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The Glencoe Transcript.

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

Volume 47--No. 10.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1918.

Whole No. 2406.

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

Cream Wanted

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

SILVERWOODS, LIMITED

Notice re Taxes.

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

Cream Wanted

Having engaged with the Lambton Creamery Co. as their local manager for the purchase of Cream and Eggs, I hereby solicit a share of your patronage. Cream will be received, tested and paid for by me daily at the Glencoe Butter Factory, commencing on Monday, March 11th. Will also have a man collecting on the road.
ALEX. McNEIL.

For Sale.

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

Cream and Eggs Wanted

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

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

For Sale.

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

CREAM WANTED

DUGALD McIntyre will be buying and collecting Cream, Eggs and Poultry at Appin during the season of 1918. He is also agent for the Anker-Holth Cream Separators. Get one installed on trial before you purchase. We positively guarantee them to be satisfactory. Phone—Melbourne 24-39.

SILVERWOODS, LIMITED

Farm For Sale.

100 acres, in county of Middlesex, township of Moss, province of Ontario. Described as follows:—The north half of lot 8, first range north of L. W. R., about 5 miles south of Glencoe. Soil, good sand loam; 10 acres fall wheat; about 14 acres fall plowed; 40 acres meadow; good bank barn; silo, drive barn, cement hen house, good corn cribs; two good spring wells; good wire fences; farm well drained; good outlet. House is brick, eight-roomed. Farm right in oil belt. Leased for oil now; we have our first three months' rental, which is \$12.50; they intend to bore soon. Our object for selling.—We have a 200-acre farm in view. We are strong-handed enough to work 200 acres. This 200 acres is lying idle. Owing to scarcity of food we thought it would help our country. Price, \$6,000. For further particulars apply to ALBERT WINGER, Glencoe, R. R. 1.

JAMES FOOTE

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

A. E. McDONALD

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

CHANTRY FARM

Lincoln Sheep
and Shorthorn Cattle

ED. DE GEX, Kerwood, Ont.

Treasurer's Account, Glencoe Public School, 1917

RECEIPTS

1917		
Jan. 1	Cash on hand	\$ 588 60
April 4	On account village grant, 1916	400 00
June 5	Balance village grant, 1916	200 00
	On account village grant, 1917	94 00
May 31	Interest	1 47
June 22	On account village grant, 1917	200 00
Sept. 14	"	250 00
Oct. 31	"	250 00
	Government grants	91 62
Nov. 30	On account village grant, 1917	200 00
	Interest	1 64
Dec. 15	General grant, Mosa	574 50
21	" Ekfrid	72 00
		\$2027 83

EXPENDITURE

Teachers' salaries—		
Miss A. E. Cook		\$ 663 19
Miss Barbara Leute		296 25
Miss Kathleen Genge		491 25
Miss M. E. Coke		108 00
Mrs. Wm. Gilbert		353 75
Mrs. C. Troyer		25 00
		\$2004 44
Janitor—		
Thos. Diamond		\$ 136 00
Fuel—		
H. Grover, wood		\$ 18 63
M. Moore, wood		38 75
A. Livingston, wood		12 38
McPherson & Clarke, coal and wood		28 25
J. Cyster, wood		50 00
		\$ 148 01
Repairs—		
D. M. Stuart, hanging bell		\$ 5 00
J. Ramsay, repairing seats		2 40
McPherson & Clarke		4 30
J. A. Scott, bell		21 00
Geo. Blacklock, calceining		5 25
J. M. Anderson, repairing stoves		5 10
Thos. Diamond, work at wood and repairs		7 00
D. Mitchell, repairing pump		3 95
		\$ 54 00
Supplies—		
Wm. Quick, 3 tanks water		\$ 2 25
J. A. Scott, maps		60 20
A. B. McDonald, auto hire re teacher		3 00
P. E. Lumley, supplies		22 74
		\$ 88 19
Sanitary—		
P. Perkins		\$ 17 85
Balance on hand		\$ 470 31
		\$2027 83

E. T. HUSTON, Treasurer

Keith's Cash Store

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND GROCERIES

Piles of Winter Goods at very reasonable prices.

P. D. KEITH

Cedar Posts

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

McPHERSON & CLARKE

PLANING MILL LUMBER YARD GLENCOE, ONT.

COME TO OUR STORE

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

W. J. Strachan

PHONE CENTRAL

District and General.

Aldborough council has increased the dog tax to \$2 for males and \$5 for females.

The Tilbury gas field, for many years the most productive in all Canada, shows signs of giving out.

An aeroplane mail service between New York and Washington will be in daily operation beginning April 15.

The proposed union of Presbyterian and Methodist churches in Newbury and Port Stanley is under consideration.

A bill to let women sit as members of the Ontario Legislature was introduced by J. C. Elliott, M. P. P. for West Middlesex.

A man at Kingston was sentenced to three months in jail for wearing the King's uniform without having the right to do so.

Andrew Kellestine of Mount Brydges died last week at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hawkes of Raleigh, with whom he was visiting.

Since the beginning of the war the farmers of Frontenac county have reduced chattel mortgages from a quarter of a million to fifty thousand dollars.

Chartered Banks have been granted permission to increase their note circulation fifteen per cent. during the summer to assist in crop financing.

It is proposed that the Methodist Church establish a fire insurance company of its own to carry risks on the church property held in Canada, Newfoundland, Japan and China.

The Confederation three cent postage stamps, which have been in use since July, 1917, commemorating the jubilee of Canada's birthday as a Dominion, will be discontinued as soon as the supply is disposed of.

Nomination for reeve of Alvinston will be held on Monday to fill the office recently held by John McCallum, who can no longer hold this office since being placed on the board of commissioners for good roads in the county of Lambton.

The onions held over by the Essex Growers' Limited, which were considered lost to the growers, are being evaporated and thus saved for food. It is considered that the evaporated onion is just as good for flavoring, etc., as in the natural state.

At the meetings of horse-breeds' associations held in Toronto during the present month the unanimous expression of opinion was that horse prices have started on the upgrade, and that the upward movement will be rapid from now on.

Last year the Thamesville creamery made 82,000 lbs. of butter, which resulted in the distribution to the farmers of \$28,000. The creamery started out with 20 patrons, but at times during the year the number of farmers sending cream ran up to 300.

Application has been made to the board of control, Winnipeg, for a four years' franchise to utilize the old tin cans accumulated in the city dumps. The project contemplates the separation of the solder, tin and iron in the cans, and the melting of them into bars.

Mrs. John R. Gow, aged 75, a well-known resident of Dunwich township, died last week. She was born in the district where she died. Mrs. Gow's death came following a fall some months ago. She is survived by six children, including Lieut. Duff Gow, on active service in France.

The Dominion Natural Gas Company is reported to have found gas in abundance near Port Talbot. The strike was made at a depth of 1,056 feet, and the yield is now estimated at from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 feet a day. London will ask for a supply in order to be able to meet the coal shortage next winter.

Manufacturers and dealers in automobiles have been advised that the new law regarding the head-lights on motor driven vehicles will be put into force by an order-in-council, which will not likely be done until after the next session of parliament, and also that some modifications will in all probability be made in the act. In the meantime the manufacturers are preparing to meet the requirements of the legislation.

Terms For Tractors.

The terms on which the Ontario Government, with its tractors, will plow farmers' fields this spring are officially announced. The new rates for the use of the plows will be somewhat in excess of those charged last year—which proved to be considerably below the cost of the service—but plowing by Government tractors will still mean a decided saving to all farmers lucky enough to get their work done that way.

This spring, it is understood, the farmers will be asked to pay 50 cents an hour service charge and 50 cents an acre in addition to a certain amount for oil and gasoline. Under the new scale it will, it is estimated, cost the farmer about \$2.25 an acre for the land plowed. Even this will be probably slightly less than the cost to the Government. The old rate was 45 cents an hour and the plowing of a cost the farmer an average of about \$1.40 an acre.

The tractors are expected to give better service this year. They are to be divided into groups of eight or ten, each group under an expert mechanic, and the operators, made up of the best of last year's men and quite a number of returned soldiers, specially trained, will be a more expert force in every way.

A Young War Hero's Fate.

Word was received by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Campbell, Mosa, that Lieutenant D. Gordon Campbell, 20th Squadron Royal Flying Corps, son of D. A. Campbell, Montreal, was killed in action in France February 19.

Lieutenant Campbell went up to rescue an observation balloon, when five enemy planes attacked him. A bullet pierced his petrol tank and he was killed by the fall. Lieutenant Campbell had just passed his 20th birthday.

Annual Meeting Patriotic Society.

The annual meeting of the Glencoe Patriotic Society will be held in the Town Hall, Monday evening, 11th March, 1918, for the election of officers and other important business. The treasurer of the society will present his report and it is expected that the work of the Ladies' Red Cross will be outlined by their officers.

A good program will be provided and a returned soldier has been invited to speak. All loyal citizens are requested and expected to be present.

J. N. Currie, President.

E. M. Doull, Secretary.

A. E. Sutherland, Treasurer.

Railways Waste Fuel.

A correspondent writing to the Toronto World says he has often seen, when travelling on the railways from Toronto to Montreal and other points, hundreds of used ties, or sleepers, as they are called in England, being burned away in waste. He suggests to the railways that instead of those ties being burned away by the side of the tracks, that during the spring and the summer, when the new ones are put down, the used ones should be sent into the large towns and cities for the use of the poor and to help in the conservation of coal. Thousands of tons of wood are burned away every year in waste. Some of the ties weigh from 30 to 50 pounds each. Many of the poor would have paid for some this winter, as coal has been hard to get, and burning the ties in waste is doing no one any good.

Tons of coal are also allowed to go to waste each year along the railway tracks. This coal falls off the cars or locomotives and is not picked up but is allowed to lie on the ground until it crumbles away under the action of frost and rain. Many people would be glad to get it if they were allowed to go with baskets and gather it up.

Alberta coal operators are anxious to supply the coal needs of the Canadian West, and thus relieve the general fuel situation in Canada. To this end the Northern Alberta Coal Operators' Association has sent two delegates to Ontario, to impress this on the people and through them upon the government.

Oil Men Swarm.

Glencoe has been literally swarming with oil men the past few days. The advent of open weather and the published record of the oil industry which shows that the new oil field near Glencoe was the largest producer in the country for the month of October are evidently having a stimulating effect among the oil interests. In the course of a few weeks it is anticipated there will be great activity in the field as well as in the surrounding territory where leases are held. Drillers and drilling rigs are at a premium. Meanwhile the producing wells already brought in are busily pumping up the greasy fluid and daily adding to the wealth of their owners and the farm holders interested.

Coupled with the fact of the richness of the new oil field the unprecedented high market value for oil gives assurance of a season of hitherto unknown prosperity in the industry.

Division Court.

A sitting of the fifth division court was held at Glencoe on Tuesday before His Honor Judge Judd. There were a few cases of more or less interest.

Renfrew Machine Company vs. Lorenzo Kelly. Action on note given for cream separator. Defendant claimed separator did not work satisfactorily and returned it to the company. Another one was sent defendant, which it was also claimed was unsatisfactory. Defendant refused to accept the separator and it was afterwards resold by the company's agent. Judgment reserved.

Wm. Allan vs. Royal Bank.—Action for proceeds of note left with bank for collection. Non-suit, as bank records showed that amount of note had been paid over to plaintiff.

Merrick and McLachlan vs. Essey.—Action for \$50 for rent. Judgment for plaintiffs, \$40 (and costs), being amount due less part of counter claim allowed.

Dr. Danard (Owen Sound) vs. Richard England (Middlemiss).—Action on account. This action was non-suited at the last court. A new trial was granted and at this court judgment was given for plaintiff for \$30 and costs.

No. 5 Literary.

Owing to unfavorable weather last Thursday evening the Literary Society did not hold a meeting. The society will meet next Friday evening as usual, and a good program is being prepared.

A debate, "Resolved that you learn more by Reading than by Travelling," will be given. The speakers for the affirmative are Charlie Squire and Willie Gardiner and for the negative George Huston and Willie Gates.

Telephone Annoyances.

To call up a party in the country and to hear scores of receivers going down on the line in readiness to eavesdrop or listen is an exasperating experience that people in town have to contend with when calling up rural friends. The click of the receivers lets one on to the fact that a mob is preparing to get next to a private conversation, and hence when the rightful party does appear at the phone one feels that he is addressing a mass meeting instead of a solitary individual. The rural phone will never be a private institution until some device is invented that will prevent all others on the line from knowing who is rung up and stop them from "listening in." A bill before the Quebec Legislative Assembly proposes to make it an offence, punishable by fine of \$100 or imprisonment, for any person to listen or to acquire knowledge of any conversation or message carried by telephone companies and without proper authorization divulges or makes public the same. The adoption of a like measure in Ontario would no doubt be regarded as a gross infringement on personal liberty, but it is becoming too common a habit for neighbors to listen to what is passing over the wire between families. Something must be done.

The Ontario Legislature has granted \$60,000 for the Western University, London.

Glencoe Council.

The regular meeting of the municipal council of the village of Glencoe was held in the council chamber on Monday, March 4, 1918.

Members present—Reeve A. J. Wright; Councillors A. McPherson, P. D. Keith, J. E. Roome and W. A. Hagerty.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, approved and signed. Mr. Ford on behalf of the Glencoe Library Board presented to the council a requisition for \$160.70 for the year 1918.

A communication was received from the Hydro Electric Railway Association addressed to The Municipal Council and Public Service Organizations asking for their support in having Mr. J. W. Lyon, President of the Hydro Electric Railway Association of Ontario, appointed to the Senate of Canada. On motion of Messrs. McPherson and Roome a resolution was passed urging requesting that the said Mr. J. W. Lyon be appointed to the Senate.

On motion of Messrs. Roome and Keith, the clerk was instructed to write the Hydro Commission requesting that they send a man to address a citizens' meeting as this council is particularly anxious to secure Hydro, and is ready to submit a by-law to the people at once.

On motion of Messrs. Keith and Hagerty the clerk was instructed to order 50 copies of the auditors' report printed by The Transcript.

On motion of Messrs. Keith and Hagerty, the following accounts were ordered paid:—The High School, part of requisition, \$500; The Free Press, printing notice of closing stores, \$2.40; Thos. Hagith, trimming trees and opening ditches, \$15.10; A. E. Sutherland, printing and stationery, \$24.75; S. Thompson, salary for January and February, \$80; Wm. McRae, work at town hall, drawing limbs, cleaning ditches, snow plowing, \$17.60.

By-law No. 248, to fix the rent of the town hall, received its first, second and third readings and was finally passed.

On motion of Messrs. McPherson and Roome the roll was extended to April 1st.

Council adjourned to meet April 1st.
Chas. George, Clerk.

She Was Bound To Get It.

Day by day, as a Pennsylvania housewife saw her household and kitchen furniture slowly disappear, she perceived that the moment approached when a final stand must be made. One morning, when Tommy, son of the borrower, appeared at the back door with the statement, "Ma wants the wash boiler," the housewife determined to act.

"You tell your ma that when she brings back what she has already borrowed, I will lend her the boiler."

In a little while Tommy reappeared.

"Ma wants to know what she has borrowed."

"There is a pound of flour," began the other, "a peck of potatoes, a cup of sugar, a can of coffee, a half-pound of lard, some onions, and butter and spices, the screw-driver, the hatchet, a pair of scissors and—" she paused reflectively—"three spools of thread, a paper of needles, and—"

But Tommy was gone. Presently he reappeared at the back door again.

"Ma says for you to write them down. I forgot some of them."

Whereupon the housewife sat down with pencil and patiently made an alphabetical list of all the articles she could remember.

Tommy took the list and disappeared.

A half hour later he once more appeared at the back door and announced:

"Ma says if you will lend her the wash boiler to carry them in, she'll bring them home."

It is proposed to amend the Military Service Act, bringing within its operation young men who have reached the age of 20 since the act was passed. The present measure specifically exempts those who should reach 20 years after it becomes law. It is expected by this amendment that 45,600 additional troops will be secured. The military authorities estimate that a total of 75,000 troops will be obtained by calling out the first class under the act.

"MOTHERING" IN EXTREMITY

A YOUTHFUL TOMMY COMFORTS MIDDLE-AGED FRITZ.

Touching Story of British Compassion Extended to a Wounded German Prisoner.

It is not always the youngest soldiers—the "golden lads"—of whom so many have fallen—who, when wounded, call piteously for their mothers in their weakness or delirium. Men grown—men grizzled—often revert to that primal cry as the bonds of the present loosen near the dark threshold. Many a compassionate nurse has answered the cry with tender pretense, in the name of all motherhood, to comfort some unknown mother's son.

Recently, from the front, comes a story of such mothering in extremity, but with a difference; for the "mother" was not a nurse, or any woman, but a soldier. He was, moreover, the captor of his patient.

During the first day of a long-drawn battle a very youthful Tommy—who had "right to that name by lawful christening as well as by British birth—was with a small "mopping-up" party on the outskirts of a ruined village. A dazed and pallid German, already slightly wounded, emerged from a cellar and surrendered at his demand. The prisoner's hands were still in the air, and he had not ceased repeating "Kamerad! Kamerad!"—the German appeal for quarter—when a huge shell from the German lines burst close by.

When the English boy came to himself he and his prisoner were lying together in the cellar, unroofed by the blast, into which they had both been hurled. The German was unconscious, and the English soldier was wounded. He did not know how severely. There was no other living creature anywhere near. It was night, and the stars were shining down on them. The artillery fire had ceased and it was very still.

Fritz's Mother. Toward morning, the German, whom the dawn showed to be a large man of middle age, began to moan and writhe, and wakened to delirium, calling for his mother and entreating her to come to him—her Fritz, who needed her so. Why did she stay away so long? Young Tommy, who had picked up a little German from other prisoners, could not understand it all, but he understood enough. The man's name was Fritz; he was suffering and he wanted his mother. The next time he cried out a hand patted him and a voice reassured him, "Yes, Fritz; ja, ja, mein Fritz!"

They were not found for two days, for the tide of battle had receded; but they were finally picked up. In the hospital their beds were side by side, although wounded Germans were usually placed in a ward by themselves; for Tommy, immensely proud of his prisoner and of the good effects of his mothering, had begged to have it so. For some days, to the vast interest and amusement of the ward, he continued to mother his protégé; always successfully, for he had been the sweet singer of his company, and his softly and soothingly murmured "Ja, Fritz; ja, Fritz" (the attempted nothing more) was quite properly feminine and gentle.

Then one day, Fritz's mutterings ceased and he fell into a natural sleep. The doctor pronounced that he would certainly recover; but when he turned to look at Tommy's wound he grew suddenly serious. Tommy, looking quickly from his face to the nurse's, read in their eyes something that he understood. He did not wait to be told. "Poor old Fritz!" he said with a gallant smile. "Goin' to leave 'im a bloomin' orphan again. I am 'Ard, ain't it? But 'ell do without 'is 'bloomin' mother now. Poor old Fritz!"

Some Sayings of Lincoln. God must love common, plain-looking people, else He would not have made so many of them. I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what I believe. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise high with the occasion. He that would be no slave must have no slave.

The work of the Plymouth emigrants was the glory of their age. While we reverence their memory, let us not forget how vastly greater is our opportunity.

With malice toward none, with charity toward all, with firmness in the right—as God gives us to see the right. No time religiously spent is ever lost. If we do right, God is with us, and if God is with us we cannot fail. The more a man knows of theology, the farther he gets away from Christ. I have been driven to my knees many times because I realized I had nowhere else to go. I have never had a policy. I have simply tried to do what seemed best each day as each day came. Die when I may, I want it said of me, I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower, if I thought a flower would grow.

Clover and other legumes in the rotation will increase the yields of grain crops from five to ten bushels per acre.

STRENGTH FOR THE DAY'S WORK

Depends Upon Good Red Blood To Nourish the Body—Weak People Need a Tonic.

The tonic treatment through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for run down condition of the health is based on sound medical principles and on common sense. More and more men and women are realizing that pure, red blood means health, and that efficiency in the workshop, the office, the home or in any of the varied walks of life depends entirely upon the quality of the blood. There are, however, thousands of people who do not realize the truth of these statements. They are without ambition or strength to do their day's work; are always tired out, have but little appetite and a poor digestion; cannot get a refreshing night's sleep and are subject to headaches, backaches and nervousness because their blood is weak, watery and impure.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give quick relief and permanently cure such men and women, because of their direct action on the blood, which they purify and build up to its normal strength. As through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the blood becomes rich and red it strengthens the muscles, tones up the nerves, makes the stomach capable of digesting the food and repairs the waste caused by growth or work. The need in every family of a safe and effective tonic such as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is shown by the following statement of Mrs. Julius Tuck, Mull, Ont., who says:—"Before I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was in a most wretched and run down condition. My blood was thin and watery and my nerves were in such a condition that the least noise would make me start and tremble, and what a burden my housework seemed. One of my neighbors advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I have great reason to be glad that I followed her advice, for before I had used a half dozen boxes all symptoms of my trouble had disappeared, and I was as well as ever I had been in my life. I have also given the pills to my daughters with the most beneficial results, and I shall ever have a good word to say for them."

If you are feeling the least run down, weak or depressed do not delay—take the pills at once and note how speedily your old-time health will return. You can get the pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Faithful Till Death. 'Midst the battle's tumult driven, Whilst the heavens were thunder-riven, Calm, serene his soul 'midst all, Met death at his country's call. Bury him in Flanders' earth, Noble son of British birth, Place a cross above his breast—"His duty done," now let him rest.

Swing wide ye Gates of Pearl—singing wide, Man for man has also died, Christ in man a sacrifice, Man for freedom paid the price.

"Welcome home," the angels sing Till the vaults of heaven ring, Ye portals open—ye gates swing wide! For him who, like the martyrs, died. A. M. FOX.

"In men whom men pronounce divine I find so much of sin and blot; In men whom men denounce as ill I find so much of goodness still; I hesitate to draw the line Between the two, where God has not,"—Joachim Miller.

Petunias do well in dry situations when once established, also verbenas, gaillardias, antirrhinums, zinnias, portulacas, marigolds and mesembryanthums. All these like sunshine and grow well in a deep, rich soil and rarely fail to succeed. By pegging down the verbenas they can be made to thickly cover a large space.

EAT FISH We will ship, Express Prepaid, within 200 miles of Toronto.

FROZEN SEA SALMON (Headless and Dressed) 25-Pound Boxes, \$5.00

SALTED FRESH WATER BILFISH (Headless and Dressed) 20-Pound Pails, \$3.00

SALTED LAKE HERRING (Headless and Dressed) 60 Fish to a Pail, \$2.75

Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed

Remit in advance by Postal or Money Order.

TORONTO FISH CO. 68 JARVIS ST. TORONTO

For the Girls Of the Family



A dress of this type is very smart for the girl, made of tub materials. McCall Pattern No. 7658. Girl's Pleated Dress, in 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents.



A good dress for the growing girl is this one made of striped and plain materials. McCall Pattern No. 7888, Girl's Simplicity Dress. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for little ones. They sweeten the stomach; regulate the bowels, break up colds and simple fevers, cure constipation and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. E. Quinn, Parame, Que., writes: "Baby was troubled with constipation and nothing helped him till I began using Baby's Own Tablets. They are an excellent medicine for little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Tallest Chimneys. What is said to be the tallest chimney in the world has been erected recently for a copper smelter at Saginaw, Japan. It is built of concrete, 570 feet high, 26 1/2 feet inside diameter at the top and 42 feet in diameter at the base. The chimney was carried to that great height in order to convey the poisonous fumes from the smelter to an altitude where they would not hurt vegetation. The next tallest chimneys in the world are the 506-foot concrete chimney of the Boston and Montana smelter at Great Falls, Montana; a 454-foot chimney at Glasgow, Scotland; a 400-foot steel chimney at Jerome, Arizona; the 366-foot chimney of the Eastman Kodak Company at Rochester, New York; and the 365-foot brick chimney of the Orford Copper Company at Constable Hook, New Jersey.

"When looking for faults that need correcting, use a mirror, not a telescope."—Lisle de Vaux Matthean.

While it is essential that every tractor possible be manufactured during the present year, it is just as essential to keep every tractor already sold in working condition, ready for day and night service whenever needed.

Phosphates are found in abundance in whole grain, especially in oatmeal, cracked wheat, wheat flakes, graham bread and other whole-grain preparations. Wheat bran is, of course, very rich in phosphates. Milk also contains phosphates in abundance.

There is a Message In This Lady's Story

She Tells What Dodd's Kidney Pills Do for Women.

She Was Troubled With Weakness and Her Daughter Had Nervous Trouble. Dodd's Kidney Pills Proved the Remedy They Both Needed.

Hamilton, Ont., March 4th (Special).—The story told by Mrs. H. Dickens, of 70 Tom Street, this city, carries a message of hope to every suffering woman in Canada.

"After my baby was born," Mrs. Dickens states, "I used to suffer with my back and had no heart to do my work around the home. But I read about Dodd's Kidney Pills and what they have done for others, so I thought I would get a box and see what they would do for me."

"I am pleased to say that after taking two boxes I found such great relief I would not be without them in the house."

"My daughter, too, had been very sick on and off for a long time. Her nerves got so bad we were afraid we would see her in the hospital. But I am pleased to say she is better through taking Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"I never thought Dodd's Kidney Pills could have done such good work and I am telling all my friends about them."

Women's troubles, or nearly all of them, come from sick kidneys. The cure for them is the old established remedy for sick kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

RAILWAYS CO-OPERATE It may be of general interest to the Canadian public to know some examples of the way in which their railways, through the Canadian Pacific Association for National Defence, are exchanging traffic in the interests of efficiency.

In one case the C.P.R. diverted by way of the Soo Line one thousand cars of freight so as to relieve the main line of the company along the north shore of Lake Superior. These cars passed south from Winnipeg to Minneapolis and by way of Sault Ste. Marie into Ontario. They consisted chiefly of grain for domestic consumption in Canada.

One hundred cars of freight per day are being diverted from the C.P.R. at Quebec and travelling by way of the National Transcontinental to Halifax. While there is no saving in mileage, this, in the interests of the country, relieves the C.P.R. main line to St. John for classes of export freight more urgently required there.

In Toronto an arrangement was successfully carried out whereby one hundred and twenty cars of freight eastbound for Montreal were turned over from the C.P.R. to the C.N.R. every day.

The Grand Trunk during the winter season has been diverting one hundred and fifty to two hundred cars of coal per day to the C.P.R. and T.H. & B. in order to lessen the congestion on the Grand Trunk from the Niagara frontier to Toronto and other points. The Grand Trunk has also diverted fifty cars per day to the C.N.R. at Toronto.

In Western Canada the Canadian Northern has on several occasions transferred surplus coal to the sister railways in the West.

The following is from a letter of Lieut. Wingfield, a British Flying Officer, who escaped in November, 1917:

"The camp was a bad one, the rooms over-crowded, there was insufficient room for exercise, the sanitation was very indifferent, the food almost impossible to eat. We were housed in wooden barracks divided into rooms by thin wooden partitions. There were seven in a room, so that it was extremely difficult to obtain the necessary quiet for work. There were no reading rooms. The food was extremely poor and insufficient and consisted almost entirely of stewed pigeon-wurzel, with occasional potatoes of very poor quality. The bread ration was half a loaf a week of very bitter black bread. You can imagine, then, that prisoners are entirely dependent on parcels, and are extremely hungry during the first two months of captivity before these begin to arrive. The Roumanian officers get nothing, and the Russians very little."

Raw Potato for Burn. An efficient and easily obtained remedy for burns is grated raw potato. If you have never tried this, you will be surprised at the immediate relief resulting from the quick application of the potato, even in cases of bad burns. In every home potatoes are at hand, and it takes but a moment to grate enough potato to spread thickly over a burn. There will be instant relief and no blisters later. Cover the burned area well with the grated potato and then bind on soft cloths. In case of a very serious burn where a good deal of flesh has been destroyed, do not rely on home treatment except for temporary relief, but send for a physician immediately.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Soothe Eyes, Ease Irritation, Remove Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your eyes and in Baby's Eyes.

Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by Mail, in Tubes. For Baby's Eyes, Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Quite likely you have been too busy poking the fire to think about the raspberry and blackberry canes. Some nice day put on a pair of long-wristed leather gloves and go at the trimming. Cut out all dead or unthrifty canes entirely, and prune back the others (including side branches) about one-third. Burn the trimmings and thus get rid of pests.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Paper pulp in the Scandinavian countries costs seven times more than in 1914; it costs twenty times as much to bring it to France by sea, the insurance being from 8 to 10 per cent. of the value of the cargo; the port dues are from 1 to 6 per cent.; labor costs 60 per cent. more; and coal is seven times as dear as before the war.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

Two Sides.

When you're busy, busy working, In your tense, industrious way, Does it cheer you if a neighbor Comes to interrupt your labor, Just to pass the time away, Just to pass the time of day? Does it cheer you? Is he welcome? Do you love him fondly? Say!

Then when he is busy working, In his tense, industrious way, Why should you stop short the labor Of your brisk, industrious neighbor, Just to pass the time away, Just to pass the time of day? Will he welcome your intrusion? Will he love you fondly? Say!

LEMONS MAKE SKIN WHITE, SOFT, CLEAR Make this beauty lotion for a few cents and see for yourself.

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

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

How to Clean Old Paraffin. Paraffin that has become unclean through usage in canning and preserving, may be cleaned and reused. Many times it can be cleaned with a brush in cold water. If this does not remove all the dirt, says a specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, heat the paraffin to boiling and strain it through two or three thicknesses of cheesecloth placed over a funnel. Or a thin layer of absorbent cotton over one thickness of cheesecloth may be used as a strainer. One straining should be sufficient ordinarily, but if the paraffin still is unclean heat and strain again. Any paraffin lodging in the strainer may be recovered by heating the cloth and pouring off the hot liquid through another strainer.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Your Untapped Trees. "If you had fifty cows and they all gave good marketable, money-saving milk," said H. J. Grimm, addressing the Pure Maple Sugar Association, "you surely would not be content to milk only twenty-five of them and let the others go to waste, would you? And yet your untapped sugar maple trees are just like those imaginary unmilked cows. There is money in them only waiting to be brought out and put in your bank. Maple sugar is the quickest money making harvest in all your business of farming. It needs no seeding. It is all harvest, and what is more the harvest is quickly turned into real money."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen, My daughter, 13 yrs. old, was thrown from a sleigh and injured her elbow so badly it remained stiff and very painful for three years. Four bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT completely cured her and she has not been troubled for two years. Yours truly, J. B. LIVESQUE, St. Joseph, P. O., 18th Aug., 1900.

The requisites of good cows are first, good pure-bred stock, good care in breeding, feeding and management. There are great possibilities in the production of good cows, or of attaining except by an intelligent thoughtful feeder. The earmarks of a business farmer and intelligent feeder may be seen in his herd.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Soothe Eyes, Ease Irritation, Remove Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your eyes and in Baby's Eyes.

Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by Mail, in Tubes. For Baby's Eyes, Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Quite likely you have been too busy poking the fire to think about the raspberry and blackberry canes. Some nice day put on a pair of long-wristed leather gloves and go at the trimming. Cut out all dead or unthrifty canes entirely, and prune back the others (including side branches) about one-third. Burn the trimmings and thus get rid of pests.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

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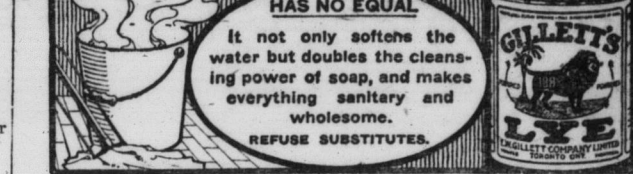
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GILLETT'S LYE



In Brief. Eat less; breathe more. Talk less; think more. Ride less; walk more. Cloth less; bathe more. Worry less; work more. Waste less; give more. Preach less; practise more.

MONEY ORDERS When ordering goods by mail, send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Not One Quarter Produced. Not twenty-five per cent. of the available maple trees in Canada are being tapped. Statistics show that out of 55,000 farmers in Eastern Canada who produce maple sugar and syrup at all, only very few tap more than a quarter of the trees they have available on their farms. This 25 per cent. production is worth \$1,500,000 annually. This amount might easily be doubled. One man can take care of boiling the sap from 5000 trees as easily as from 500.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff. Farm implement orders must be placed early this year. Otherwise, everybody will be in trouble.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

Let folks step on your feet hereafter, wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding tissue.

A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's foot.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug, yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.

EAGLE MOTOR CYCLES Write to-day for our big FREE CATALOGUE showing our full lines of Bicycles for Men and Women, Boys and Girls.

MOTOR ATTACHMENTS Tire Coasters, Horns, Bells, Lamps, Lamp, Bells, Cyclometers, Saddles, Equipment and Parts of Bicycles. You can buy your supplies from us at wholesale prices.

T. W. BOYD & SON, 27 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.

ABSORBINE Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse book 2 M Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Glands, Venas or Muscles; Heat Cuts, Sores, Ulcers, Allays pain. Price \$1.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book "Frisson" free. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. 5, 515 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Gas. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Men in Training Fighting isn't the only duty of a soldier, and exposure to bullets is not as serious as exposure to all kinds of weather and dampness. Rheumatic aches; sore and stiff muscles; strains and sprains; chilblains and neuralgia, all are enemies of the soldier, and the relief for all these pains and aches is Sloan's Liniment. Clean and convenient to carry or use; does not stain, and penetrates without rubbing.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

Newark, N. J.—"For about three years I suffered from nervous breakdown and got so weak I could hardly stand, and had headaches every day. I tried everything I could think of and was under a physician's care for two years. A girl friend had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and she told me about it. From the first day I took it began to feel better and now I am well and able to do most any kind of work. I have been recommending the Compound ever since and give you my permission to publish this letter."—Miss F. J. KELLY, 476 So. 14th St., Newark, N. J.

The reason this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, was so successful in Miss Kelly's case was because it went to the root of her trouble, restored her to a normal healthy condition and as a result her nervousness disappeared.

ED. 7. ISSUE 10-18.

Miss Kelly Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

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The reason this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

NONE TOO EARLY TO PREPARE FOR EASTER AND SPRING

While Stocks Are at Their Best

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

Blue and Black Serge Suits still selling at \$24.50 to \$27.50, worth \$30 to \$37.50.
English Worsted Suits selling at \$17.50 to \$22.50, worth \$22.50 to \$28.

Men's Serviceable Tweed Suits selling at \$12.50 to \$16.50, worth \$16.50 to \$21.

Men's Tweed Trousers, reg. value \$4.50, for \$3.50.
Men's Tied Trousers, reg. value \$7.50, for \$6.25.
Boys' Bloomers, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.

Young Men's Dressy Suits all underpriced

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

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

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

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

Among the new shipments this week are the new Greys and Havana Brown, on three different lasts, prices \$5, \$6.50 and \$7.

Several new lasts in Black in the different shape heels and toes, 7-inch to 10-inch height. Prices—\$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$7, \$8.50.
Men's Goodyear Welt Shoes on English and staple lasts, \$5, \$6 and \$8.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

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

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

Exclusive styles in Waists

Fashion's newest, \$4.50 to \$6.50. Inorgette, Crepe de chine, Habutai and Raw Silk.

Perrin's Kid Gloves

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

Kayser Gloves

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

New shapes in Ladies' Collars—an important feature

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

You will find our values in Staple Goods specially good

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

Wilfred Campbell the Lake Poet

DR. WILFRED CAMPBELL, LL.D., F.R.S.C., the Canadian poet, died at his home at Ottawa on New Year's Day. William Wilfred Campbell was born on June 1st, 1861, at Berlin (now Kitchener), Ont. His mother was of English descent. Through his father, he claimed connections by a cadet branch of the family with the House of Argyll and so with the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada from 1878 to 1883, with Thomas Campbell, the Scottish poet, and with Henry Fielding, the English novelist. He thus came honestly by his imagination and his desire for literary expression. His boyhood was spent in Winton, Ont., on Georgian Bay. His lower school education was private. Upper Canada College, Toronto, claims him as one of her old boys, and Trinity College saw his introduction to the work for Anglican orders. Wilfred was chosen to follow the footsteps of his father, but he does not seem to have been particularly adapted for that path. There are rumors that he left the University without his degree. He completed his clerical education at Cambridge, Mass., where he probably came in touch with the poet Lowell. He was ordained in 1885 and carried on parish work in New England until 1888 and then at St. Stephen, N.B., until 1891, when he retired to devote his time to poetry and the Federal Civil Service. At Ottawa, he was connected with the Archives Department, where he had ample opportunity to develop his love for the historic and the tragic. For the past few years the poet lived on a small farm, Kilmorie, in the suburbs of Ottawa. He rests with Lampman at Beechwood.

"where, by wood and croft,
The wintry silence folds in fleecy blur
About his silence, while in glooms aloft
The mighty forest fathers, without stir,
Guard well the rest of him."

When Campbell published his first poem I do not know, but one authority states that he wrote first for a village newspaper. His first volume, "Lake Lyrics," was issued in 1889.

"Lake Lyrics" was succeeded in 1893 by "The Dread Voyage" and that in 1899 by "Beyond the Hills of Dream." All three were finally superseded by the "Collected Poems" in 1906. This edition contains practically all his earlier verse of value except his tragedies which were published in one volume in 1908. In 1914 and 1915 two very slight volumes, "The Sagas of Vaster Britain" and "War Lyrics," were added.

Campbell's mastery of word music and word-power might be illustrated by numberless quotations. One or two must suffice:

"Walls of green where the wind and the sunlight stir,
Rippling windows of light where the sun looks through,
And spaces of day that widen and blur beyond
Out to the haze-rimmed, purpled edge of the world."

And this from "Winter":
"Morning shrinks closer to night and nebulous noon
Hangs, a dull lantern, over the winding snows,
And like a pale bench leaf fluttering upward, the moon
Out of the short day wakens and blossoms and grows
And builds her wan beauty like as the ghost of a rose
Over the soundless silences, shrunken, that dream
Their prisoned deathliness under the gold of her beam."

From the reflective strain of the above, it is but a short step to the poems of pathos and subtle imagination. "The Mother" is one of the poet's most famous and most quoted poems. The subject is the longing of the dead bride-mother for her babe and her return for it: "I nestled him soft to my throbbing breast
And stole him back to my long, long rest."

I have sometimes wondered if the following held any clue to Campbell's defection from the ministry. What was his creed? He has stated it over and over again:
"Simplicity is truth;
Religion reverence; wisdom but to keep
Those dread eternal laws which guide the world."

"In every common hour of life,
In every flame that glows,
In every breath of being ripe,
With aspiration or of strife
Man feels more than he knows."

"And when from the winter of thy wild death
Thine angels of sunlight call,
Waken me unto my highest, my best,
Or waken me not at all!"

However, Campbell's most important mission, as he conceived it, was the Imperial rather than the emotional.

Here is the essence of his ideal:
"This mighty dream of the race!
When, O when, will it die?
When the magic of being burns from the blood,
When the violet fades from the sky,
When the mother turns from her child,
When the son his father spurns;
And the blood of the mightiest race on earth
To bloodless water turns."

Of his tragedies little can be said in so brief space. Beyond a doubt, Campbell has used Shakespeare as his model, especially in his use of the lyrics of Dagonet, the fool, to lighten the tragedy of Mordred. The subjects are not original unless "Mordred" was purely fictional.

"Mordred," formed about the Arthurian legend of the unnatural son of the great king, is undoubtedly the strongest of the tragedies though by no means adapted for dramatic presentation.

Of his "War Lyrics," very few have reached the standard of his earlier work. The most picturesque perhaps is "Blood Drops of Heroes."

The Transcript

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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, MARCH 7, 1918

It is important that all available farm machinery should be utilized in the greater production campaign this year. Owing to the unprecedented demand for machinery and equipment, it is extremely difficult to obtain shipments from the factories. In the case of many lines it is quite impossible. On the other hand many farmers have second-hand machinery which could be made to give invaluable service this year. The Food Controller asks that rural newspapers should establish in their columns a "Want Ad Clearing House" for second-hand machinery. Increased production in 1918 has become an imperative duty and no opportunity should be lost to make available all second-hand equipment which can possibly be utilized. Farmers are therefore urged to advertise equipment which they cannot use themselves this year.

Peter McArthur writes:—"One correspondent who has had experience in a factory in a small town suggests that every factory should have a production day every week during the spring, so that workmen could put in adequate gardens and perhaps try their hands at more important field crops. As many factories are located in small towns that are surrounded by much idle farm land, this suggestion may be valuable. If each man were to make it his objective to produce food to the extent that he will draw from the general store, he would be doing a valuable service to the country. And it would not entail so very much work. One acre planted to corn or beans, in a suitable locality, or sown to spring wheat or oats, would produce more than one man's quota of food if properly cared for. If workmen were allowed free days for the purpose they could certainly manage it if they went at the work earnestly."

The United States Government is said to have discovered that information is being sent to Berlin by means of a postage stamp code.

Psalm in Broad Scotch.

The Lord is my shepherd, in nocht
am I wantin',
In the haughs o' green girth does He
mak' me lie doon;
While many puir straglers are beat-
in' an' pavin',
By saft flowin' burnies He leads me
at noon.

Whan' aince I had strayed far awa' in
the bracken,
An' daidled till gloamin' cam' ower
a' the hills,
Nae dribble o' water my sair drouth
tae slacken,
An' dark grow'd the nicht wi' its
haar an' its chills—

Awa' frae the fauld, strayin' an' fit-
sair an'
weary;
I thought I had nothing tae dae but
tae dee it;
He socht me an' fand me in moun-
tain-hichts dreary
He gangs by fell paths whilk He
kens best for me.

An' noo for "His name's sake," I'm
dune wi' a' fearin',
Tho' clude may aft gaither an'
soughin' wuns blaw:
"Hoo this?" or "Hoo that?"—O pre-
vent me frae speerin';
His will is aye best; an' I daurna
say na.

The valley o' death winna fleg the tae
thread it;
Tho' awfu' the darkness, I weel can
foresee,
Wi' His rod an' His staff He will help
me to tread it,
An' then will its shadows, sae gruesome,
a' flee.

Forfochen, in praisance o' faes that
surround me,
Ma Shepherd a' table o' denties has
spread:
The thyme an' the myrtle blow frag-
rant around me,
He brims a fu' cup, an' poors oil on
my head.

Shairly gudness an' mercy, despite a'
my roamin',
Wull gang wi' me doon tae the brink
o' the river,
Ayont it! nae mair o' the eerie an'
gloamin';
I wull bide i' the Hame o' my Father
for ever.

Glencoe Public School.

WEEKLY EXAMINATION.

Geography	
Senior Fourth Class—	
R. D. McDonald	98
Jean McEachren	94
Marion Copeland	89
Jessie Currie	77
Frances Sutherland	70
Sarah Mitchell	70
Hazel McAlpine	68
Lloyd Farrell	62
Reading	
Junior Fourth Class—	
Albert Anderson	70
Gladys Bechill	70
Clifford Ewing	69
Oecil McAlpine	65
Sadie Young	63
D. A. Weaver	50
Composition	
Senior Third Class—	
Gladys Eddie	80
John Simpson	73
Florence McEachren	70
Margaret McDonald	70
Arlie Parrott	68
Muriel Weekes	67
Willie Quick	64
Ethel George	65

Grace Dalgety	60
Leslie Reeves	58
Nuala Stuart	50
Clarence Leitch	48

Arithmetic	
Junior Third Class—	
Emma Reycraft	100
Jessie Wilson	100
Pat Curry	100
William Moore	100
Alexander Sutherland	100
Willie Diamond	90
Mariner McCracken	75
Charlie Strachan	65
Beary Quick	60
Joe Grant	40

Senior Second Class—	
Willie Anderson	82
Isabel McCracken	75
Verna Stevenson	74
Jim Donaldson	71
Elizabeth Simpson	61
Fleanor Sutherland	57
Vada Wehlann	53
Clifford Stinson	50
Grey Doull	49

Arithmetic	
Junior Second Class—	
Ida Irwin	100
Garnet Ewing	90
Ivan Ramsay	80
Dorothy Dean	80
Gordon McDonald	70
Winnifred Snelgrove	70
Mildred Anderson	70
Irene McCaffery	70
Delbert Hicks	60
Mae Dorman	60
Billie Doull	60
Margaret Strachan	50
Miriam Orley	50
Marjorie McLarty	50
Fred McRae	50
Margaret Smith	50
Florence McCracken	40

First Class—	
Vera McCaffery	80
Freddie George	80
Gordon Doull	60
Tom Hillman	60
Albert Diamond	50
Bessie McKellar	40
Nelson McCracken	40

Primary Room.—Writing	
Senior First—	
Eliza McDonald	85
Kathleen Wilson	85
Margaret McLachlan	83
Gordon Ramsey	80
George McEachren	75
Stanley Abbott	70
Harold Wilson	50

Junior First—	
Sidney Ewing	85
Lillian Dorman	85
Florence Hills	82
Merna Stewart	82
Willie Ramsay	82
Angus Ramsay	82
Alvin Hagerty	80
Jean Grover	80
Bert Diamond	80
Helen Clark	78
Nelson Reycraft	78
Irene Squire	75
Lou Reycraft	70
Evelyn Wilbur	70
Carrie Smith	70
Albert Squire	65
Greta Cushman	60
Campbell Miller	50

The Oil of Power.—It is not claimed for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil that it will cure every ill, but its uses are so various that it may be looked upon as a general pain killer. It has achieved that greatness for itself and all attempts to surpass it have failed. Its excellence is known to all who have tested its virtues and learned by experience.

MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS

will be located opposite Royal Bank Building
after February 1st.

Highest cash price for Butter and Eggs

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RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.
Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 9:27 a. m.; No. 14, express, local points to London, 2:45 p. m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Mon. treat, etc., 6:05 p. m.; No. 116, local accommodation to London, 10:10 p. m.
Westbound—No. 115, local mail and express, 7:30 a. m.; No. 114, Detroit express, 1:31 p. m.; No. 13, local mail and express, 6:57 p. m.; No. 15, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 10:05 p. m.
Nos. 15 and 16, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line.
Eastbound—No. 302, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 8:35 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:30 p. m.; way freight, 1:20 p. m.
Westbound—No. 303, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:30 p. m.; way freight, 3:25 a. m.
No. 2, Sundays included.

Kingston Branch.
Leave Glencoe for Kingston, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia Tunnel and points west—No. 304, mixed, 7:30 a. m.; No. 284, passenger, 6:30 p. m.
Arrive at Glencoe—No. 272, passenger, 7:05 a. m.; No. 304, mixed, 1:30 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Eastbound—No. 634, 12:37 p. m.; No. 672, Windsor mixed, 3:00 p. m.; No. 636, 6:00 p. m.; Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor, 4:45 a. m.; No. 671, Windsor mixed, 9:30 a. m.; No. 635, 1:15 p. m.
All trains daily except Sunday.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE
Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 9:00 a. m.; G.T.R. West, 6:00 p. m.; London and East, 7 p. m.; Mails received—London and East, 4 a. m.; G.T.R. East, 1 p. m.; G.T.R. West, 9:45 a. m.; Street letter box collections made at 8:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Close connections for all points east and west and ocean steamships. For information of steamship sailings, apply to

R. CLANAHAN,
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SIDDALL & GROVER

Flour, Feed, Grain, Seeds,
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All kinds of Grain bought
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Up-to-date Chopping Mill
in connection.

Terms Cash, or extra charge
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Patronize Home Industry by buying McLACHLAN'S BREAD

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

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GLENCOE

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

C. E. Davidson
Jeweler Graduate Optician
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SPECIAL NOTICES

Marriage licenses issued by D. H. McRae, Strathburn.
A lot of second class bricks for sale cheap.—N. Currie, Strathburn.
Case of stuffed birds for sale. Apply to T. H. King, Appin, Ont.
Chopping Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin.
Wanted to rent—small comfortable residence in Glencoe.—Apply at Transcript Office.
For sale—a few bushels of seed oats, O. A. C. 72—R. P. Eaton, lot 13, W. R. Ekfrid.
Drop in and see our 1918 wall paper; 100 different varieties.—McIntyre & McDonald, Appin.
Choice white honey for sale; also good alsike clover seed.—John Beckett, Strathroy.
If you need shoes or rubbers go to Sexsmith's. They keep the best. Repairing a specialty.
For sale—choice seed oats, O. A. C. 72, also some good clover seed left.—L. N. Mahwinney, Ekfrid.
Cream and eggs wanted at the old stand, as usual. Highest prices paid in cash.—Wm. Muirhead, 06f.
For sale—100 acres choice clay loam; lot 11, con. 12, Metcalfe township, apply to P. D. Campbell, R. R. No. 2, Walkers.
For sale—1 bedroom suite, 1 rug, a number of new rubber blinds and a few other household articles.—Alex. McAlpine.
Mrs. W. A. Currie has put in a fancy good department in her store. All kinds of stamped goods and embroidery silks.
For sale, cheap—a good frame building, 22 x 32. Would make a good barn. For particulars apply at the Transcript office. 063
For sale—two fresh milk Jersey cows, rising 6 and 7, heifer calf by side.—W. A. Atkinson, Longwoods Road, Wardsville. 063
Maps of Mosa township, showing location of oil wells and giving other accurate, up-to-date information, for sale at The Transcript office.
For sale—new 8 room house, hardwood interior finish, nicely situated on corner lot in village of Appin. Apply to W. R. Stephenson, Appin. 03f
Flour and feed for sale at store corner of Main and McKellar streets. Still buying grain at North Glencoe.—J. D. McKellar, Chas. Mahwinney, 08f.
For sale—S. C. White Leghorn eggs for hatching; Baron strain—good winter layers. My hens have laid all winter. \$1 for 15 eggs.—Lawrence Harvey, Wardsville, ring 24-2.

The well-known play, "The Sweet Girl Graduate," will be put on in the opera house, Glencoe, Easter Tuesday, April 2nd, under the auspices of the A. Y. P. A. Sk. John's. All local talent.
BIG ATTRACTION—"The Dust of the Earth," a drama in 4 acts, will be played by the Newbury Dramatic Club in the Walkers School House on evening of Monday, March 11th, under the auspices of the Newbury Women's Institute. Good musical program between acts. A popular high class play. Admission 35c; children, 25c. Proceeds for patriotic uses.
The ladies of the D. M. T. L. Club are having a bazaar and supper at the town hall on Saturday, March 16, for patriotic purposes. Many useful articles of ladies' and children's wear, house dresses, aprons, fancy work, etc., will be for sale, and during the afternoon light lunches will be served. In the evening, commencing at 5:30, a regular supper will be served at 35c. Everybody come and help the Red Cross.

The Lambton Creamery Co. of Petrolia have completed arrangements with Alex. McNeil to purchase cream and represent them in Glencoe. Mr. McNeil will weight, list and pay for the cream in the creamery here. If the farmers in this vicinity co-operate and give the home industry the whole-hearted support it deserves, the company will reopen the Glencoe creamery and use the butter factory to operate. Mr. McNeil is favorably known here and is thoroughly conversant with the cream business and it is hoped his efforts will lead to the opening of the creamery which will benefit Glencoe greatly. Mr. McNeil will take in cream every week day, commencing Monday, March 11th, at the creamery. A telephone is being installed and a canvass of the farmers has commenced.

Neil McLean, a well-known resident of Bothwell, died last week in his 60th year. He was a native of Ekfrid township, where he leaves many relatives. A number from Glencoe and vicinity attended the funeral at Bothwell on Monday.
The Red Cross Society of S. S. No. 9, Mosa, met at Mrs. D. McKellar's on Feb. 28, and packed a box containing 20 pairs of socks, 22 flannel shirts and 2 pillows. Total value being \$70. The next meeting of the society will be held at Mrs. Arch. McLachlan's on March 20.
The cutting down of shade trees when too close together, and the trimming of others where deemed advisable, on the streets of the town is good business. It makes a great litter while the work is going on, but good will come of it. 'Twill let a little sunshine in, and that is what is needed to ensure good health and better roads.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL
—James Robertson, C.E. of Toronto is in town this week.
—Mr. and Mrs. R. O'Neill of London spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Eddie.
—Mrs. Richard Singleton and son Francis have returned home after spending a month in Brantford.
—Private George Grant spent the week-end at his home here prior to leaving for overseas as a trumpeter.
—Mrs. Neil Letich of Strathroy spent a few days this week with her mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Letich, who has been ill.
—Mrs. George Maynard of Merlin, who has been spending some weeks at her nephew's, Tom Haggit's, returned home on Tuesday.

AUCTION SALES

On lot 24, Ekfrid, at Glencoe, on Monday, March 11, at one o'clock:—1 sorrel team, 4 and 5 years old, silver manes and tails, matched, by Golden Glow; 1 driver, hack-draw; 1 heavy bay mare, 10 years old, in foal; 2 colts, rising 2 years old; 2 colts, rising 1 year old; 1 aged mare; 1 pure bred cow, Shorthorn, coming in; 1 pure bred heifer, coming 2 years old; 1 pure bred heifer, coming 1 year old; 1 pure bred bull, 2 years old; 1 cow with calf by side; 2 four-year-old cows in calf; 3 five-year-old cows in calf; 1 heifer, 3 years old, coming in; 2 cow, 1 year old, in calf; 5 two-year-old steers, 7 calves, 2 brood sows, 9 store hogs; 1 binder, 6 foot cut; 1 single reaper; 1 mower, 6 foot cut; 1 hay loader, 1 side rake, 1 dump rake, 1 wheelbarrow, 1 sprayer, 2 gang plows, 1 two-horse corn cultivator, 1 single corn cultivator, 1 beet cultivator, 1 beet lifter, 1 hand drill, 1 post auger, grass seed sower, lawn mower and roller, 1 set of bobbeighs, 1 cutter, 1 hay rack, 2 lumber wagons, 1 gravel box, 1 double box, 1 democrat wagon, 2 buggies, 1 fanning-mill with bagger; 1 set of scales, 1300 lbs.; 1 saw, 1 set of small scales; 1 grain grinder, 8-inch plate; 1 root pulper, 1 corn binder, 1 incubator, 1 hog rack, 2 sets of heavy harness; 2 sets of single harness, 1 road cart, 1 hay fork, car and rope; a quantity of hay, a quantity of oats, 2 hand corn planters, 50 hens, 1 pair turkeys, 1 cream separator, 1 barrel churn, 1 large kettle, 1 grindstone, 1 wash tub, and several other household articles. As the proprietor has sold his farm, everything will be sold without reserve. W. R. S. McCracken, proprietor; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.

Notice to Stockmen.—J. M. Van Palter & Sons will sell by auction at Woodland Farm, Aylmer, on Tuesday, March 12th, between 50 and 60 head of high-class pure bred Holsteins, many of them with large R. O. M. and R. G. records and sired by bulls with world's record backing. Dairymen should avail themselves of this opportunity to secure some of the best.
Two good farms in Ekfrid will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Commercial Hotel, Appin, on Saturday, March 30, at 2 o'clock. Parcel No. 1 consists of that part of the north half of lot 6, con. 1, Ekfrid, north of the Grand Trunk Railway right-of-way, and contains 57 acres of land, more or less, on which there is a neat frame house with kitchen, with concrete foundation and cellar, lately built barn 36x56, hen house 24x18 granary 28x16, and 1/2-acre strawberry patch. Parcel No. 2 consists of that part of north half lot 5, con. 1, Ekfrid, south of the Grand Trunk Railway right-of-way, and contains 39 acres, more or less, and is good pasture land. Both parcels are well fenced and there is a pond for stock water on each of them. These properties will be offered subject to reserve bid. A deposit of one-tenth of purchase price will be required on day of sale, the balance to be arranged for within two weeks thereafter. John H. Jeffery, proprietor; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.

Blank oil leases for sale at the Transcript office.
Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of all.

Outdoors who want to size up a town or city first read over the papers published there. The paper reflects the town in every way. A paper well-filled with advertisements shows live, up-to-date business men, the class who do things themselves and are glad to get hand to new-comers who are interested in the place.

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

Oakdale.

Mrs. Margaret Leitch is ill.
Miss Stella Leeson of Chatham Business College is home for a week.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bell spent a day last week at Petrolia with their son, Geo. Bell.
The South Lambton Sunday schools held their convention in Oakdale Presbyterian church on March 1st in three sessions. Delegates were present from many Sunday schools, and also Rev. Wing of Toronto. There were many impressive speeches, with a number of new ideas expressed which we hope will prosper the work of the Sunday school in the future.

The Pants—That Mother Used To Make.

We praise her doughnuts and her pies, Her biscuits and her cake; But where's the man who sighs for pants Like mother used to make? She used to take a pair of pants, When they were worn and frayed, And decorate them with a patch Of some contrasting shade. And cut them off about the knees And take the waist in, too, And say that they for every day Were just the thing for you. And then she sent us off to school, And when you didn't go, She wondered what got into boys That they played truant so.

Yes, still we praise her jam, her pie, Her coffee and her steak; But where's the man who sighs for pants Like mother used to make?

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*

HARE HAS SNOWSHOES.

Nature Has Provided White Rabbit With Protective Coloring.

The well-known hare of the east and north, the Northern hare (L. Americanus), the so-called "white rabbit," is good game in his proper season, and he possesses the great advantage over the "jack" of being also good eating. Child of the snow that he is, he makes his home in the wilds, fearing neither piling drift nor biting blast. He loves the unbroken forest, the snarls of tangled thickets, the twisted wreck of the tornado, the dusk of swamps, soundless beneath lonely hills. This hare, like the ptarmigan, furnishes a beautiful example of nature's loving provision for the welfare and safety of her feeble children of the north. In summer the ptarmigan wears a mottled coat which admirably blends with the prevailing tints of the lichen-covered rocks of its home. Upon the approach of winter the bird's plumage gradually turns white, while a growth of hair-like feathers upon its legs and feet thickens until it forms the snowshoe foot—the best possible thing to support the bird upon snow and to protect its feet from frost. The hare, lacking wings, requires better protection, and nature attends to it. The prevailing color during summer is a greyish brown, which is the most inconspicuous of tints among roots, shrubs and the various surroundings of the breeding season. The hare's special gifts, without which he would speedily succumb to various foes, including climate, are: shape, speed, coat, and foot. His long, narrow body is designed to easily pass between close-growing saplings, while his speed is quite sufficient to insure him a fair chance of escape from his deadliest foes. But his form and fleetness would be well-nigh useless in deep, loose, snow were it not for his peculiar foot. This in winter becomes a veritable snowshoe, a truly marvellous contrivance which enables him to patter at will over drift and level which would otherwise hold him fast, a helpless prey to rapacious birds or beast that chose to attack. Nothing better for their purpose than his furry pads can be found among nature's many marvels. His coat, too, plays an important part. Thin and cool during the head of summer, as the cold weather approaches it thickens apace until it forms one of the lightest and warmest of coverings. The wild men of the north were quick to appreciate its valuable features and wore strips of it into the coziness of wraps. But the warmth of the coat is not its sole peculiar feature. Brown fur upon snow would be entirely too conspicuous, so nature meets the difficulty with another beautiful provision. As the coat thickens as a guard against cold it gradually turns white to match the increasing snow. The brown pales to a cream, and the cream whitens till only a darkish stripe down the springy back and patches about the big eyes, remain to tell of the summer garb. Soon these too fade until the hare is either pure white, or so nearly so that he can squat amid the snow and so closely match his surroundings as to escape even practiced eyes. If by chance discovered, he can speed away upon his snowshoes and in a few bounds vanish in the snowy woods, where every log and stump is a perfect cover. This is well, for in addition to man, he has natural foes which know not mercy. Chief among these are the lynx, fox, wolf, fisher, marten, the great horned and snowy owls and other birds of prey. Other creatures, too, prey upon him more or less, for if once cornered he offers no defence whatever.

The Great Lakes have contributed liberally of their vast tonnage to replace the ravages of the German submarines. Through the entire autumn coming of heavy ice and the closing of navigation upon our inland seas was forecast by a steady procession of their craft down the River St. Lawrence. Nor was that as easy as it reads, for the passages were from the four upper lakes upon which the greatest traffic rides to the blue waters of the salt sea is barred by great natural impediments. But long years ago the Canadians passed them by means of canals. And the determining factor in navigation from Lake Erie to the sea has been the chambers of the canal locks, about 250 feet in length, 45 feet in width, and 14 feet in depth. Long ago the lake craft that conformed to these dimensions were found by searching eyes and taken out to the Atlantic, and other craft were built at the abundant and efficient steel and wood on shipyards along the upper lakes. And between fifteen and twenty modern steel vessels, averaging from 350 to 385 feet in length—almost the extreme for a cargo-vessel of less than 45 feet beam—were taken through the Welland canal and the canals of the upper St. Lawrence this last autumn.

The process was simple, although not particularly easy. The vessels were sawed in half. Gangs of men in the dry docks of Cleveland and Buffalo, equipped with acetylene torches, did the job in a time to be measured in hours rather than in days. Temporary water-tight bulkheads were installed and the vessel towed in two sections to the deep water harbor of Montreal. It was another job of hours rather than days to join the hull together at the dry docks of that port and to fit the water trawp with condensers and other equipment necessary for a craft who digs her heels into salt water for the first time.—Harper's Magazine.

Sawing Ships In Half.

Canada figured in one of the most dastardly of the plots hatched by the pro-German influences in Russia to end the war while the Czar was on the throne. Aided by that arch-fiend, the Czarina, the Kaiser sent 150 barrels of Canadian apples inoculated with cholera germs for distribution through charitable institutions with a view to starting a plague, and so discouraging Russia, but the fruit decayed en route and was thus unfit for consumption on arrival.

Farms for Sale.

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

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

Sugar Makers' Supplies

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

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

Use Sherwin-Williams Paints

JAMES WRIGHT & SON
Wire Fence Stock Food

NOTICE!

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

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

The MODERN SHOE STORE

Main Street, Glencoe

Phone 103

MAP OF OIL TERRITORY

Complete map of Mosa Township, brought right up to date, showing each farm and owner's name, location of oil and gas wells, producing wells and dry holes and wells being drilled. Printed on strong linen.

For Sale at Transcript Office.

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.

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Tinsmith Plumber

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MAIN STREET - GLENCOE

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Use the "Special Notices" column in this paper if you have anything to buy or sell. It is the quickest and most economical way of reaching many hundreds of people throughout the district.

KITCHENER'S MOB

By Jas. NORMAN HALL.

CHAPTER VIII.—(Cont'd.)

It was surprising how quickly the men became accustomed to the nerve-racking duties in the firing-line. Fortunately for Tommy, the longer he is in the army, the greater becomes his indifference to danger. His philosophy is fatalistic. "What is to be will be" is his only comment when one of his comrades is killed. A bullet or a shell works with such lightning speed that danger is passed before one realizes that it is at hand. Therefore, men work doggedly, carelessly, and the background of consciousness there is always that comforting belief, common to all soldiers, that "others may be killed, but somehow, I shall escape."

The most important in trench duty, as well as the most wearisome one for the men, is their period on "sentry-go." Eight hours in twenty-four—four two-hour shifts—each man stands at his post on the firing-bench, rifle in hand, keeping a sharp lookout over the "front yard." At night he observes as well as he can over the top of the parapet; in the daytime by means of his periscope. Most of our large periscopes were shattered by keen-sighted German snipers. We used a very good substitute, one of the simplest kind, a piece of broken pocket mirror placed on the end of a split stick, and set at an angle on top of the parapet. During the two hours of sentry duty we had nothing to do other than to keep watch and keep awake. The latter was by far the more difficult business at night.

"Fire, sergeant!" Tommy would say, as the platoon sergeant felt his way along the trench in the darkness. "We're the next relief comin' on, yer watch needs a good blacksmith. I been on sentry three hours if I been a minute!"

"Never you mind about my watch, son! You got another forty-five minutes to do."

"Will you listen to that, you blokes! S'f I could make a better timepiece out of an old belly tin! I'm tellin' you straight, I'll be asleep when you come 'round again!"

But he isn't. Although the temptation may be great, Tommy isn't longing for a court-martial. When the platoon officer or the company commander makes his hourly rounds, flashing his electric pocket lamp before him, he is ready with a cheery "Post all correct, sir!" He whistles or sings to himself until, at last, he is relieved by the platoon sergeant waking the next relief by whacking the soles of their boots with his rifle butt.

"Wake up 'ere! Come along, my lads! Your sentry-go!"

CHAPTER IX.

Bullets

Cave life had its alleviations, and chief among these was the pleasure of anticipating our week in reserve. We could look forward to this with certainty. During the long stalemate on the western front, British military organization has been perfected until, in times of quiet, it works with the monotonous smoothness of a machine. (Even during periods of prolonged and heavy fighting there is but little confusion. Only twice, during six months of campaigning, did we fail to receive our daily post of letters and parcels from England, and then, we were told, the delay was due to mine-sweeping in the Channel.) With every detail of military routine carefully thought out and every possible emergency provided for in advance, we lived as methodically in the firing-line as we had during our months of training in England.

The movements of troops in and out of the trenches were excellently arranged and timed. The outgoing battalion was prepared to move back as soon as the "relief" had taken place. The trench water-cans had been filled, an act of courtesy between battalions—the dugouts thoroughly cleaned, and the refuse buried. The process of "taking over" was a very brief one. The sentries of the incoming battalion were posted and listening patrols sent out to relieve those of the outgoing battalion, which then moved down the communication trenches, the men happy in the prospect of a night of undisturbed sleep.

Second only to sleep in importance was the fortnightly bath. Sometimes we cleaned ourselves, as best we could, in muddy little duck ponds, populous with frogs and green with

scum; but oh, the joy when our march ended at a military bathhouse! The Government had provided these whenever possible, and for several weeks we were within marching distance of one. There we received a fresh change of underclothing, and our uniforms were fumigated while we splashed and scrubbed in great vats of clean warm water. The order, "Everybody out!" was obeyed with great reluctance, and usually not until the bath attendants of the Army Service Corps enforced it with the coldwater hose. Tommy, who has a song for every important ceremonial, never sang, "Rule Britannia" with the enthusiasm which marked his rendition of the following chorus:

"Whi—ter than the whitewash on the wall!
Whi—ter than the whitewash on the wall!
If yer leavin' us to slaughter,
Let us 'ave our soap an' water—first!
Then we'll be whiter than the whitewash on the wall!"

When out of the firing-line we washed and mended our clothing and scrapped a week's accumulation of mud from our uniforms. Before breakfast we were inflicted with the old punishment, Swedish drill. "Gott strafe Sweden!" Tommy would say as he puffed and perspired under a hot August sun, but he was really glad that he had no choice but to submit. In the trenches there was little opportunity for vigorous exercise, and our arms and legs became stiff with the long inactivity. Throughout the mornings we were busy with a multitude of duties. Arms and equipment were cleaned and inspected, machine guns thoroughly overhauled, gas helmets sprayed; and there was frequent instruction in bomb-throwing and bayonet-fighting in preparation for the day to which every soldier looks forward with some misgiving, but with increasing confidence, the day when the enemy shall be driven out of France.

Classes in grenade-fighting were under the supervision of officers of the Royal Engineers. In the early days of the war there was but one grenade in use, and that a crude affair made by the soldiers themselves. An empty jam tin was filled with explosive and a cheap iron, and tightly bound with wire. A fuse was attached and the bomb was ready for use. In England, early anti-aircraft gunners, who were called upon to play in trench warfare. Her experts in explosives were set to work, and by the time we were ready for active service, ten or a dozen varieties of bombs were in use, all of them made in the munition factories in England.

The "hairbrush," the "lemon bomb," the "cricket ball," and the "policeman's truncheon" were the most important of these, all of them so-called because of their resemblance to the articles for which they were named. The first three were exploded by a time-fuse set for from three to five seconds. The fourth was a percussion bomb, which had long cloth streamers attached to the handle to insure greater accuracy in throwing. The men became remarkably accurate at a distance of thirty to forty yards.

Although rice has been recognized as a good food on this continent since early Colonial times, yet it has not been given as important a place as it deserves among our staple articles of diet. Especially now, when we are called upon to use substitutes for flour, should its uses be tested to the utmost.

In the Orient rice is chief among foods. Indeed, the Anglo-Indian seems to "live by rice alone." But he always sees to it that it is cooked par excellence. Indifferent cooking has done much to prejudice the people of this continent against the common everyday use of rice.

One of the chief virtues of rice is that it is a concentrated food. It is very nutritious and is easily digested. Analysis shows that it compares most favorably with potatoes. Its principal food constituent is starch. It also contains a small percentage of protein and a little fat.

In buying rice, care should be taken to get an uncoated or natural finish product. Coated rice is an inferior product that has been put through a special solution to whiten it. When crystal clear and without any grains in it, rice is pure.

As a staple article of diet rice may be boiled in salted water and used as a vegetable. Wholly or partially cooked rice can be used with cheese, minced meat, poultry, fish, beans, etc. It may also be used as the major or minor ingredient in stews and soups. Instead of serving rice plain as a vegetable it may be stewed with tomatoes, cooked in a double boiler with tomato juice, soup stock or milk. It may be seasoned with curry powder or onions.

Again, as a cereal for breakfast, rice fills a useful place in the menu. Cold boiled rice, mixed with pancake

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

Old cricketers were especially good, for the bomb must be thrown overhand, with a full-arm movement. Instruction in bayonet-fighting was made as realistic as possible. Upon a given signal, we rushed forward, jumping in and out of successive lines of trenches, where dummy figures—clad in the uniforms of German foot soldiers, to give zest to the game—took our blades both front and rear with conciliatory indifference.

In the afternoon Tommy's time was his own. He could sleep, or wander along the country roads, within a prescribed area, or, which was more often the case, indulge in those games of chance which were as the breath of life to him. Pay-day was the event of the week in billets because it gave him the wherewithal to satisfy the promptings of his sporting blood. Our fortnightly allowance of from five to ten francs was not a princely sum; but in pennies and halfpennies, it was quite enough to provide many hours of absorbing amusement. Tommy gambled because he could not help it. When he had no money, he was in a state of lowliness of cigarette and his share of the daily jam ration. I believe that the appeal which war made to him was largely one to his sporting instincts. Life and Death were playing stakes for his soul, with the betting odds about even.

The most interesting feature of our life in billets was the contact which it gave us with the civilian population who remained in the war zone, either because they had no place else to go, or because of that indomitable, unconquerable spirit which is characteristic of the French. There are few British soldiers along the western front who do not have memories of the heroic mothers who clung to their ruined homes as long as there was a wall standing. It was one of these who summed up for me, in five words, all the heart-breaking tragedy of war. She kept a little shop, in Armentieres, on one of the streets leading to the firing-line. We often stopped there, when going up to the trenches, to buy loaves of delicious French bread. She had candles for sale as well, and chocolate, and packets of stationery. Her stock was exhausted daily, and in some way replenished daily. I think she made long journeys to the other side of the town, bringing back fresh supplies in a pushcart which she pushed outside her door. Her cottage, which was less than a mile from our first-line trenches, was partly in ruins. I couldn't understand her being there in such danger. Evidently it was with the consent of the military authorities. There were other women living on the same street; but somehow, she was different from the others. There was a spiritual fineness about her which impressed one at once. Her eyes were deep as though the tears had been drained from them, to the last drop, long ago.

One day, calling for a packet of candles, I found her standing at the barricaded window which looks toward the trenches, and the desolate towns and villages back of the German lines. My curiosity got the better of my courtesy, and I asked her, in my poor French, why she was living there. She was silent for a moment, and then she pointed toward that part of France which was on the other side of the world to us.

"Monsieur! Mes enfants! La-bas!"

(To be continued.)



WAR AND FOOD SERIES, No. 11.—RICE.

or muffin butters, makes a pleasing combination. Rice pudding, of course, is almost as familiar as porridge and is just as wholesome in its way. This important food should not be left out of her calculations when the housewife is considering how best she may save and substitute.

Cleaning Beds in March.
"Clean the beds in the dark of the moon in March," was the slogan of our grandmothers. We, of the younger generation, may scoff at the idea of the dark or light of the moon having any effect on bed-bugs, but the idea, in the main, is not a bad one. Should there be eggs on the beds they will not have a chance to hatch if the beds are cleaned before the first warm days.

Several years ago, we purchased a home that had been occupied by indifferent tenants for quite a while. Housecleaning of any kind was deferred until late spring on account of a number of repairs that were being started in the house. When we finally started to clean house, we found the house literally lined with bed-bugs. They seemed to thrive on window-frames and splash-boards, as well as the beds. After much painting, papering, disinfecting and the using of bed-bug powder, the bugs were finally subdued. All that season, however, the bugs would occasionally make their appearance on two wooden beds. There beds were of walnut, and were not very valuable, but were heirlooms. We did not wish to dispose of them, but it seemed like we could not get them entirely free of bugs.

"Forewarned is forearmed," and last year I started in early and well-armed to work on those beds. I finally saw that there were cracks and cre-

vices in the beds that could not be reached by powder or brush. I purchased from the druggist a small bellows and a spray. The spray was an ordinary throat spray. I first sprayed the entire bed with gasoline. After waiting a few minutes for the gasoline to dry, the powder was blown into the crevices by means of the hand bellows. To be sure that there would be no bugs left in the walls I fumigated the room, using a sulphur candle for this purpose. Closing all doors and windows tightly, I placed the candle in a pan, lighted it and left the room. —O.R.

Everyday Helps.

Helps Thread the Needle.—If you will lay a piece of white paper or cloth under the sewing-machine needle, you will be surprised to find how readily you can thread it.

To Crush Lumpy Sugar.—When confectioner's sugar gets lumpy, slip it into a clean envelope with a patent clasp, and roll with the rolling pin. Pour from the envelope as needed. This does away with the after-clearing of rolling pin and board, and saves sugar.

Cleaning Inside Woodwork.—When inside woodwork is washed with soap and water it is usually streaked. Instead, try cleaning it with whiting and it will look shiny and clean. Make a paste of the whiting by adding a little water, and then apply to the woodwork with a dry cloth. When dry wipe off.

Smooth, Creamy Cereal.—When making cornmeal mush, put the desired amount of boiling water in the mush kettle, add the salt, and remove from fire while adding the cornmeal, but stir all the time. By experience I have found that lumps are less likely to form if done this way.

Banishing Mold.—When we first moved into the very old house we live in, I had great trouble keeping food from molding in my small cellar and rather damp pantry. Since I have arranged for better ventilation and learned to paint and disinfect both pantry and cellar frequently, I have had no trouble.

How to make ice at home: Have some pans made of galvanized sheet iron 14x20 inches and eight inches deep, a little larger at top than bottom. When filled with water in zero weather they will generally freeze in a day and a night. By turning them over and pouring a little hot water over the pans the cakes of ice will readily come out. By coating the pans with a film of tallow the cakes of ice may be removed without the use of hot water. The cakes may be packed in an ice-house as fast as made.

Food Control Corner

As a result of representations made by the Canada Food Board, the British Ministry of Food has arranged for allocation of shipping for 5000 tons of salt from Spain, for use in the Atlantic fisheries of Canada. This supply will be delivered in March.

The British Ministry of Food is also endeavoring to arrange for supplies of salmon twine for the Canadian fisheries.

The organization of the "Soldiers of the Soil" movement, inaugurated by the Canada Food Board, is now practically complete and work will be commenced at an early date to enlist 25,000 boy volunteers to assist in food production on farms this year.

Actual enrollment will begin on March 17th, and the following week will be "Soldiers of the Soil Enrollment Week" throughout Canada. In towns of under 10,000 population, high school teachers and bank managers will act as enrollment officers, while in larger centres High School teachers, Y.M.C.A. secretaries, together with officers of the Boy Scouts and other boy organizations, will enroll the recruits.

Mr. Taylor Statten, a well-known leader in boys' work, has been appointed superintendent of the "Soldiers of the Soil". It is proposed to enlist only boys between the ages of 15 and 19 years.

Arrangements have been made by the Departments of Education in the several provinces, so that boys who enlist for this work will not lose their school standing. Every boy who gives three months of satisfactory service on the farm will be given a bronze National Honor Badge. In addition he will be paid regular wages, based upon the amount of work which he is capable of doing.

The Departments of Agriculture in the various provinces will provide machinery for placing the boys on the farms, so that farmers who can use

Articles Wanted for Cash

Old Jewellery: Plates: Silver: Curious Miniatures: Pictures: Woodwork: Lace: Old China: Old Glass: Ornaments: Watches: Mirrors: Table Ware. Write or send by Express to: B. M. & F. JEWELLERS, Limited. 25 and 30 College Street, Toronto, Ont.

one or more boys should notify their Provincial Departments of their requirements at an early date. In Ontario, Dr. W. A. Riddell, 15 Queen's Park, Toronto, will receive farmers' applications and arrange for placing recruits.

An Easy Way to Raise Poultry.
"What," said the lady who does her own marketing, "is the price of these chickens?"

"A dollar and a quarter apiece, ma'am," replied the market woman.

"Did you raise them yourself?" asked the lady.

"Oh, yes, ma'am. They were only a dollar ten last week," was the reply.

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GERMAN AIR RAIDS ON LONDON TOWN

DESCRIBED IN A LETTER FROM THE BRITISH CAPITAL.

The Appalling and Useless Brutality of the Germans is Exemplified in These Attacks.

Once more we are in the midst of lively air raids in London.

"London is getting used to it!" was the philosophic comment last night, when the whirr of airplane propellers was heard above us, when the big guns roared their deafening music and the sharp scream of the shells disturbed our evening meal!

"Fritz back again—and lively, too!" "He's getting a hot reception!" "Whew-w! Hear that bomb just now! Some crash!"

For a time the whole city seemed to shake under the detonations! And yet I have never seen Londoners so philosophic during a raid," writes a correspondent. "In the big fashionable restaurant where I happened to be dining with a relative on leave from the front, there was constant gaiety and laughter, and the crowds continued to enjoy their 'rationed' meal—a dinner on the sparest Rhonda scale—to the mingled sounds of ragtime and terrific aerial battle overhead.

Can the folks of Toronto or Montreal or any Canadian city realize that combination of melody? Though we may laugh, yet when an explosion occurs with remarkable nearness, one's nerves dance an unpleasant ragtime of their own!

Seventy Airmen Fight.
There were seventy airmen over London, engaged in battle. Fritz certainly was trying to do his little worst. The casualties were forty-seven killed (mostly women and children) and 169 injured.

As the "maitre d'hôtel" remarked, looking around the crowded, cheery restaurant:

"What would the Germans say to this?"

A terrific explosion nearby seemed to answer his question. The Germans had just a little too much to say, it seemed to me! Yet the loud drumming of the British barrage all round London reassured me—we knew it was good for us, and nerve-shattering for the Huns up above.

"You get this sort of row every blessed night on the front!" said my young relative, with sang froid. "Dear me, we're all as safe as if we were in China! Fritz won't send any of us 'west' this time, believe me!"

An hour later we drove per taxi—taxi are very difficult to get these days—through the deserted London streets. The Cockney driver, when invited to drive us, said in amazement:

"Why, they've been dropping bombs all along the line—you're mad!" Then he added cheerily:

"Well, if you'll chance it, I will. But what about the cab, guv'nor, if they bust it?"

"They didn't. I have never been driven at such a whirl through the London streets, all moonlit and ghostly and empty. The bombs and shrapnel splinters spared the cab, and we arrived at the tube station in record time. Hastily that taxi driver rushed his cab into a protecting archway. He had certainly earned his double fare!

Useless Brutality of Huns.

One of the most touching stories of the raid centres around the death of a dear old London rector, seventy years of age, who was killed.

It was his invariable custom, when air-raid warnings were given, to start on a round of visits to the various places in his parish where the people shelter, and by his cheery presence and reassuring words to brighten the timid and the nervous.

"I was sheltering with my four children in the police station," a weeping woman told me, "and parson, he come along with 'is cheery smile and his kind looks, an'—Mrs. Jones, 'ses 'e, 'don't ye be afraid. 'Tis only a little game Fritz is a-playin'—'tis nothin' to what the boys in the trenches undergoes every day of their lives—and larfs over! 'E cheered me up proper, did parson. The kiddies were larfin' hearty, too, over his fun."

"Then 'e goes off to another shelter. The German bomb got him good and proper there—!" Here followed a string of vituperation against German brutality which I cannot repeat, followed by a gust of very genuine tears. "And parson's killed—and there will be no one to cheer us any more!"

As I walked quietly home the appalling and useless brutality of German war methods struck me afresh. For of mortal damage there has been little achieved in London—none of any military value—only the slaughter of the women and the innocent, and the sowing of terrible sorrow in many a simple heart.

Independent of Stoves.
Heavy earthenware crocks used as receptacles in fireless cookers hold heat many times longer than metal ones. Did you ever rice or cream your mashed potatoes on the dot, only to see them cool before the tardy diners arrived? Set them in a fireless cooker and they will serve as hot as when out of the pot.

There is nothing better for broiling than a double wire broiler.

I wish there was a Walker House in every little town

The Walker House
in every little town

I wish there was a WALKER HOUSE in every little town:
Then I could travel merrily,
And always sit me down
At night in peace and comfort,
Happier than king with crown,
If there was just one Walker House in every little town.

I wish there was a WALKER HOUSE in every little town:
The comforts of my dear old home
While on the road I'd know,
The meals—the cheerful service, too,
Would leave no cause to frown,
If there was just one Walker House in every little town.

The Walker House
The House of Plenty
Toronto Geo. Wright
E. M. Carroll

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GOVERNMENT STANDARD SPRING WHEAT FLOUR
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This War Flour is excellent in quality and flavor—but it is slightly darker in color than "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" to which you have been accustomed.

It is just as hard for us to give up milking "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" as it will be for you to forego your favorite brand; but our "STANDARD" Flour will nevertheless make delicious bread, rolls, biscuits, cake, pies and pastry. If you have any difficulty—just drop us a line; we have a staff of expert chemists and bakers, whose experience is at your service.

Just as soon as the Food Controller will allow us to mill "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" again, we will tell you of this happy fact.

In the meantime, the new regulations—being in the best interests of the British Empire—demand the whole-hearted support of the Millers and the Public.

Certain stores and dealers have stocks of "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" still on hand. In order to avoid any confusion or misunderstanding, all "STANDARD" FLOUR will be plainly branded as such.

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Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell

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

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



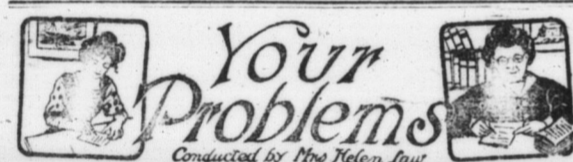
Henry G. Bell

C. A.:—Please advise me on growing barley on river bottom land. It is excellent land, very rich and well drained, and raises a large crop of corn with the exception that corn catches it. Also, it is loose soil and practically clean. Would you advise plowing or just discing it up before sowing?

Answer:—River bottom land will likely be quite rich in nitrogen, and consequently will cause an abundant growth of barley straw. However, by adding 150 to 200 pounds of a fertilizer high in phosphoric acid, you ought to be able to control this situation so as to get a good yield of barley. The addition of fertilizer will also hasten the maturing of barley; which will avoid the injury from frost. I would not advise plowing the soil, but rather discing and harrowing, as soon as the soil will work in spring, unless the ground is weedy. If such is the case, shallow plowing will be advisable.

H. W.:—What is your opinion of the value of yellow sweet clover? I have about three acres of heavy sand loam that is badly run, and I want to sow the crop to plow under. Is it a good crop for the purpose, and easy to seed on this kind of soil? I was thinking of plowing up the ground in the spring and sowing it to sweet clover and later to alfalfa.

Answer:—Yellow sweet clover has a rank growth and is a valuable plant for use when there is desire to build up the humus of the soil. It should be a good crop for your sandy loam. I would advise you to plow the soil as soon as it is dry enough to work in spring. Prepare a good seed-bed and put on about three or four loads of manure to the acre, or 100 to 150 pounds of fertilizer carrying 1 to 2% ammonia, and 8 to 10% available phosphoric acid. Seed the clover in the usual way. It should make considerable growth during the first summer.



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

Florence:—No, indeed, the lavish use of candy is not the kind of thing that should be encouraged at this time. You are, however, rather sweeping in your statement that the manufacture of candy should be prohibited altogether. There are many points to be considered in this connection. As a matter of fact, it is not necessarily unpatriotic to eat candy but particular attention should be paid to the kind that is eaten. Sweets not only have food value but a reasonable amount of them is desirable in the diet. There are at least four groups of candy that contain a minimum amount of sugar and other pure and wholesome ingredients which are plentiful. The first group includes chocolate-coated candies with nut and fruit centers, especially the old-fashioned chocolate creams with the bitter-sweet coating and uncoated candies such as nougates, Turkish pastes and similar varieties. There is an abundance of chocolate. It is very wholesome and has high food value so that, in eating chocolate, one is really adhering to a conservation programme. The second group of "war time candies" includes hard boiled candies such as lemon drops, stick candy, fruit tablets, peanut bars, peanut brittle, glucose nuts and so forth. In this group molasses candies find a place. Marshmallows and similar candy comprises the third group. They may be eaten plain, toasted, dipped in chocolate, rolled in coconut and in other palatable confections. Pop corn candies come in this third group also. Included in the fourth group are gum drops, jellies, jelly beans and so forth. This should give you a pretty clear idea of what you may and may not eat in the way of candy, Florence. Remember that in using these confections you are enabling the manufacturers to continue their industry and employ their labor as usual; at the same time you are not depriving the Allies of anything in the way of food-stuffs.

Mrs. L. Brown:—It's a pity that you want to live in the city. Anyone who has been doing as useful work as you apparently have, is needed on the land now. If you are tired of the inside of the farm house why don't you get a city girl to take that part of the work off your shoulders while you help your husband in real earnest. There will be many girls this year who will be willing to help the farmer's wife from patriotic motives. If you persuaded your husband to give up his farm, even if it is not very large, you will really be fighting against the increased production campaign. It is a serious business—this food shortage. The women are called upon to help just as much as their husbands.

The Cottager:—Don't waste one drop of sour milk if you can possibly avoid it. Sour milk and buttermilk can be used with soda in making scones and biscuits of various kinds. Or again, sour milk can very readily be turned into cottage cheese. When cream goes sour it makes good stuff for soups, sauces and gravies. Cottage cheese is richer in protein than most meats and is very much cheaper. Every pound contains more than three ounces of protein which, of course, is the chief material for body building. It is also a valuable source of energy.

Hamilton:—You would be well advised to tap every maple tree on your land this year. It is quite true that in the past there has been unfair competition in the shape of adulterated maple syrup outselling the genuine article but this objection has been removed by the pure maple sugar law and the farmer and his honest product will get their due. There will be the best market this year for maple syrup that has prevailed for a long period as the Canada Food Board is urging upon the women of Canada to use maple sugar and syrup as substitutes for the sugar which must be sent overseas. By the time it is on the market the demand will be great. Even in the past it has usually exceeded the supply and this state of affairs will be emphasized this year.

If your spectacles cloud in winter, or sweat in summer, coat the lenses lightly with toilet soap, then wipe off with a silk handkerchief or a piece of tissue paper until bright and clear. This need not be renewed for several days.

The Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON

MARCH 10.

Lesson X.—Jesus Restoring Life and Health.—Mark 5, 21-23, 35-43. Golden Text, Matt. 8, 17.

Verse 21.—We do not know where he landed, probably at Capernaum, which lay in a north-westerly direction from the country of the Gerasenes, about an eight-mile sail. A great multitude was gathered unto him.—We read between the lines that his recent mighty works in Capernaum and vicinity had immensely augmented his fame, so that immediately upon his landing the crowd of sufferers surged about him in increasing numbers.

22. One of the rulers of the synagogue, Jairus—The synagogue, or local church of the Jews, was found in every town. Its services were very simple. A "ruler" was one of the chief men having direction of its affairs. In Capernaum was a notable synagogue, built, we infer, by a large-minded Roman centurion. On the present site of Capernaum there might have been seen a few years ago the ruins of a synagogue—huge marble blocks, sculptured and bearing Jewish emblems. While the Jewish leader might have hesitated to endorse the great Teacher, the possibility of help for his sick daughter impelled him as a last resort to appeal to Jesus. This case is one so clearly fixed in the mind of the writer that his very name, Jairus, is given. Falseth at his feet.—The Oriental attitude of the suppliant.

23. Beseecheth him much.—A word implying the most urgent entreaty for the life of his child. The expression "at the point of death" is to be read literally, "has finally" that is, has come to the last of life and is just on the verge of slipping away. Lay thy hands on her.—Like omits this, but Matthew gives it. The laying on of hands in case of healing is mentioned several times in Mark, also in Acts.

Verse 24 tells how Jesus' compassionate heart responded to the troubled heart of the appealing father.

Verses 25 to 34 relate the episode of the healing of the afflicted woman who touched the hem of the Saviour's garment.

35. Thy daughter is dead: why troublest thou the Teacher any further?—The announcement was seemingly an unfeeling breaking of the sad news to the father and is simply the conclusion of the people that it was no use to take the Master's time for a case already beyond earthly skill. Jesus not heeding, the woman literally, "overhearing the word," which was not addressed to him, but to the father.

36. Fear not, only believe.—Jesus paid no attention to the interruption but did notice the effect of the announcement upon the father, whom he now seeks to comfort.

37. Suffered no man to follow, save Peter, and James, and John.—The three disciples most responsive to him and nearest his heart.

38. A tumult, and many weeping and wailing.—A true picture of Oriental grief, which grows more intense at the time of the funeral, when hired mourners rend the air with their ululations.

39. The child is not dead, but sleepeth.—This is the only account of the raising of the dead given by all of the Synoptic Gospels—Matthew, Mark, and Luke.

40. They laughed him to scorn.—Those who were murmuring quickly turned to derision upon his command for silence. Put them all forth.—He would have no curious and unsympathetic hired mourners at such a sacred moment. Taketh the father of the child and her mother and them that were with him.—We may well conjecture the intense and pathetic moment as the little company stood about the bier of the little girl.

41. Talitha cumi.—The Aramaic words in the language spoken by Jesus. This is one of the few places where a given the very language used by Jesus. The phrase means, Damsel, arise.

42. Straightway the damsel rose up, and walked.—The single word "arise" was enough. For she was twelve years old.—This is an explanation of her walking. They were amazed with a great amazement.—This is a sort of climax to Jesus' mighty works by the lakeside.

43. Charged them that no man should know this.—For the reason that it would stir up the populace to such a pitch that it would kindle mistaken and premature expectations which would not help his work, but would greatly impede it. Commanded that something should be given her to eat.—This shows Jesus' consideration, attention to details. The child's immediate need was not overlooked.

The Housekeeper's Problem. To keep healthy and useful every person must consume tissue-making foods as well as those that will keep the blood pure. And so the housewife will find it safer to give the family a variety and let nature tell them which articles they most need at each meal. When they have been eating potatoes, bread, sweets and fats, nature will be pretty sure to set up a demand for lean meats, acid fruits, buttermilk, etc. If, however, the main diet had been lean meats, beans and the like, the rule will be reversed by nature to preserve the balance necessary to health. That is one of the reasons why children will raid the pantry; they eat a one-sided meal of something they are fond of, and nature drives them in search of the something needed to preserve the healthy balance. Therefore it is best to give them variety, leave choice to nature, and get economy by using home products.

ESSENTIALS OF A GOOD POULTRY HOUSE

From the standpoint of the hen it should be comfortable and sanitary; and from the manager's viewpoint it should be convenient and of low cost.

A Comfortable House does not mean a warm house, but it does mean a dry house, a house where no moisture adheres to the walls. If a house is damp the dampness comes from without or within or both. That from without is due to lack of drainage and will be considered under location, that from within may come no matter how dry the location. It is sometimes harder to determine the cause, but it may be due to too many birds to the size of the pen, to lack of ventilation, or to both of them. The number of square feet per hen will be discussed in another paragraph, as also systems of ventilation, but both may be the cause of a damp hen house with which no poultry man can be successful. See that the house receives

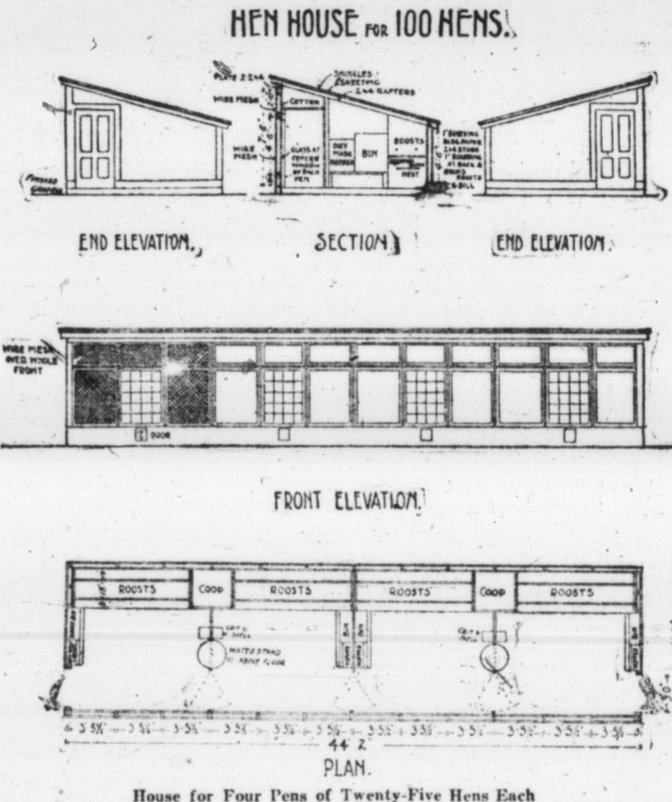
blea can almost all be traced to lack of ventilation. Allow both the fresh air and the sunlight in, and the hens will not suffer from lack of sanitation, the house will be dry and the birds healthy.

This plan gives the arrangement of a 100 hen house. The house is 44 ft. 2 in. x 12 ft. 0 in., making four pens 11 ft. x 12 ft. which accommodates twenty-five hens each.

Convenience.—Though this feature concerns the manager directly, it indirectly affects the poultry. The more convenient it is to do the work the easier it is, and the surer that it will be done; the poultry plant should be "get-at-able" for the manager or feeder. Often no thought is taken of the location of any farm buildings, and poultry buildings in particular. The poultry house is just as likely as not to be at the far end of the stables, just as far away from the house as possible. As a rule the woman on

the ease with which it is done in the horse stable, there will be fewer filthy poultry houses and much better returns.

A gate that swings both ways is a convenience, as the feeder may be carrying two pairs of water or feed; so is a gateway wide enough to admit a wheelbarrow and high enough that one does not strike the head; a plank or a wheelbarrow load of gravel laid down to enable one to pass over the wet place dry-shod. Up-to-date farmers have all this in their other farm buildings; why should they not have it for their poultry? Inside the door have a covered box or barrel into which a sack or two of feed can be put from the load at the door by the boys or the hired man. On a card jacked above can be marked the amount of feed put in during the year; on this same card can also be marked any other data, number of eggs, hens setting or dying, etc. The



no moisture because of location, and make sure that lack of ventilation does not create moisture from within.

For most breeds kept in Canada, a house need not be artificially warmed. If the air is dry and the birds healthy it is almost impossible to freeze them. A well-fed hen in a dry house will be comfortable.

Sanitation.—This can be obtained by cleanliness and ventilation. A house must be kept clean at all costs, not that it has to be cleaned and swept out each day, but kept free from foul smells and vermin. Some system of cleaning and disinfecting the house should be adopted; the simpler the system the better the chances there are for gaining the results.

Thorough ventilation is most important. If poultry houses were ventilated as they might be there would be fewer diseases than there are. Tuberculosis and kindred trou-

ble the farm looks after the poultry, and her poultry work is often made much harder than is necessary. Owing to inconvenient arrangement, the person who feeds the poultry spends at least double the time and walks twice as far as there is need of. No matter who is expected to look after the poultry, put the poultry house where it can be got to readily, and also make it possible to feed the poultry without having to run to the granary or stable for grain. In the gate, the door, the driveway, and everything connected with the poultry, convenience should be studied. Often this one item determines the difference between pleasure and drudgery, and the one is as easy as the other to have. Not only should the house be accessible, but the internal arrangements ought to be such that the necessary work may be done with the least amount of labor. If the man can do the work in the hen house with

few boxes will insure that there is always feed when the time to feed comes. A measure can be kept in the box, and the feeding operation is simple.

Economy.—This should always be practised in house construction. One can go to the extreme both ways; a house can be built too expensively as well as too cheaply; few people, however, put too much expense on the poultry house, though occasionally, where special attention is given to appearance, there may be such a tendency. As long as the house gives the hens comfort it need not be elaborate. It is not fair to lay a burden of several dollars of debt on each hen if the house can be built for \$1 per head. The extreme, however, usually goes the other way—the house is not good enough. A good house is economy though the man should be to build a house that suits local conditions with as little expense as practicable.

Hogs

Feeding the Brood Sow.

That the brood sow is doing double duty during pregnancy must be overlooked. Not only is she keeping up her own bodily function, but the development of the fetal litter is constantly increasing the drain on her system. Although feeding at this time will not need to be so heavy as after the pigs are farrowed, it should be liberal. The sow's condition should be good, neither too fat nor too lean. You cannot hope to get a good strong litter and maintain the sow in a half-starved condition.

If a brood sow is fed nothing but corn, she will become lazy and just move around enough to get her feed and then go back to sleeping quarters. She may look nice and sleek and pleasing to the eye, but she will not farrow those robust, strong pigs.

Every hog raiser has to take into consideration the feeds that are accessible to him. Those that are grown upon the farm are of first importance. But it will pay any breeder to buy tankage to balance his corn or kafir.

Corn and kafir are both markedly deficient in muscle and bone forming materials. For that reason they should be balanced with a feed that will remedy this. Tankage is a protein feed and balances corn or kafir.

A ration composed of kafir corn 50 parts, shorts 45 parts, and tankage 5 parts is excellent for brood sows carrying litters. Alfalfa hay supplied in racks in addition to this feed is also beneficial.

The addition of bran to this combination is of great benefit as the sow nears farrowing time. It gives bulk to the ration, helps to keep down the craving appetite, and has a beneficial effect on the digestive system.

Horse Sense

Many sprains and accidental cuts are received by horses in the winter. This is the toll of sliding and slipping on frozen ground and icy pavements.

A simple treatment for a sprain is to bathe the injured part in warm water for 15 to 20 minutes. Rub until dry. Keep a pressure on the part during the process. The rubbing and massaging should be around the joint, and not upon the bony projections. The nerves and vessels are in the hollows and depressions.

Continue the bathing for two days. Use a good liniment, but not too much. Knead the joint or sprained tendon several times a day, and bandage tightly. The kneading process reduces the inflammation by stimulating the nerves and vessels.

A cut should be cleaned thoroughly. No matter how slight, the injury should not be neglected. It is just such little things that cause tetanus.

If a horse has a cut near a hoof, pus often burrows down underneath the hoof and causes much trouble. Many of the chronic conditions resulting from cuts may be avoided by proper attention.

The treatment for such a case is to soak the foot, if possible, in an antiseptic solution for 10 to 15 minutes several times a day. Otherwise bathe the affected part with the solution. Dry thoroughly, immediately following the bath. A good antiseptic solution to use is a 2 to 4 per cent. solution of any of the coal-tar distillates and water.

White vinegar will sometimes make jelly set.

To clean heavy matted rugs, lay them out on the snow when it is dry and fine, sprinkle them thickly with it, and then shake them vigorously. Each particle of snow will bring away with it a particle of dirt and leave the rug clean and bright.

FERTILIZER PAYS

Better than ever. Write for Bulletin

ONTARIO FERTILIZER & LIMITED

WEST TORONTO • CANADA

Bedtime Stories

A Farm Trio.

They live in the country on Daddy's big farm, And town folks all wonder and say: "How dreadfully lonesome and dull it must be For them from October till May." The Trio come better—they love winter time, And never feel lonesome at all; The short, frosty days hold a wealth of delight For Harriet, Sanford and Paul.

The joys that come only to farm girls and boys, Are hidden from dwellers in town Who meet every snow storm that's worthy the name, With shovel and grumle and frown, But the snows that swoop down—two feet at a time— And never stay just where they fall, Spell snow-men and snow-forts and tunnels, and fun For Harriet, Sanford and Paul.

And when they are house-bound by frost or by storm, There are joys that no summer can bring, Like window-pane pictures by Mr. J. Frost, And wood-fires that snap, roar and sing.

There are nuts to be cracked, and corn to be popped, And apples—all garnered last fall, And stored in the cellar and attic with help From Harriet, Sanford and Paul.

Oh, the farm has great hills that slope the right way For skippers and little hand-sleighs, And sometimes the meadows are coated with crust Like ice, and remain so for days; Then Grandpa and Grandma, whose house is near by, Are always so glad of a call Of an hour or two—of a day—or a week From Harriet, Sanford and Paul.

These visits to Grandpa's, o'er white, slippery roads, The welcome, the goodies in store, The thought of old Shep and the two pussy-cats On the porch by the warm kitchen door, All these are bright links in memory's chain.

To strengthen, enrich and enthral The years of their lives—let them roam where they may— Sweet Harriet, Sanford and Paul.

These visits to Grandpa's, o'er white, slippery roads, The welcome, the goodies in store, The thought of old Shep and the two pussy-cats On the porch by the warm kitchen door, All these are bright links in memory's chain.

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Sheep Notes

Caring for the Early Lamb.

I have been in the habit of breeding for March lambs for some years past, and believe that early lambs pay better than later ones, provided the owner is willing to give them a little extra care, says a successful stockman.

Many a zero night I have kept the dres burning and visited the sheep pen every hour, so that no new-born lambs would be frozen to death. As for the success of this plan, I can only say that in the last three years I have not lost a single lamb that was born alive.

After I notice symptoms of lambing I do not leave until it is over and the lamb has fed and seems comfortable. I do not believe that if good quarters were provided, and the ewe got only one lamb, many lambs would be lost, even in the coldest weather, as the ewe can care for her lamb better than any man, if she chooses to do so.

When twins are dropped, there is often quite an interval when the first lamb is neglected, and here is where the owner will need to get busy with a burlap sack and assist in drying the lamb and keeping it warm until the mother can give her attention.

Unless it is actually necessary to interfere, I think that often more harm than good results from needless meddling. Also, I never take the lambs near the fire and away from the ewe if it can be avoided, but at times I have had to do so. I personally have never thought much of the plan of immersing a chilled lamb in warm water, as is often recommended.

My idea is to get the lamb dry rather than wet. If necessary to use artificial warmth, I simply take the lamb near the fire and rub it lightly until warm and dry, or nearly so. As soon as possible it is placed with the mother.

Just as soon as lambs show a disposition to eat they should be encouraged to do so. Silage is positively the best feed for sheep and lambs I have ever used.

Lambs should have a little pen where the old sheep cannot come. In such a pen I locate their feed boxes. I find no harm in feeding the lambs corn fodder, bright clover hay, chop feed, or wheat bran. When silage is fed it must not be left in the trough to sour after the lambs have eaten.

The farmer is a trained man. He works for less pay than any other man of equal skill, and with a smaller margin. He knows that in the past large crops have usually meant small profits, and small crops large returns. But now the nation calls, and the farmer will not fall.

"KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING"

WARTIME SAVINGS IN THE MARCH

RUG AND LINOLEUM SALE

"THRIFT"—The Watchword of the Nation! Our homes mean more to us now than ever before and were going to take care of them now better than ever before. We have stopped spending extravagantly. We're buying wisely, practicing sensible economy. Our profits in this March Sale have been sacrificed to the limit, making it possible for the people of Glencoe to buy anything and everything for the home at prices in keeping with the spirit of wartime saving.

An extraordinary Cur- New Spring Goods
tain value for this week Now Pouring In

500 yards useful Curtain materials

Your choice of the following:
36-in. Colored Border, Ecru Strim, 17c.
36-in. Colored Border, White Strim, 17c.
36-in. Coffee Colored Strim, 17c.

Special March Sale Prices
Marquise Curtains, special, for \$3.85 pair.
Voile Curtains, special, for \$2.95 pair.

We wonder how many
people will appreciate
these rare bargains in
RUGS

63 x 9 ft. Tapestry Rug	\$ 8.85
7 1/2 x 9 ft. Tapestry Rug	10.15
9 x 9 ft. Tapestry Rug	11.65
9 x 9 ft. English Tapestry	12.95
9 x 10 1/2 ft. English Tapestry	17.50
10 1/2 x 12 ft. English Tapestry Rug	19.50
12 x 15 ft. English Tapestry Rug	32.00

Do not forget that you save money when you buy Wall Paper here

E. MAYHEW & SON



New Dress Goods
and Silks

New Spring Shoes

New Wall Papers

New Hats and Caps
for Men

New Suits and Suit-
ings

Our spring opening of all
kinds of new goods is now
going on. Come and see
these new creations.

CONSTANT PAIN AFTER EATING

The Tortures of Dyspepsia
Corrected by "Fruit-a-lives"

St. MARTIN'S, N.B.
"For two years, I suffered tortures
from Severe Dyspepsia. I had
constant pains after eating; pains
down the sides and back; and
horrible bitter stuff often came up
in my mouth.

I tried doctors, but they did not
help me. But as soon as I started
taking 'Fruit-a-lives', I began to
improve and this medicine, made
of fruit juices, relieved me when
everything else failed."

MRS. HUDSON MARSHBANK.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.
At all dealers or sent postpaid by
Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

Melbourne.

Did you see the Robin?
A. P. McDougall has returned from
a business trip to Toronto.

A. D. Brown has purchased the
Phillips property opposite Mrs. Math-
er's place.

Miss Wadsworth of Byron is the
guest of her aunt, Miss Wadsworth of
this village.

Mrs. Staples of Kimball and Floyd
Parr of Hamilton are visiting at their
parents' home here.

Rev. Maxwell Parr of Hill Street
Methodist Church, London, called on
his parents here last week.

Miss Florence Fletcher has returned
to her home in London after spending
a few days with her sister, Mrs. Dr.
Dewar.

Sandy Williamson is moving his
family to Bridgeburg, where he will
take charge of a section on the main
line of the M. C. R.

Orville Richards, who is now serv-
ing his king and country in the C. A.
M. C. at Toronto, spent the week-end
with his parents here.

Rev. Mr. Lambert, who returned
from France some months ago, oc-
cupied the pulpit in the Methodist
church on Sunday evening last.

Mr. DeCov of Saskatchewan, after
spending some time with his sister,
Mrs. S. McDougall, and other friends,
left on Friday for his home in the
West.

Mrs. McDonald has returned from
Toronto to take up her abode at the
telephone office and Miss Wadsworth
went back to Byron after the winter
spent here.

Miss B. C. Buchanan has returned
from attending the millinery openings
and is now busy preparing for her
openings, which will take place in the
near future.

On Monday evening of last week a
terrible rainstorm passed over this
section of the country which caused con-
siderable alarm. Many village lots
were flooded, and some cellars flooded
to such an extent that the fire in the
furnace was extinguished. Some streets
were impassable. Owing to the elec-
tric storm many telephones were ren-
dered useless.

On Thursday evening, 28th, the
Young People's Society in connection
with the Presbyterian church held a
box social in the Sunday school hall.
A splendid program consisting of
games, interspersed with vocal solos
and duets by Miss Alice Wellman,
Mrs. Spaulding Clarke and Miss Lillian
Brown, was given, after which the
boxes were sold at auction by L. W.
Beach. The proceeds amounted to
about \$38. Proceeds in aid of the
Young People's Society. Rev. P.
Jamieson occupied the chair.

The annual meeting of the Mel-
bourne Patriotic Society was held on
Tuesday evening, Feb. 28th, in the I.
O. O. F. hall. The treasurer's report
showed an expenditure of \$439.00 dur-
ing the year. The following articles
were shipped:—475 pairs of socks, 122
suits of pyjamas, 88 grey shirts, 11
helpless shirts, 40 pieces of old cotton,
15 pieces of old blanket, 1 pair wrist-
lets, 2 pairs bed socks, 4 pillow slips,
4 pillows. The officers elected are:
Rev. Wm. R. Vance, re-elected presi-
dent; Rev. P. Jamieson, vice-presi-
dent; E. L. Theaker, secretary; Miss
Mary E. Mather, re-elected treasurer.
Mrs. Ed. Richards, Mrs. Jas. Showers
and Mrs. Harry Muncie were appointed
to act with the officers on the execu-
tive.

Last autumn Bert Troit of Canadoc
township sold his farm to Albert
Gough of Sutherland's Corners and
purchased another farm a mile east of
Lambeth. Mr. Troit intends to
move to his new home some time dur-
ing March. His neighbors and friends,
wishing to give him and his family some
expression of the esteem in which they
were held by them, gathered to the
number of about one hundred on Wed-
nesday evening of last week at the
home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hutton.
After spending some time in music
and song, a fine set of oak chairs was
presented to Mr. and Mrs. Troit and
family, with an address of apprecia-
tion. The Sunday school class of
which Violet and Orval were members
presented them each with a new
Methodist hymn book and address.
Mr. Troit, on behalf of the family,
made a feeling reply, stating how
much they had appreciated the many
kindnesses they had enjoyed at the
hands of the community.

Parkdale

Mrs. H. Blain is convalescent after a
very serious illness.

Miss O. Ward spent a few days re-
cently with Chatham friends.

Miss Ida Haggett is spending a few
months with friends in London.

Mrs. Dolson of Port Alma is visiting
at her father's, Robert Campbell's.

Messrs. Patterson and Thompson
had each a very successful sawing bee
last week.

Shetland

Sap's runnin'.
Ed. George left for home on Mon-
day.

George Brownlee is able to be
around again.

Jack Grey is gradually getting over
his severe burns.

Did some one mention "wedding
bells," or was it in the paper?

"Derwood Dobbyn left for his farm
at Anereid, Sask., on Monday morn-
ing.

Clifton Wilson has given up his job
at the mills here and has gone into
farming.

Quite a bunch from here intended
taking in the Newbury play but owing
to bad roads only a few attended.

Fred. Napper has rented Lorne
Smith's farm for a term of years. Mr.
Smith and family will remain during
this summer.

We forgot to tell you last week that
the lightning, or some other nasty
thing, burst down the regular house
of the gas well, put the regular out
of business and—well, we had a heat-
less day.

The farmers' club recently organ-
ized at Onusley, is proving a healthy
kid. We hear they are negotiating
the purchase of the Free Methodist
church. No doubt this is true, as
they are a bunch of hustlers.

Because of the war, no doubt, and
many other world-wide eruptions,
many there are who have prophesied
the end of the world "right at hand."
But we never believed it; in fact
scuffed at the idea until we heard the
other day Euphemia was in on the
good roads idea.

We sure had some excitement here
Monday night during the wind-jam-
ming. After tearing everything else
loose possible, the freaks grabbed a
board from the top of the mill and
slammed it down fair on the whistle
below at the engine house.

How she did howl! Three a.m.,
too. Visions of fire, murder, Ger-
mans and general destruction tumbled
the Shetlandites out of bed, out of
houses, down the street. Excitement,
confusion, consternation for a time
predominated. Then some one got
wise. Some say it was a dream, but
people don't catch cold from a dream,
do they?

Cairo.

Alfred Wehlmann attended a meeting
of the Clayworkers' Association held
in Guelph last week.

Fred. Clements has not been re-
moved to the hospital at London, al-
though urged by his medical advisers
to go.

Mrs. A. D. McGugan left for London
on Saturday to see her sister, Mrs.
Adair of Byron, who, having broken
her leg, was taken to Victoria Hos-
pital.

The musical concert held in the
town hall under the auspices of the
Tipperary Lassies on the 28th was
fairly attended and proved quite en-
tertaining. The Harmonic Male Quar-
tette of London furnished the musical
part of the program. Mrs. Lew Sul-
van gave several readings, which were
well received.

Health cannot be looked for in the
child that is subject to worms, because
worms destroy health by creating in-
ternal disturbances that retard devel-
opment and cause serious weakness.
Miller's Worm Powders expel worms
and are so beneficial in their action
that the systems of the little sufferers
are restored to healthfulness, all the
discomforts and dangers of worm in-
fection are removed, and satisfactory
growth is assured.

Wardville

Miss A. Ward spent Monday in Lon-
don.

M. Milner spent the week-end in
London.

Miss Florence Randles spent Satur-
day in Chatham.

Miss Farrington spent the week-end
with friends in Newbury.

Miss Ivy Henderson of London is
visiting her parents here.

Miss Hilda Blott of Cranston spent
Sunday at her home here.

Miss Ella Milner of Chatham spent
the week-end at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. McPherson and family
of Glenside, Sask., are visiting at Mrs.
McPherson's home here.

Mrs. W. Henderson has returned to
her home after spending the winter
with her son in the West.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Purcell of Ald-
borough Plains have moved into the
house which they recently bought from
Dr. Harry Wilson.

Will Randles returned home Satur-
day night from London where he under-
went an operation on his throat and
nose. His friends will be glad to hear
that he is improving quite rapidly.

The Kilmarin Dramatic Club put
on their play "Mr. Rich From Rich-
mond" here recently under the auspices
of the Relief Society. Owing to the
very cold weather only a very small
crowd was present.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Monuments let-
tered at your cemetery. Also dealers
in Aberdeen and Canadian granites.
Prices reasonable. Address Warde-
ville Granite and Marble Works,
Wardville, Ont. 06-13

Ekfrid Station

Miss Agnes Switzer spent a few days
at her home here recently.

Bruce McPherson spent a day with
his brother Wilson of this vicinity.

Wilfrid Switzer has left for the
West, where he intends remaining for
some time.

A number of relatives and friends of
the late Mr. McLean attended the fu-
neral at Bothwell on Monday.

The members of Ekfrid Patriotic So-
ciety held a meeting at the home of
Mrs. James Murray, when \$30 worth
of yarn and flannel was distributed.
This will be made up and is to be
packed at their next meeting at the
home of Mrs. J. L. Hull this week.

Do it Now.—Disorders of the diges-
tive apparatus should be dealt with at
once before complications arise that
may be difficult to cope with. The
surest remedy to this end and one that
is within reach of all, is Parmelee's
Vegetable Pills, the best laxative and
sedative on the market. Do not delay,
but try them now. One trial will con-
vince anyone that they are the best
stomach regulator that can be got.

Appin

Charles Sifton has purchased a 100-
acre farm from Frank Hardy.

James Lotan has bought Nelson
Storling's farm of seventy-five acres
for \$8,000.

Mrs. Glasgow fell on the sidewalk,
cutting her head on the ice and bruising
herself badly.

Mrs. David McArthur is in Strath-
roy at the bedside of her father, Geo.
Lightfoot, who is very ill.

Hugh Wilson has bought a home in
Forest and is moving there. Mr. Wil-
son intends going into the cheese busi-
ness.

S. Douglas lost a valuable horse from
having a tooth extracted. Blood-
poisoning set in and the animal only
lived a few days.

Mosa

Mrs. Dan. McNaughton is home.

Mrs. A. B. McKellar is some better.

Miss Minnie Corbett is under a doc-
tor's care for nervousness.

The oil well on J. A. Walker's farm
pumps one hundred barrels in ten
hours. There are good expectations
of another good well.

Strathburn

Sugar-making has started here.

Autos have begun to travel on the
L. W. R.

Mrs. Charles Simpson is still con-
fined to her bed.

Wm. Whalen is helping Fred. Simp-
son sugar-making.

Mrs. John Gould is visiting her
daughter in London.

The oil drillers are putting a test
well down on Dan. Treastain's farm.

J. G. Lethbridge, who has been on
the sick-list, is slowly getting better.

Mr. and Mrs. John Murray and
daughter returned to their home in
the West on Tuesday.

The Battle Hill Relief Society ac-
knowledges the receipt of a donation
of \$2 from Nelson Mahwinney of Ekfrid.

Walter Hailstone is getting along
nicely from an injury sustained about
a month ago, he having had a bone in
the leg cracked by slipping and falling
while out hunting.

School Reports.

Report of S. S. No. 12, Mosa, for
January and February. * Means ab-
sent for one or more examinations. *

Means perfect attendance for one
month. ** Perfect attendance for
two months:

Sr. IV.—Dan W. McVicar 73.
Sr. IV.—Wilson McLean 64, Em-
erson McVicar 58, Oscar Goldrick 55,
Ella Irene Quick 30.

Sr. III.—Sara M. Mitchell 70.
Sr. III.—Wm. A. Quick 60.

Ir.—Barbara E. McVicar 80, Sara C.
Purcell 78, Winnifred A. McLean 74,
Jean McVicar 69, Bruce McLean 62a,
Margaret McIntyre 35a.

I.—Anna B. McVicar 96, Miss B.
Purcell 84, Carrie McLean 84, Maggie
McLean 40.

Primer—Jim Mitchell, Malcolm Mc-
Vicar, Cecil Goldrick, George Ritchie
absent.

M. LITTLE, Teacher.

Following is the report of S. S. No.
2, Mosa, for the months of January
and February. * Means perfect at-
tendance for both months. * Means
perfect attendance for one month:

IV. Class—Total 600—Susie Gardiner
480, Willie Roycraft 422, Russell Bur-
chill 411, Florence Gardiner 365.

Sr. III.—Total 420—Clara Thomas
378, Annie Thomas 370, Bessie Mc-
Callum 313.

Sr. II.—Total 420—James Bell 278,
Frank Bell 239.

Jr. II.—Total 420—Rosie Bell 384,
Jean Sherwood 355, Ruth King 347,
Lila McCallum 345.

Sr. I.—Total 300—Mary Hurdle 217,
Lillian Bell 231.

Jr. I.—Total 250—Chester Thomas
177.

Primer A.—Total 150—Carrie Gar-
diner 133.

Primer B.—Total 150—Norman Sher-
wood 127, J. C. Copeland absent.

R. GUBBINS, Teacher.

Report for S. S. No. 3, Mosa, for the
month of February. * Means perfect
attendance. * Means absent for a
part of the month:

Sr. IV.—Verna Watterworth.
Sr. IV.—Amy James a, Cecil Moore,
Hugh Whitfield.

Sr. III.—Norman Winger, William
Whitlock, Alice Harvey, Elliott
Whitlock a, Conny Moore a, Ralph
Perrin.

Sr. II.—Blanche Whitlock, Rich-
ard Fry a.

Jr. II.—Frank Walker, Donald
Covey, Marion Grover a, John
Whitfield a.

Sr. I.—Ross Edwards a, Willard
Edwards a, Earl Harvey a, Helen
Whitlock a, Lewis Moore, Florence
Fry, Charlie Perrin a.

Primer B.—Russell Winger.

Primer C.—Velda Grover a.

E. REYCRIFT, Teacher.

Dread of Asthma makes countless
thousands miserable. Night after
night the attacks return and even
when brief respite is given the mind is
still in torment from continual antici-
pation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma
Remedy cures all this. Relief
comes, and all at once, while future at-
tacks are ward off, leaving the af-
flicted one in a state of peace and hap-
piness he once believed he could never
enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost
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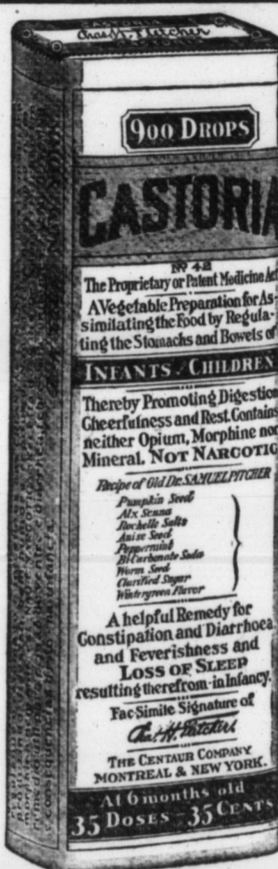
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