

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

# The Glencoe Transcript.

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

Volume 47.--No. 5.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1918.

Whole No. 2401.

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

Watch for posters in the near future!

## "The Dust of the Earth"

title of new play soon to appear in  
**Newbury Town Hall**

under the auspices of the Newbury  
Women's Institute.

Four acts—with music in the intervals.

### Ekfrid Mutual Fire Insurance Company

#### 27th Annual Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the 27th annual meeting of the policyholders of said company will be held in the Town Hall, Appin, on Wednesday, the 20th day of February, 1918, at 2 o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the officers' reports for 1917, the election of two directors for ensuing term and transaction of any business properly brought before the meeting.  
Dated at Ekfrid, Jan. 28, 1918.  
A. P. McDONALD,  
Melbourne, Ont.

### Card of Thanks.

Mr. James Whittington wishes to express his gratitude to all who showed such kindness in his recent bereavement and for the beautiful floral tributes.

**Wanted.**  
Basswood, whitewood, cottonwood, poplar and butternut bolts, cut eighteen inches long.—Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

**Wood Wanted.**  
Tenders will be received by the undersigned for 15 cords of beech and maple 20-inch wood to be delivered in the school yard S. S. No. 1, Mossa.—Charles Ferris, secretary-treasurer.

## 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, 3042. Store, 80.

### For Sale.

First-class 100-acre stock and grain farm, situated on Longwood 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. 644f

### Farms for Sale.

Two choice farms of 100 acres each, on opposite sides of road, half-mile from Appin. Improved, good buildings, well tiled. For particulars apply to Jas. McMaster, Appin, Ont. 584tf

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

**A. B. McDONALD**  
Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile and Animal Insurance. A share your business solicited. Office at residence, Main street, Glencoe. Phone 74. 418

**WESTERN COLLEGE**  
WINDSOR, ONTARIO  
A High Grade School. Write for Catalogue. Hundreds of students placed annually in DETROIT and WINDSOR. L. S. McAllum, Prin. P. O. Box 66 Accountant

## M. A. McALPINE LICENSED AUCTIONEER

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

### CHANTRY FARM

Lincoln Sheep  
and Shorthorn Cattle  
ED. DE GEX, Kerwood, Ont. 411

## JAMES BROWN

Licensed Auctioneer for the  
Counties of Elgin and Middlesex  
WARDSVILLE - ONTARIO

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

## STOVES AND RANGES

Clearing Sale of Oak Heaters  
and Base Burners for 15 days.

Hockey Skates and Sticks at  
reduced prices.

## JAMES WRIGHT & SON

Oil Heaters                      Mitts and Gloves

## 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

## EDDIE'S HARDWARE

Headquarters for shelf and heavy Hardware, Gurney Oxford and Wm. Buck Stoves, New Perfection Oil Stoves and Heaters, Horse Blankets, Snow Shovels, a large variety of Graniteware and Tinware. A large stock of Frost Fence. Come and get your supply while it lasts.

## R. A. EDDIE GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANT

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized.....\$ 25,000,000  
Capital Paid-up.....12,917,700  
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....14,664,700  
Total Assets.....535,000,000

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

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

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

### District and General.

Reeve Wm. A. Annett of Brooke was elected warden of Lambton. Forest high and public schools have been closed until the fuel crisis is over. D. W. Graham has been reappointed assessor for both Dunwich and Aldborough townships.

Leamington council purchased two carloads of potatoes and disposed of them to the citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McKillop of West Lorne celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding last week.

Duncan Black, North Dunwich, disposed of a team of horses to Richard Southwood of Broderick, Sask., for \$320.

A circular was issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce promising financial aid to farmers who go into hog raising.

Wm. F. Bullen, aged 83, for many years manager of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, died on Saturday at his home in London.

Without a dissenting voice Middlesex county council decided to continue the grant of \$6,000 a month to the Dominion patriotic fund.

The Ontario Government, it is understood, will this session introduce legislation in connection with the campaign against venereal diseases.

Knox Presbyterian congregation, Dutton, presented their pastor, Rev. R. M. Stewart, with a purse of \$100 in appreciation of his two years' services.

The Dunwich and Dutton Telephone Company has been incorporated and will operate in the townships of Southwood, Aldborough, Dunwich and Ekfrid.

The death occurred on January 24 of Mrs. Sarah Jane Laur, mother of Mrs. Robert Plain of Lawrence, with whom she resided. Deceased was in her 87th year.

The Dominion Fuel Controller suggests that all urban municipalities appoint an official to look after those in need of fuel and see that shipments are not hogged.

Watford council has issued the following order:—Keep your sidewalks free of snow; deposit no ashes on the road; boys and girls must not jump on sleighs or cutters.

Owing to the large number of Canadians training at the aviation centres in Texas, merchants of that state are accepting Canadian money at its face value for the first time.

David Evans of Strathroy, who has acted as secretary of the Strathroy Agricultural Society for the last 26 years, has tendered his resignation, but will continue until a successor is appointed.

Michael Temple, aged 68, of Alvinston was found dead on his woodpile at his home. Death followed a sudden attack of heart-weakness. Mr. Temple for many years conducted a livery stable at Alvinston.

Dunwich Insurance Company paid fire losses last year totalling \$8,538.54, which is \$3,101.34 more than the previous year and probably the largest in the company's history. The losses were due almost entirely to lightning.

With a view to eliminating the danger of a flood near the mouth of the Thames River in the spring, Kent county council will use a quantity of high explosives to break the ice at the opening of the stream into Lake St. Clair.

What will in all probability be the greatest gathering of Ontario prohibitionists and temperance workers ever held in the province will take place on February 26, 27 and 28, when the annual provincial convention will be held in Massey Hall, Toronto.

Because Essex county municipalities paid out more than \$100,000 last year to farmers for sheep killed by dogs, the legislation committee will ask the Essex county council to memorialize the Ontario Government to allow municipalities to increase the tax on dogs from \$2 to \$5.

Laughlin McPhail, a farmer living near Paisley, gave what was supposed to be Epsom salts to seven of his cattle. The cattle died and McPhail is now suing the Paisley merchant who sold him salts for \$450 damages. It is suspected that saltpetre was the dose the animals were given.

Richard Henry Smithrim, a well known and much respected resident of Metcalfe township, passed away at St. Joseph's Hospital, London, last week in his 67th year. Mr. Smithrim underwent an operation at the hospital a few days previous, and his condition was considered favorable until pneumonia set in, which resulted fatally.

The jury appointed to investigate the recent fatal wreck on the M. C. R. near Alvinston brought in a verdict that it was the result of an accident and that there was no blame to be attached to anyone. Some of the jury-men were of opinion that the snowplow was derailed by a brake beam or some obstruction other than the snow.

Five days' tie-up of traffic resulting from the blizzard of two weeks ago entailed a loss of approximately \$300,000 to the railroads in the London division, the cost of clearing the snow from the tracks and caring for the passengers, in addition to the loss resulting from the cessation of service being probably the heaviest in the history of the division.

The moving picture censor in Manitoba has drawn his pen through nearly all the alleged comedy films in the moving picture houses. He claims the tendency is to make the public mind too frivolous. And there's considerable in what he claims. There are plenty of films shown today where vulgarity has taken the place of comedy, and where too often impertinence and horse play are mistaken for wit.

### Provincial Threshing Gangs.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is studying a scheme with a view to changing the present system of threshing in the Province. At the present time the farmers co-operate and the result is that a good many farmers who have no help are obliged to neglect fall plowing and other important work in order to give their neighbors a hand with the threshing.

It is proposed to organize 2,500 gangs of eight men each to do the threshing of the Province. The chief obstacle is the shortage of labor, but it is thought the scheme can be worked out if labor can be secured from the towns and cities for two months of the late summer.

### Intolerance.

What is said to be the greatest film picture yet produced will be presented in Glencoe at the Opera House next Thursday.

It is the latest work of D. W. Griffith, who has gathered together epics from Balshazzar, the life of Christ, Charles IX. of France, and from to-day, molding them together in a marvelous production. He calls the picture "Intolerance." There are four plots in the photo-drama. All are magnificent in detail. The most wonderful scores of mobs and battles shown during the different periods entrance and thrill the spectators.

This new work is the largest production Mr. Griffith has ever made. For over four years he has been evolving and completing its details. The motivating scene is of the 20th century, and realistically presents some stirring phases of everyday life. The ancient periods show medieval France during the reign of Charles IX., when his mother, Catharine de Medici, dominated his career; Jerusalem at the birth of the Christian era, and Babylon about 520 B. C., when Balshazzar's forces were overpowered by the Persian armies under Cyrus. "Intolerance" is described as a combination of the poetic and dramatic in epic form, designed to indicate the visions that would flash across the mind while contemplating a crisis in one's personal affairs. It reveals that anyone can be the victim of the intolerant forces which led to the fall of Babylon, the midnight massacres of medieval France and the dominant tragedy on Calvary.

### Agricultural Society.

The Mossa & Ekfrid Agricultural Society held its annual meeting on Monday, Jan. 21st, and appointed the following officers and directors for the ensuing year:—President, A. B. Gillies; 1st vice-president, James McRae; 2nd vice-president, C. E. Davidson; secretary-treasurer, R. W. McKellar; Directors.—Glencoe.—J. W. Eddie, E. Hall and A. B. McDonald; Ekfrid.—Dan McKellar, Lachlan Leitch, Hugh McTaggart, James Leithbridge, C. Willey and G. McMurchy; Mossa.—Mungo Leitch, D. M. Sutherland, J. C. Gillies, W. Heycraft, T. Henderson and Isaac Watterworth; auditors, D. W. Gillies and A. M. Graham.

A good report was shown for last year. The society have decided to enter the standing field crop competitions with two crops, viz.: White oats and Dent corn. James McRae was appointed delegate to the fair association meeting to be held in Toronto on Feb. 12 and 13. R. W. McKELLAR.

### Ekfrid Station

Born—on Jan. 20, to Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Congdon, a son.

Scarlet fever has again broken out in this section, two of the family of Hiram Wigger being down with it at present.

W. R. McDonald unloaded a carload of cinders around his premises here on Monday.

The dwelling house and contents of Wm. Kirkwood, Dunwich, was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon.

Philip Eaton is recovering from an attack of measles.

The patriotic society will have their next meeting on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 6th, at the home of Mrs. Bernie Galbraith. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present. Ladies are asked to bring in all finished work, as a box will be packed for shipment.

Noble McCallum entertained a number of his gentlemen friends one day last week.

Mrs. G. C. Smith received a letter from a soldier in France, thanking her gratefully for a pair of socks she had sent.

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.

### Looking For Marl.

Every township in Ontario will be prospected for marl, used in the manufacture of cement, by a large manufacturing concern, with headquarters now located in the United States. Morley Pettit of Delhi has been appointed Canadian supervisor of this work and will immediately assume charge of the undertaking.

At present the firm is manufacturing solely across the border, but is embarking upon the Canadian venture to avoid customs duties. The reeve of every township for 1917 will be approached, as through this medium the entire province will be covered in the search for soil containing cement properties.

### Young People's Guild.

A very interesting program was given at Young People's Guild last Wednesday night. After the usual business was over, J. G. Lethbridge was appointed chairman for the evening and the following program was given:—Solo, "Scotland Yet," W. W. Gordon. Debate, "Resolved that woman should have the Franchise." Affirmative was taken by Fred McGill and Will Graham and negative by Fred Gough and Willie Coulthard. The judges, Miss Cook, Andrew Strachan and Jack Ferguson, gave the decision in favor of the negative; solo by W. W. Gordon, and a very interesting address on "Burns" by Mr. Grant. The Literary programme committee appointed to take charge of the next literary meeting are:—Miss Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Troyer and Jack Ferguson.

### G. H. S. News.

On Thursday afternoon, January 17th, a meeting of the Literary was called for the purpose of re-electing officers for several positions left vacant from last term. The following were the officers elected:—President, E. McKellar; vice president, M. McRae; secretary, C. Howe; representative Form I, Alex. McRae; representative Form III, E. McDonald.

The first meeting of the Literary Society for the year 1918 was called to order on Thursday afternoon, January 24th, by the president, E. McKellar, and the following interesting program was rendered:—President's address; secretary's report, C. Howe; instrumental duet, Misses E. McNabb and Baird; reading of Oracle by C. McBean; solo by M. Grant; critic's report by E. McDonald. Then sides were chosen for a spelling match, with E. McNabb and M. Garner captains. The latter side went down first, although neither side could spell the last word, "plagiarism."

### Killing Sheep Industry.

Tilbury East and many of the townships of Western Ontario have recently been heavy losers from the depredations of dogs. Tilbury alone has had 75 sheep killed, costing the municipality \$339—more than all the dogs in the township are worth. The dog tax for the township is \$429, leaving \$410 to come from the general fund for loss of sheep.

Gosfield South was also a heavy loser, something like \$108 being paid to one man for loss of his flock, and there are other claims to come in.

As we have stated before in these columns, farmers each year for many years have been decreasing their flocks, principally because of the ravages of dogs. The present high price and the scarcity of wool should be strong incentives to go into the business of sheep raising extensively, but as long as anybody can keep a dog by paying \$1 a year the sheep industry will be dormant. If the tax were raised to \$5 on dogs, and the farmer paid full value for any sheep destroyed or damaged, as at present, there should be some encouragement for sheep growers. Sheep are the easiest kept and are the most valuable animals from several standpoints that a farmer can have. They will live and thrive where other animals would starve, and as a means of increasing land fertility they are unrivalled.—Kingsville Reporter.

### Melbourne.

Owing to the prolonged cold weather some of our citizens are very much in need of coal, although several carloads have arrived during the winter.

W. G. Robinson addressed the Epworth League on Wednesday evening of last week. Subject, "The Open Door." The meeting was well attended and the program proved to be a profitable one.

Dr. Hanley and Mr. Fisher, who are holding special services in Mr. Brydges, addressed a large congregation in the Methodist church Sunday morning.

Mrs. McDonald of Toronto, formerly of this place, is the guest of Mrs. Jas. Showers.

The Masonic Lodge of this village held their annual oyster supper on Friday evening of last week. Those present reported a very pleasant evening. Rev. Wm. R. Vance occupied the chair. Addresses were given by Maxwell Parr of London, Frank Brown of Toronto and members of the lodge. Solos by A. D. Brown and a duet by Mrs. Sparling Clark and Miss Alice Wellman were much appreciated.

### Strathburn

Wedding bells will soon be ringing near Strathburn.

There are good prospects for oil on Siddall's farm near Strathburn.

Archie Duncanson has started moving some of his machinery and other effects to his new home near London.

Roads running north and south are badly drifted again.

Colin Campbell of Redvers, Sask., left for home last week after a month's visit here.

Richard Reath bought the farm he formerly had rented from Duncan Campbell, Ekfrid.

Mrs. Andrew Clannahan and son Harry of Alberta were visiting Charles Ferris, her nephew, last week.

Mr. Jermyn, who sold his farm to Hugh McCutcheon, bought 50 acres near London.

Wm. Dobie, jr., intends returning shortly to British Columbia, where he makes his home and runs a fruit farm.

Farmers in this vicinity are having a hard time getting water. Wells are going dry.

### Ferguson's

The Ferguson's Crossing Needle Club will meet at Mrs. John Graham's on Tuesday, Feb. 5th. A full attendance is requested. All finished work will be packed for shipment. January shipments consisted of eight day shirts and seventeen pairs of socks.

Health cannot be looked for in the child that is subject to worms, because worms destroy health by creating internal disturbances that retard development 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 infection are removed, and satisfactory growth is insured.

### Model Centre.

(S. S. No. 7, Ekfrid.)

Reeve D. A. McCallum attended the meeting of the county council in London last week.

Mrs. J. J. Henze and son Dannie and Miss Nancy McCallum of Shaunavon, Sask., have returned home after spending several weeks with their grandmother, Mrs. John McCallum, and other friends here.

Misses Annie and Florence Mawhinney, who are attending the Westwell School, London, spent the week-end at their home here.

Dan. J. McAlpine is attending the winter session in London this week, being one of the members of the petit jury.

Mrs. John Dobie is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dan. A. Graham.

Mrs. Z. McCallum spent a few days last week with her daughter, Mrs. Gordon Abbott, Mossa.

### Mossa

The S. S. No. 9 Red Cross Society will meet at the home of Mrs. Thos. Henderson on Thursday, Jan. 31st.

Miss Duncan, teacher in S. S. No. 9, spent the week-end at her home in Bothwell.

Ross Dyke spent Saturday and Sunday with his sister in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. McLean and son Hector and Miss McGugan visited at Peter McNeil's, Metcalfe, on Saturday last.

Wm. Ebertz of Napier and James McNulty of Strathclair, Man., were visitors at Mac McLean's last week.

Dan Campbell has so far recovered from his burns as to be able to visit his friends at Alvinston and vicinity.

School was closed in S. S. No. 9 on Monday owing to the severe cold weather.

### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Charles H. Tutcher*



# KITCHENER'S MOB



By Jas. NORMAN HALL.

CHAPTER VI.—(Cont'd.)

He crept inside and drew his knees up to his chest so that his feet were well out of reach. At his suggestion I tried to use the active service alarm clock on him, but there was not room enough in which to wield it. My feet were tingling from the effect of his blows, and I felt that the reputation for resourcefulness of Kitchener's Mob was at stake. In a moment of inspiration I seized my rifle, gave him a dig in the shins and he fell over on his back. "Stand to, Shorty!" He came out rubbing his leg ruefully.

"You got the idea, mate," he said. "That's just what they does when you tries to double-cross 'em by pulling yer feet in. I ain't sure w're I like it best, on the shins or on the feet."

This explanation of the reason for building three-sided dugouts, while not, of course, the true one, was none the less interesting. And certainly the task of arousing sleeping men for sentry duty was greatly facilitated with rows of protruding boots so "simply arskin" to be "it," as Shorty put it.

All of the dugouts for privates and N.C.O.s were of equal size and built on the same model, the reason being that the walls and floors, which were made of wood, and the roofs, which were of corrugated iron, were put together in sections at the headquarters of the Royal Engineers, who superintended all the work of trench construction. The material was brought up at night ready to be fitted into excavations. Furthermore, with thousands of men to house within a very limited area, space was a most important consideration. There was no room for indulging individual tastes in dugout architecture. The roofs were covered with from three to four feet of earth, which made them proof against shrapnel or shell splinters. In case of a heavy bombardment with high explosives, the men took shelter in deep and narrow "slip trenches." These were blind alley-ways leading off from the traveling trench, with room for from ten to fifteen men in each. At this part of the line there were none of the very deep shell-proof shelters from fifteen to twenty feet below the surface of the ground, of which I had read. Most of the men seemed to be glad of this. They preferred taking their chances in an open trench during heavy shell fire.

Realists and Romantics lived side by side in the travelling trench. "My Little Gray Home in the West" was a modest legend over one apartment. The "Ritz Carlton" was next door to "The Ritz Retreat," with "The Villa" next door but one. "The Suicide Club" was the suburban residence of some members of the bombing squad. I remarked that the bombers seemed to take rather a pessimistic view of their profession, whereupon Shorty told me that if there were any men slated for the Order of the Wooden Cross, the bombers were those unfortunate ones.

In an assault they were first at the enemy's position. They had dangerous work to do even on the quietest of days. But there was a post of honor, and no one of them but was proud of his membership in the Suicide Club.

The officers' quarters were of a much more generous and elaborate scale than those of the men. This I gathered from Shorty's description of them, for I saw only the exteriors as we passed along the trench. Those for platoon and company commanders were built along the travelling trench. The colonel, major, and adjutant lived in a luxurious palace, about fifty yards down a communication trench. Near it was the officers' mess, a cafe de luxe with glass panels in the door, a cooking stove, a long wooden dining chairs, everything, in fact, but hot and cold running water.

"You know," said Shorty, "the officers think they 'as to room it, but they got it soft. I'm tellin' you! Wooden bunks to sleep in, batmen to bring 'em 'ot water fer savin' in the mornin', all the fags they wants, Blimy, I wonder wot they calls livin' 'igh!"

I agreed that in so far as living quarters are concerned, they were roughing it under very pleasant circumstances. However, they were not always so fortunate, as later experience proved. Here there had been little serious fighting for months and the trenches were at their best. Elsewhere the officers' dugouts were of ten but little better than those of the men.

The first-line trenches were connected with two lines of support or reserve trenches built in precisely the same fashion, and each heavily wired. The communication trenches which joined them were from seven to eight feet deep and wide enough to permit the convenient passage of incoming and outgoing troops, and the transport of the wounded back to the field dressing stations. From the last reserve line they wound on backward through the fields until troops might leave them well out of range of rifle fire. Under Shorty's guidance I saw the field dressing stations, the dugouts for the reserve ammunition supply and the stores of bombs and hand grenades, battalion and brigade trench headquarters. We wandered from one part of the line to another through trenches, all of which were kept amazingly dry. Therefore, said Shorty, we were stayed with fine-mesh wire to hold the earth in place. The floors were covered with board walks carefully laid over the drains, which ran along the center of the trench and emptied into deep wells, built in re-

strongly, and Shorty admitted that he practiced such self-deception with very indifferent success; for after all "bully" was "bully" in whatever form you ate it.

(To be continued.)

## HOW THE CROSS WAS WON.

Young Alsatian's Brave Deed Was Fittingly Rewarded.

Very soon after the war began a young New Yorker, whose parents were born in Alsace, and who had been brought up to have the passionate devotion to France that is so common among Alsations, crossed the ocean and enlisted in the French army. A few months ago he was back in New York on a furlough, wearing the ribbon of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with palms—the latter one of the most highly valued of service distinctions. He is very modest about his experiences, and he insists that the Croix de Guerre was given him for a deed that exposed him to no serious peril whatever. Here is the story; let us see whether our readers agree with him:

He was one of a squad holding a first-line trench "somewhere in France." A German machine gun, cleverly concealed, was sweeping its fire back and forth and enfilading a part of his trench at every sweep. The French officers were not sure where the hidden gun was, but our young Alsatian was quite sure it was behind a clump of bushes some hundred yards away. He observed also that between the trench and the bushes there was a fairly continuous line of deep shell holes, each ten or fifteen yards from its neighbor. On these holes he built his plan of campaign.

As soon as the machine gun fire swung away from the trench he swarmed out "over the top" and ran, crouching, to the nearest shell hole. Into it he plunged, and there he lay safe, while the machine gun swept back over his head. He had not asked permission to leave the trench, for, as he naively confessed, he "knew it would be refused."

A few moments later, while the machine gun fire was directed away from his place of concealment, the boy climbed out of his shell hole and dodged into the next one. There he lay for several minutes, and then, at a favorable opportunity, he was out and into the third hole. By this method he worked his way gradually up to the last shell hole, only twenty-five yards from the clump of bushes, behind which he could now see the moving figures of the gun crew. Apparently they had not caught sight of him as he ran, bent low, from hole to hole. Within striking distance of the gun at last, the lad took one of the bombs he had brought with him. It was a five-and-a-half-second bomb, and he was afraid it might be so slow in exploding that the Germans could get out of its way. So he set off the fuse and then coolly held the bomb while he counted four.

Then he launched it, and so nicely was the explosion timed that the bomb went off just as it landed in the midst of the gun crew. About six seconds after the explosion the young Alsatian, with his automatic pistol drawn, arrived in the midst of the German gun crew. The officer in charge of the gun and another man were dead and three others were lying wounded and dazed on the ground. The young Alsatian took them prisoner, and when they were able to get up he marched them in front of him back to the French trenches. That evening he and a comrade went out and brought in the gun.

"You can easily see that there was no peril at all in this," says the young man.

"Ain't it a proper beauty parlor? But you got to be careful about larvin' Some o' the blokes thinks that 'edge-row is a regular ornament."

I had supposed that a daily shave was out of the question on the firing line; but the British Tommy is nothing if not resourceful. Although water is scarce and fuel even more so, the self-respecting soldier easily surmounts difficulties, and the Gloucesters were no exception in this respect. To the toilet. Instead of draining their canteens of tea, they saved a few drops for shaving purposes.

"It's a bit sticky," said Shorty, "but it's 'ot, an' not 'arf bad when you gets wot you want to do. Now, another thing you movin' up fer yer week in the first line, always bring a bundle o' firewood with you. They ain't so much as a matchstick left in the trenches. Then you wants to be havin' of it. Don't go an' use it all the first d'y or you'll have to do without yer tea the rest o' the week."

I remembered his emphasis upon this point afterward when I saw men risking their lives in order to procure firewood. Without his tea Tommy was a wretched being. I do not remember a day, no matter how serious the fighting, when he did not find both the time and the means for making it.

Shorty was a Ph.D. in every subject in the curriculum, including domestic science. In preparing breakfast he gave me a practical demonstration of the art of conserving a limited resource of fuel, bringing out two can-teens to a boil with a very meager handful of sticks; and while doing so he delivered an oral thesis on the best methods of food preparation. For example, there was the item of corned beef—famously called "bully." It was the piece de resistance at every meal with the possible exception of breakfast, when there was usually a strip of bacon. Now, one's appetite for "bully" becomes jaded in the course of a few weeks or months. To use the German expression one doesn't eat it gern. But it is not a question of liking it. One must eat it or go hungry. Therefore, said Shorty, we save carefully all of our bacon grease, and instead of eating your "bully" cold out of the tin, mix it with bread crumbs and grated cheese and fry it in the grease. He prepared some in this way, and I thought it a most delectable dish. Another way of stimulating the palate was to boil the beef in a solution of bacon grease and water, and then, while eating it, "hid yourself that it's Irish stew." This second method of taking away the curse did not appeal to me very



WAR AND FOOD SERIES, No. VI.—BACON.

"Keep-a-pig" is the slogan of the hours. Mr. Hanna has been consistently urging upon Canadians the need for increased hog production. Bacon is a prime necessity in Europe which Canada and the United States can alone supply.

A pig means bacon for the men at the front. Bacon has concentrated food value in the highest degree and is better adapted for shipping than any other kind of meat.

The "Wiltshire side," which is the trade name for half a split hog dressed with backbone removed and ready to ship, has only 7 per cent. bone as compared with 20 per cent. bone in dressed beef, 20 per cent. in mutton and 25 per cent. in veal. Thus it is readily apparent that, with ocean tonnage at a premium, bacon is especially desirable for shipment overseas.

More vital heat and energy are concentrated in a pound of bacon than in a pound of beef, veal or mutton. The fat constituent of bacon is valuable to men working and fighting in the outdoors and fats are by no means plentiful in Europe.

That is why the Food Controller is urging an increase in hog production and a decrease in the home consumption of bacon.

Again it is a question of individual sacrifice and the ingenuity of the housekeeper. There are many substitutes for bacon. It is true that it has enjoyed universal popularity, apparent, then, for the insistent demand for the conservation of beef and bacon. Canada must send 25 per cent. more beef and bacon to the Allies.

## WHAT I CAN'T UNDERSTAND.

First, I can not see why it is necessary to spend so much time drying dishes. So I have made a draining board from a piece of grooved plank, two feet long, one inch thick and the length of the sink. I attached it to the wall at the side of the sink with brackets, with one end reaching over and sloping a little toward the sink. After washing, the dishes are scalded and stacked on this to dry.

The next thing I notice, is the number of steps taken from the work-table to a drawer on the opposite side of the room for cooking-spoons, paring knives, egg beater and the many little articles used in cooking.

I have set my wits to work and nailed a strip of wood three-fourths of an inch thick over the work-table which stands next to the drain-board and inserted small sash-curtain hooks about three inches apart, the entire length of it. Here the kitchen implements are hung close at hand.

The meat grinder is used in the preparation of almost every meal but seemed to be in the way if left attached to the table. I solved the problem by making a strong shelf about a foot square, fastened securely to the wall at a convenient height.

## WAR BREAD.

Valuable Civic Service Rendered by These Resourceful Children.

Two years ago the story was told about the honors accorded by President Poincare to two motherless French children of fourteen and ten, Madeleine Daniau and her little brother, for their admirable civic service in continuing unaided to supply the village of Exodum with good bread from its bakery after the departure of their father, the baker, for the front. To the boy the President, addressing him as "My young friend," wrote a letter of thanks and appreciation, praising that he would grow up to be a brave soldier, like his father. To Madeleine he awarded the Cross of Lorraine.

Now, once more, and for the same peaceful-service, become doubly precious in the stress and disorganization of war, he has had occasion to decorate a brave and faithful little bakeress: this time a little girl of ten, an only child, bereaved of her mother only a few weeks before, and with no helper to lighten the burden of responsibility or to share the heavy task when her father was called to the colors. Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, in the Delin-ator, tells the story:

The bakery had supplied not only the village but also the neighboring inn, which had been a favorite lunching place for automobilists. Traveling for pleasure stopped abruptly, but as the inn was on one of the direct routes to the front it still had many hasty calls upon its hospitality.

Bread making in France is a science: the work of the expert, not of the casual housewife. The accomplished cook of the inn knew no more about baking bread than of washing clothes, and there was only this one bakery, hitherto sufficient for the baker and his wife had been strong and industrious. What was to be done? The inn was in despair. A Frenchman will go without meat, but life without bread is unthinkable. No one thought of the child.

It is possible that in her double grief she did not think of herself—for twenty-four hours. But on the second day after mobilization the shop window was piled high with loaves as usual and the inn was supplied.

The ice-water pan was always running over and it was a back-breaking job to empty it. So I fastened a piece of rubber hose to the drainpipe, bored a hole in the floor and let the hose run through the floor to the cellar.

Here is another "discovery." If you use gas or oil for cooking get a piece of sheet iron large enough to cover the top of the range. One burner lighted, will send enough heat through it to keep several things cooking at one time. Less heat is distributed through the house and fuel is thus saved.

Why is it that kitchen sinks are always too low? Because a "mere man" plans and puts them in, of course! He does not have to break his back washing dishes over them. If he did, he would be more mindful of the height. I could not change the sink but I could and did change the work-table. I nailed blocks to the legs, making it high enough so my wife need not stoop as she works over it. Also I provided for her a kitchen chair having a back and of the right height for the table. In this chair she sits to prepare vegetables, mix cakes and so forth. She also sits to do most of her ironing.

ual and the inn was supplied. This little girl worked steadily and unaided at her task until her father, a year later, returned, minus a leg, to give her assistance of a sort. The business of the little bakery nearly doubled during that time. Automobiles containing officers, huge camions containing munitions, and a host of others, halted a moment and bought the stock on hand. She toiled unceasingly, and no applicant for bread was turned from the door of the now-famous bakery.

Different and yet akin is a little story that comes from Scotland, where the fortunes of war threw upon two sisters, twins of fifteen, the charge of a little bakeryshop and the maintenance of a younger sister. They rose to the occasion, and after a hard struggle, have achieved a most successful result. Their inexperience should compromise the established good fame of their father's wares, one of them mounted a ladder the first day and conscientiously repainted the sign, which bore his name and a well-deserved commendatory adjective prefixed to "Bread and Cakes." When she had finished her job it read thus: "E. and A. Ferguson, Temporary Successors to J. Ferguson THE BEST-WE-CAN BAKERY."

Close on 10,000 workshops in Great Britain are engaged in the production of munitions, of which 5,000 are controlled and 150 are national factories.

### Baby's Own Soap

Its fragrance is pleasant but the great value of Baby's Own Soap is its creamy softening lather which cleanses and beautifies the skin.

Doctors and nurses recommend Baby's Own.

Albert Soap Limited, Mfrs., Montreal

Sold everywhere.

Best for Baby—Best for You

## Articles Wanted for Cash

Old Jewellery: Plates: Silver: Curious Miniatures: Pictures: Needlework: Lace: Old China: Old Glass: Ornaments: Watches: Rings: Table Ware. Write or send by Express to B. M. & T. JENKINS, Limited, ANTIQUE GALLERIES, 29 and 30 College Street, Toronto, Ont.

## Food Control Corner

The Food Controller is appealing to the proprietors of restaurants, grocery stores, butcher shops, etc., to discontinue the practice of using perishable foodstuffs for window or counter display in such a way as to render them unfit for consumption or to cause deterioration.

It is stated at the Office of the Food Controller that a very considerable waste of food is caused in this way and that in view of the growing shortage of food and the necessity of saving every possible ounce for export that such display should be stopped as long as the present emergency continues.

The public are asked to patronize those dealers and eating-places where this request is observed and to use their influence to reduce such waste to a minimum.

## AN ARMY WITH A SMILE.

Tribute Paid to the Unconquerable Cheerfulness of British Troops.

Sir Berkeley Moynihan, the representative of Great Britain in the surgeon-general's office in Washington, said recently that the English army is an army with a smile, that it never wears off and that where it is most persistent is in the war hospitals. In his ceaseless visits to the bedside of the wounded men at night he could not but be touched by the awful loneliness and solitude and the aching misery of the long hours of the day. But never was there a whimper of regret or surrender.

Never would he forget one boy who had a bad compound fracture of the knee joint which every effort had been made to save. In spite of the efforts of the medical staff the boy was unable to move and the amputation was necessary.

By blood transfusion, the use of which in surgery was due to Major George Crie, the American surgeon, the boy had been put into something like fair condition. Though still a grave surgical risk the boy had had to have his chance.

Sir Berkeley had seen him several times during the evening and again at half past 11, when he had said, "Well, how are you?" The boy turned his white, weary face to him and said as loudly as he could, "I am tip-top, sir," and at midnight was dead.

## Grow Wheat in Quebec.

Professor R. Summerby, of MacDonald Agricultural College, discussing the question of wheat-growing in Quebec says: "Farmers of this province can well afford to devote three to five acres of their land to wheat. Contrary to the opinion held by many, wheat of excellent quality can be produced in all parts of Quebec."

Sweets made from honey should be as far as possible encouraged.

### Raw Furs

And Ginseng Wanted Highest Prices Paid

N. SILVER

220 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, P.Q.

20 years of reliable trading

Reference—Union Bk. of Canada

Now there is just one WALKER HOUSE in ONE TOWN where I stay.

As you say, you ought to see me grin When my trip heads that way.

The only other time I was so happy, Goodness knows, Was when a kid Dad bought me Red topped boots with copper toes.

When other travellers hit that town, They, too, don't want to roam, For they say, "At that WALKER HOUSE."

It's just like staying home. Where is the ONE TOWN where that WALKER HOUSE is? Don't you know?

Why, it's that good old burg spelled T-O-R-O-N-T-O.

The House of Plenty

### The Walker House

Toronto

Geo. Wright & Co., Proprietors

## From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

Barley was sold in East Cork last week for thirty-three shillings per barrel.

The Howth Town Commission are asking power to convert the township into an urban district.

The Galway County Council have appointed F. B. MacDonagh, solicitor, as coroner of North Galway.

In some of the late hilly districts of Tyrone cats were still in the fields when the heavy snow storms came.

A very successful Pound Day was held recently at the National Children's Hospital, Harcourt street, Dublin.

Twelve thousand tons of potatoes have been purchased in Ireland by the War Office for the troops in Flanders.

Major Dane, only son of the late Judge Dane, county of Mayo, has been decorated by the King with the D.S.O.

Rev. Edmund Hogan, a prominent Irish scholar and historian, died recently at his home in Dublin, aged eighty-six.

At a distribution of certificates of honor in Londonderry the Mayor stated that 5,000 Derry men had responded to the call to the colors.

A very successful concert was given in the Naas Town Hall in aid of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers' Prisoners of War Fund.

The potato merchants of Ulster have asked the Food Controller to issue a new and special order to meet the needs of Ireland.

Sergeant R. H. Taylor, recently killed in action, was the youngest son of the late R. H. Taylor, Finnee, County Tipperary.

There is great scarcity of butter in Belfast, and the wholesale merchants are objecting to the maximum price fixed by the Food Controller.

The Industrial Committee of the Irish National Party have under consideration the establishing of a receiving depot and pattern room in Dublin.

The death took place a few days ago at Pembroke road, Dublin, of Professor Albert Edward Mettam, principal of the Royal Veterinary College, Dublin.

Corporal Hugh Greene, Royal Irish Rifles, son of Mrs. Greene, Bridge street, Dublin, is a patient in the Dublin Castle Red Cross Hospital.

## An Old Scottish Covenant.

One of the first railways laid in North Britain connected the ancient city of Perth with Aberdeen. In Chambers's Journal there is a pleasant picture of a stanch old convenanter at Whinnynkno who was subjected to a loss that called for compensation from the railway company. William Reid, there is no reason to doubt, gave careful consideration to the question of injury, and when the railway official waited upon him he had decided the exact amount of the damage that he had suffered.

The official told the farmer that the company had agreed to allow him the sum of one hundred pounds in recompense.

"A hundred pounds!" exclaimed the old convenanter. "I winna touch it. I have considered the matter and I have made up my mind as to what I should get. I winna tak' a hundred."

"I would strongly advise you to accept," replied the official. "You are not likely to get more. I think the directors have been generous."

"Too much so! too much so!" was the startling reply. "I winna tak' the hundred; I'll hae forty pounds, and not a penny more."

"Oh, is that the trouble?" was the laughing response. "Well, here is the order for one hundred pounds, which you will receive when you call at the office at Perth."

William Reid accepted the order, and a week later presented it at the company's office. A clerk asked him to sign a receipt, and this the farmer did for forty pounds.

"You are to receive one hundred pounds, not forty," said the clerk, counting out the money.

The old farmer was angry. "I told your man," he cried, "that I would tak' forty and not a penny more; and I will not hae it. I want nae man's siller that I've nae richt to!"

And William Reid, after twice counting his forty pounds, pushed the remainder back across the counter and walked out of the office.

## A Long Trip.

Professor Graves was a member of a college faculty who had the not uncommon scholastic failing of absent-mindedness. One day, it appears, his married sister favored him for a long time with loud praises of her first-born. When she paused for breath at the end of her recital the professor felt that it was incumbent upon him to say something.

"Can he walk?" he asked, with affected interest.

"Walk? Why he's been walking now for five months!"

"Is that so?" murmured the professor, lapsing into reflection. "What a long way he must have gone!"

### Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer



# Soils and Crops

By Agronomist

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

## Planting the Garden.

A study of good seed catalogues will enable you to decide many people needed in the course of the season's work, as the information they contain is compiled with a view to being of service to their readers to enable them to decide just which varieties will best suit their purposes.

To insure the best germination there should be three things: the proper degrees of heat, moisture, and contact between the soil and the seeds. It is distressing to the knowing gardener to see people carelessly and lightly covering their seeds with a thin film of soil—which perhaps the wind will blow away—and expect good germination.

There are some seeds which are slow of germination, and account of their hard protective covering, such as peas and beans, the coating of which must be soaked, allowing moisture to enter the interior, before germination can take place. We can assist the process by soaking such seeds in warm water over night and plant while still moist.

Some vegetable seeds are so fine that the only feasible way to plant them is to broadcast them. Others are planted this way by custom and thinning out done later.

## Aids to Seed Planting

There are a number of aids to seed planting which will be of service to you. A straight-edge is one of them. With this, and a pointed stick, you can mark off the furrows into which to plant fine seeds, drawing the stick lightly along the edge, which will make a tiny furrow. By bearing more on the stick you can in this way make a furrow of any depth up to two inches.

If this straight-edge, which can be made out of a piece of board, eight feet long, four inches wide and half an inch thick, is marked off in equal spaces, say one inch, it will be a guide for quick and even planting, as you can lay it along the furrow and set the seeds at the right distance very rapidly.

To cover these small seeds use the straight-edge, pushing the soil back into the small furrow, lay it on top

and walk on it. It is an advantage to use these devices to make the rows straight, as beauty adds much to the interest in the garden. A crooked row is not beautiful.

If quick germination, especially of small seeds, planted shallow, is desired, the top of the soil must be kept moist. To accomplish this without washing out the seeds requires some care. The average watering pot has a nozzle too coarse for the purpose. But if you have at command a garden hose with a spray nozzle it can be done to perfection. Turn the nozzle down until the water comes in a fine mist. Direct the hose upward so that the mist will rise into the air and fall on the soil containing the fine seeds. Once a day is usually sufficient.

## The Required Quantity

Keep in mind, however, that as soon as there are signs of germination be careful not to overwater, or there is danger of a fungus disease known as "damping-off," which attacks the young plants and for which there is no cure. This is more likely to occur when watering is too heavy when the weather has been cloudy for several days in succession.

In order that you may have some idea how many seeds to procure, I give below a list of the vegetables ordinarily grown in kitchen gardens. The quantities are for a family of five, and will plant a row of each 100 feet long:

Beans, snap, one pint; beans, pole, half pint; beans, bush, lima, one pint. Beets, four ounces. Cabbage, early, half ounce; cabbage, late, half ounce. Carrot, one ounce. Cauliflower, one packet. Celery, one packet. Corn, sweet, one pint. Cucumber, half ounce. Eggplant, one packet. Kale, half ounce. Lettuce, one ounce. Parsley, one packet. Parsnip, half ounce. Muskmelon, one ounce. Onion sets, two quarts. Peas, two to four quarts. Salsify, one ounce. Spinach, four ounces. Squash, summer, half ounce; squash, winter, half ounce. Tomatoes, quarter ounce. Turnip, one ounce. Melons, one ounce. Potatoes early, one peck; potatoes, winter, one half bushel or enough to plant desired space.

# Poultry

Just because you culled your pullets at the age of five or six months is no reason why a second culling is not necessary. Also, a culling of the yearling hens, to determine which should have a right to hold over for breeders, is equally important. That these statements are good poultry gospel I have proved again and again.

Pullets of the smaller breeds, and even Rocks, Reds, and Wyandottes, if well fed and properly housed and handled, should be laying when six months old, or soon after. Any well-raised pullet that delays laying longer than six and a half to seven months from the shell, seldom will make a profitable egg producer.

The profitable yearling hens to hold over are the ones that commenced laying comparatively young (not too young, before being well-matured), and continued with but few and brief interruptions for ten or eleven months before molting. The productive layer will then have a ragged, toll-worn condition of plumage, toe nails worn to stumps, and shanks bereft of their color. But, in spite of her disreputable appearance, the hen that has laid heavily will still wear a bright, velvety comb and head furnishings, and exhibit plenty of hustle and life even up to time the molt begins.

The hens laying steadily eleven and twelve months in their pullet year before molting are treasures, and are worth keeping for breeders as long as they continue vigorous and their eggs prove fertile.

If the weeding out of loafing hens has been neglected, delay no longer. Slacker hens have no business consuming feed at present prices.

# The Dairy

An experience in my herd has convinced me that it pays, and pays well, to feed grain to dry cows—even at the present high price of grain, says a successful U. S. farmer.

In November, 1916, I bought an ordinary grade cow from one of my neighbors. She had been fresh for about two months with her fourth calf, and was giving 18 pounds of milk a day. Her owner told me that she had been out on pasture and received no grain while dry, and that she had given three gallons, or about 26 pounds, of milk a day when she was fresh.

As feed was high last winter, I fed

grain rather sparingly; but when she went dry in June she received a small amount of grain along with the other cows—to keep her quiet, more than for any other reason. In August she gave us a fine heifer calf, and began milking 33 pounds daily. Two months after calving—being in the same stage of lactation as when I bought her—she was giving 24 pounds, and was still going strong.

She was dry a little less than two months, and during this time she consumed not over 120 pounds of grain, being fed at the rate of about two pounds daily. At \$52 a ton for the feed, it cost a little over \$30. But during the first two months after calving she gave on the average about 6½ pounds of milk more per day than she had given during her previous lactation. At a net price of \$2.60 per hundred for the milk, the increase in milk was worth a little over \$10 for the two months. Beginning with the first of October, when the net price of milk is about \$3.50 per hundred, the showing will be still better.

This increase in milk was due to the grain fed while the cow was dry, because her former owner and I manage our herds very much alike, even to feeding the same brand of dairy feed.

Pens four feet square should be provided for the ewes at lambing time. These protect the young lambs from the rest of the flock and keep them from becoming separated from their mothers. If the attendant sees that the young lamb gets up and nurses by the time it is fifteen or twenty minutes old there will be little need of giving it further attention.

Twins or triplets are not uncommon, and the ewe sometimes refuses to own the weakest one. In case of twins, if the stronger lamb is removed for an hour or two the ewe will turn her attention to the other lamb, and when the stronger one is put back she will own them both.

## Binder Twine Available.

An ample supply of binder twine for Canadian requirements next year, at reasonable prices has been secured, as the result of an agreement reached between the United States Food Administration and the Mexican sisal growers of Yucatan.

## Rules For Tree Planters.

If the roots of a tree are frozen out of the ground and thawed again in contact with the air the tree is killed.

If the frozen roots of a tree are well buried, filling all cavities before thawing, the tree will be uninjured. Never place manure in contact with the roots of trees in planting.

Set trees as deep as they were originally.

A small tree at the time of transplanting will usually come into bearing sooner than a large tree planted at the same time.

Constant, clean and mellow cultivation is necessary for the successful growth of a peach tree and it is as necessary for a young plum tree, but not quite so much so for an old plum tree; it is nearly as essential for a young apple tree, but not so much so for an old orchard.

A small, compact, smooth earth mound a foot high around the stem of each young tree will afford protection from mice.

The roots of a tree extend as far on each side as the height of the tree and cultivation should extend over this entire surface.

Watering a tree in dry weather does more harm than good unless the soil is thoroughly moistened down to a considerable depth.

Light watering keeps the surface, which should be kept mellow, or if this cannot be done mulch with straw or manure; flat stones will afford a mulch that is better than a hard crusted surface.

If trees are received in a shriveled condition, make a shallow trench and lay them in, filling up the trench so the whole tree will be covered with earth.

Allow them to remain buried for several days and if the trees have any life in them they will swell up and become plump.

Do not water trees before the leaves expand. If the weather is dry water the bark, stem and branches freely.

Young trees should not be set in grass fields, or sowed grain or clover. Potatoes, carrots and low crops that are well cultivated may be raised among young trees.

## First Steps.

Like a desert vast and cheerless Stretch the nursery lands. Who could gaze with vision fearless O'er those trackless sands? Though there waits a shelter peerless Mother reaching hands.

Eyes alight with exultation, Lips that shape a shout; Just a fluttering hesitation, Just a sigh of doubt.

Dare and launch a generation! Sturdy legs, step out.

—Burgess Johnson.

## A Woman's Way.

Men folk tell us that we cannot drive a nail, but here is a suggestion for setting a screw in some out-of-the-way place or starting a nut on a bolt which is beyond the reach of wrench or fingers. If this comes to the attention of any men readers, they will find that they too can use it to good advantage.

Stick a piece of gum on the end of the driver and then set the screw in position on the driver. You can then move the driver about and the screw will not fall out. And you can start it in the most out-of-the-way place imaginable. To start a nut on a bolt use the same idea, stick the gum on the end of a screwdriver, bolt or piece of wood, press the nut down into the gum and start the nut wherever you please.

# BOYS AND THE CHURCH

By Beatrice Braze.

"Why is it almost impossible to keep our really worth-while boys, after they reach the age of fourteen and upward, interested in church and Sunday school?" is the query of an anxious mother.

As a lover of boys, as well as the mother of boys, I want to tell you how I think we might do so. Of course, every boy is worth while, no matter who he is or what he is; but what the anxious mother meant was red-blooded, healthy, bright, and life-abounding boys.

All too often this class of boys are not found interested in the church, and their love of life, and excitement, and adventure often leads them into wrong paths. They could do so much for the church, and the church so very much for them, if only we would meet them on their own plane.

I think all who understand boys from fourteen to eighteen years of age, know their shrinking from any show of sentimentality. All their tender thoughts and feelings are hidden under an assumed brusqueness of manner, and they are so afraid of being "sissified."

On the other hand, they have a good deal of penetration, and the majority of them are doing considerable thinking on their own responsibility these days. They can't see any harm in going into an orderly, well-regulated poolroom and knocking a few little balls about on a table. It does not harm them so far as they can see, nor anyone else. They meet many boys there from the best families in town. There are seats and places to lounge—everyone is at ease, and sociable and jolly. Where is the harm? They reason to themselves, and to their mother and father.

But the church says, "It is wicked and they are bad boys." If their love of motion and music and life leads them to want to dance, the church doesn't approve. If a few get together on Sunday afternoon

and send up a few shouts of joyous, exuberant laughter, the neighbors are shocked. If they smoke a cigarette they are on the way to the gutter or the gallows.

Now, why can't the church gather these boys together and lay aside some of its staidness, and sobriety, and sanctimoniousness, and teach the Bible as simple ancient history, with Jesus a simple pattern for all mankind to follow? They would be interested almost immediately, for nearly every boy likes history. Boys are not naturally devout, and they dislike things taught in a devout manner. To them it seems affectation, and what man's man can endure affectation?

And the boy is only the younger man. Again, teach the Bible from the standpoint of its literary composition. For classic simplicity, dramatic element, dignity of style, power and forcefulness of expression, brevity and terseness, it stands preeminent.

Taught from this standpoint, boys who are already studying English literature in school, and making a study of many of the classics, will find the Bible fascinating. Teach right for right's sake. Teach them that they may reap what they sow in the hereafter, but they must certainly will reap just what they sow in this life. Teach them the power of right thinking. Teach them the value of a moral life to them now. Healthy, normal boys are not thinking of dying; they are thinking of living—living abundantly; if they have a religion they want it to be a religion to live by. And, after all, don't you think a religion to live by would be a good one to die by?

Teach not how to die, but how to live. Let us gather our boys into the church and guide them into ways that will lead to their highest good, and do it by getting their point of view. Then I think we will have our "big boys" in the church—and we want them there.

# GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M. D.

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

## How to Avoid Pneumonia.

Pneumonia is a winter disease identical with lung fever, a disease to which the mature and the aged are very susceptible. It is especially prevalent at the present time in conjunction with war, pestilence and famine, and because of strains of all kinds which have made people unusually susceptible to it, its toll of victims is unusually high.

The young are suffering from it in great numbers this winter, and because of high prices and poor nutrition they have not the power to resist it they have in normal times. Those who are enfeebled by disease or dissipation particularly alcoholics, are its easy victims.

Pneumonia is a germ disease due to one or perhaps several varieties of bacteria. When doctors speak of a mixed infection they mean that several kinds of germs are found in the material which is coughed up by the patient.

This disease usually begins with a hard chill, high fever, severe headache and soreness and aching of the entire body. The air cells of the lungs become filled with mucus and other material and therefore are impervious to air. When both lungs are filled up in this way the patient is bound to die for want of air as surely as if a rope were tied around his neck. When only one lung or a portion of it is obstructed there is hope for him, but he will be compelled to breathe much faster than usual in order to get the requisite volume of oxygen into his blood.

He coughs and expectorates the substance in his air cells to get more breathing space but if it accumulates faster than he can get rid of it he will lose the game. His blood is carrying poisons which it cannot get rid of while its supply of the vital oxygen is diminished; the candle is being burned at both ends. The

chances of the patient's recovery naturally diminish with the diminution of his resisting power. It is better to ward off such a deadly disease altogether than to try and cure it.

Sometimes it will attack a person when there is a sudden drop in the temperature no matter how carefully he has been living.

Sometimes it follows sudden cooling of the body when one goes out of a warm room without adequate protection. Or it may follow fatigue and exhaustion, as it often does when a doctor has been out all night with a trying obstetric case. Deep breathing is important in preventing it; because the aged are shallow breathers they often die of pneumonia.

The whole body, but especially the feet, must be kept dry and warm. Constipation and indigestion must be controlled, habits in eating and drinking must be simple, and above all things, one must get plenty of sleep and not worry. Simple as these statements may seem, it will pay to heed them.

## Questions and Answers.

M. E. 1. What is the difference between chronic arthritis and rheumatoid arthritis?

2. Would a sufferer from either disease be injured by living in a house which has sewer gas in the cellar?

3. To whom should one go to find out whether sewer gas really is present in the cellar?

Answer: 1. Chronic arthritis is any form of inflammation of the joint. Rheumatoid arthritis is chronic joint disease with wasting and deformity and loss of power.

2. Anybody would be likely to suffer from such a condition, sewer gas being one of the most pervasive of gases.

3. To your local health officer. He would make the proper tests to determine its presence or absence.

# The Lost Thimble

Prue withdrew her head from under the sofa, brushed a bit of lint from her eyelashes, sneezed, scrambled to her knees and glanced at the clock. Twenty minutes! She came to her feet and rapped firmly on the table with her thimble forefinger. The others, some tiptoeing, some crawling, some pawing over the piles of completed work, some shaking out their skirts for the dozen's time, turned expectant faces.

"Oh, have you found it?" cried Louise Bemis.

"No, I'm sorry to say! But, girls, this won't do; we're losing too much time. Remember, this is a special meeting called expressly because we were notified that this month's consignment must be ready earlier than we expected, if it is to go by the first ship. That means using every minute, and we shall only make good by the skin of our teeth at that. Now, Adele's gold thimble is here, in this room, safe if it's where it can't be stepped on."

"It isn't on the floor. I've crawled over every inch," interrupted Louise. "Well, then, I propose we stop hunting and go back to work. I'll hunt again, alone, after our job is finished and you're all gone, and simply keep on till I find it. Of course, you're all eager to help Adele, but I'm sure she'll understand if I don't let you—won't you, Adele?"

"Oh, of course," assented Adele stiffly. "I'm sorry to have made trouble—very sorry. It was a precious, and with a turquoise band and my initial in diamonds, or I'd never have mentioned it; but, of course, it's of no consequence."

Prue's heart sank. Adele was plainly resentful. Nevertheless, she set her committee to work once more, and the last comfort pillow was triumphantly completed before the meeting broke up. She invited Adele to remain; but Adele declined, and departed abruptly to keep an engagement.

"Prue, you were fine, and you did exactly right!" declared Louise, her "chum," who had lingered. "Adele's a pig of selfishness, anyway, and it doesn't matter what she thinks."

"Oh, yes, it does, I'm afraid—when she was the loser and my guest!" sighed Prue. "But the work came first; and then, we were all flustered, and hindering one another, and wasting precious minutes, and all of a sudden I remembered one of Aunt Prudence's maxims—it's the first time I ever did remember a maxim at the right time, and I acted on it. But, all the same, I'm frightened! Suppose we shouldn't find the thimble? It must have been valuable."

"I suppose so—it was fairly lumpy with ornament; I don't see how she could sew with the clumsy thing," said Louise, withdrawing her hand from exploring behind a shelf of books and daintily flipping the dust from her fingers with her handkerchief.

As she pulled the handkerchief from her apron pocket, the lost thimble came with it, and rolled clinking and glittering on the floor. The

## A Real Youngster's Day.

A good breakfast to start him off—milk, cornmeal mush, apple sauce. It makes him fit for school and fit for play.

Milk and plenty of it makes him grow—a quart each day if you can. Put it on his cereal and in his cup. Make it into soups, puddings or custards for him.

While milk is best, of course, but skim milk is good if there is a little butter in his meals. Cottage cheese is good, too.

No coffee or tea—not even a taste. Leave them for the grown-ups. Milk, cocoa, not too strong, and fruit juices are the drinks for children, and plenty of water always.

Fruit they enjoy, and they need it, too—baked apples, apple sauce, thoroughly ripe bananas, prunes, oranges, etc. Give them vegetables, fresh or canned. Plenty of fruits and vegetables tend to "prevent constipation. Use proper food and do not depend upon laxatives. The youngster can't be well unless the bowels move regularly. Don't let him hurry off in the morning without attending to this duty.

Other foods a child needs: Whole-wheat bread, not too fresh, corn bread, well-cooked oatmeal, cornmeal, rice. They help make strong boys and girls. Some fats, butter or margarine or meat fats on his bread or in gravies. An egg, perhaps, particularly if he doesn't get his full quart of milk, or he can have a little meat or fish, but he does not need much.

Sweets are good for them—the right ones at the right time. Dates, raisins, stewed fruits, simple puddings, sugar cookies, are better than candy. Give them at meal times. Between meals let them have bread and butter, a cracker or fruit. They won't spoil the appetite, and candy will.

"Utmost wisdom is not in self-denial, but in learning to find extreme pleasure in little things."—Ruskin.

# Health

## Falling Hair.

The cause of falling hair is failure of scalp nutrition, and the non-nutrition of the scalp is perhaps due to general failure of nutrition. Nature is a great economizer, for when the nutrient elements furnished by the blood are insufficient properly to support the whole body she cuts off the supply to parts the least vital, like the hair and nails, so that the heart, lungs and other vital organs may be the better nourished. In cases of severe fevers this economy is particularly noticeable. The blood supply may become deficient from overwork, anxiety or underfeeding. The hair falls out when the strength of its roots is insufficient to sustain its weight any longer, and a new hair will take its place, unless the root is diseased or destroyed. For this reason each person has a certain definite length of hair.

Improve the nutrition by careful attention to diet. The individual should work and exercise in the open air and should practice regularly the morning cold bath with thorough rubbing of the skin. The best local treatment is massage of the scalp, with the tips of the fingers dipped repeatedly in cold water, until the scalp is glowing red.

This treatment should be given morning and evening, and besides the brisk rubbing it should include vibrating or moving the scalp while pressing it firmly with the fingers. This will stimulate the blood vessels underneath and bring about better nourishment of the hair.

Dandruff is a parasitic disease which gradually causes a destruction of the root of the hair, allowing the hair to fall out. On account of its tendency to produce baldness the disease should never be neglected. Dandruff is generally accompanied by disorders of digestion or some debilitating disease and other conditions in which nutrition falls below par.

The scalp should be treated by gently shampooing with white soap and warm water two or three times a week. A very soft brush should be used for removing the dandruff.

After shampooing, some harmless germicide should be applied in order to destroy the parasitic germ that is causing the mischief. One of the best preparations is twenty grains of resorcin to an ounce of alcohol, adding two drops of castor oil.

Another excellent antiseptic may be prepared as follows:—

One part precipitated sulphur. One part alcohol.

Five parts distilled water.

Five parts rosewater.

Either of these preparations should be thoroughly rubbed in until the roots of the hair are reached and the parasites destroyed.

Twice a week vaseline should be liberally rubbed into the scalp at bedtime, and a shampoo used the following day. This oil treatment is not practical for business people, but is the best when it can be utilized.

## Flying Start for Potatoes.

Often potatoes planted in April will not come up any earlier than those planted a month or six weeks later. Meanwhile the first seed does not retain the virile strength of the later planted ones, because of the long wait before germination. The result is discouraging to truck farmers who want to get their spuds started early to get them ready for fancy prices.

I have found potatoes are quickly started by the following means: A trench about 10 inches deep is dug in well-drained soil, the bottom being loosened so that the soil is mellow.

In the trench, straw is laid so that when packed down it has a depth of an inch or two. Next drop the seed at the desired distances apart and leave it lying in the trench, uncovered. The larger seed is better for use in getting a quick, early crop. The sun has free opportunity to shine on the seed, when it soon begins to start sprouts. As the roots begin to form, a little dirt is drawn in around the seed. The plant will finally reach the top of the ground level, and the trench can then be filled in—but not before. Potatoes planted in this way will not easily freeze, because they are protected by being lower than the surface of the ground, and should there be danger of freezing it is not much trouble to cover the furrows lightly with straw until the cold wave passes.

## Ships and Fighting Men.

Four hundred ships averaging 8,800 tons displacement, in continuous service, are required, according to the United States War Department's reckoning, to maintain 1,000,000 American troops in France, allowing for wastage of men, which must be made good by a steady stream of reinforcements, and for the supplying of food and other necessities to maintain them.

These 1,000,000 men are enough to hold no more than 10 per cent. of the battlefield, allowing that is to say, for the necessary utilization of one-half the total force as auxiliaries behind the fighting line.

No statement—and that may be accepted as official—could better illustrate the enormous scale on which the operations of the present war are conducted.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer



## HOW BISHOP "GOT" HIS 45 HUNS

TELLS OF THRILLING EVENTS IN HIS CAREER.

Ontario's Heroic Aviator Explains Some of the Tricks Used in Aerial Fighting.

"One day when I was out I saw four Hun machines," said Major W. A. Bishop, V.C., M.C., D.S.O., in the course of a recent speech at Toronto. "I had already seen three other groups, but they did not look good, so I passed them by. I was six thousand feet above them, and I followed them for about twenty minutes. The four machines kept going up and down a certain beat from Lens to Cambrai. I followed for some time, and then I came down. As I did so they swerved, having seen another of our machines, and I had to go back. I came down again after they resumed their course. I was flying about 150 miles per hour. They were flying about 110, but I was flying a slower machine and had to make off in case they saw me, and turned on me. I came down and glided along ten feet underneath one of them. I kept my nose about ten feet from the Hun, got my sights on the exact spot where the pilot was, and pulled the trigger. "My position was rather dangerous, as he nearly hit me as he fell. I skidded to the right and he just missed me. The other three heard my shooting, and turned. At this moment the falling machine burst into flames, and they must have turned for a moment to watch it for they gave me my chance. It was over in fifteen seconds at the most for one of them. The other two did not wait to see me. They were two to one and were flying better machines than I was, and off they went. Unfortunately I could not catch either of them."

### Fought in Own Air.

The Major described another attack he had made from below on a Hun machine "over our lines." It was such a rare thing to see a machine over our lines. Only two flights out of 500 would occur over our lines last spring and summer. This machine was taking photos or something. "I climbed up in the hope he wouldn't see me," said the Major. In a case like this, he explained, the ascending plane was caught at a disadvantage if seen and the only way to escape was to watch the machine gun on the enemy plane. When it pointed over one side the plane below would dodge to the other side. "It is one of the little things you have to watch carefully," he said. "I was not paying particular attention and when I was 2,000 feet below him, too far off even to hear his machine gun, I noticed several holes in my wings within a few feet of me. Then a bullet hit my engine, and another went through my petrol tank, and down I had to go. It was lucky it hit that instead of me. This just serves to show that it does not go all one way. At that distance it was more good luck than good shooting."

### Captive Balloons.

The major described attacks made by airmen upon captive balloons, which were attached by a steel cable to the ground, and could be pulled down very quickly. It was very hard to catch them in the air. In attacking them incendiary bullets were used. "They do not always work, and then we have to take all the chances and all the risks without any results," he said. The attack was made doubly difficult by the fact that batteries of anti-aircraft guns were guarding the balloons. The hardest thing the aviators had to contend with was a peculiar kind of shell they named "flaring onions." These were balls of fire, discharged in groups of ten, which were exceptionally hard to face. "Of course nobody funks at that, though," he explained. "The quickest way is to bag your balloon and get off again."

### Winning His Spurs.

The major described the exciting events which followed his second attempt to down a balloon. "I was thinking of nothing but my balloon, as I was so afraid of finding the wrong one, and never thought there would be Huns in the sky looking at me," he said. "I got over it, and divided down. As I did so, I became conscious of two machine guns rattling close behind me. I pulled back and described a half loop, and the Hun went by underneath me. Every bullet I had was precious for the balloon, but I couldn't resist the machine. The Hun went to the same place as he would have gone if I had asked him. I was so excited about the balloon I did not watch him fall. The balloon was sitting on the ground with people all round waiting for me to come down. I came down to 800 feet and opened fire on it."

"I suddenly realized my engine was not running at all. I tried every vice I knew, but nothing happened. I was flying at 250 miles per hour, and

this carried me to the fields beyond and I picked a field to land in. Just then one cylinder started, then another, then all went off with a roar, and off I went."

### Steeplechasing.

"The return trip from these raids is not as dangerous as it sounds. We fly anywhere under ten feet from the ground and dodge over hedges as they appear. We follow a zigzag course and make for any part of our lines, as we cannot pick out landmarks that low down. Why we do this is because, after we have attacked a balloon, we are subjected to anti-aircraft guns and machine gun fire. If you are on the ground they only see you in the particular field you are in. They will spot you three fields away and wait for you. You approach at 120 miles per hour, dodge over the trees, into the field and fly straight at them. By the time you reach their battery there is not a man within 50 yards of it, and every one going hard."

Comparing the man in the street who, because he had to go without some luxuries, called for peace, he mentioned the heroic self-sacrifice of an English aviator called Bower, who was in his squadron when it was in a hand-to-hand fight. He was shot through the spine by an explosive bullet, which exploded in his stomach. "For ten minutes he fought on, then he saw a chance to slip away for help," he said. "If he had landed he would have saved his life, but he did not think of it. He headed for home, but dazed from loss of blood he lost his way. For forty-five minutes he flew, then landed in a field. As there was no one to help him he got out of his machine himself. Had he stayed in, the doctors say he still could have been saved. He managed to walk 100 yards and he died next day. Before he lost consciousness all he would talk of was to send help to the crowd who were fighting against odds up there."

### CANADA HAS 28 V.C.'S.

Australia, However, is Still in the Lead With Thirty-four.

By gazetting several new Victoria Crosses, announced on January 12, Canadians are coming within reach of the Australians. Canada started first, but the Australians established a lead in Gallipoli. Australians have now 34 Crosses and Canada 28.

Captain B. G. Goy, Royal Artillery, awarded the Military Cross, belongs to Clapperton. He originally enlisted in the Strathconas. A brother is a Commander in the navy and won the V.C. in China. Another brother has won the Military Cross as tank commander. A third brother is a naval chaplain.

Official particulars are now available of the deeds for which several Canadians serving in the Imperials were recently awarded the Military Cross. Capt. H. Hepburn, Royal Medicals, well known in Montreal and Edmonton, remained with a battery attending wounded until its withdrawal. His coolness, courage and utter disregard of personal safety greatly heartened all the detachments.

Lieut. J. Inverarity, Artillery, belongs to Duncan, B.C. He extinguished single-handed the fire on an ammunition pit.

Capt. Archibald Laird, Royal Medicals, attended the wounded three days at a heavily shelled post, and was himself slightly wounded in three places, but he carried on.

Lieut. G. D. McTaggart, Engineers, formerly of Canada, maintained a bridge across a river under intense bombardment. He twice repaired the utterly destroyed bridge, next day swimming the river with a rope, the shells falling around him in the river.

Lieut. J. H. Ross, Horse Artillery, belongs to Montreal. When his battery was withdrawn, he returned alone to the front line with fuses, enabling the guns to open fire on the arranged time.

### BADGE OF HONOR FOR HEROES.

Convalescent Patients to be Distinguished by Blue Arm Bands.

The "Blue Badge of Honor" familiar to everyone in England as the mark of a man suffering from disabilities incurred in his country's service, will appear in Canada shortly when the 11,938 men on the strength of the Military Hospitals Commission Command will be issued blue arm bands.

The blue band will distinguish the man who has done his bit from the men of the new reinforcement units, and will be worn by all soldiers who are patients of the military convalescent hospitals in Canada.

Of the 11,938 men who are eligible for this honor to-day, 9,836 are patients enrolled for treatment in the convalescent hospitals, 1,368 are patients in sanatoria, and 734 patients in various other hospitals.

With the opening of 1917 there were only 2,620 men on the strength of the command, but as the transports have been taking the newly troops across, the hospital ships have been bringing the invalids back, and the increase in the population of the convalescent hospitals has been steady.

It has now become advisable here, as in England, to issue to the men who are patients in the hospitals and at present disqualified for further service, some mark which makes them distinguishable from fresh forces.

The "Blue Badge of Honor" will hereafter enable the public to identify those men who have sacrificed so much for their country's cause and who have not as yet recovered sufficiently to be discharged.

## WILL CHINA RISE IN VENGEANCE

HAS NEVER FORGOTTEN BARBARISM OF HUN IN 1900.

On Kaiser's Order "Give No Quarter," Germany Ravaged the Chinese Nation.

China, drilling thousands of soldiers and bestirring herself in her large, vague way in the allies' behalf, secretly remembers what the world has forgotten—the German atrocities in the Boxer war. Behind all the friendship for England and the United States, which is the apparent reason for her preparations for actual warfare on Germany, is the unspoken resentment against Prussian barbarism as China herself felt it in 1900.

The oriental is taciturn by nature. He never boasts of the revenge he is going to take, neither does he keep reiterating his grievances against an enemy. China is slow and placid, but she never forgets. Right now she is quietly making a great army, arming it in the latest and most approved fashion, drilling it according to the best allied tactics, slowly arranging her forces so that they may surprise the world with efficient participation in the war against Germany. Distance, lack of organization, nervousness in military accomplishment all argue against China's dispatch of fighting men to the western front, where they could strike against the Hun, but it is not at all improbable that a half million or even a million trained Chinese soldiers will join the field forces of the allies if the war runs over two years in the future.

### Germany's Brutality.

China herself wants a stroke at the nation which handled her most savagely in the moment of her greatest weakness. She cannot forget how Germany, alone of all the powers, was barbarous to her erring people in the dark hour of the Boxer rebellion in 1900. She remembers the fairness of England toward her in her shameful exhibition of irresponsibility. She recalls the sympathetic firmness and generous forgiveness which the United States gave her in that maudlin moment, Uncle Sam making a present of his share of the levied indemnity to the Chinese schools.

Her memory now serves to recall those incidents of Germany's brutality which were mentioned at that day because England and America were Germany's allies and could not criticize her openly, although humanitarian members of the reichstag did protest strongly against the violent barons of the kaiser's orders to his troops, in which he commanded that they give the Chinese "no quarter."

### The Boxer War.

In 1898 the Empress Dowager of China, fighting the influence of the European nations which were taking choice seaports along the coast for themselves, overthrew the emperor, Kwang Hsu, and installed herself as the real ruler of the empire. The powers were to be expelled in the program laid out by her. While she was self-seeking and anxious to be the sole ruler of her country, she was also patriotic in wanting to keep China for the Chinese. She hated reform, for that meant the adoption of European education and culture and business principles, all of which served to strengthen the powers politically in her country.

So she sought the aid of the Boxers, an association of radical Chinamen calling themselves the Righteous Harmony Fists. They recruited their forces enormously as the powers spread their influence, and in 1899 broke out with the murder of a missionary of the Church of England, a Mr. Brooks, in Shantung. In June, 1900, two more English missionaries, Norman and Robinson, were slaughtered and mission houses began to burn down.

### Missionaries Slain.

Then the tornado broke! China was alive with these maddened fanatics, who secured the country, seeming immune from police restraint, carrying knives and torches and destroying, all told, 135 missionaries, fifty-three children of the Protestant colonies and thirty-five Catholic fathers and nine sisters. Thousands of Chinese converts to Christianity were also killed.

The great body of Chinese did not join in this uprising, and the troops of the empire fought the Boxers throughout the agitation, although hampered by the sly commands of the dowager.

The Boxers gained command of Peking and besieged the legations of the powers. The German minister, Baron von Ketteler, was slain, and the representatives of the European nations took refuge in the British legation, where with such arms as they could secure they fought back the maddened Boxers. So bitter was the siege that out of 500 defenders sixty-five were killed and 131 wounded. From June until Aug. 1 the battle raged. On the latter date, however, an army of 20,000 men, English, Americans, French, Russians and Germans raised the siege.

### When Hatred Ruled.

The dowager empress fled and the Boxers retired. Hatred ruled the victorious white soldiers, and with the

exception of the main body of Japanese, American, French and British troops the conquering soldiers sacked Peking to their hearts' content, butchering the innocent Chinese with the guilty and attacking helpless Chinese women.

Captain Brinkley, a British officer, reported that in the City of Tung Chow alone, where there had been no sympathy for the Boxers, to his horror he found, after the white marauders left, the bodies of 573 Chinese women who had committed suicide in despair rather than live with the memory of the wrong which they had suffered.

Worst of these barbarians were the Germans. When they left Germany Emperor William addressed them at Wilhelmshaven, enjoining them "to give no quarter and to make the name of Germany a terror in China for a thousand years to come." The troops carried out their injunctions to the letter.

Thousands of peaceful Chinese who had taken no part whatsoever in the Boxer uprising were slaughtered by the Huns. They looted the sacred treasures of Yamien and hundreds of splendid mansions which had no connection whatsoever with the mad rebellion. They carried off the marvelous astronomical instruments which Louis XIV. had given to Kanghsi.

After Field Marshal von Waldersee arrived with more German troops in September, 1900, German atrocities increased. For von Waldersee was fresh from a conference with the kaiser, who still was obsessed with the "no quarter" policy.

Von Waldersee was, moreover, the ranking officer among the foreign military men and in command of all the forces of the powers. He arrived after the work of quelling the rebellion was done, when China was contrite and grieved over having permitted a small minority of her citizens to commit such crimes.

"A Million Chinese Lives." But, nevertheless, the Germans broke out in fresh terrorism against the Chinese wherever they could lay hands on them. They developed a new battle cry, "A million Chinese lives for von Ketteler," and proceeded to destroy property, temples, lives and women's honor as fast as well organized action would permit.

The soldiers of England, France, America and Japan were appalled. They had punished the scattering pillagers among their own forces long before, and now that the heat of battle was over and the true perspective on the innocence of the main body of Chinese established they were inclined toward mercy for the deluded Boxers and friendship for the honest Chinese.

### RUSSIA'S FOREST RESERVES.

Siberia Possesses Rich Storehouses of Timber Wealth.

One of the world's richest storehouses of forest wealth is located in Siberia. The forest area of Asiatic Russia has been roughly estimated at 853,000,000 acres. The State owns the bulk of the forests of this region, the area amounting to 642,000,000 acres, of which 39 per cent. is classed as rich forest lands. In addition the forest possessions of the Imperial Cabinet have comprised an area of 54,000,000 acres in the Altay district. These forest lands will now probably be converted into national property, and more attention devoted to the exploitation of their timber wealth. Large tracts of forest land also belong to the Cossacks, particularly along the Amur River in Eastern Siberia.

The largest forest areas of Asiatic Russia are in the western and eastern regions of Siberia. It is estimated that in that part of Siberia which lies west of Lake Baikal there are 465,000,000 acres of virgin forest, and Eastern Siberia, while not so richly endowed, has sufficient timber to supply the requirements of foreign markets for many years to come. A large part of the forest area of Siberia is still unexplored, the resources in number of trees, species and value being unknown. Thus it is estimated that only about a quarter of the whole area had been either wholly or partially investigated by the year 1915. The investigations which have been made, however, have unquestionably established the great value and wealth of these forests, while as regards the exploitation of their timber resources, only a fringe has yet been touched.

### A Valuable Load of Hay.

An incident that gives an idea of the enormous growth of Toronto since Sandford Fleming, the Scotchman who played so important a part in the development of Canada, first set foot on its streets nearly seventy years ago, is told by Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee in Sandford Fleming, Empire Builder.

Andrew Sanderson, a farmer in the township of York, took a load of hay one autumn to Toronto to sell in the open market. Finding no sale, and unwilling to take the load back with him over very heavy roads, he offered it to the proprietor of Elgin Hotel on Yonge Street on very easy terms. The hotel keeper could ill spare the cash, and after some bargaining he offered Sanderson in payment for the hay the vacant lot on the north-east corner of King and Yonge streets, which Sanderson reluctantly accepted. That lot was sold long ago for a million and a quarter dollars.

Honey and baked apples served together are delicious.

## A ROYAL WAR WORKER.

Princess Mary Takes Active Interest in Many Branches of Service.

Everyone who knows is talking of the steadfast war work done by Princess Mary, writes a London correspondent. The war has brought her opportunities of coming into contact with large sections of the people, and her visits to canteens and food kitchens in and around London have given equal pleasure to those she has helped to serve and to the Princess herself.

The Princess has naturally taken a more prominent part in the activities of the royal family this year than previously. Within the past week or so she has visited, with the King and Queen, the Bank of England and the Royal Exchange, a national filling factory in the London area, a charity matinee, and the commemorative meeting in the Royal Albert Hall, and has also presented to the War Office an ambulance given by the Girl Guides.

During the year the Princess has gone with the King and Queen on almost innumerable tours of inspection to all kinds of munition works, hospitals, and other institutions. This included the royal visit to the north. On the return from the tour Princess Mary accompanied the Queen to a number of hospitals in London, and helped to distribute gifts to all the raid patients. In July the Princess made her first appearance alone at a function—a charity concert at Apsley House—the Queen being at the time in France.

During the King's visit to Aldershot in the summer the Princess was frequently seen on horseback. She is a good horsewoman and keenly enjoys riding. During the ten days at Aldershot she often rode about with the King to see the training of troops. At Windsor also the Princess has constantly accompanied the King on his rides.

While staying at Windsor Princess Mary has paid many visits to the canteen at a munition works in a neighboring county, at which Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, is one of the permanent workers. She takes the same pleasure as other young women in helping in canteen work.

There are many other kinds of war work in which the Princess takes an active interest, including Queen Mary's Needlework Guild. The Girl Guides movement has in her a warm supporter. She is president of the Norfolk branch, and while at Sandringham helped to organize a great collection of chestnuts for munition purposes. She is also patron of the Girls' Patriotic Union, which collects funds from schoolgirls for providing comforts for sailors and soldiers.

During the summer the Princess attended a series of St. John Ambulance lectures, which were given in Buckingham Palace, and passed her preliminary examination. It is probable that she will continue the course of study. As the only girl in the royal family, the Princess enjoys the special affection which is generally shown by several brothers for an only sister. It is no secret that Princess Mary and the Princesses are devoted to each other, and look forward to the reunion brought about by such occasions as Christmas.

## BIG GUN AND THE CANARY

Curious Occurrence on the Battle Front in France.

In one of the most curious of recent happenings on the battle front in France a canary bird was the principal actor. It was a French bird. Liberated by an accident, it flew out into No Man's Land, between the opposing lines of trenches, perched on a tree and began to sing in the bright sunshine.

Whereupon the best of the French marksmen began to shoot at it. Why? Because they had to. It was a matter of utmost seriousness, possibly involving many human lives.

"Canaries are commonly used to give warning of the presence of deadly gas in mines. They are more sensitive than human beings to such gas, and hence the practice nowadays of carrying them (in cages) into mines to test the air in the underground workings.

Mining operations for military purposes are conducted on a very extensive scale in present-day warfare in Europe. Tunnels of great length are dug to blow up the enemy's works. Such tunnels are tested for gas by the use of canary birds.

The bird that escaped into No Man's Land was being employed for this purpose in a tunnel dug to blow up the Germans. The success of the operation depended wholly upon secrecy. But if the Germans were to hear and catch sight of the canary, they would at once suspect what was going on.

Hence the activity of the French sharpshooters. They must kill that canary at any cost. But a canary is a very small target; they could not hit it. The bird sang on. It was a desperate situation. A last resort remained. It was to use a big gun.

The gun was loaded with a high-explosive shell of a caliber appropriate for attacking mighty fortifications. It was fired at the canary, or, more strictly speaking, at the tree on which the bird was perched. Both tree and canary vanished.

That is all there is to the story. But the blowing-up enterprise was a success. Add a pinch of borax to the rinsing water of handkerchiefs, if you would have them a little stiff.

## SWEEP FLUES FROM THE OUTSIDE

WORK OF THE MODERN OLIVER TWIST.

Chimney Sweep's Life Not What it Used to be Since Development of Machinery.

The march of civilization and the development of machinery has made inroads into all branches of industry and banished old-time methods, even to the sweeping of chimneys. Although the average city dweller would know if asked that all school and civic buildings have chimneys and that they have to be swept at least once a year, he would also know that he has to pay for this, but by whom or how it is done is quietly left to those in authority, and the humble sweep with his helpers carries on, asking no more than his dollar per chimney to pay for his labors and those of his men and machines.

Silent Worker. See the head of a city cleaning department sitting at his phone telling his clients when they may expect his services, and see him skillfully climb to the top of the highest building with his machinery and clean out the long chimney, while at the bottom of the flue in the basement there is the replace which catches the soot, and all the while nobody is aware that such a clean result could be brought about in such a black, dusty task. Then read Dickens' graphic description of Oliver Twist! Imagine the small starved boy being goaded by a pin on the end of a long stick as he clammers up the inside of a sooty cavern until he reaches the roof, and with a small hand brush drives down all the thick accumulation of soot that falls to find lodgment on his own poor head or barely covered bones.

Blew Them Out. The ancient sweeper of chimneys knew nothing of long bamboo canes and round broom. He lived tiny waifs from the gutter and drove them up something like the Germans drive prisoners through tunnels while they prepare the shot to blast out the Canadians. Once a more humane and inventive sweep found that gun powder was quicker and employed that, but unfortunately the danger arising from old chimneys and his lack of definite knowledge of the capacity of powder, as well as the sudden gusty smothering of everybody and every thing sounded his death knell, and he followed the way of all obsolete things.

Bamboos and Brushes. Then came the man with the long bamboo rods and detachable sweeper. This industrialist became an institution. He carried his tools on his back and had a lamp over his door. He shouted from street to street: "Sweep! Anybody want the sweep?" From the doorways came prospective customers, who replied: "I want my chimney swept, but I am now cooking dinner. Come early in the morning." The sweep made a mental note of his instructions, for most of these men were illiterate, and phone orders or clerks were not at his command.

The old method started in the fire-grate. The sweep stretched a black canvas across the fireplace after he had inserted his round broom through a hole in the middle of the cloth. He worked this brush up and down until he could feel the way clear. Then he added more rods to the screw end of the cane in the flue until he calculated that the top was reached. He would leave his job and walk out of the house, across the street and gaze at the chimneys to assure himself that the end was reached. Often he was helped by many anxious urchins, who waited for the time to rush into the house and cry, "It's out! It's out!" They were delighted to know that the cold house would be brighter for the clean-up, but madame often lamented the operation, for a general house-cleaning followed.

Prayerful Sweep. In an English town a converted sweep cornered the chimneys by telling his testimony in the streets as he preached the Gospel. He declared that he had been saved by a falling chimney, and he always knelt in prayer before he started his task. The people who employed him said that he was the cleanest sweep in town, so he prospered.

In the old days farmers were anxious to secure the soot for enriching the land, and although it is stated that one load of soot is as good as three loads of manure, the modern civic sweep declares that the market to-day is not worth the trouble, and it is difficult to make money out of soot. The old sweep was lucky to get two jobs a day, but the city of Toronto alone provides for the cleaning of nearly 800 per year, and the private practice more than doubles this number.

Final, every day and be done with it; you have done what you could. Some blunders and absurdities no doubt creep in; forget them as soon as you can. To-morrow is a new day; begin it well and serenely, and with too high a spirit to be cumbered with your old failures. To-day all is good and fair. It is too dear with hopes and invitations to waste a moment on the yesterday.—Emerson.

Mend Enamelled Pans. Fill the holes of your enamel pans or kettles with putty and press flat, then let dry about a week. When thoroughly dry apply on inside and outside of kettle a coat of white enamel paint such as is used for beds or tubs and allow it to dry, applying three or four times. Set aside for a while. To a couple of weeks, then kettle is ready for use. You can buy a small can of enamel in paint store or in hardware store.

## FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

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

R. Macfarlane, of Alos Academy, has been appointed science teacher in Dumbarton Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. John Smellie have just celebrated their golden wedding at their home in Bala.

Flight Lieut. Ronald Graham, D.S.O., Castle Douglas, has won the Croix de Guerre with palm.

The Town Council of Hawick have decided on building five hundred new houses at the close of the war.

The Scottish Veterans' garden city at Longniddry was formally opened the other day by Lady Beatty.

Lieut. James Jardine, son of Mrs. Jardine, George street, Peebles, has been awarded the Military Cross.

W. Anderson, military representative of Linlithgow, has been appointed to the food control committee.

Under the Housing and Town Planning Scheme one hundred new houses are required for Dunbar.

A. Macfili, teller of the Clydesdale bank, has been appointed to the office of town clerk of Tormory.

Rev. D. M. Joss has resigned the charge of Coldstream West Kirk, to resume duty as an army chaplain.

Pte. John W. Beattie, Hawick, who was for three years a prisoner in Germany, has returned to his home.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Capt. D. A. Ross Haddon, Hawick, for gallantry on the field.

A mural tablet has been placed in St. George's Kirk, Dumfries, in the memory of the late Charles McNeil, B.A.

A large roll of honor brass tablet has been presented to the Burgh of Stranraer by Mr. Belford, the town clerk.

W. Buchan, a native of Peebles, has been appointed a director of the firm of Messrs. Lever Bros., South Africa.

The death took place recently at Ardnamurchan of James McKenzie, a well-known farmer and mail contractor.

The King has invested Dr. Flora Murray, Ecclefechan, with the insignia of a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

A handsome set of silver-mounted bagpipes was presented to the Bute Mountain Battery by Capt. and Lady McRae, Ascot.

Pte. Thomas Wright, of Tranent, formerly of the Royal Scots, has been awarded the Military Medal and the D.C.M.

The Countess of Mar and Kellie has opened the new premises at Chillinghill, as a maternal and child welfare centre.

The sum of £61 was raised by a sale of work and concert in Gala-shiels, in aid of the Soldiers' Comforts Fund.

William Black has been elected a member of the Rothesay Town Council in the place of ex-Bailie Stewart, resigned.

A flag day and free gift sale at Alloa, on behalf of the funds of the National Y.M.C.A., realized the sum of £180.

William Tytler, agent for the Royal Bank of Scotland, has been appointed a member of the Rothesay School Board.

CARDBOARD LEGS. Invention of a Danish Doctor for the Use of Wounded.

Imitation legs are heavy and cumbersome unless purchased from leg experts, and that at a great price. A Danish doctor in a hospital in France, due to the urgent need for cheaper and lighter legs on account of the many boys who are being brought back from the trenches, has invented cardboard legs.

These legs will even allow the wearer to go about without crutches two days after his limb has been amputated.

The materials used are two sheets of cardboard about three-sixteenths of an inch thick, and bandages soaked in a starch solution. After careful measurements have been taken the cardboard is cut into what looks like two peg tops, which after being soaked in the bath fold round each other and are secured with bandages.

The principle is that of an egg in a cup, and the patient can wear the leg long before the wound is completely healed. He can thus get air and exercise, which it is usually impossible to obtain at this phase of his convalescence; also he has to suffer none of the inconveniences of crutches, a stick afflicting for his needs. The leg, properly treated, lasts from six months to a year, by which time a permanent artificial limb is ready to be fitted.

Fill the holes of your enamel pans or kettles with putty and press flat, then let dry about a week. When thoroughly dry apply on inside and outside of kettle a coat of white enamel paint such as is used for beds or tubs and allow it to dry, applying three or four times. Set aside for a while. To a couple of weeks, then kettle is ready for use. You can buy a small can of enamel in paint store or in hardware store.



## This is the Last Week of Our BIG SHOE SALE

We want the people of Glencoe to come and see the big values in Shoes.

**SPECIAL---\$10 to \$14 Shoes will be given on Thursday and Saturday at \$4.98.**

The entire stock will be sold at a big reduction.

**The MODERN SHOE STORE**  
Main Street, Glencoe Phone 103

**MRS. CURRIE'S  
MILLINERY PARLORS**  
will be located opposite Royal Bank Building  
after February 1st.

Highest cash price for Butter and Eggs Phone 25

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

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

**J. A. McLachlan**  
GLENCOE

**CANADIAN  
PACIFIC RY.**

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

**R. CLANAHAN,**  
Ticket Agent, Glencoe

**SIDDALL & GROVER**

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

All kinds of Grain bought and sold.

Up-to-date Chopping Mill in connection.

Terms Cash, or extra charge for credit.

**A  
Question  
of Spex**

Do your eyes tire easily?  
If so, You need Glasses.  
Do your eyes burn?  
If so, You need Glasses.  
Does the type become blurred in reading?  
If so, You need Glasses.  
Do you suffer from frontal headache?  
If so, Glasses will Help You.  
Do you know if you have perfect eyesight?  
If not, we can inform You.  
It will cost you nothing.

**C. E. Davidson**  
Jeweler Graduate Optician  
Marriage Licenses Issued

The Ross Mission Band will meet at the home of Miss Margaret Berdan on Monday evening, February 4th, at 8 o'clock. Miss Kate McLean and Mrs. John Beckton will have charge of the meeting.

Judge Macbeth held a military appeal court at Glencoe yesterday, when some forty class A men who had been exempted by Glencoe and Melbourne tribunals were recalled for further examination.

We understand that the town council purposes appointing a local fuel controller at its next meeting. Judging from the scramble that was made for the last two carloads of coal to arrive, the appointment is absolutely in order.

The next meeting of the Presbyterian Guild will be held on Wednesday evening, February 6th. Subjects, "Christian Duty" and "Privilege." Two interesting papers are being prepared by Mrs. Troyer and Miss Minnie McAlpine.

All these troubles about snow-blocked roads will be forgotten in a year or two, when aerial navigation becomes as common as automobile travel is today. And when the war is over it will come quicker than the auto mode of travel did.

The following subject will be debated at the literary meeting in the school-house of S. S. No. 17, Moss, on Friday evening: "Resolved that higher education has a greater influence for good in shaping the people in the war zone than the home influence."

Our fathers and grandfathers lived on oatmeal, cabbages, potatoes and such foods. There is no sacrifice about it compared to the sacrifices the soldiers and the people in the war zone are making. Every pound of export is necessary and is still insufficient.

Speaking of sun-spots, our astronomical friend who drew our attention to the big spot on the sun last week, which has since disappeared, says that as the sun revolves on its axis once in every 25 days the spot will in all probability appear again in the course of a couple of weeks.

The Moss oil industry has been greatly hampered the past few weeks on account of the severe cold weather, and very little progress is being made in getting down new wells. Nearly all the oil is now removed from the wells by tanks, as the extreme frost thickens the crude material so it does not run freely through the pipe line.

The January meeting of the P. M. C. was held on the 21st at the home of Miss E. Smith. Chapter III of "The Uplift of China" was taken up; and an account of "Work among the Indians in Canada" was given by E. Smith. The next meeting will be held on the second Monday evening in February at the home of Miss Jean McLachlan.

The financial report of the Melbourne Agricultural Society submitted at the annual meeting showed that the past year was the best in the society's history. Total receipts \$2,350 and disbursements \$1,700. The society owns their own grounds and buildings where the fairs are held, and have a substantial balance to their credit in the bank.

Judgment has been given at London in the suit of Edway Hurdle of Moss against the Grand Trunk Railway Company, awarding the plaintiff \$135 damages and costs. Mr. Hurdle's claim was for damage to timber by fire caused by a spark from a locomotive. The case was heard in London in December before Judge Macbeth and a jury. The transcript thanks its subscribers for prompt renewals made for this year and for the many kind and encouraging words which in nearly every case accompanied the remittances. If time permitted we would like to write to each one personally, but at present the best thing we can do is to say to one and all "We thank you" and strive as ever to give you, as our subscriber expresses it, "the best paper in America."

The flax company operating at Petrolia are prepared to sow 500 acres of flax in the coming season. They guarantee \$12 an acre for land, irrespective of the land yield, and in addition pay a bonus of 50c per 100 for each hundred lb. of flax delivered over an average of one and one-half tons per acre. The farmer is to prepare the land for seedling and deliver the flax at Petrolia. The company will supply seed and sow and harvest the crop.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Finlayson of North Battleford, Sask., visited their cousin, Mrs. W. W. Gordon, on their way to Dunwich where they are paying a visit to relatives and friends around their old home near Campbellton. Mr. Finlayson has been a member of the district of North Battleford for the past 14 years. He left here 38 years ago with his wife to reside in the West, travelling at that time from Winnipeg to Battleford on foot.

Meetings of the West Middlesex Board of Agriculture will be held at Appin on Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 6 and 7. J. C. Duke of Ruthven will deal with "The Bean Crop and Bacon Production" on Wednesday afternoon, and H. G. Bell of Chicago will speak on "Fertilizers" on Wednesday evening. On Thursday afternoon P. L. Fancher, corn specialist, Chatham, will discuss "The Corn Crop" and W. J. W. Lennox of the Seed Division, Ottawa, "The Seed Situation." A lady speaker is expected to address the Women's Institute on Wednesday afternoon and evening in the town hall.

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

Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief is in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of all.

The ladies of the Glencoe Red Cross are giving a War Tea on Saturday evening at 6 o'clock in Mrs. W. A. Currie's store, Main street. Regular tea, 25c; oyster stew, 25c. Light lunches served during the afternoon at 15c. Homemade cooking will be sold.

Do it Now.—Disorders of the digestive 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 Farrow's Vegetable Pills, the best laxative and sedative on the market. Do not delay, but try them now. One trial will convince anyone that they are the best stomach regulator that can be got.

## PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Miss Edith Wright of Strathroy is visiting her brother, Reeve A. J. Wright.

—Miss Jean McLachlan is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry Singleton, in London.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Singleton of London spent the week-end at J. A. McLachlan's.

—Mrs. Roy Squire spent the week-end in Detroit with her sister, Miss Gladys Wood.

—Mr. and Mrs. Rinn of Carman, Man., are visiting Mrs. Rinn's brother, J. A. McLachlan.

—Mr. and Mrs. Norman McLachlan of Petrolia are spending a few days with their parents here.

—Mrs. George Maynard of Raleigh township is spending the winter with her nephew, Tom Hagitt.

—Miss Lorna Luckham, who is attending London Collegiate, spent the week-end at her home here.

—Mr. and Mrs. Peter Crawford of Lobo spent the week-end with their daughter, Mrs. Frank Clarke.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Watterworth of Wardsville are visiting Mr. Watterworth's sister, Mrs. Hiram Lumley.

—Miss Agnes Boud returned to her home in Melbourne after spending a week with friends in Glencoe and vicinity.

—Wm. A. McDougald of Sceptre, Sask., who has been spending some weeks with his sister at Middlemiss, returned home yesterday.

—Mr. and Mrs. John D. Anderson of Windsor made a short stay with their daughter, Mrs. A. E. Sutherland, Monday and Tuesday while returning from a trip to London.

—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac J. Simpson announce the engagement of their daughter, Sara A., to Lorenzo G. Nethercott. The marriage is to take place early in February.

## SPECIAL NOTICES

Skating Friday night at Glencoe rink.

Mrs. Love, dressmaking and ladies tailoring, Symes street.

Watch for Johnson's big clearing sale of wall papers next week.

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

100 lbs. Neilson's chocolates, always fresh, regular 50c, Saturdays only, 30c.

A first class Archer Holt separator for sale very cheap at Eddie's Hardware.

A choice assortment of new Columbia records just in at Johnston's Drug Store.

See our display of beautiful china ware for the Christmas trade.—Chas. George.

Special bargains in shoes, rubbers and men's socks. Repairing a specialty.—Sexsmith & Co.

Choice Graham flour and corn meal for sale. Clover seed wanted. Chopping on Saturdays.—Frank I. Abbott.

Notice.—All accounts not paid by Saturday, Feb. 9th, will be placed in court for collection with interest and costs.—G. W. Weekes.

Special Friday and Saturday—fresh beef roasts, stews and boils at cost. See me for quarters. Big sale of cured fish both days.—W. T. Jelly.

For sale residence corner Main street and first concession road, with stable, woodshed and six lots. Apply to D. A. Dubie, Route 3, Glencoe.

For sale—new 8-room house, hardwood interior finish, nicely situated on corner lot in village of Appin. Apply to W. R. Stevenson, Appin.

Flour and feed for sale at store corner of Main and McKellar streets. Still buying grain at North Glencoe.—J. D. McKellar, Chas. Mawhinney, 98-1.

All kinds of musical instruments for sale on easy terms, and organs and pianos for rent for concert or for parlour use. Enquire of Daniel H. McRae, Glencoe, Ont.

Accounts owing to the late firm of McAlpine Bros. are to be placed for collection after February 15th, with interest at seven per cent. from date of rendering.

Walkers Dramatic Club are putting on the play "The Stubborn Motor Car" at Walkers school house Friday evening, Feb. 9th. Don't miss it. Proceeds for Red Cross.

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. F. A., St. John's. All local talent.

## Executor's Sale

OF  
**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE**

The undersigned executor of the estate of John L. McLachlan, late of the township of Appin in the county of Middlesex, farmer, deceased, will offer for sale by public auction at the McKellar House in the Village of Glencoe on Saturday, the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1918, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate, namely: The south half of lot number twenty-three in the second range north of the Line road in the said township of Appin, containing one hundred acres more or less.

This is an improved farm, all clear, soil clay loam, frame barn and house and other improvements, well located, 14 miles from the village of Glencoe, good gravel road. Terms of sale: The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid, one-tenth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale and the balance within three weeks thereafter.

For further particulars apply to Donald McMillan, Rodney, Ont., Executor, or to Elliott & Moss, Glencoe, Ont., Solicitors for Vendor.

We carry a Full Line of

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

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

**J. M. Anderson**  
Tinsmith Plumber

## A Week of TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS to Clean Up Stocks

It's the final clearing week of certain broken lines. Many lines at half price and less. Only a partial list is given. Drop in and see if it's anything you can use. If it is, you certainly save on price.

### Only Six Ladies' Coats left of all our stock

2 Coats, reg. price \$17.50, go at \$9.50.  
3 " " " \$12.50, " \$7.50.  
1 Coat, reg. price \$15.50, goes at \$8.50.  
3 Misses' Coats, reg. \$8.75, go at \$3.75.  
2 Children's Coats, reg. \$5.50, go at 2.00.

### A chance to buy Boys' and Girls' Underwear at half price

Boys' Scotch Knit Shirts and Drawers, nearly all sizes in lot, reg. value today 50c, clearing at 25c.  
Girls' Vests and Drawers, assortment of broken lots, reg. values 40c, 45c and 50c, sale price 25c.

### Hosiery, Rubbers, etc.

Here are two specials in Ladies' Hosiery at 35c and 30c. Guaranteed fast black, full fashioned, seamless cashmerino. Pay you well to stock in ample supply for next winter.

Big value in Lumbermen's Heavy Sox at price of a year ago, 95c; worth today \$1.25.

Women's Blizzard Overshoes, best quality, reg. value \$1.50, sale price 95c.  
Men's Blizzard Overshoes, best quality, reg. value \$1.75, sale price \$1.25.  
Clearing line of Ladies' Rubbers, 98c.

### Women with small feet will profit by this shoe clearing price

Sizes 2 1/2 to 4, a few in larger sizes.  
"Empress" make, guaranteed quality, no cheap eastern make bought for a sale, but taken from our regular "Empress" stock.

\$4.00 values for \$3.00.  
\$3.50 " " \$2.75.  
\$3.00 " " \$2.25.

### Balance of Felt Slippers at less than factory prices.

\$1.50 quality for \$1.10.  
\$1.25 " " .95.  
\$1.00 " " .75.  
.75 " " .50.

### Remnants of Silks, Ribbons, Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Lawns, Embroidery—at clearing prices.

### Whitewear Specials

White Voile Waists, reg. \$1.25, for 98c.  
White Corset Covers, reg. 35c, for 25c.

White Gowns, handsomely trimmed, reg. \$2.00, for \$1.25.

White Gowns, handsomely trimmed, reg. \$1.50, for \$1.15.

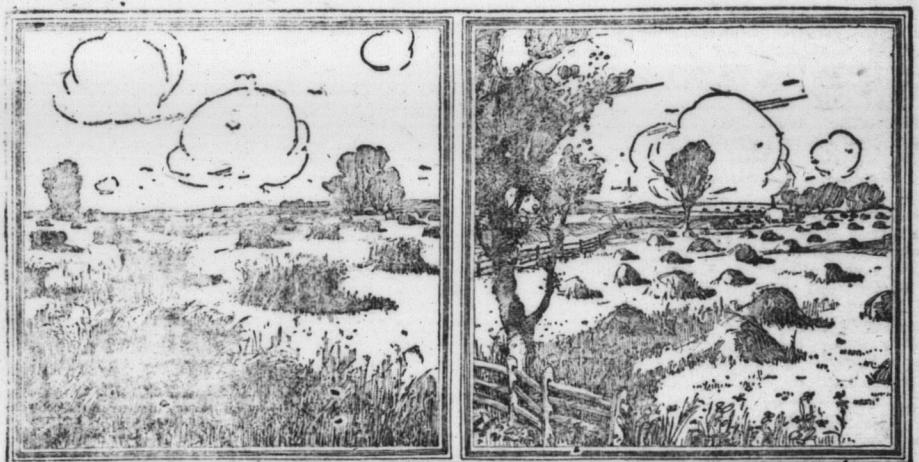
White Drawers, embroidery trimmed, reg. \$1.00, for 75c.

White Drawers, embroidery trimmed, reg. 75c, for 55c.

### Shrewd people are buying Underwear now for next winter

We can safely guarantee that prices for coming winter will be at least 25 per cent. above today's prices, and doubtful if enough raw material to supply anything like the requirements. We have the first fall price lists issued from different manufacturers. These price lists will be revised from month to month, each showing increase in prices. We are buying heavily to protect our customers so far as we can, and tell our customers in their own interest to keep fully covered for some time ahead if they want to get the desirable qualities and at a saving in price.

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



## The Ford Saves the Hay and Oats the Horses Eat

IT HAS been estimated that five acres of land are required to maintain one horse for a year, and that the same five acres would produce nearly enough food for two people. If 50,000 Canadian farmers each replaced one horse with a Ford, 250,000 acres would be added to the Nation's source of food supply and enough extra food made available to feed 100,000 people.

Just think what a great service this means to the country at the present time and the benefit to the farmers from the sale of food produced on this acreage.

A Ford car also saves the farmer a week or more of valuable time each year, which can be used for further productive work. The Ford travels three times as fast as a horse and rig—costs less to run and keep, and is far easier to take care of. With labor so scarce and high priced, time means money, so do not delay in getting your Ford.

**Ford**

Runabout - \$475  
Touring - \$495  
Coupe - \$770  
Sedan - \$970

E. O. B. FORD, ONT.

**A. Duncanson**



**Dealer, Glencoe**







## HARNESSING THE WIND

AN ELECTRIC FARM OPERATED BY A WINDMILL.

How One Farmer Has Solved the Problem of Motive Power For His Machinery.

Over in the hills of Wisconsin there is a farm equipped with numerous electrical devices, all of which are operated by power from a windmill. The location of the farm, on one of the highest hills in the State, is unusually favorable for wind power. By this means the owner, Mr. J. F. Forrest, has been able to equip his farm with every conceivable apparatus for the business of the farm and for the convenience and pleasure of the family.

In the home they have a suction vacuum carpet-cleaner, an electric toaster, flat-iron, warming-apparatus, electric fans, various kinds of lamps, churn, washing-machine, and many other conveniences.

Excavating For a Silo. When the writer made his first visit to the farm last September he found them busy preparing to put up a silo to hold their big crop of corn. As the location is a natural gravel hill, in order to save going up so high, they had dug down perhaps twelve or fifteen feet. A carrier, such as is used for moving manure from stables, was let down into this pit, and nearly half a wagonload of stones and gravel was shoveled into it. When the visitor saw the rope hitched to such a heavy load he said, "Why, Mr. Forrest, you do not expect that storage battery to handle all of those awful big stones, do you?"

"I think it will handle it; we will see." He "pressed the button," and up mounted the cargo of sand, gravel and stones, and off it shot to a wagon on a little distance away, dumped itself, and then came back to the starting place, all the work of the sixteen-foot windmill.

There are machines galore all over his buildings, ready to start up in an instant at any time, day or night. There is quite a nice engine-lathe, feed-grinders, corn-sheller, grain-elevator, emery wheel, sheep-shearing machine, a buzz-saw to cut firewood which will cut off logs, I think six or eight inches through, even of hard oak. In fact, there is a machine for every farm purpose all ready to be called up for instant use all around the various buildings, and even outdoors. Not the least desirable of all the conveniences on this wonderful farm is the beautiful electric automobile which Mrs. Forrest operates very skillfully.

Storage Batteries Necessary. Now a word about the windmill power and storage batteries. The objection has always been to wind-power, as everyone knows, that it is very irregular; but when you once get this irregular force bottled up in a storage battery, then you have the most efficient and steady power in the world. In my boyhood days I had visions of having a windmill pump water into a great elevated tank, and then use the water to run little water motors with power; but such a tank (aside from the expense) would never do for running automobiles, because it could not be carried around. The storage battery can carry itself and have power enough to run a carful of passengers fifty or even a hundred miles or more. I asked Mr. Forrest how much work could be done without the storage battery. He said he could run his wife's flat-iron, and it would do fairly well for grinding grain, with a mill so arranged that it would not choke up when the wind slackened, etc.

Mr. Forrest's arrangement is something like this: When he is charging a storage battery, for instance, when the mill comes to a certain speed it makes electric contact so as to send a charge into the batteries. If the wind slackens again so that the charge in the battery might run backward, this connection, or switch, as it is called, cuts off the current automatically. If in a gale the mill should go too fast the current is interrupted in a like manner, and the momentum of the windmill swings it out of the wind.

How the Apparatus Works. Let us put it this way for illustration: When the mill gets up to the proper speed the current passes through the batteries, or by the batteries, and does the work. When the speed or power gets to be more than is needed for the work it is doing, the surplus piles up, as it were, in the storage battery. In a like manner, when the wind goes down so there is not speed enough to do the work, the battery turns in and assists the windmill.

The great drawback to this whole business of harnessing the wind is the expense of the storage batteries. Mr. Forrest has three of them. He has become so familiar with them that he remodels them, and I think has built a few himself. His experience is that a battery lasts longer, and keeps in better repair, where it is used almost every day, than where it is permitted to stand a long time idle.

My visit to this wonderful electric farm has convinced me that the time is rapidly approaching when the work now done by wood, coal and gasoline, will be accomplished by the simple expedient of harnessing the wind.

## RHEUMATISM A MYSTERY

This Trouble is Rooted in the Blood and Can Only be Cured by Enriching the Blood.

Some diseases give immunity from another attack, but rheumatism works just the other way. Every attack of rheumatism invites another; worse than that, it reduces the body's power so that each attack is worse than the one before.

If any disease needs curing early it is rheumatism, but there is scarcely any disease that physicians find more difficult to treat successfully. When a medicine does cure rheumatism therefore it is worthy of special notice. Medical authorities agree that the blood becomes thin with alarming rapidity as rheumatism develops. Maintaining the quality of the blood is therefore a reasonable way of preventing and combating rheumatism. That it works out in fact is shown by the beneficial effects which follow the treatment of rheumatism, acute, muscular and articular, with that great blood tonic, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

That thousands of people who have taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their rheumatism have been cured is a fact beyond dispute. That rheumatism does not return as long as the blood is kept rich and red is equally true. If therefore you are suffering from rheumatism in any form you should lose no time in giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. Mr. A. E. Hinton, Western Ave., Toronto, says: "Up to about a year ago, my wife had suffered for nearly three years from rheumatism, from which she suffered greatly. She had been under the care of several doctors, besides spending dollars on advertised cures, but did not get any relief. One day talking to a fellow clerk, she said her sister had been cured of this trouble by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Although not feeling very hopeful I took two boxes home that evening and urged my wife to try them. By the time they were used they had done her so much good that she required no pressing to continue the treatment, and after taking six or seven boxes she was completely cured. As I have said this was about a year ago, and she has had no return of the trouble since. I feel very grateful for the immense good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done my wife, and I hope other sufferers will benefit by her experience."

You can get these pills through 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.

### THE FIRST BRITISH BARRAGE.

The Effect of a Concentrated Effort on the Part of the Artillery.

The Boche batteries were celebrating the new year—in fact they were a little previous, because it was but noon of December 31, and the year was 1915—at Ypres.

Ever since daylight the Canadians had been having a beastly time of it. The Boche five-point-nines had been coming over with unceasing regularity and the British artillery was replying with a feeble fire. They claimed shortage of ammunition and in reply to the repeated calls from the infantry for shells they would sing out—"You've had your allowance."

The Canadians got pretty mad at this continued shelling, and a friend asked a runner whether they couldn't do something to distract the Boches' fire.

"That's all right," was the answer; "this is Fritz's last day. Wait till tonight!" He waited—this friend. Exactly at the stroke of midnight pandemonium broke loose. It sounded as though all the express trains in the world were running overhead. And well it should. Thirty 12-inch howitzers had been rolled into position during the day and were at that moment flinging half-ton projectiles onto the German batteries.

The British bombardment went on for twenty-four hours; and for three weeks afterward there was not a solitary heavy German shell fired on that sector. Which all goes to show another form of tactics—the holding back of shells for a concentrated effort.

Soap for Wounds. Common yellow soap, the kind used by housewives in washing clothes and dishes, has been found to be a wonderful cure for wounds in French hospitals, and its use has spread to the British medical stations. A solution is made from a cake and injected into soldiers' wounds, even in the latest instances into the deepest bullet holes, where it has proved itself to be a superior antiseptic to hydrogen peroxide and most other germ killers and in addition a strangely effective healer of torn tissues.

Wounds treated with soap need few or dressings and lessen pain far more than do wounds treated with other antiseptics. These facts greatly expedite the work of the surgeons, who can handle more men than when using other solutions.

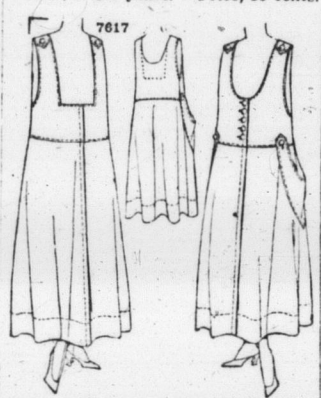
Not a minute should be lost right now in looking up your seed supply for 1918 planting.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

## Practical Designs



For the youngster who is just beginning to walk, as well as for his brother a few years older, this design is particularly good. McCall Pattern No. 7738, Child's Bloomer Dress. In 3 sizes, 2 to 6 years. Price, 15 cents.



A splendid idea is this for an over-dress, to be worn over a waist. The three-piece skirt is in round or instep length. McCall Pattern No. 7617, Ladies' Overdress. In 5 sizes, 34 to 42 bust. Price, 20 cents.

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

### WINTER WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Our Canadian winters are extremely hard on the health of little ones. The weather is often so severe that the mother cannot take the little one out for an airing. The consequence is that the baby is confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms; takes colds and becomes cross and peevish. Baby's Own Tablets should be given to keep the little one healthy. They regulate the stomach and bowels and prevent or cure colds. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### REPORTING THE SERMON.

Opinion of a Highland Hostess Regarding Her Lodge's Shortland.

A kilted regiment, while on the march in a part of Scotland, halted for a Sunday of rest at a remote village in the Highlands, and some of the brave laddies were billeted on the inhabitants.

One old lady had to find lodging for two of the soldiers, Sandy and Tam, and she was delighted to know they were going to the kirk in the evening. She herself was unable to go, and her pleasure increased when one of her guests, who happened to be an accomplished writer of shorthand, promised to tell her everything that the minister said in his sermon—although she had her doubts as to how he would be able to remember it all.

The two "kilties" came back from church, and Sandy read the sermon from his notebook, to the admiration and astonishment of his landlady, who had never heard of shorthand, and could not understand how anyone could write as fast as the minister spoke.

When Sandy had finished and the good lady had expressed her thanks for the privilege of hearing the sermon, she asked him to let her look at the book he had been reading from. She seemed much disappointed, however, because she could make nothing of it.

At last, after a close inspection of the mystic signs, she said to the blushing warrior:

"You're a grand laddie and a verra gude reader, but I must tell ye, and if I was your ain mither I wad hae to admit it, ye're the verra wurst writer I ever came across."

Peanut and Cottage Cheese Loaf.—Three-quarters cup kidney beans, one cup cottage cheese, half cup ground peanuts, one tablespoon chopped onion, one cup bread crumbs, two tablespoons drippings or savory fat, one cup cooked tomato, one cup cooked rice, salt, pepper. Bake the loaf in a moderate oven twenty-five minutes and serve with pimento or green pepper sauce.

## THE MESSINES GRAND STAND.

How a Canadian Engineer Officer Watched the Big Fight.

The featured participant of this story was a Canadian engineer officer. The tale can never be proved true because the C.E.O. has since "gone over"—never to return.

He was stationed in front of Messines Ridge. His work as an engineer attached to the British Army had carried him to this position and he could go no further. As his work was completed he was just waiting round—for something to happen. A British artillery officer happened along.

"Now that everything's finished, when is it coming off?" he asked the gun officer.

"We're going to touch 'er off to-night, perhaps," he replied with a twinkle in his eye.

"By jove, that's bully. Say," he added, "where can I find a good seat to get in on it?"

The artillery officer pointed to the crest of a hill which at that time was being methodically shelled by the Boche guns.

"That's a jolly good view—but it's too near the orchestra," he laughed. "Oh, that'll be all right," was the reply. "The Boches will be too busy to attend to the hill."

About eight o'clock, when the British guns opened for a preliminary bombardment, the Hun batteries stopped and the engineer took himself up on the hill. He looked about him until weary, then lay down in a shell hole to sleep. Early in the morning the big guns stopped firing suddenly. He awoke. Half asleep he tried to discern what was happening. He climbed out of his shell hole and stood looking at the ridge.

Suddenly there went up, one after the other, a number of enormous sheets of earth, smoke and flames, which rose slowly until each formed a huge mushroom. Apparently they were a mile high to him.

Then he was knocked head over heels by the shock of the explosion. He was stunned for the moment, but soon realized his position and roused himself. To him it sounded as though every British gun on the British front was firing as fast as it could.

Exactly one hour and a half afterward he was on the ridge, following the infantry and carrying on his work. He afterward learned that so well had the aerial photographers detected the German batteries that eighty per cent of them were put out of action ten minutes after the explosion occurred on the ridge.

### CARE OF INSANE SOLDIERS.

Mental Cases to be Maintained by Dominion Government.

Provincial institutions will be entrusted with the care of the members of the C.E.F. returned to Canada suffering from insanity, but the Dominion Government will pay for their maintenance. This decision was reached in the conference of the Military Hospitals Commission, the Board of Pension Commissioners and the representatives of the provincial governments held in the M.H.C. headquarters Tuesday.

Heretofore the Military Hospitals Commission and the Board of Pension Commissioners have paid a flat rate in hospitals for the insane for the 350 men suffering in varying degrees from mental ailments. By the new arrangement they will pay provincial institutions for their maintenance and in addition Sir James Loughheed on behalf of the government agreed to pay an extra allowance per capita, which sum will be directed to the equipment and maintenance of the buildings.

Over 50 per cent of those now receiving treatment in institutions had been suffering from mental diseases before they enlisted and eventually would have become public charges in the ordinary course of events.

### MURINE Granulated Eyelids.

Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. Murine Eye Remedy, Just Eye Comfort. See how to use Murine Eye Remedy. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

The Limit.

The following amusing story concerning Madam Sarah Grand, the well-known novelist, was told to me recently by a personal friend of hers.

It appears that the gifted author of "The Heavenly Twins" is very astounded. One day her friend, calling on her unexpectedly, found her with a big awkward volume on her knee, heated, excited, and evidently very much put out.

"Is anything the matter?" asked the caller.

"Oh, yes," she answered, desperately. "I've lost my pen, and I want to write to catch the post."

"Why, where are you looking for it?"

She glanced at the questioner and then at the book.

"I believe," she faltered, "I was looking for it among the p's in the dictionary."

The morning breakfast food is varied in this menu by frying the cold left-over mush and serving it with syrup. The milk, usually served with the cereal and most essential to health, must be introduced in another form. By serving cocoa for supper this is accomplished satisfactorily.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

## Are Very Popular in Prince Edward Island

Mr. M. Arseneault Tells What Dodd's Kidney Pills Did For Him.

They Gave Him Quick Relief From Headache and Backache—He Recommends them to All Sufferers.

Cape Egmont, P.E.I., Jan. 28th.—(Special).—Dodd's Kidney Pills have numerous friends in this tight little island, and among the most enthusiastic of them is Mr. Mathurin Arseneault, of this place.

"I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all who suffer," Mr. Arseneault says. "I had been troubled with headache and backache about two years till I read in Dodd's Almanac how many sufferers had benefited by using Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"I decided to send for two boxes. Before I had finished taking them I was feeling as well as ever."

"It gives me great pleasure to say a few words for Dodd's Kidney Pills. All over the island you find people who tell of benefits received from Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are recognized as the standard remedy for kidney ills. Acting directly on the kidneys, they refresh and invigorate those organs. The result is that they do their full work of straining all the impurities, all the seeds of disease, out of the blood. That is why Dodd's Kidney Pills are recognized as a tonic."

### Ten Thousand Substitutes.

Ten thousand substitute food articles have been introduced into Germany since the war, according to a statement made in the Berlin newspapers by Professor Juckenaek, a prominent German food expert. He mentions as the most striking examples of successful substitution the following: Artificial butter, eggs, salad oil, honey, milk, coffee, tea, sugar, tobacco, fish, sausage, cheese and caviar. Some of the substitutes are directly harmful but others are so good that they will outlive the war and become regular articles of consumption, he asserts.

The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

### Less Sugar for Candy.

Preliminary steps have been taken to curtail the use of cane sugar in the manufacture of candies. Manufacturers have been informed of the necessity for saving such sugar and are now endeavoring to adjust their business to the requirements of the situation.

The money spent for candy in the United States and Canada in the past year is double the amount of money needed to keep Belgium supplied with food for a year.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

### Island is a "Warship."

The island of Ascension, in the Atlantic, is the property of the British Admiralty, and is borne on the Navy List as a vessel, being classed as a tender to one of His Majesty's ships of war. The island is governed by a naval captain, and the men stationed there (chiefly Royal Marines) are subject to the same rules as they would be on board ship. There is no private property in land, so there are no rents, rates, or taxes. The flocks and herds are public property, and the meat is issued in rations; so are the vegetables grown on the farm.

New York state has passed a law requiring counties with a population of 35,000 or over to erect and maintain tuberculosis hospitals.

### 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 pint 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.

ED. 7.

ISSUE 5-18.

## CANADIAN TIMBER GROWTH.

In France Yields of 30,000 to 45,000 Board Feet Per Acre Are Common.

Lt.-Col. J. B. White, woods manager of the Jordan Pulp and Paper Company, Montreal, and for the past two years in charge of forestry work in England and France, stated recently that if yields of 30,000 to 45,000 board feet per acre were frequent in France, as his own investigations had shown, there seemed no reason why Canadians should tolerate the relatively small productivity of timberlands in Eastern Canada where soil and climatic conditions were not dissimilar to those of France. One plot, measured by Col. White, contained 100,000 board feet within an acre. Such a showing did not tend to increase our satisfaction with Canadian lands producing only two to three thousand board feet per acre.

### MONEY ORDERS

Buy your out of town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

It matters not what money crops you grow, give your soil a change. Introduce legume crops frequently and constantly. They will keep nitrogen and humus in the soil, keep the soil mellow and friable and open the sub-soil to other roots.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

When you put a porridge saucapen to soak always fill it with water.

The prevalent guess is that next year is not going to be as good as the average for crops. All the more reason to do your best work.

### ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT!

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers—It's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

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

## The Cause of Heart Trouble

Faulty digestion causes the generation of gases in the stomach which inflate and press down on the heart and interfere with its regular action, causing faintness and pain. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup after meals sets digestion right, which allows the heart to beat full and regular.



## Rheumatic Aches

Drive them out with Sloan's Liniment, the quick-acting, soothing liniment that penetrates without rubbing and relieves the pain. So much cleaner than musky plasters or ointments; it does not stain the skin or clog the pores. Always have a bottle in the house for the aches and pains of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, strains, sprains, stiff joints and all muscle soreness.

Generous size bottles at all druggists, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

## Sloan's Liniment

RELIEVES PAIN

## Machinery For Sale

1 WHEELLOCK ENGINE, 18x42.

New Automatic Valve Type. Complete with supply and exhaust piping, flywheel, etc. Will accept \$1,200 cash for immediate sale.

1 ELECTRIC GENERATOR, 30 K.W., 110-120 Volts D.C. Will accept \$425 cash for immediate sale.

PULLEYS, Large size. 28x66—\$30; 12x60—\$20; 12 1/2x48—\$12; 12x36—\$8.

1 BLOWER OR FAN, Buffalo Make. 14 inch discharge—\$30.

REAL ESTATES CORPORATION, LTD.

60 Front St. West, Toronto

## NO ALUM



It is many years since there was on hand in Ontario so generous a winter supply of both grains and general roughage, with the exception of corn, which is lower than usual in bin and silo, says a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

In cold weather clothes pins are apt to freeze to the clothes and cause a tear when removed. This can be avoided by first soaking the pins in salt and water.

### MISCELLANEOUS

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

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilkes Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

## Doctors Recommend Don-Opto for the Eyes

Physicians and eye specialists prescribe Don-Opto as a safe home remedy in the treatment of eye troubles and to strengthen eyesight. Sold under money refund guaranty by all druggists.



## Babies With Itching, Burning Skins Sleep

And tired mothers rest after giving baby a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment. Peace falls on distracted households when Cuticura enters. Trial free.

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

## THOSE AWFUL CRAMPS

Suggestions that may save Much Suffering

Marysville, Pa.—"For twelve years I suffered with terrible cramps. I would have to stay in bed several days every month. I tried all kinds of remedies and was treated by doctors, but my trouble continued until one day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for others. I tried it and now I am never troubled with cramps and feel like a different woman. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly and I am recommending it to my friends who suffer as I did."

—Mrs. GEORGE R. NAYLOR, Box 72, Marysville, Pa.

Young women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb remedy.

Write for free and helpful advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Only women open and read such letters.



## "Somewhere a Voice is Calling"

The somewhere is right in Glencoe in this case. It's the voice of "Economy"—coming loud and clear from the E. Mayhew & Son CLEARANCE SALE. It calls to every home in Glencoe and community. Come and save money on your many needs NOW. Clearance reductions on every article. You save on everything you buy.

<b>SPECIAL</b> 75c \$1 Ear-band Caps 69c		<b>THIS SALE</b> We are determined to unload our entire Overcoat stock. Reductions of the most radical kind have been made to accomplish our purpose. People of Glencoe NEVER had an opportunity to buy Overcoats at such savings as we NOW offer.  <b>Men's High-grade Overcoats</b> All Sacrificed <b>COATS</b> formerly sold at \$15—clearing sale price \$9.75. Formerly sold at \$21—clearing sale price \$15.75.  Boys' Coats, belted effect, reg. \$11, for \$7.75. In sizes 32, 33, 34 and 35. A special purchase of Men's <b>TROUSERS</b> —\$2.05, \$3.49 and \$4.50.	<b>SPECIAL</b> 50c Boys' Stockings 39c
<b>SPECIAL</b> 50c Heather Sox 29c		<b>SPECIAL</b> 65c Boys' Ties 39c	
<b>SPECIAL</b> 75c Wool Gloves 33c		<b>SPECIAL</b> \$1.25 Jerseys 85c	
<b>SPECIAL</b> \$2 Heavy Grey Sweaters 98c		<b>SPECIAL</b> \$1.50 Boys' Bloomers \$1.12 1-2	

### Kiddies' Furs

Muff and Neckpiece of White Bearcloth, regular \$1 value, clearing sale price 48c set.

Muff and Neckpiece of White Velvet trimmed with black fur, regular \$1.75 value, sale price 89c set.

### Opportunity

Conducted by honest methods, with no inflation of values and every reduction as advertised, this sale will appeal to all people. You save on everything. The whole stock is included.

### Ladies' Furs and Coats

All to be sold at enormous reductions.

#### A Tip

The Rug and Linoleum you are thinking of buying about April or May. Take a tip—BUY NOW. We will lay them away for you.

# E. MAYHEW & SON

## The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1918

### Newbury

Miss MacGregor, who has labored extensively in the mission schools of the Northwest, gave a very interesting address in Knox church on Sunday afternoon.

Arthur McDonald is home, from Caldwell.

G. G. Woodward, manager of the Merchants Bank, left last week for Halifax, where he will take a similar position. Mr. Hall of Hamilton is the new manager here.

The Red Cross Circle had a sewing drive recently, the result being most satisfactory. Last week a bale valued at \$182 was shipped to Hyman Hill, containing 64 flannel shirts, 48 pairs of socks, 2 sweaters and a supply of old linen and cotton. And still there is lots of work to do. Anyone is welcome who cares to come to the Red Cross room in the Public Library to sew or to take work home.

The people of the village were shocked on Friday morning to hear

that Wynetta (Nettie), wife of Councilor James Whittington, had passed away about nine o'clock on Thursday evening after only a few hours' illness. Deceased was up town shopping on Wednesday afternoon but complained that evening of a sore throat. Thursday morning pneumonia developed rapidly, taking her away as stated without those about her realizing her condition was serious, making the sad blow a shock to all. The late Mrs. Whittington, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bolton of Shetland, was born in Euphemia 27 years ago and lived in the neighborhood almost ever since, attending our school. She was well known and greatly beloved by all. Since her marriage nearly five years ago she has resided in their cozy home south of the G. T. R. Among her neighbors she was like an angel of mercy going about doing good, nursing the sick or doing good in any way, with always a bright, kindly smile to cheer any whom she spoke to. Truly she will be missed. The funeral was very largely attended, service in the home being conducted by Rev. J. Malcom and at the grave by Rev. J. W. Hammett. Interment in Johnston cemetery. The pallbearers were Wm. Woods, Wm. Connelly, Peter Campbell, Adam Campbell, James June and Earl Blain. Among the many beautiful flowers was a wreath from the G. T. R. sectionmen, and sprays from S. Little and family, Wm. Bolton and family, B. J. Jeffrey and family and the husband. Sympathy is expressed to the bereaved husband, the father and mother and three sisters and two brothers.

The February meeting of the Women's Institute is to be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 6th, at 2:30 p. m. A quilting bee is being arranged for. Roll call—a current event, or the meaning given of the new words in connection with the week. Lunch to be omitted at this meeting. Any lady wishing to help is welcome to attend.

John Sudden of Hespeler spent Tuesday of last week with Rev. J. W. Hammett.

At the meeting of the Moss Sunday School Association held on January 22nd the following officers were appointed for 1918:—President, J. F. McGregor; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Atkinson. Supervisors of departments:—Teacher Training, Rev. Mr. Jefferson; Cradle Roll, Mrs. Frank Robinson; Home Department, J. A. Armstrong; Temperance, J. G. Bayne; Missionary, Mrs. Malcolm; Elementary, Mrs. A. Linden; Adult Bible Class, Miss Ella Jeffery.

## Appin

The Ladies' Aid of Appin Methodist church will meet on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 6, at the home of Mrs. Wm. Stephenson.

The people of Appin are looking forward to the pie social on Friday evening.

**PIONEER LAID TO REST.**  
The other week there was laid to rest in Eddie's cemetery, Appin, the mortal remains of a very old and highly respected resident of Appin, Archibald Black. The late Mr. Black was a native of the island of Jura, Scotland, from which place he emigrated as a young man with his father, Hugh Black, and his mother and four brothers, a fifth brother following them a year later. They landed at Quebec, proceeded to Hamilton by boat, and by wagon direct to Appin, where they arrived in August, 1852. After some years the subject of our sketch secured as his partner in life a daughter of Angus Johnson of Wardsville, who predeceased him. They built a house and commenced house-keeping in Appin on the site of Wm. Stephenson's newest house. To the couple were born a family of four sons and four daughters, of whom four survive. These are Mrs. Conibear and Hugh in Chatham, Jessie in London and Douglas in British Columbia.

But Mr. Black did not live continuously in Appin. The family's first move was to a farm in South Eglisk, the next to Aldborough and from here another move was made to the Simpson farm at Glencoe. Finally the family separated, the father moving to Appin where for many years he lived alone among the people he had known so long and among whom he firmly insisted on living out his days. Though his life seemed lonely, he remained to the end sympathetically interested in his neighbors and kindly toward all. He loved his native Gaelic tongue and drew his comfort and hope and fortified his patience throughout the long years by reading his Gaelic Bible. When at length the grim reaper came he was waiting for welcome reunion in a better land. Shortly before his last illness, which was very brief, he removed to the home of his daughter in Chatham where kind hands ministered to his last needs.

The remains were brought to Appin and the funeral took place from the Presbyterian church, of which he had been a member and regular attendant. The large number of friends who assembled there to express their sympathy to the relatives witness to the kindly regard in which he was held.

## Wardsville

Mrs. J. A. Mulligan left last week for Birr, to visit her mother, who is very ill.

Mrs. W. Mimma has returned home after visiting relatives in London. The dance which was held in the Town Hall Friday night was well attended.

R. J. Petch attended county council last week.

We are very glad to hear that one of our town boys, Reginald Martyn, who has been serving in France for two years, has won the D. C. M.

Mrs. Mary Mulligan has returned home after visiting her daughter, Mrs. Graham of Aldborough.

The junior branch of the Women's Institute will hold a box social in the Town Hall on Friday evening, February 1st.

Jean, daughter of J. A. McRae, won the gold medal in the Victory Loan essay contest at the Wardsville high school.

Mrs. Clayton Sheppard, who fell and injured her arm recently in Detroit, is spending some weeks at the home of her mother, Mrs. McIntyre.

Wardsville people are getting their supply of wood for next winter brought in (green) at \$3.75 per cord. Dry wood is selling at \$4.50 and \$5 per cord.

A very pretty wedding took place at Clachan when Jessie Anna, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Downie, was united in marriage to Arthur Parcell of Wardsville, Rev. J. D. Bannatyne officiated. The bride looked pretty in a gown of pale orange, trimmed with Irish lace. A dainty wedding luncheon was served after the ceremony, the table being prettily decorated with yellow and white flowers. After a short wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Parcell will reside in Wardsville, and will be at home to their friends after February 20.

### S. S. No. 11, Aldboro.

The S. S. No. 11 Relief Society held a social evening at the home of Frank McGregor, "Cherry Hill," on Monday, Jan. 21. A good program was rendered, consisting of music, speeches and recitations. Mrs. McLevey of Red Cross work, which was very much appreciated. D. M. Campbell of Rodney, a former trustee of S. S. No. 11, gave a short address, after which a dainty lunch was served by the ladies of the society. The closing feature of the evening was the presentation of \$81.25 to the society, collected by J. A. King, A. J. Leitch, Jr., and Austin O'Hara. The society wishes them to know that they appreciate their efforts also of those who contributed in assisting them in their good work. Proceeds of the evening, \$23.55.

Mrs. Smith has returned to London after spending a week with his sister, Mrs. Morgan Wilson. He expects to return to his home in Alberta the latter part of the month.

Mrs. Wilson has the Aldboro telephone installed in his home.

The S. S. No. 11 Relief Society met at the home of Mrs. Wm. Ellwood on Tuesday, Jan. 22, with a full attendance. They will hold their next meeting at the home of Mrs. A. J. Leitch, Jr., on Feb. 5. All members are requested to be present as they intend packing two small boxes for two of Aldboro's boys who are overseas.

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 anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and all at once, while future attacks are ward off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

## Cairo.

Reeve J. Davis is attending county council at Sarnia this week.

There being no coal to be had, the citizens of this hamlet are getting in a supply of wood.

Les Sullivan, courier No. 1, Cairo, while making his rounds on Friday met with a mishap by being thrown out of his cutter and dragged for some distance until his head came in contact with a post, when he let go the lines. The horse and cutter proceeded on their course. Finally, on their return, while passing, the courier secured the lines and held the animal under control.

Joseph Clifford returned on Saturday, having been subjected to an operation in St. Joseph's Hospital, London. He expects to be around again and enjoy better health.

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.

## Keith's Cash Store

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND GROCERIES

Piles of Winter Goods at very reasonable prices.

P. D. KEITH

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

A VALUABLE FEATURE OF A JOINT ACCOUNT

opened with the Merchants Bank of Canada in the names of two persons is that if one dies the family funds are not tied up just when they are likely to be most needed. The survivor can withdraw the money without delay or formality.

Think it over—then open a Joint Account.

GLENCOE BRANCH

J. A. McKELLAR, Manager

Branches at Alvinston, Watford, Bothwell, Newbury, West Lorne and Muirkirk.

## Glencoe Public School.

WEEKLY EXAMINATION.

Spelling	
Senior Fourth Class—	
Frances Sutherland .....	92
Marion Copeland .....	92
Jean McEachren .....	92
Jean Irwin .....	88
Hazel McAlpine .....	88
R. D. McDonald .....	88
Jessie Currie .....	84
Lloyd Farrell .....	72
Sarah Mitchell .....	44
Junior Fourth Class—	
Clifford Ewing .....	92
Albert Anderson .....	92
Sadie Young .....	84
Gladys Bechill .....	68
Cecil McAlpine .....	56
D. A. Weaver .....	52
Senior Third Class—	
Florence McEachren .....	100
John Simpson .....	100
Archie Parrott .....	96
Muriel Weekes .....	92
Margaret McDonald .....	92
Nuala Stuart .....	88
Clarence Leitch .....	88
Gladys Eddie .....	84
Leslie Reeves .....	84
Evel George .....	68
Willie Stinson .....	56
Grace Dalgety .....	40
Spelling	
Junior Third Class—	
Mabel Wright .....	100
Mary Quick .....	98
Martine McCracken .....	98
Jessie Wilson .....	98
Charlie Strachan .....	98
William Moss .....	97
Harry Knox .....	96
Willette Wehlann .....	96
Joe Grant .....	94
Pat Curry .....	94
Willie Diamond .....	93
Sherman McAlpine .....	90
May McIntosh .....	88
Alexander Sutherland .....	77
Senior Second Class—	
Eleanor Sutherland .....	97
Isabel McCracken .....	96
Elizabeth Simpson .....	91
Daisy Dorman .....	80
Grey Doull .....	87
Willard Haggith .....	86
Martin Abbott .....	85
Willie Anderson .....	85
Jim Donaldson .....	79
Language	
Clifford Stinson .....	77
Vada Wehlann .....	76
Thelma McCaffrey .....	74
Verna Stevenson .....	72
Charlie Davenport .....	71
Primary Room—Reading	
First Class—	
Albert Young .....	85
Stanley Abbott .....	85
Ethel McAlpine .....	85
Kathleen Wilson .....	80
George McEachren .....	80
Margaret McLachlan .....	75
Harold Wilson .....	70
Gordon Ramsay .....	60
A Class—	
Helen Clark .....	85
Eileen Squire .....	85
Merna Stewart .....	85
Florence Hills .....	80
Lou Reycraft .....	80
Bert Diamond .....	80
Sidney Ewing .....	80
Alvin Hagerty .....	80
Campbell Miller .....	80
Willie Ramsay .....	80
Albert Squire .....	80
Jean Grover .....	80
Nelson Reycraft .....	80
Angus Ramsay .....	80
Evelyn Wilbur .....	80
Greta Cushman .....	80
Lillian Dorman .....	80

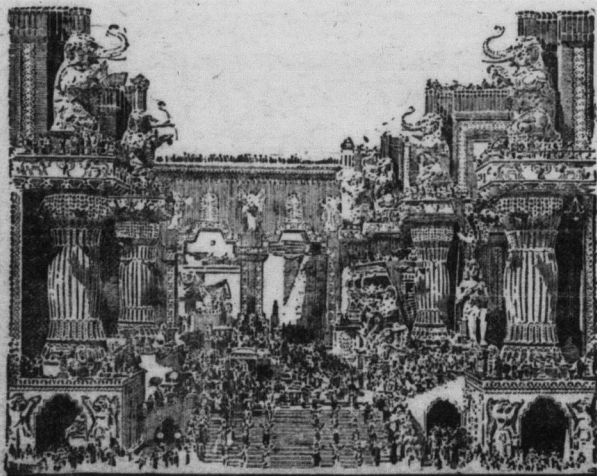
# GLENCOE OPERA HOUSE

One Day - THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7th Matinee at 2.30

PRICES: At Night: 50c, 75c, \$1.00.  
Matinee: 25c, 50c, 75c.

Four Paralleled Stories of the World's Progress Unfolded—Before Your Vision in Thrilling Sequence

The Fall of Babylon, Belshazzar's Feast, the Humble Nazarene in the Holy Land, Paris Under the Scourge of Catherine De Medici—a Gripping Modern Drama Contrasted With These Historic Periods.



D. W. GRIFFITH'S  
COLOSSAL SPECTACLE

# INTOLERANCE

LOVE'S STRUGGLE  
THROUGHOUT THE AGES

New York Herald: "The Birth of a Nation" is to 'Intolerance' what the old one-reel motion picture is to the modern Feature Film.

New York Evening Post: "From the standpoint of sheer artistry, D. W. Griffith's 'Intolerance' may be regarded as the highest achievement the camera has ever recorded."

New York Evening Mail: "Never before has the American stage witnessed so stupendous a spectacle."

Since "The Birth of a Nation" this is the first and only production by D. W. Griffith



Cost more than twice as much as all the combined \$2.00 attractions now playing in America.

Critics Proclaim it the Most Astounding Achievement of the Ancient or Modern Stage.

With Big Orchestra and Effects.