from condensed milk, and when water is added it can't be told from the fresh. The Japanese poor use nothing else."

Putting it Gently.

"Are you trying to accuse me of overcharging you?" asked the taxicab driver.

"No," replied the man who is mild, but tenacious. "All I say is that your fare indicator ought to be arrested for exceeding the speed limit."—Washington Star.

Effective Cause.

Smith—I understand that some of your hens have stopped laying. Jones—Two of them have. Smith—What's the cause? Jones—Motorcar.—Stray Stories.

There never was a bad man but had ability for good service.—Edmund Burke.

The MERCHANTS BANK

of Canada, Glencoe, will close at one o'clock, Wednesdays instead of Fridays, on and after the 7th of July, 1915.

J. A. MCKELLAR :: Manager

The Royal Bank of Canada

Glencoe, will close at one o'clock, Wednesdays instead of Fridays, on and after the 7th of July, 1915.

E. M. DOULL :: Manager

BEFORE BUYING A CAR

SEE THE

OVERLAND

THE NEW 1916 MODEL

Up-to-date in every way

The car with a good reputation

Absolutely the best car for the price

Reduced from \$1275 to \$1050

Model 83 Touring Car

FOR DEMONSTRATION APPLY

S. HUMPHRIES, AGENT

GLENCOE

NOTE HEADS, BILL HEADS
LETTER HEADS, MEMOS
STATEMENTS.

ENVELOPES, CIRCULARS,
CATALOGUES, BOOKS,
LABELS, SHIPPING TAGS.

The Transcript Press

Printers to Particular People

PROGRAMMES, BUSINESS
CARDS, VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING STATIONERY

DODGERS, POSTERS, SALE
BILLS, DATE LINES, SCORE
CARDS, ETC., ETC., . . .