

GREAT SAVING OF SHOE MONEY SALE AT THE MODERN SHOE STORE, GLENCOE

The Glencoe Transcript.

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

Volume 47--No. 25.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1918

Whole No. 2421.

Tenders Wanted.

The undersigned will receive tenders up till June 22nd for repair of the Harriet Drain, Township of Ekfrid, about 600 rods. Plans, profile and specification can be seen at my place.
W. J. Chisholm, Commissioner, R. R. No. 3, Appin.

DOG LOST.

Strayed from home about June 7th, a small-sized black and white beagle hound, answering to the name of Flopsy. Any information will be thankfully received at the Parsonage, Glencoe.

Cream and Eggs Wanted

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

D. R. HAGERTY, Glencoe
House, 302, Store, 80.

Cream Wanted

Having engaged with the Lambton Creamery Co. as their local manager for the purchase of Cream and Eggs, I hereby solicit a share of your patronage. Cream will be received, tested and paid for by me daily at the Glencoe Butter Factory. Will also have a man collecting on the road.
Phone 73 ALEX. MCNEIL.

CREAM WANTED

DUGALD MCINTYRE will be buying and collecting Cream, Eggs and Poultry at Appin during the season of 1918. He is also agent for the Anker-Holth Cream Separators. Get one installed on trial before you purchase. We positively guarantee them to be satisfactory. Phone—Melbourne 29/30.

SILVERWOODS, LIMITED

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

JAMES POOLE
Fire, Life, Accident and 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.

GEORGE BLACKLOCK

Painter and Paper-hanger
GLENCOE - ONTARIO

FACTORY BUILDING FOR SALE

The two-story concrete-block building on McRae street, Glencoe, formerly used as a canning factory, is offered for sale.

Building equipped with engine and boiler, weigh scales, shafting, etc. Very reasonable price to a good, live industry.

For full particulars, apply to E. T. HUSTON, Secretary Industrial Association, Glencoe.

The Pure Bred Imported Clydesdale Stallion

Branton Surprise

(10349) (15096)

Registered and Approved

Will be for service at his own stable, lot 15, range 2 south of Longwoods Road, Ekfrid, during the season of 1918. Terms, \$12 to insure.

ALEX. F. McTAVISH & SON.

CHANTRY FARM

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

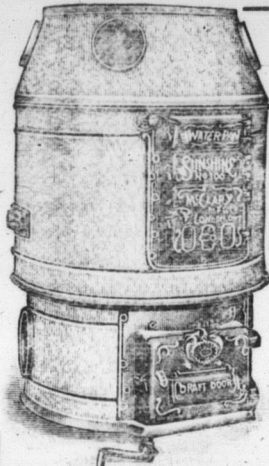
M. A. McALPINE

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

J. B. COUGH & SON

Furniture Dealers
Funeral Directors
MAIN STREET - GLENCOE
Phone 23, night 100

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Cure be used.



Utilizing all the Heat

Any furnace will burn fuel, extract the heat from it. But only a properly built and installed furnace will utilize all the heat to warm your home.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace installed the McClary way is guaranteed to warm your home—every room in it.

For Sale by JAS. M. ANDERSON

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

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



The Thrift Car

The Overland Model 90 is a big favorite in Canada.

—not only because it is a quality car selling at a popular price.

—but because it is backed by a real Canadian institution.

Willis-Overland, Limited, of Toronto, is working day and night to help win the war.

You can speed up with a Model 90.

Appearance
Performance
Comfort
Service
Price

WM. McCALLUM

Dealer - Glencoe

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

Keith's Cash Store

Dealer in Dry Goods, Millinery and Groceries

P. D. KEITH

Garage Special

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

or we will furnish

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

McPHERSON & CLARKE

Lumber Yard and Planing Mill Glencoe, Ont.

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

Sent to England, France and Egypt by mail last week to the Glencoe boys and others whose nearest friends are here:

35 boxes of cats at an expenditure of \$105, which was donated in money and material by friends in Glencoe.

Tenders for Coal.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, June 27, 1918, for the supply of coal for the Public Buildings, throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained at this office and from the clerks of the different Dominion Buildings. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to Messrs. Elliott & Moss of the Village of Glencoe. Solicitors for Mary Tall, Crawford Allan and Duncan A. Campbell, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 6, 1918.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chapter 121, Section 56, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of William Tall, who died on or about the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1918, are required on or before the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1918, to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to Messrs. Elliott & Moss of the Village of Glencoe, Solicitors for Mary Tall, Crawford Allan and Duncan A. Campbell, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

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

Dated at Glencoe this 6th day of June, A. D. 1918.

ELLIOTT & MOSS,
Solicitors for Mary Tall, Crawford Allan and Duncan A. Campbell, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased.

Gifts For the Soldier

Military Wrist Watches, plain and luminous dials, guaranteed movement. Prices—\$2.75, 3.75, 5.50, 7.00, 9.50, 11.00, 13.00 to \$5.00.

See our Special Wrist Watch, gold filled case, Regina movement, \$15.00.

Waterman Fountain Pens, \$2.50 to \$10.00.

Leather Pass Cases and Bill Purses, 75c to \$1.50.

Signet Rings, \$5.50 to \$10.00.

Stone-set Rings, \$2.00 to \$8.50.

Safety Razors (Gillette or Auto Strip), \$5.00.

Lodge Emblems, 50c to \$1.50.

C. E. Davidson

Jeweler Marriage Licenses Issued Graduate Optician

We Carry a Full Line

—OF—

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

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

J. M. Anderson

Glencoe Plumber

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

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

R. CLANAHAN

Ticket Agent, Glencoe

WESTERN Business College

WINDSOR, ONTARIO
A High Grade School. Write for Catalogue. Hundreds of students placed annually in DETROIT and WINDSOR, I. S. McCallum, Prin. P. O. Box 16 Accountant

District and General.

Western Fair dates this year are Sept. 6 to 14.

Grapes, where grown, will be light, as many of the vines were badly frozen by the severe winter.

James Munroe, who had been ill for some time, passed away at his home about one mile south of Alvinston Saturday morning.

Two Canadoc township farmers were fined \$5 and costs in the London police court for selling short-weight bags of potatoes.

An Ashter baby was badly burned on the neck and head when it spilled a can of ketchup, the which it had been playing with.

The Canada Food Board is asking the public not to deal with merchants who have failed to comply with licensing regulations.

The deep oil well in Dover, near Chatham, is the first well that has been struck at over 3,200 feet in the Trenton limestone.

Rev. T. Bevercraft, pastor of the Methodist church at Mt. Pleasant, has offered himself for overseas service and has been accepted.

The big bank barn of James Macdonald of Nissouri, with 600 bushels of oats and wheat, and implements, was destroyed by fire. The loss is \$4,000.

As a result of the asphyxiation of two farmers in a Toronto hotel last week, the Ontario License Board is setting out to eliminate the use of gas lighting in hotel bedrooms.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Little of Bothwell have received word that their son, Pte. William Little, is listed as missing. He went overseas two years ago with the Mounted Rifles.

The Government has granted one month's holidays with full pay to the members of the Civil Service, male and female, provided that three weeks of that time be spent in farm work.

A Hesperian man, who allowed his dog to run loose and do damage to a garden carefully cared for by a patriotic citizen eager to help increase production, was fined \$5 and paid for the damage.

From one ton of old shoes can be extracted metals to the value of \$4.70; grease, \$7.25; animal black, \$50; sulphate of ammonia, \$22.50; a total of \$82.45 or about 15 cents a pair.

Rev. R. J. Murphy has resigned the rectory of Burton, West Lorne and Rodney, and has been appointed by the Bishop of Huron to the parish of Wardsville and Newbury. Mr. Murphy will close his pastorate at Burton on the first of August.

Sentences of life imprisonment were imposed by a court-martial at San Antonio, Texas, upon 45 conscientious objectors, who had refused to wear uniforms. The sentences were reduced to 25 years each by General O'Neil, who reviewed the records.

Up to date something like 25,000 licenses have been issued to dealers in foodstuffs by the Canadian Food Board. Another 100,000 have still to go out. These include wholesale and retail grocers, bakers, wholesale produce dealers, millers and cereal manufacturers. In addition to these are some 17,000 public eating places to be under license by July 1st.

War Stamps for Canada.

War savings stamps will, it is understood, be issued by the Canadian Government, although they may not be on sale for some little time. Such stamps are issued in the United States, where they have proved a great success. The stamps are purchasable for small coins and are then stuck in books. They are redeemable eventually at rates which return a profit to the purchaser.

Salvation Army in the War.

Salvation Army girls were in the battle of Seicheprey under fire, going intrepidly about ministering to the needs of the American soldiers resisting the terrible German attack. Up to that time probably many Americans did not even know that the Salvation Army was at the front. Though they ought to have known it, the Salvation Army is always at the front, whether the battle-line is one of war or peace. It does not fear pain, disease or death. It does not advertise, and there is no reward to be got for helping it, except the reward that comes from conscience.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. A. A. Berdan and family wish to express their appreciation of the many acts of kindness and words of sympathy extended to them in their bereavement, and especially to thank those who so tastefully decorated the church and those who prepared the music for the memorial service held in honor of the late Private Cameron Berdan on Sunday afternoon.

Registration Day.

Everyone who has taken the time to reflect upon the seriousness of the present situation is anxious to do everything within his power to get on with the war. The most difficult problem facing many people is a determination of just what they should do. Their services are at the disposal of the state, but so far the state has not indicated the way in which these services could most acceptably be employed. The information which will be obtained on Registration Day, Saturday, 22nd June, may help to solve this problem. If the war is prolonged and it becomes necessary to more closely direct the activities of the civilian population, the data disclosed by the registration cards will be made the basis of the readjustment. By knowing precisely the capabilities of the civilian population the Government will be in a position to effectively deal with all problems of man power as they arise.

All persons resident in Canada, male or female, of sixteen years of age and upwards, are required to register their names on Saturday, 22nd June, and to furnish information as to the kinds of useful work for which they are best fitted by training and experience. The task as a whole is an enormous one, but with each doing his best to facilitate the work its successful completion is assured.

Farmer Swindled.

Complaint has been made to the county police that two men impersonating Government officials recently visited the home of a farmer in Biddulph township, and declaring that they were representing the Canada Food Board, conducted a search of the premises and commandeered 600 pounds of flour and one large hog that had just been killed.

The men berated the farmer for his lack of patriotism, and placing the flour and hog in their automobile, drove away. Some time after the farmer awoke to the fact that he had been neatly swindled.

If Rationing Should Come.

The Canadian people may, probably will, have to submit to food rations if the war is unduly prolonged. If rationing comes it will be based on the information obtained on Registration Day, 22nd June. This means that any person who fails to register will experience considerable difficulty in obtaining a food card. And without a food card it is extremely difficult to exist under a system of compulsory rationing.

Canada means business. She proposes, along with the other members of the Alliance, to see the war through to the only conclusion possible for the free peoples of the earth. She proposes to maintain her overseas army at its full striking power. She further proposes to increase her export of food to the Allies, first by increasing the production of it, and second by economizing in her consumption of it. This necessitates the intelligent direction of man power and the elimination of waste. The registration of the civilian population is to be made the foundation for all subsequent war efforts.

Farmers' Toronto Convention.

Asked for appeals tribunals to consider the attitude of daily press toward farmers. Protested against Government by orders-in-council.

Asked for same consideration for food producers in Canada as in the United States.

Asked for advisory board of farmers to meet production needs in various provinces.

Demanded exemption for all owners or practical managers of farms, and sufficient skilled agricultural labor to supply one man for each 100 acres.

Onions a Disinfectant.

Much has been said about the virtues of the onion, but few know of its use as a disinfectant, says the London Chronicle. An onion cut in half and set in a room will attract to itself all manner of germs, leaving the air sweet and pure; it is therefore most valuable in cases of care, however, to burn the onion afterward.

No part of an onion should ever be used for domestic purposes after having been allowed to lie about over night. The eating of raw onions is a great personal protective in time of epidemic, and if taken with cucumbers the breath is left innocent of any objectionable odor.

A man could learn a great many things if he didn't imagine that he already knew them.

MONEY SAVERS

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

Musical Comedy Coming.

Strathroy young people presented the musical comedy, "The Country Fair," to large audiences on two successive nights last week in that town. They come to Glencoe on Wednesday evening, June 26, to repeat the play here for the benefit of the Daughters of the Empire fund for supplying comfort for Glencoe's soldier boys. Of the performance in Strathroy the Age says in part:

Strathroy's talented young people added more laurels to their garland this week in the production of a tuncful musical comedy entitled "The Country Fair." The production was not so pretentious or elaborate as the operas which have charmed Strathroy in the past, but nevertheless it was brimful of sparkling melodies, rousing choruses, delightful solos and vocal combinations, with a dash of original comedy and fun-making such as "our own" artists know well how to produce.

Good music always wins the hearts of Strathroyans. This composition provided an abundance of lively and bright airs, which were capably handled by the various soloists and the splendid chorus.

The comedy was supplied by Miss Wright, who as Mrs. Wright, the fussy, jolly old lady, certainly left nothing to be desired. Her particularly appropriate costume and her splendid portrayal of the character were a combination that at once brought down the house. Miss Wright is an old favorite, with almost a professional degree of efficiency behind the footlights, and always wins warm plaudits from the audience by her excellent work.

Hugh Jay's original character sketch, monologue, song and dance was another spicy bit. The ovation which he received leads us to state that the "Jewish Highlander" and his antics will not soon be forgotten.

Altogether, the "Country Fair" was a very creditable success.

Glencoe Council.

Pursuant to adjournment the Glencoe council met in the council chamber on Monday, June 17.

Members present—Reeve A. J. Wright; Councilors P. D. Keith, J. E. Roome and W. A. Hagerty. On motion of Messrs. Roome and Keith the following accounts were ordered paid:—W. Stevenson, work on tank, \$50; McPherson & Clarke, material for tank, \$143.85; J. E. Hull, gravel for tank, \$7; J. Wright & Son, material for tank, \$7.79.

On motion of Messrs. Hagerty and Keith a resolution was passed authorizing the Reeve and the Treasurer to borrow from the Merchants Bank the sum of \$1,000 for current expenses.

Charles George, Clerk.

Memorial Service.

A beautiful and impressive memorial service was held in Fair's Corners Presbyterian church on Sunday afternoon to pay respect to the memory of the late Pte. Cameron Berdan, who made the supreme sacrifice on the battlefields of France. The church was filled to overflowing and Rev. W. L. Nichol, B. A., of Parkhill, a former pastor, preached a very appropriate and touching yet inspiring sermon, paying tribute to the noble character of the young hero. The church was very effectively decorated for the occasion and the choir furnished pleasing and fitting music. A large number of the relatives were present, among whom was the young widow of the deceased.

Glencoe Red Cross.

A quilting of mattress pads will be held in the Red Cross rooms on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. All ladies are cordially invited to attend. Light refreshments will be served.

M. Fitt, Secretary.

Miss Farris Farewelled.

A number of friends and ladies of the Battle Hill Red Cross Society met at the home of Mrs. John Gould on Friday evening to bid goodbye to Miss Margaret Farris, who is leaving for an extended visit to friends around Sarnia. An interesting program was given, during which Mr. Lethbridge spoke in well-chosen words of the high esteem in which Miss Farris was held by the surrounding community and how she would be missed by all. The president then presented Miss Farris with a small remembrance, after which a dainty lunch was served by the ladies, and all departed wishing her Godspeed.

A young woman who went farming near Burlington last year is still grouchy about a practical joke played upon her. One morning the farmer told her to hitch a horse to the stone boat, take a spade and spend the day filling up peach pits. She did not catch the point until the equipage was ready.

Runaway Julietta

By Arthur Henry Gooden

CHAPTER VII.—(Cont'd.)
"A lot of sillies!" declared Julietta. "You don't find stirring interest."

"If it would only stop at flirting!"
"Mm! The young rascals! Well, no one can blame 'em for falling in love with you."

Julietta glanced out at Mrs. Drake among the roses.
"Why don't men fall in love with the right women?" she exclaimed half impatiently. "It would save a world of bother!"

Again Morrow stirred uneasily, and bit into his cigar.
"Yes," he said quietly. "I'd save a world of bother."

Julietta inspected him, a lazy smile playing upon her lips.
"And what a lot of romance would be spoiled!" she said mockingly.

"After all, I suppose things are for the best. There'd be no struggle, no effort, no—no self-denial; without there'd be no love."

"Then you regard this visit to La Vina as business?" Morrow threw her an amused look.

"No," she laughed. "But it's obeying a natural impulse, and I consider that as part of the business of life."

"I'll miss you," he said with a sigh. He settled back in the depths of his chair, and for a space neither spoke.

Suddenly Paul leaned forward, his face whiter than his wont.

"Julietta," he said quietly, "perhaps you'll despise me, but I—I'm not so sure."

He paused, and under the touch of premonition Julietta felt cold. "No, not ridiculous; it's not ridiculous to love, and—I love you."

Mere words seemed terribly inadequate. There was nothing Julietta so desired in the world as the happiness of Paul Morrow, but his happiness, it seemed, depended on something she was powerless to give.

She hit her lips, but could not check the tears that crept to her cheeks.

Watching her intently, Morrow saw these tears—and understood.

"Forgive me," he said huskily. "I might have known—"

"But I—do love you, Uncle Paul," she said tremulously. "I do—"

"Thank you, dear," he spoke gently. "Of course you love—your Uncle Paul—"

He turned, and walked slowly into the house.

CHAPTER VIII.

Her Reception At The Old Home.
To Julietta's eyes La Vina was much the same, only dingier—the old hotel, the miserly post-office, the ramshackle livery stable, the gnawed hitching posts. Concrete sidewalks and two flagrant new buildings—the La Vina Bank, the Emporium of Rosenbaum & Kline—alone flaunted prosperity abroad.

As the train pulled out, Julietta was still gazing, when a voice at her elbow made her aware of a pair of shrewd pale blue eyes appraising her.

"Lookin' for anybody special, Miss?"

"Not especially," said Julietta coolly. "Were you?"

The man, who was short and stout and of an age somewhat past forty, stepped back and lifted his hat.

"Excuse me, but I can't help with the words. 'Just thought I might be of service to a stranger.'"

"Oh, I'm not a stranger, Mr. Burt!" Julietta scrutinized her, frowning.

"Well, now, I thought I knew all the folks in this town. I'm finished with an apologetic cough."

"You seem progressive," said Julietta, nodding toward the bank. "That's a fine new building you have!"

"Not bad," and Burt grinned slyly. "You've put one over on me, I guess—"

"Little girls will grow up," said Julietta lightly. "I'm Lizzie Dare—used to live at the Wurrells' ranch."

Mr. Burt did not remember her, that much was quite plain. As he hesitated, Julietta bade him farewell and started across the road, for the afternoon was growing late.

La Vina's banker looked after her dubiously.

"Hm! Old Wurrell's niece, eh?" he muttered. "Her looking that dressed up—like an actress! I wonder, now, if she knows about—"

He shook his head and turned away.

Julietta had hard work to find a horse and buggy, for the whirr of the automobile was in the land; but at length she was satisfied, and drove forth gleefully.

How well she remembered that road! With wondering pity she recalled how, the last time, her little bare feet had trodden its dust.

She marvelled at the daring of her innocent ignorance and, marveling, felt up-surge within her a great wave of thankfulness for that meeting with Paul Morrow.

The sun plunged behind the mountains, the heated horizon cooled, a lopsided moon took outline. Cottonwood Creek was brimming.

The alfalfa fields were under irrigation; a long-legged curlew flew away with a harsh cry. Standing motionless on a distant levee was a high-boated Chinaman leaning on his shovel, his head bent, listening for the gurgle of water in some gopher hole.

She passed the great cottonwood tree which had witnessed the sale of her duck to the Chinese peddler and her good-by to Clay Thorpe. "Clay!" Her heart quickened. The tree was larger now, and she smiled in the whimsical wonder whether it recognized in her the little barefooted Lizzie Dare.

And so she came at last to Wurrell's. As she swung around the curve of the driveway and sighted the twinkling lights of the house where she had been born, a pack of hounds greeted her clamorously, and the uproar gave warning to those within.

A door opened and a man appeared on the veranda, harsh voice upraised in quieting command to the dogs.

Even in the darkness Julietta recognized the tall, gaunt, stooped figure of Jim Wurrell, and a sudden revulsion waved over her. Helplessly she sat in the buggy staring at that forbidding figure. It was somehow different—

"Who is it?" Wurrell came out, peered at her suspiciously under his bald, "What d'ye want?"

"I'm—Lizzie," was all she could say. For the moment she felt her self indeed Lizzie once again, cowed, repressed.

"Hey!" Wurrell stiffened and his chin thrust out. "Lizzie? Lizzie who?"

In his harsh voice was a startled note that surprised her.

"Lizzie Dare," returned Julietta. Her poised swept back as she remembered how in reality she was not "Lizzie" at all; she was Julietta, rich, self-reliant, a grown woman.

Her tones rang out in a buoyant laugh. "Why, Uncle Jim, I believe you don't know me yet!"

"Lizzie," he repeated. There was something in his voice that struck her unpleasantly—a hint of fright, almost of terror. The steps creaked as he came down them. Julietta sprang out and extended her hand, but he only stood staring blankly at her.

"Lizzie, hey?" he repeated again.

"Who else?" she laughed. "How's Auntie, Uncle Jim? Is she home?"

He nodded sullenly. His lips parted from long, fang-like teeth in what was apparently intended for a welcoming smile.

"It's little Lizzie, ain't it?" he said awkwardly. He held out his hand now.

"Well, well, I'm right glad to see ye! Yes, your aunt's to home, and I expect the sight of you will lay her flat with surprise." He lifted his voice in a sudden yell. "Hey, you Jake! Come an' tend to the horse here!"

Another man appeared in the doorway and slouched down the steps.

"Come right in, Lizzie!" Wurrell turned, took her suitcase, and lumbered before her.

Mrs. Wurrell was seated in a rocking-chair, nursing one hand in the other. She had grown quite stout, Julietta observed; her face was lined, her eyes dull. Wurrell addressed her with a backward nod at the girl.

"Here's Lizzie—come back," he said briefly.

The dull eyes of the woman seemed to wake with the same fearful look that had been his. She made no motion to rise, but Julietta brushed past her uncle and impulsively kneeling, threw her arms about her aunt.

"Oh, I'm so glad to see you again!" she cried.

"Be careful of my arm!" Mrs. Wurrell recoiled. "It's bad."

Julietta straightened up, abashed. "I'm sorry."

"So you're Lizzie," Mrs. Wurrell looked her up and down. "Who'd have thought it—you was that homely as a child!"

"Was I?" asked Julietta meekly. "I've got a terrible spell of rheumatism, else I'd get up and act more glad to see you, Jim," she added irritably. "Set a chair for Lizzie, can't you?"

Julietta pulled out her hatpins. "Don't bother, Uncle Jim. I can make myself at home. Do you suffer much, Auntie?"

"Suffer? Of course I suffer!" Mrs. Wurrell's voice rose querulously. "Pears to me you might have wrote us sometimes. You might ha' been dead an' buried for all we knew."

In Julietta colored, the voice and tone bringing back old days again.

"Married?" came the question with a snap.

"No."

"Where'd you get all them fine clothes, then?"

"Earned them, of course."

"Oh! Honest earnin', I hope," and Mrs. Wurrell's lips tightened virtuously.

"There's some folks wearin' fine feathers as can't say they come by them honest."

"Yes, honest earnings," Julietta caught her aunt's eye, and under her gaze Mrs. Wurrell flushed visibly.

"What's Maggie? At Home?"

"Maggie's married," was the curt answer. Jim Wurrell, whose face had suddenly reddened, broke into the conversation.

"Better have a bite to eat, Lizzie, afore ye start back."

"I'm not going back, Uncle Jim. I've come for a visit."

"I met Mr. Burt in town," she said after a little. A quick, startled look passed between the Wurrells.

"Andy Burt's mighty slick," observed Wurrell ponderously. "Makin' a mint of money too. Ain't never been married, Andy ain't."

He favored his niece with a wink.

"You, Jim!" snapped his wife pettishly. "What you mean, puttin' notions in the girl's head?"

(To be continued.)

Spray as a Preventive.

In these days no one should attempt to cultivate plants without preparing to fight pests. Spray pumps and materials should be purchased in advance and stored where they can be had when needed. The kind of spray outfit needed depends upon the kind and extent of work to be done and varies from the small hand atomizer to the large and powerful gasoline engine and pump.

In the small home garden the compressed air knapsack sprayer, with tank holding about three and a half gallons, is fairly satisfactory.

In larger gardens and small commercial fields a small barrel and pump mounted on wheels is to be recommended, while on large plantations a power outfit may be the most economical in the saving of labor and in getting the work done at the right time.

Scottish Sergeant—"And now we'll try the right tur-r-n by numbers, and mind that ye don't move till ye hear the final syllable of the wor-r-d tur-r-n."

The Boats of Slumberland.

When all the West is fold on fold Of red, and clouds are tipped with gold, And crows come winding o'er the flats, And like swift shadows flit the bats, And the winds from the South are cool,

As they had breathed across a pool To bring its cooling touch to you, And blossoms lift to meet the dew, And children come outdoors to play, Then cares of life are put away.

Then cares and griefs are put aside; And all the world so big and wide Seems just a blossomed romping place Where little children laugh and race And blow rose petals in the air. And twine white clovers in their hair.

And finally, at sleepy time, Come to your side, arms up, to climb Into your lap and settle down For the sweet trip to Slumberland.

Then when the crows are at the bars, And all the sky is blinking stars, And the moonflowers, big and white, Come out, backgrounded by the night, That is life's glad and holy time!

And little folks who came to climb Into your lap, hear the low notes Of mother's song, and fairy boats Drift in to an enchanted strand To carry them to Slumberland.

OIL CAKE FOR FUEL.

In Egypt Coal is Now Sold at \$80 Per Ton.

The high price of coal and the shortage of ocean freight space have produced a condition in Egypt under which cottonseed oil cake is being used as a substitute for coal as fuel.

The crushing industry in Egypt produced a maximum of about 85,000 tons of cottonseed oil cake annually for which there was no local consumption. As the result of a lack of shipping facilities large stocks of cake accumulated in Egypt.

The high price of coal coupled with a desire for economy in its use induced experiments with local products as a substitute. The relation of the calorific value of cake to coal was found to be 1 1/2 tons of cake to one ton of north country large coal.

The present price of coal in Egypt is about \$80 a ton. The price of oil cake has been fixed by the Government at various times during the past two years at figures ranging between \$32.50 a ton and the present price of \$15. Cake is now being largely used in place of coal in boiler plants, hotels, restaurants and private houses.

Boilers and stoves, it appears, are not detrimentally affected through the burning of cake. One large concern saves two men per boiler in burning cake instead of coal. Cake ash has a value as fertilizer of about \$25 a ton.

FIRES ON CLEARINGS.

System of Regulating Settlers Clearing Fires Works Admirably.

The permit system of regulating settlers' clearing fires is now in effect throughout nearly all the forest regions of Canada. Last year, legislation to bring it into force was adopted in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. This year, the new Fire Act in New Brunswick makes the plan effective throughout that province.

In Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia, the system has been in effect for years. Alberta is now the only forest province without it.

Wherever the setting out of settlers' clearing fires has been regulated under the permit system, with an adequate staff for its enforcement, it has worked wonders in reducing the forest fire losses, with no real setback to agricultural development.

The disposal of logging slash by fire, under control, is a problem closely related to that of slash resulting from settlers' clearing operations. In various parts of Canada, the safe disposal of logging slash is receiving increased attention, due to the rapidly increasing stumpage value of timber and to the realization that our forest resources are by no means inexhaustible.

Something Toward It.

It was the last car for the suburbs that night.

Suddenly there came the tinkle of a coin dropped on the floor of the car, and the benevolent old gentleman who was sitting in the corner seat leaned over and picked up something.

"Anyone lost a \$5 gold piece?" he asked.

Nine passengers searched through their pockets and announced that they had.

"It is dated 1896," said the finder. The ranks of the losers were thinning. Four averred that their lost coin bore that date.

"And it is worn on one side," said the old man.

"Yes," glibly lied one passenger. "Then, here you are," beamed the old gentleman. "Here's a nickel to ward it."

He Feels the War, Too.

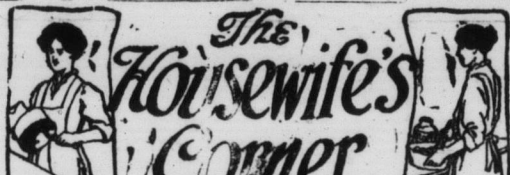
"Any old clothes?" said an old clothes man, casually met.

"No, I'm wearing my old clothes myself now," said the man interrogated; and then he questioned the old clothes man: "How's business?"

The old clothes man threw out a hand mildly with a deprecating little wave.

"I guess everybody's wearing their old clothes now, aren't they?" said the other, and then he summed up the old clothes situation:

"All the young fellows have gone to war," he said; "that's the worst of anything."



HINTS WHICH HAVE MADE MY HOUSEWORK EASIER.

In washing shirts and overalls I rub a little soap paste, which is bought for the use of the hands, on the dirty spots, then rub this with a scrubbing brush, and it will remove the dirt more easily and quickly than any other way.

To wash windows put a little kerosene in warm water and wash all the windows in the room. When the windows are dry rub with a soft cloth and they will be clear with little work.

To make the stove look nice, without blacking it I rub it with a piece of soap while the stove is hot, then I rub it with a wet woollen cloth.

To keep the mattress clean I made a bag from sheeting to slip over the mattress. I placed strings about the top of the bag, and when the mattress is slipped in these are tied. This cover is always in place and the mattress is not torn as when a sheet is pinned on. It also keeps the springs from making rust on the mattress.

When putting washable collars on woollen dresses, if one will sew a piece of bias tape along the neck of the dress and sew clasps on the collar and dress it will be fastened and unfastened in a few seconds and need not be basted on. Five clasps will do for most any collar.

When doing your own papering sometimes some of the paste will get on the right side of the paper, spoiling the looks when it dries. To avoid this add about three or four table-spoons of powdered alum to a quart of flour.

When putting rosettes of ribbon on bonnets, baby dresses, white aprons or any washable material sew a clasp on and it need not be ripped off nor the ribbons spoiled by repeated washings.

A trap-door made in a cellar way is very convenient, as there can be shelves made along the side. The boiler and lots of things can be hung there out of the way and dry, but one must be careful to have it always open, then there will not be so much chance of running in and falling down stairs. It is impossible to reach very high in most cellars which are high.

Some Common Greens.

Dandelion.—The leaves of the plant are very popular for greens. The bitter principal they contain is a stimulant to the appetite. The most delicious part of the plant is the crown with its unfolded foliage and buds.

Who will be careful to have it always open, then there will not be so much chance of running in and falling down stairs. It is impossible to reach very high in most cellars which are high.

Mustard.—The comparatively large oval, succulent leaves make good greens when cooked and the young, tender ones make delicious salad, for their flavor is more mild. Mustard is often used to give flavor to mild greens as beets and lettuce.

Pokeberry.—The young shoots are similar in appearance to asparagus. These are usually boiled and served with young, tender leaves as greens. The root is said to cause serious illness.

Pigweed.—The plant is called wild beet, or careless weed, and is commonly used for greens.

Wild Lettuce.—The leaves may be cooked as greens or served raw as a salad.

Lamb's quarter.—Lamb's quarter, often called pig-weed, is much used for greens. It is related to spinach and beets.

Sorrel.—This plant is related to the dock. It finds use as flavoring with mild greens and is valuable in salads.

Watercress.—This is a valuable salad plant.

Cultivated Greens.

Spinach.—This is a standard crop for spring and fall greens. For home use it may be had during the summer by successful sowing in rather cool and moist ground.

Beet Tops.—Seedling beet plants make a very tender, delicious green. The plants can be used until roots are an inch or more across, cooking leaves and roots together.

Swiss Chard.—This garden vegetable makes excellent greens, coming in at the end of the asparagus season in the spring. Use the foliage part for greens and prepare midrills like asparagus.

Kale.—Kale is the most tender and delicious of the cabbage family and is valuable for greens throughout the summer.

Turnip Tops.—Turnip tops are used for greens when very young.

Kohlrabi.—Kohlrabi is a member of the cabbage family and is grown for the fleshy stems.

Mustard.—The cultivated variety is referred to; it is very much like the wild, which has already been mentioned.

Horse Radish.—The leaves of the plant make excellent greens, either

Cream Wanted

THE DOMINION OF CANADA TO-DAY

SWEEP OR CHURNING CREAM
We supply cream, pay express charges and remit daily.
Mutual Dairy and Creamery Co.
743-3 King St. West Toronto

The Child in the House.

When from the tower, like some big flower,
The bell drops petals of the hour
That says "It's getting late,"
For nothing else on earth I care,
But wash my face and comb my hair,
And hurry out to meet him there—
My father at the gate.

It's—oh, how slow the hours go!
How hard it is to wait!
Till, drawing near, his steps I hear,
And up he grabs me, lifts me clear
Above the garden gate.

When, curved and white, a bugle
Sings,
The moon makes magic of the night.
A fairy trumpet blowing:
To me this seems the very best—
To kiss good-night and be undressed,
And held against my mother's breast,
Like snow outside that's blowing.

It's—oh, how fast the time goes past!
How quick the moments leap!
Till mother lays me down and sings
A song, and, dreaming many things,
She leaves me fast asleep.

Handling a "Tight-Wad."
A lady who was soliciting contributions for a useful community work, called on a prosperous but over-thrifty jeweler in a western town.

She presented her case with all her eloquence, but the jeweler was unresponsive.

"I believe it's a good thing, Mrs. B—," he said. "It deserves to succeed, but I can't afford to give you anything for it. However, you have my good will."

"Very well, Mr. Shine," said the solicitor, "if that's all you feel able to give, just sign your name here and write 'good will' after it, and then the ladies will know what your gift is."

The jeweler signed the paper, but he put something besides "good will" against his name.

Needless Waste of Money and Labor in Retail Merchandising.

The cost of delivering parcels is approximately four per cent. of the total sales, and about one-half of these sales are delivered. Sales of, say, \$35,000 per annum would, therefore, have a delivery cost of \$1,400, the delivery customers paying \$700, though receiving no service therefor.

The carry customers, however, are doing more than this. Had all the parcels been delivered, the delivery cost would have been doubled and the delivery customers would have had a delivery charge of eight per cent. added to the original cost of the goods.

Under the delivery system, the service rendered and paid for is as follows:

The carry customer receives \$1 worth of goods and pays \$1.04.

The delivery customer receives \$1 worth of goods and eight cents worth of delivery service—\$1.08, for which he pays only \$1.04.

Another phase of delivery cost is the number of small orders delivered to one customer. If the cost of each delivery, which averages six to ten cents, were added to each small order, the customer would object. Consequently, it is added on a percentage basis, and thus the customer who groups his wants and places an order of larger amount is mulcted in the delivery cost of the service supplied to the less considerate customer.

Thus, under the present delivery system, a sur-tax is placed upon the customer who carries his parcels and is considerate in ordering, while the customer who requires delivery service does not pay for the service received.

Canada is suffering from a shortage of man-power; all available help is required for production. Deliveries should be restricted to one per day; all parcels of reasonable weight should be carried home, and so far as possible, co-operative deliveries should be established.

Airmen Who Are Wanted.

Only youngsters of perfect physique, of matchless bravery, and of extraordinary quickness of brain can have any chance of distinguishing themselves in aerial warfare in 1918, says the British Air Minister. Elder airmen say the same. One, no longer in the first flush of youth, did a six weeks' spell of flying over the enemy front. Then, one day, as he flew over a railway embankment at 500 feet, he felt the hump badly, and grew weary. They marked his papers "good, steady pilot," and sent him home for rest. But he knew he was not going back. "They need better than good, steady pilots out there," said the veteran.

Canuck BREAD MIXER

MAKES BREAD IN 2 MINUTES
Eliminates all guess work. Makes light, delicious bread, rolls, etc., without trouble. Saves flour and helps conserve the Nation's food supply.

Canuck makes bread and doughs do not touch dough. Delivered all charges paid to your home, or through your dealer. Your local cost \$2.75, right local cost \$3.75.

E. T. WRIGHT CO., HAMILTON, CANADA

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE

A Real Fence—Not Netting
Strongly made and clearly spaced—making it a complete barrier against dogs and cats as well as small poultry. Top and bottom wire No. 10—intermediate No. 12 wire—made by the Green Heath system which does not rust and is not affected by the weather. Agents wanted in unoccupied territories. The Standard Fence Wire Fencing Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

Ingram's Milkweed Cream

Many women look older than their years largely because they do not take proper care of their complexions. Ingram's Milkweed Cream will keep you looking younger than you are. It keeps the complexion clear and colorful. It keeps the skin soft and in a healthy condition. It has a distinctive therapeutic effect. It tones up the delicate skin tissues.

For shininess of the nose and forehead try Ingram's Vaseline Shinerine Face Powder. It is so fine and delicate in texture that you can scarcely detect it yet it stays on and effectively conceals the minor imperfections of complexion and hides perspiration. A full line of Ingram's toilet products including Zedents for the teeth, is at your druggist.

Milkweed Cream 50c and \$1.00
Vaseline Shinerine Face Powder 50c
Rouge (3 shades) 25c
Zedents 25c
Milkweed Cream Soap 25c
Completion Tablets 25c

FRED K. F. INGRAM CO., Windsor, Can.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA TO-DAY

HAS MADE GOOD HER CLAIM TO NATIONHOOD.

Canada's War Services Have Won Confidence of Allies and Commanded Respect of Foes.

Nearly four years ago Canada stood at the parting of the ways. Upon the fourth of August, 1914, she was faced with an immediate decision upon issues pregnant with the welfare and destiny of her people for generations to come. But the instinct of the Canadian people ran unerringly true. Spontaneously and unanimously, through the voice of her representatives in Parliament, the Dominion elected to stand by the Motherland.

Canada chose war.

For almost four years she has followed unflinchingly her self-appointed path. Once committed, into the world war she has thrown her full weight of men, money and resources.

How, then, has Canada fared? Has she gained by active participation

GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN FRANCE HALTED PROBABLY FOR 6 WEEKS

Enemy Suffered Enormous Losses—Tanks and Airmen Contributed Greatly to French Success.

Paris, June 16.—Paris breathes easier today. The city has heard the good tidings that the enemy is being held, that the bars are definitely up on the Noyon-Montdidier front.

This announcement is made with great assurance by the best qualified spokesmen on military matters. Maurice Barres, who gives information from the best sources, declares concerning the German drive on Paris:

"It is finished. They will recommence it in six weeks, perhaps in two months. Meanwhile they will look elsewhere."

Regarding the latter affirmation there is also a unanimity of opinion: The enemy is out of breath and somewhat weakened by blood-letting. His latest rush was, perhaps, the most furious, but also the briefest, lasting only five days, whereas the average of the previous offensives was double that time. Undoubtedly he gained some ground, but the price he paid is suicidal.

For the allies the only facts mattering are the Germans' double failure to rush Compiègne and to lure the French strategic reserves within reach.

The enormity of the German losses is guaranteed by official documents in the hands of the French command. Of what nature the disclosures are can be inferred from the following:

"A Prussian regiment engaged at Reims-sur-Matz counted in the evening of the fight scarcely 70 men."

The ever-increasing importance of tanks and air squadrons is eloquently demonstrated by the recent combats. Thanks to the tanks, the French were able to drive wedges into their opponents' flanks, obtaining the main gains.

Thanks to the concerted action of the French infantry and the air squadrons, the foe's numerical superiority of bayonets is counterbalanced. A striking example of this occurred on June 2 when a squadron of five-score airplanes, carrying 4,000 bombs, crashed troops massing for a big attack.

A despatch from Paris says: A concentrated fire from the French guns caught powerful German forces attempting a counter-attack between Courcelles and Mery, in the Montdidier sector, and not only drove back the advancing waves, but inflicted very heavy losses, according to the War Office announcement on Thursday night.

During Wednesday night the French in a splendid counter-attack, drove the enemy back to the north bank of the Matz River, farther to the east. The important height of Croix Ricard and the village of Melacocq were also taken by the French.

On the Aisne front the Germans continued their thrust between the river and the important forest position of Villers-Cotterets and gained a little ground, but all their attempts to improve the position have failed. Elsewhere other German attacks have been defeated, the Americans breaking up a particularly violent attempt between Boursches and Belleau Wood.

The French during the course of the various engagements took many prisoners and consolidated all their gains. A despatch from the front, dealing with the Aisne fighting, says:

"Probably for the purpose of making the Allies move their reserves toward the right flank, the Germans started a big diversion in the vicinity of the Forest of Villers-Cotterets. The enemy progressed slightly, obtaining a foothold in Couvres, but this does not improve his position. Five German divisions participated, two of which had just reached the battlefield.

"The attack extended along a front of about four miles, but met such opposition from the French, who fought with stern determination, that the Germans apparently renounced their efforts."

The sole result of the enemy's attack on the Montdidier-Noyon line up to the present is that he has, by the violence of his attacks east of the Oise and the forced retreat of the French from the region west of the stream, blotted out the nasty Noyon salient and brought the battle front more into direct alignment with that beginning at the Aisne. And a terrible price has been paid for this rectification of the line.

Whether the Germans are prepared again to offer huge sacrifices in attempting to bend back the other salient from the Aisne to Villers-Cotterets, and bring the Picardy and Aisne battlefields into a more continuous front, remains to be seen.

There are signs that for the moment the German efforts are waning.

A later despatch says: Only small local actions have occurred along the battle front since Thursday night and it appears scarcely possible that the Germans will recommence serious work for the present on the line of Montdidier-Noyon. Their offensive for the capture of Compiègne, with the eventuality of making further progress toward Paris, from the base that they hoped to attain there, may be regarded as having met a bloody check, costing them thousands of men belonging to their best divisions.

"There appears no doubt that the Germans desired to make an imposing advance toward the capital and at the same time inflict losses on the French and the British before the American army was ready to take the field. They assuredly are anxious in regard to the rapidly-growing forces from across the Atlantic Ocean, and are trying their utmost to use up the old armies in front of them before fresh, trans-Atlantic troops arrive in sufficiently strong force to turn the balance. The heroism of the veteran troops who in these last days have inflicted such terrific losses on the flower of the German army, has given the foe a rude shock. The Germans probably will try to break through somewhere else, but the allies, with their armies under the command of Gen. Foch, are confident that they will check the Germans anywhere."

ATTACK U-BOATS 70 TIMES A WEEK

Allies Are Sinking More Submarines Than Germany Can Build.

A despatch from London says:—In an interview with the London correspondent of the Petit Parisien, Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, had the following to say with regard to submarines:

"The allied navies continue to sink more German submarines than the enemy can build. It is certainly a fact that since January we have sunk more submarines than they have built. We attack their submarines 70 times a week on the average."

"We base our returns of submarines destroyed only on those we are sure of from having seen wrecks or secured the crews; but most of the other submarines hit are in urgent need of repairs, and it is evident that the results of many of our attacks are unknown. If you have moles in your garden you may put down a thousand traps without catching all of them, and it is the same way with submarines."

ZEEBRUGGE MOLE AGAIN SHELLED

Docks at Bruges and Ostend and Seaplane Sheds Also Attacked.

A despatch from London says: The Admiralty on Friday issued the following official statement on naval operations:

"During the period of June 10-12 the operations of our air forces' contingents have been attended by unfavorable weather. In addition to the usual patrol, bombing operations were carried out during the day and the night time against Zeebrugge, the Bruges docks, and the Ostend docks. In all, 18 tons of bombs were dropped. Two hits were observed on the Mole, and bursts on the seaplane shed at Zeebrugge and at Bruges. Fires were caused at several places. His air force was observed at the Brugse docks and bursts were observed at the Basin de la Marine and the Gare Maritime, Ostend. Clouds at the time prevented observation. One enemy aircraft was missing."

INTERVENTION BY THE JAPANESE SEEMS CERTAIN.

A despatch from Tokyo says: The Entente Governments of Europe are bringing increasing influence to bear to induce Japan to intervene in Russia. Among the several officers who have arrived in Tokyo to consult with the general staff is Major Pichon, who was head of the French Military Mission to Russia, and whose recall was demanded by the Bolsheviks. Major Pichon is striving for intervention in Siberia as a military necessity with the same energy that he opposed Rumania's entrance into the war as an ill-advised step. Major Pichon formerly was military attaché at Bucharest. Apparently Japan is divided on the question of intervention, but the army is undergoing severe training. Regiments frequently are heard tramping through the streets of Tokyo at night on their return from long marches and manoeuvres.

PARADE PRISONERS IN RHINE CITIES.

A despatch from Geneva says:—American and British prisoners, together with French colonial troops recently captured by the Germans, are being paraded through the streets of the Rhine towns to impress the population, according to advices from Strassburg received in Basel.

FEWER SUBMARINES IN ENGLISH CHANNEL.

A despatch from Paris says: Enemy submarine operations have lessened greatly in the western and central English channel since the blockading of Zeebrugge and Ostend. The number of submarines operating have also appreciably diminished, owing to the severe losses in recent months.



Home From the Hun's Hell.
A repatriated man, assisted by bluejacket, helps a blinded comrade to a seat on the tender ship.

Markets of the World CAPTURED PITTS FROM GERMANS

British Attacked on 2-Mile Front and Captured the Butchers of Louvain.

With the British Army in France, June 16.—Further details concerning the British operations in the Hinges sector Friday night are now available. The attack was made along a front of 3,500 yards, just east of Hinges; it had its northern extremity near La Panterie. The Germans were holding a strong line of shell-crater positions close to the British on the eastern bank of La Bassee Canal.

A limited objective of 500 yards in depth was set for the enterprise. An unusual feature of the attack was that it was conducted entirely in the dark. It began shortly before midnight. There was no moon to guide the assaulting troops, and the success of the entire proceedings depended upon each man keeping his right direction as he pushed forward in the darkness. Holding their sector for the Germans was the 18th reserve division, which was among the first to violate Belgian soil. It was the 18th Division which committed such horrifying deeds in Termonde and Louvain, which brought down upon it the execrations of hundreds of helpless Belgian women. The British captured 200 of them.

3,000,000 U.S. TROOPS BY AUGUST

This Number of Americans Will Be Under Arms—Over 800,000 in France.

Washington, June 16.—Three million Americans will be under arms by August 1, the Senate Military Committee was told yesterday by Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder.

Gen. Crowder said that 1,347,000 men placed in Class No. 1 already have been called to the colors. He estimated that some 400,000 additional men for the first class will be obtained from the men who registered June 5, and that another 200,000 will be added by the re-classification of men in the re-examination of the questionnaires now being made.

Gen. Crowder also indicated it will be necessary to go into Class No. 2 next year, unless the draft law is amended so as to bring older men within its scope. The ages 18 to 49 have been proposed.

Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, stated in a conference with newspaper men that there are now more than 800,000 American troops in France, including all branches of the service.

SANK A SUBMARINE ON 74th BIRTHDAY.

A despatch from Newcastle-on-Tyne says: The captain of a Tyne steamer recently completed his 74th birthday by fighting and sinking a German submarine.

It was just before dawn when the submarine rose and started firing at the steamer. The skipper manoeuvred and placed his steamer so that he took advantage of the eastern light and brought the enemy astern. After a brisk fight of about five minutes the submarine went down and did not reappear. The skipper got in three direct hits on the U-boat.

MANY LOST VESSELS MAY BE REFLOATED.

A despatch from Washington says: Unofficial estimates by naval experts show that in excess of 500,000 tons of shipping sunk by submarines may be refloated, as a result of salvage operations conducted by Great Britain and the other allied Governments. American naval engineers are to be sent to assist in this work, carrying with them a fleet of powerful sea-going tugs, scows and other equipment.

CANADA IS PAYING \$4,879 PENSIONS

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The total number of pensions awarded from the beginning of the war up to May 31 was 34,879 and the total number of gratuities was 3,013, according to the figures made public by the Board of Pension Commissioners.

TEUTON DRIVE IN ITALY THUS FAR HELD BY ALLIED TROOPS

Offensive is Launched on 100-Mile Front After a Terrific Bombardment—Enemy Claims 10,000 Prisoners But Their Advance is Insignificant.

London, June 16.—The Italian and allied armies are bravely sustaining the weight of the Austrian forces which are attacking along the front of the Italian theatre from the north-west of the Asiago plateau eastward to the Piave River and thence along that stream to where it joins the headwaters of the Adriatic Sea, a front of nearly 100 miles. Having made extensive preparations for the drive by bringing up strong reinforcements in men and guns, many of them brought from the former battle line in Rumania and Galicia as a result of the debacle in the east, the enemy is using them without stint in order to debouch from the mountain passes and cross the Piave River and gain the Venetian plains.

Everywhere the fighting is of an extremely sanguinary character, especially east of the Asiago plateau, in the Brenta Valley, and on Monte Grappa. In the initial struggle the enemy succeeded in capturing several front-line positions in the mountain region from the British, and also in crossing the Piave. Counter-attacks, however, have restored all the positions in the mountains, including territory to a depth of 1,000 yards along a 2,500-yard front captured from the British. At last accounts the allied troops everywhere were strongly holding the enemy, and King Victor Emmanuel's men were gallantly striving to throw back the invaders across the Piave. The Italians have taken more than 3,000 Austrians prisoner, among them 89 officers.

As yet the Vienna War Office has given only brief mention to the battle, saying that the Austrian armies had invaded the Sette Comuni plateau, lying at an altitude of 3,400 feet north-west of Asiago, and that up to noon Sunday more than 10,000 Italian, English and French soldiers and a considerable number of guns had been captured.

GUNS ACTIVE ON BRITISH FRONT

German Attack in Hazebrouck Sector Repulsed.

A despatch from British Headquarters in France says: The Germans are apparently much concerned over our progressive successes in the Straele sector, and have shelled our front-line positions and places in the Hazebrouck area considerably. Early Friday morning the enemy launched an infantry attack with the object of restoring the situation. A party of about 100 stossgruppen succeeded in driving out the garrison of a new post, but our vigorous counter-attack regained it and secured about ten prisoners. Our casualties were light.

The French in their attacks of Friday on the enemy positions in Ridgewood took prisoners of one officer and 40 men, but later had to relinquish the captured ground.

The hostile artillery is again most active in the Scarpe Valley, Fampoux being heavily shelled with gas shells and high explosives.

TROOPS IN RUSSIA RUSHED TO FRANCE

Movement of Forces to Occupy Seven Days.

A despatch from London says:—Germany is about to withdraw the bulk of her troops now in Russia for service on the western front, according to a statement from Maxim Gorky's newspaper, the Petrograd Novaya Zhizn, quoted by the Daily News correspondent at Stockholm.

The Novaya Zhizn claims to give the text of a despatch sent by General Falkenhayn, former chief of the German General Staff, which, it says, was intercepted, in which General Falkenhayn declares that the battles on the western front are critical and decisive, but that in order to ensure definite victory and the end of the war the concentration of enormous forces will be necessary.

It is planned to accomplish the movement of the troops in seven days.

WILL NOT CALL 19-YEAR- OLDS BEFORE AUTUMN.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Call to the colors of 19-year-olds men is delayed. When the proclamation requiring these men to register was published, it was intimated that they would not be required actually to report for duty before July. It is now considered improbable that many, if any, of the men will be summoned before September or October. Up to the present 51,883 men of 19 years of age have registered for military service. Of these it is estimated 75 per cent. would probably rank in medical category A, that is men fit for general service overseas.

RECORD PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A report on the operations of the Canadian Forestry Corps overseas received by the Militia Department states that one company in France has made a record production of sawn lumber. In ten hours' saving they turned out a total of 156,000 feet, board measure, or 372 tons of one-inch, two-inch and three-inch square-edged butted lumber. Logs sawn numbered 342.

AMERICANS INFLICT HEAVY LOSSES ON ENEMY

A despatch from Washington says:—Complete repulse of enemy attacks north-west of Chateau Thierry with heavy losses for the Germans was reported on Thursday night in Gen. Pershing's communique.

The American lines advanced on Wednesday by taking the last of the German positions in the Belleau Wood.

FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER
BANKS AND BRAES.

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

The Military Medal has been awarded to Sergt. Farrier John Connolly, R.A.F., Penicuik.

Two Tranent boys have won the Military Medal, namely, Driver Boyle, R.F.A., and Pte. H. K. Dods, R.H. Lieut. S. T. Dickson Wallace, R.F.A., who was awarded the Victoria Cross, is a son of John Wallace, Ford, Thornhill.

The baronetcy of Mandersham has become extinct through the death of Sir John Alexander Miller.

Sergt. H. Patterson, R.S.F., a native of Newmilns, has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal has been awarded to Pte. W. B. Watson, R.S.F., of Lesmahagow.

The first Victoria Cross has been won for Argyllshire by Private Johnston of Lochgilphead.

Lieut. General Sir Charles Ferguson, 7th Baronet of Kilkerran, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre.

The house in Ayr formerly owned by Sir William Arrol, has been transformed into a splendid military hospital.

Sergeant Alexander Jack, formerly a teacher at West Calder, has been awarded the Military Medal.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Captain James Hamilton, R.S.F., son of Robert Hamilton, Rossarden, Glengarnock.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal has been conferred on Alan A. Howling Stewart, grandson of the late Captain A. Stewart, J.P., Leith.

Dr. Francis D. Boyd, Edinburgh, has been appointed consulting physician to the army in Egypt.

The freedom of the city of Edinburgh has been offered to Lloyd George in recognition of his great services.

Sgt. Alexander Murray, R.F.A., formerly manager of Hengler's Circus, Glasgow, has been killed in action.

The Military Medal has been awarded to Private James Hamilton, Gordons, a native of Uddingston.

ENEMY AVIATORS MAY BE DESERTING.

A despatch from the British Army in France says: The British Air Service has been improving steadily in recent days. This has been due perhaps to an increase in men and equipment. One famous airman recently destroyed three German machines within a few hours. There have been more German planes flying over British territory lately than in any other similar period, but very high in the day time for observation work and photographing. A majority of the flights have been taking place back of the German line.

There is an increasing number of German aviators being captured unhurt along this front.

FINLAND WILL BE INDEPENDENT KINGDOM.

A despatch from Helsingfors, Finland, says: The Government proposal for the establishment of a new form of government has been delivered to the Langtag. It provides that Finland shall be an independent kingdom with a kingship hereditary in the male line. The king may not simultaneously be the ruler of any other State. He shall have an absolute veto in matters affecting the constitution and land and sea traffic. In other matters his veto may be overruled by a two-thirds majority of the Langtag elected at a new election.

TO ISSUE WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Purchasable for Small Coins They Are Redeemed At Profit to Buyers.

A despatch from Ottawa says: War savings stamps will, it is understood, be issued by the Government, although they may not be on sale for some little time. Such stamps are issued in the United States, where they have proved a great success. The stamps are purchasable for small coins and are then stuck in books. They are redeemable eventually at rates which return a profit to the purchaser.

When the stamps are issued Canada will have three methods by which her people can lend their money to the Government. There will be the coming flotation of war bonds in \$50 and \$100 units, war savings certificates for smaller amounts purchasable at banks and post-offices, and the war stamps.

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DEMAND RELEASE OF PRISONERS HELD IN CANADA.

London, June 16.—Because the German delegates at the British-German War Prisoners Conference at The Hague are pressing for the return of all prisoners in Canada and Africa, as well as those in Great Britain, a hitch has occurred in the negotiations, telegraphs the correspondent at the Dutch capital of The Times. The difficulties of such a course, it is contended by the British delegates, particularly in respect of shipping transport, make it impracticable. The negotiations have now reached a most critical stage.

BRITAIN PURCHASES AUSTRALIAN WOOL

A despatch from London says:—"It is announced that the Imperial Government has purchased the whole of the Australian wool clip for the period of the war and for one year afterwards," says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Melbourne.

"The first two clips involve the sum of £100,000,000. It is the largest wool transaction in the history of the world and insures the commercial and financial stability of Australia."

Window boxes in hot situations should be watered night and morning and once or twice a week given liquid manure.

A GOOD DEAL TO LOSE BY NOT SEEING OUR SPLENDID STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE, AND A GOOD DEAL TO GAIN BY BUYING AT ONCE

Our First Heavy Shipment for Summer Opening Up This Week

Since these orders were placed some months ago, values have increased 10, 20, and in many cases 35 per cent.

It Means Not Only the "Price" Question But "Desirable Quality," Not Obtainable Any More

We simply repeat what we have often advised our customers: not to buy extravagantly but full requirements well ahead.

The Question of Summer Hosiery can be best solved by selecting from our splendid standard stocks of such brands as Hole- proof, Luxite, Radium and Princess. Free from that troublesome seam. Double sole, ribbed top. Prices, 50c to \$1.50.

Try Watson's Combination Under- wear, and See the Difference

Splendid range of cotton, silk and cotton,
and wool. Prices, 50c to \$3.25 per suit.

Zimmerknit Underwear for Men

In combinations or separate garments:
white or natural. Prices, 75c to \$1.75.

High White Boots, Oxfords and Pumps

With military or French heels. Splendid
qualities, nice styles, comfortable lasts. \$1.75
to \$3.50.

Our Splendid Values and Styles in White Wash Skirts Will Appeal to You

Made up in smart styles, trimmed with
ocean pearl buttons. Made from Pique, Indian
Head, Poplin, Pique Beach and Gabardine.
Prices from 98c to \$3.50.

Attractive Styles and Big Values in Georgette and Crepe de Chene Waists

In white, maize, peach and shell pink, with
embroidered touches or plain tucked. Prices,
\$3.75 to \$6.50. A saving of \$1 to \$2 on city
prices for same garments.

Men's and Boys'

Sport Shirts, Wash Ties, Fancy Hat Bands,
Costless Suspenders, Garters, Armlets, etc.

Men's and Women's Motor Caps

In linen and silk. 50c to \$1.50.

A Special Middy Sale

Prices about 25 to 35 per cent. below today's
value. In plain or combination colors, coat or
house styles. Save 50c to 75c on each purchase
of stylish middies.

Subscriptions for Magazine

including one Quarterly and one pattern, 55c.
After this month same will be \$1.20. Phone
orders promptly attended to.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.
Store closed Wednesday afternoons during June, July and August

TO SAVE THE HAY CROP

Efficient Machinery and Careful
Cutting Required.

Spraying for Potato Blight Begins—
By Using Bordeaux Mixture and
Paris Green Increased Potato
Crop Will Be Harvested.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

IN a season of labor scarcity hay-
ing is a problem on the average
farm. It is necessary to make
use of all the modern machinery
available in order to expedite the
saving of this important crop. First,
then, we must emphasize the use of
machinery in curing and storing.
Men are not to be had in plentiful
supply, but, in most cases some form
of co-operation may be resorted to
in order to obtain the use of tedders,
hay loaders and horse forks to han-
dle the bulk of the crop. By all
means plan to use machinery in
place of men this year or otherwise
considerable of the crop will not be
harvested in the best possible con-
dition.

It is usually safe to cut after a
rain when the weather appears to
have cleared. Red clover should be
cut when about one-third of the
heads have turned brown. The ted-
der should then be used until the
crop is dry enough to rake—a period
which will vary according to the
weight of the cutting, the weather
and the amount of sap in the stalk.
While it is possible to make slightly
better hay by cocking up, this will be
a practice of doubtful value this year
in view of the labor shortage. Gather
with a side-delivery rake if possible,
or in small windrows with an ordi-
nary dump rake. The hay loader
works best with a small windrow.
By all means use a loader if possible
and to facilitate matters a sliding
rack may be used so that when one-
half the rack is loaded it may be
pulled ahead and the remainder
loaded.

We mention red clover because it
is the commonest and most satisfac-
tory hay crop, and is used in all gen-
eral farming hay mixtures.
Timothy should be cut either after
it is out of the first blossom or after
the second blossom has fallen—gen-
erally the latter. It will require less
tedding than clover, is more easily
cured and may be drawn in sooner
after cutting. Do not let it get too
ripe and woody.

Alfalfa should be cut when the
young shoots are noticed starting out
from the axils of the lower leaves on
the stalks, and should be handled
much like red clover, only greater
care is necessary to preserve the
leaves, a very valuable portion of the
plants.—Prof. Wade Toole, Ontario
Agricultural College.

Spray for Potato Rot.

Late blight and rot is the most de-
structive disease of potatoes in On-
tario. In wet seasons it frequently
destroys a very large proportion of
the crop and causes a loss of many
thousands of dollars to the farmers
of the province. This is to a large
extent a needless loss, for "late
blight" and "rot" can be prevented
by timely, thorough and intelligent
spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

Directions for Spraying.

Spray with Bordeaux mixture,
strength 4 to 6 pounds of copper sul-
phate (bluestone) and 4 pounds of
lime to 40 gallons (imperial) of wa-
ter. Commence spraying when the
plants are from five to eight inches
high, and keep the foliage covered
with Bordeaux throughout the sea-
son. Forty to 100 gallons of the Bor-
deaux mixture will be required for
each application, the amount to be
used depending upon the size of the
plants. Take special care to see that
the spraying is very thoroughly done
if the weather is at all damp about
the 15th of July, as blight often be-
gins at this time. Add a poison when
necessary for potato beetles—arsen-
ate of lead paste, 3½ lbs. to each 40
gallons of the liquid spray, or Paris
green 2 lbs. to 40 gallons or a mix-
ture of 2 lbs. of arsenate of lead
paste and 1 lb. of Paris green to 40
gallons. From three to seven appli-
cations should be made, depending
upon the season, the weather and the
larger the number, the better. Do not
put off spraying because it looks like
rain. If the spray is on the plants
half an hour before the rain comes
it will be dry and sufficient of it will
stick to prevent infection, which
takes place during or soon after rain.
Spraying as described above should
prevent not only late blight and rot
but also early blight and potato
beetles. For late blight and rot only,
it is not necessary to commence
spraying until about the 10th of
July, but in Ontario it is usually ad-
visable to spray for all three.

A hand pump barrel sprayer can
be used for small lots of potatoes.
Most men who grow any considerable
acreage of potatoes consider that a
power potato sprayer is a good in-
vestment. The best results from
spraying are obtained with machines
fitted with T-joint attachments so as
to insure covering both surfaces of
the leaves at each spraying.

Precautions Necessary to Insure Success.

1. Start spraying before the blight
appears. Spraying is done to prevent,
not to cure.
2. Spray thoroughly, which can be
done only when the mixture is ap-
plied with a good pressure so as to
insure covering every portion of the
plants.
3. Do not hesitate to spray be-
cause it looks like rain. If the spray
is on the plants half an hour before
rain comes sufficient of it will stick
to prevent infection, which takes
place during or soon after rain. If
the spraying is left until after a pro-
longed rain it is very likely to be too
late to do much good.
4. Careless spraying never pays.
Spray thoroughly or not at all.—
Prof. J. E. Howitt, Ontario Agricul-
tural College.



HERE IS THE DAY YOU REGISTER

ON June 22nd, Saturday, every man and
woman, resident in Canada, who is 16
years and over, must attend at one of the
places provided for registration, between the hours of 7 a.m. and
10 p.m., and there truthfully answer all the questions set forth upon the registration card.
Upon signing the card, vouching for the accuracy of the answers, the man or woman
will receive a Registration Certificate, as shown below, which must be carried upon the
person thereafter.

Why the Certificate is so Important

For failure to register a maximum fine of \$100 and
one month's imprisonment is provided, also an added
penalty of \$10 for each day the person remains
unregistered after June 22nd.
Persons remaining unregistered cannot lawfully be
employed, and cannot draw wages for work done
after June 22nd. Employers who keep unregistered
persons in their employ will be liable for fines equal
in amount to those recoverable from the unregistered
employees.
Unregistered persons cannot lawfully purchase
transportation tickets, and may find themselves

barred from travelling on railroads, steamboats, etc.
Similarly they may be denied board and lodging at
any hotel, restaurant, public house or boarding house.
In a word—All persons remaining unregistered, and
all persons having dealings with unregistered
persons, knowing them to be such, incur heavy
penalties under the law.

REGISTRATION IS LAW—
Don't Fail to Register.

This Certificate is
YOUR Protection.
Get it and Carry it



June Sale of New Summer Dresses

at \$5.75

Exceptional Values For
Women and Misses

By co-operation with the manufacturers
and by buying in very large lots we have
succeeded in keeping the price of these
dresses much below their actual worth.
A variety of models—one pictured—of
white, printed and striped voiles.

B. SIEGEL & CO.
CORNER WOODBINE & STATE
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
DETROIT

MAIL
ORDERS
SOLICITED



Classified List of 9,706 Con- secutive Ford Sales

	Total	Per Cent		Total	Per Cent
AGRICULTURE	5062	52.20	TRANSPORTATION	89	.89
Farmers	47	.47	Bus. Livery, Taxi	271	2.90
Gardens, Truck- sters	46	.46	Railroad	38	.38
Crematories and other Sundry	10	.10	Sundry	17	.17
Agri-cultural Tiers	173	1.73	TRADES		
GOVERNMENT			Buildings, Con- struction	121	1.24
DEPARTMENTS	91	.91	Painters, Decora- tors	40	.40
MANUFACTURERS			Engineers, Mech- anics	150	1.51
Metals—All Classes	36	.36	Sundry	91	.91
Furniture	5	.05	PROFESSIONAL		
Packers, etc.	38	.38	Doctors	202	2.10
Building Materials	14	.14	Veterinaries	20	.20
JOBBERS			Bankers	43	.43
Printers and Publishers	24	.24	CHARITABLE		
RETAIL MERCHANTS			INSTITUTIONS	10	.10
Bakers	66	.66	TOTAL—		
Butchers	122	1.22	For business use	8,550	88.05
Coal, Wood	27	.27	SUNDRY		
Cleaners and Dyers	22	.22	Not included in above classi- fication	1,156	11.95
Dairies	30	.30	Grand Total	9,706	100.
Dept. Stores	61	.61			
Druggists	30	.30			
Dry Goods	25	.25			
Flour and Feed	14	.14			
Florists	9	.09			

Gallons of ink and acres of paper are sometimes used to convey the thought summed
up in this chart which states facts.
Out of 9,706 consecutive sales, 8,550 purchasers regard the Ford car as a necessity in
either agricultural or industrial activity. Only 11.95 per cent of these cars are being used,
other than primarily for business. Prepare to meet business competition by buying a Ford.

Runabout - \$575 Sedan - \$970
Touring - \$595 One-Ton Truck 750
Coupe - \$770 Chassis - 535
F. O. B. Ford, Ontario

All prices subject to war tax charges, except trucks and chassis

ALEX. DUNCANSON
Dealer - Glencoe

"The County Fair," Opera House, Glencoe, June 26

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to "The
Revised Statute of Ontario, 1911," Chap-
ter 12, Section 96, that all creditors and
others having claims against the estate of
Mary Ann Rowe, who died on or about the
twenty-eighth day of April, A. D. 1918, are re-
quired to send in to the fourth day of July, A. D. 1918, to
Messrs. Elliott & Moss, of the Village of Glencoe, Soli-
citors for John G. Bayne, Executor of the
Last Will and Testament of the said de-
ceased, their claims and statements, and the
nature of the securities, if any, held by them.
And further take notice that after such last
mentioned date the said Executor will proceed
to distribute the assets of the said deceased
among the parties entitled thereto, having re-
gard only to the claims of which he shall then
have notice, and that the said Executor will
not be liable for the said assets or any part
thereof to any person or persons of whose
claims notice shall not have been received by
him at the time of such distribution.
Dated at Glencoe this 6th day of June, A. D.
1918.

ELLIOTT & MOSS,
Solicitors for John G. Bayne, Executor of the
last Will and Testament of the said deceased.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to "The
Revised Statute of Ontario, 1911," Chap-
ter 12, Section 96, that all creditors and
others having claims against the estate of
David Ranney, who died on or about the nine-
teenth day of May, A. D. 1918, are required to
send in to the fourth day of July, A. D. 1918, to
Messrs. Elliott & Moss, of the Village of Glencoe, Soli-
citors for Grey Ranney, Executor of the Last
Will and Testament of the said deceased, their
claims and statements, and the nature of the
securities, if any, held by them.
And further take notice that after such last
mentioned date the said Executor will proceed
to distribute the assets of the said deceased
among the parties entitled thereto, having re-
gard only to the claims of which he shall then
have notice, and that the said Executor will
not be liable for the said assets or any part
thereof to any person or persons of whose
claims notice shall not have been received by
them at the time of such distribution.
Dated at Glencoe this 6th day of June, A. D.
1918.

ELLIOTT & MOSS,
Solicitors for Grey Ranney, Executor of the
last Will and Testament of the said deceased.

Blank oil leases for sale at the Tran-
script office.

Fires Break Out

and thieves break in. Don't risk the
first, or invite the second, by keeping
money in the house.

Put it in The Merchants Bank,
where it will be safe from loss—
always available—and earn interest
at highest current rates.



THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.
GLENCOE BRANCH. J. A. McKELLAR, Manager.
BOTHWELL BRANCH. E. E. LEWTHWAITE, Manager.
NEWBURY BRANCH. G. T. MURDOCK, Manager.

A NECESSITY NOT A FAD

No doubt you had intended buying an Oil Stove this season but still try to make yourself believe that the price is too high. You can buy an oil stove and oven complete with sufficient fuel to do you all season for less money than it would take to buy wood for your old cook stove. WHY NOT SAVE the extra cost and enjoy real comfort during the hot weather.

We have the Florence Automatic and New Perfection Oil Stoves in 2, 3 and 4 burners.

JAMES WRIGHT & SON

Sherwin-Williams Paints Screen Doors and Windows Lawn Mowers Peerless Fence

MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS

Opposite Royal Bank Building

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

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

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

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.
Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 9:25 a. m.; No. 14, express, local points to London, 2:35 p. m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 6:00 p. m.; No. 18, local accommodation to London, 8:40 p. m.
Westbound—No. 13, local mail and express, 7:30 a. m.; No. 15, Detroit express, 1:30 p. m.; No. 17, local mail and express, 6:37 p. m.; No. 19, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 8:05 p. m.
Nos. 15 and 18, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line.
Eastbound—No. 302, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 9:35 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:30 p. m.; way freight, 1:30 p. m.
Westbound—No. 303, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:30 p. m.; way freight, 3:30 p. m.
No. 2, Sundays included.

Kingsport Branch.
Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia, Tinned and points west—No. 365, mixed, 7:35 a. m.; No. 281, passenger, 8:20 a. m.
Arrive at Glencoe—No. 272, passenger, 7:05 a. m.; No. 364, mixed, 1:15 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Eastbound—No. 614, 12:37 p. m.; No. 672, Windsor mixed, 2:30 p. m.
Westbound—No. 615, for Windsor, 4:45 a. m.; No. 671, Windsor mixed, 9:30 a. m.; No. 673, 8:12 p. m.
All trains daily except Sunday.

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

TIME TABLE CHANGES

A change of time will be made on June 23rd, 1918.

Information now in Agents' hands.

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

ROY SIDDALL

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

All kinds of Grain bought and sold.

Up-to-date Chopping Mill in connection.

Terms Cash, or extra charge for credit.

The funeral of E. L. McLean, who died near Strathroy, was held on Saturday. The deceased was aged 84 years, was born and lived his life on the farm on which he died, and was interred in the burying ground on the same farm. He is survived by a grown-up family, a son and daughter living at home, the rest residing in the West.

At a meeting of the old West Middlesex Liberal-Conservative Association held at Strathroy last week, it was decided to drop the old party organization and merge with the Union Government. A meeting to organize a new party was held on Saturday. Officers were elected and general business transacted.

The committee appointed at the last session of the Middlesex county council to inquire into the agreement between the city and county with reference to the maintenance of the courthouse and jail met at London on Tuesday. The members of this committee are: Warden D. M. Graham, J. C. Elliott, A. P. McDougall, A. G. Baile, J. L. Robson, John Stuart and John Morgan.

Proclamation was posted up on Tuesday calling for the registration to be made on Saturday next of all persons aged 16 years or over up to any age. The places for registration in Glencoe will be the Town Hall and the public school, and the Fletcher foundry for the employees thereof. Mr. George is the deputy registrar for Glencoe and will have the following assistants:—Mr. Hamilton, principal of the high school; Miss Cook, Miss George, Miss Coke and Mrs. Gilber of the public school; Miss Hamilton, Miss Jessie Humphries, Miss Reta Garner, Miss Pearl George, Miss Margaret McLean, Mrs. W. A. Currie, James Poole and J. E. Roome. Those who are ill or otherwise prevented from attending at a registration booth should notify the deputy-registrar of the fact and he will call upon them at their homes.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Levi Smith is home on sick leave.
—Mrs. A. E. Archer of Tilbury is visiting her mother, Mrs. Blackwell.
—Mrs. Richard Singleton and son Francis are visiting relatives at Brantford.
—Mrs. Wm. Whitlock of London visited her brother, David Currie, who is ill.
—Samuel Thompson, street supervisor, is off duty for a few days on account of illness.

—W. E. Oke and daughters (the Borden twins) of Alvinston were in town Saturday.

—Mrs. J. Y. Foster of Detroit was visiting friends in London and Glencoe last week.

—Miss Mary Galbraith of Appin spent the week-end with Miss Lorna Lockham.

—Misses Irene and Georgina Smith of Detroit spent the week-end at their home here.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. Sutherland of Calgary, Alberta, are spending a week in Glencoe.

—Miss Florence Walker is spending a few weeks with Miss Hallie Johnston at Woodstock.

—Mr. and Mrs. Casey Troyer were in Seaford last week attending the wedding of his niece.

—Miss Mary McEachran, teacher in the Collegiate Institute at Chesley, is home for the holidays.

—Mrs. Charles Lewitt and little son of Detroit are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Precious.

—Mrs. Ackerman of Detroit, has returned home after spending two weeks at Duncan L. McAlpine's.

—Miss Jessie Young returned home last week after visiting relatives and friends in Sarnia and Petrolia.

—Rev. and Mrs. W. I. Nichol of Parkhill were guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. McEachran for a few days.

—Calvert Heycraft of Simpson, Saskatchewan, is spending a few weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Heycraft.

—Miss Catherine McAlpine has returned to Detroit to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan L. McAlpine, Kilmartin.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clarke and daughter Virgie of Glencoe and Mrs. Crawford of Lobo motored to Jackson, Mich., on Sunday.

—D. G. McAlpine, pilot of the steamer Orana, Detroit, paid a brief visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. McAlpine, Kilmartin, last week.

—Mrs. L. Frederick of Alberta, who is on a visit here, left for Toronto Tuesday evening to meet her son, Harry, invalided home from France.

—George Eddie's family are about to move to the West. The son, James, came home on Sunday evening to prepare the household effects, etc., for shipment.

—Hugh Munroe of Waldeck, Sask., returned to his home on Saturday, accompanied by his brother Donald, who intends to spend a couple of months in the West.

Ferris-McEachran.
The home of Mr. and Mrs. McEachran, "Spruce Lawn," South Ekfrid, was the scene of a quiet wedding on Saturday, June 15th, when their daughter Effie was married to Charles S. Ferris, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ferris of Mosa. Rev. W. L. Nichol, B. A., of Parkhill was the officiating clergyman and Mrs. J. A. Cameron of Wallacestown played the wedding music. Mr. and Mrs. Ferris left the same evening for a short honeymoon to Niagara Falls and Toronto.

Glencoe High School.
In addition to the six pupils who passed on the farm work examinations, the following have been promoted from Form I. to Form II:—Hobbs, 75 per cent. and over—Mary Simpson, Frances Moss, Agnes McEachren, Helen McCutcheon, Catherine Eddie, Margaret Eddie, Stewart McDonald, Helen Richards.

Form II. to Form III:—Fuss, 90 per cent. and over—Alma Mawhinney, Muriel Precious, Anna Heycraft, Alice Weir.

Passed conditionally—Cameron McPherson.

It sometimes happens that a man argues with you because your arguments make him tired.

TOO MUCH PARTY POLITICS.

At the big meeting in Toronto last week the farmers vigorously denounced the Government for alleged failure to fulfil pre-election promises. If the present Government has failed in this respect it is only following the example of previous Governments. In 1896 the Laurier Government was carried into power on the promise of tariff reform, for the benefit of the agricultural interests, and yet during its career of fifteen years these promises were never fulfilled. Instead of lowering the tariff, nearly every change that was made was for the benefit of the combine and against the farmers. It was the Laurier Government that gave the implement manufacturers the rebate of duties on their raw material while continuing the duty on the implements. Still the farmer Liberals continued to support that Government without protest. Then, in 1911, when Mr. Fielding had arranged a reciprocity treaty for the sole benefit of the agricultural interests the farmer Conservatives voted it down at the bidding of the big interests. If the farmers find themselves in a desperate position to-day it is mainly because they have always divided on party lines, instead of voting together in their own interests. If the present agitation dispels that phantom called party loyalty it will do much good, no matter what else it may or may not accomplish.—Forest Free Press.

Farmers to Hold Picnic.

The first "get-together" attempt of the Farmers' Clubs of Middlesex county will take the form of a picnic at Port Stanley on Thursday, June 20. There are 35 of these clubs in the county, with an average membership of 25. The farmers are determined that the farmers will hold a conference during the afternoon while their families are picnicking. Peter McArthur of Ekfrid has been invited to address the meeting.—St. Thomas Times.

Help to Save Crops.

A committee from the county of Middlesex and the London Board of Trade, held a most successful meeting, and as a result arrangements will be made by which the manufacturers will supply men to help the farmers save their crops. It is suggested as a basis that the wage be \$3 a day. If a city man is making less than that the farmers are to pay the difference. If he is making more the manufacturers agree to pay the difference between \$3 and the man's regular pay.

Swat Him.

Flies, they tell us, hate a room drenched with lavender perfume; nor will any fly so through blinds and shutters as through blue clean-scented air. They abhor it; noxious odors suit them more, and by fitting ways they grow, like some of their pests we know. They delect in rotten eggs. Fly them, kindred overseas. Swat the fly, and swat him good; drive him from your neighborhood. When you get your eye on one, just imagine he's a Hun.

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 sure remedy to this end, and one that is within reach of all, is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, the best laxative and sedative on the market. Do not delay, but try this remedy. One trial will convince anyone that they are the best stomach regulator that can be got.

Clubbing Rates

THE TRANSCRIPT and
Toronto Daily Globe \$5.25
Toronto Daily Mail 5.25
Family Herald and Star 2.75
Weekly Sun 2.40
Sun 3.90
Canadian Countryman 2.50
Daily Advertiser 5.25
Daily Free Press 5.25
These prices are subject to change at any time.

Address—The Transcript, Glencoe, Ont.

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even the best remedy 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.

A Camouflaged Will.

An old fellow on his death-bed, in making his will, murmured to his lawyer:—"And to each of my employees who have been with me 20 years or more I bequeath \$2,000."
"Holy smoke! What generosity!"
"No, not at all," said the sick man. "You see, none of them have been with me over a year; but it will look good in the papers, won't it?"

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 great credit for itself and for the attempts to surpass it have failed. Its excellence is known to all who have tested its virtues and learned by experience.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Cards of Thanks, In Memoriam Verses, Complimentary Addresses, 5 cents per line, minimum charge 50¢; notices of entertainments to be held, also notices of Lost, Found, Wanted, or For Sale, 10¢ per word each insertion, minimum charge 25¢—all to be prepaid.

It Will Be Well Worth a Trip Tomorrow to Come to

THE JUNE SALES

AT E. MAYHEW & SON'S



Another Shipment of Men's Straw Hats

Bought at a price that enables us to repeat our great offer—\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.

Now For the Second of Our Wonderful Sales of

White Shoes For the Whole Family

High White Canvas Shoes for Women, all marked very special—\$2.18.
Extra special quality of White Canvas, 9-inch top, kid trimmings, for \$4.38.
Up-to-date White Pumps—\$1.00, \$2.00 and \$2.75.

Rubber Sole Tennis Shoes

Youths' and Misses' all white Canvas and white rubber soles. Sizes 11 to 2—\$1.35.
Boys' and Women's all white Canvas and white soles with leather inner soles—\$1.55.
Children's all white Canvas, rubber soles and nice, broad-fitting shapes. Sizes up to 10—\$1.10.

Big Sacrifice Sale of Wall Paper

A stock of \$500.00 worth of fine new Wall Paper, bought by us at a rate of 40¢ on the dollar, will be placed on sale this week at prices much less than today's wholesale cost. If you expect to do any re-decorating it will pay you to make a selection from this stock. You can save on the better grades enough to pay for the labor of hanging.

Startling Values in Gingham and Wash Goods. Don't Miss This Opportunity.

Mr. Man, your suit will lose you that job! What job? Why, the job higher up—that is if your clothes are slipshod and ill-fitting. Spruce up with one of our stylish suits and look the part all the time. Get the habit of success.

WHY PAY MORE? E. Mayhew & Son are still selling Hosiery and Gloves at the old prices. We have just had another shipment—positively the last to be had at these prices. Buy now and save money.

Spend a Little and Save a Lot Here This Week

E. MAYHEW & SON

SPECIAL NOTICES

Don't miss "The County Fair," 30¢ trade and 30¢ cash for eggs, at Mayhew's.

McCormick binder twine at McKellar's Feed Store.

Dining-room girl wanted: \$20 a month. McKellar House, Glencoe.

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

Car of carmel coal expected this week. Leave your order.—Roy Siddall.

A few four-inch tile for sale off the car at Glencoe this week.—Herbert Weekes.

For sale—good work horse, five years old.—Chas. Sutherland, R. R. 3, Glencoe.

Cream and eggs wanted at the old stand, as usual. Highest prices paid in cash.—Wm. Muirhead, 661

Shipping last carload of wheat for season this week. If you have any wheat to sell fetch it in.—J. D. McKellar; phone 76.

The Ladies of Appin Presbyterian church purpose holding a lawn social on the evening of Monday, July 1st, on the church grounds.

Lost—on Saturday, between Hayter's barber shop and Strathburn, an auto car. Please notify Edwin Weekes, Woodgreen.

Lost—half-circle crescent pin, set with pearls, between Dr. McLachlan's and Concession street. Finder please leave at Transcript Office.

For sale—new 8-room house, hardwood interior finish, nicely situated on corner lot in village of Appin. Apply to W. R. Stephenson, Appin, 651

Flour and feed for sale at store corner of Main and McKellar streets. Still buying grain at North Glencoe.—J. D. McKellar, Chas. Mawhinney, 981

Secure your seats early at Lumley's drug store for "The County Fair," the great musical comedy presented by Strathroy artists on behalf of Glencoe's soldier boys. Opera House Wednesday evening, June 26. Prices 25¢ and 35¢.

Come everybody to the Patriotic Scotch garden party on the evening of July 3rd, on the beautiful grounds of School No. 3, Ekfrid, 1½ miles west of Melbourne. Mr. McPherson will be present with his band of 8 juvenile kiddies, who dance, accompanied by two bag-pipers. Ross McPherson, National Scottish dancer, is hard to beat. The charming vocalist, Miss Maud Finlay, and elocutionist, Miss Spackman, possess excellent capability. The Stevenson kilties sing Scotch songs with an unusual gift. Other local talent present. J. C. Elliott, M. P. P. chairman. Admission—adults, 25¢; children, 15¢.

Great Lakes Steamship Service.

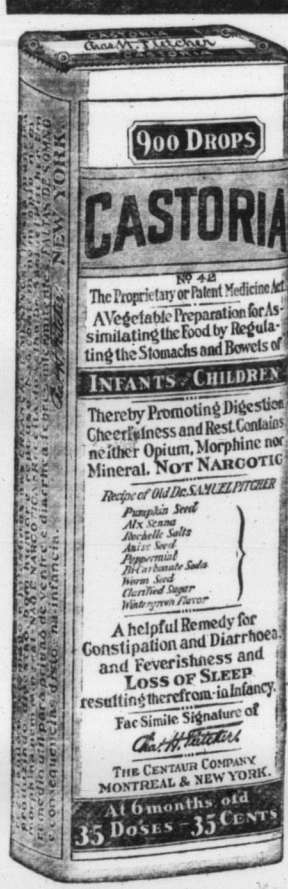
Canadian Pacific Steamship "Manitoba" now leaves Owen Sound 10:30 p. m. each Monday for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Port William. Steamships "Keewatin" and "Assiniboia" will sail from Port McNicoll Wednesday and Saturday commencing June 1st.

Connecting train running through to Port McNicoll will leave Toronto 2:00 p. m. Saturday, June 1st, and each Wednesday and Saturday thereafter.

Cream Wanted

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

SILVERWOODS, LIMITED



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of

of J. A. H. Hatcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

WHITE SHOES

Our 1918 line of Summer Shoes is most complete. It includes shoes for men, women and children. A shoe for every foot. It will pay you to call and see our white stock.

Fresh Groceries, Fruits and Confectionery always here. Phone Central and have goods delivered.

W. J. Strachan

CANADA BEFORE CONFEDERATION

The Growth of the Colony Under the Union Jack Until It Acquired the Proud Status of a "Dominion" in the British Empire.

When the capitulation of Montreal in 1760 was confirmed there were in Canada about 40,000 French descendants. Later came another 40,000, the Loyalists from the revolted Colonies. But these were scattered in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and what later became Ontario. Both races had to work for extension through what was practically virgin forest. How they did it is a tale too vast and too heroic to be fully told in a newspaper article.

Yet what were the commercial and other conditions in the years just preceding Confederation? It was remarked that the united Provinces flourished in all except politics. Trade had begun to grow with a rapidity which it has rarely been surpassed even since.

Coming of the Settlers

"During the quarter of a century that elapsed between 1842 and 1867, the crucial period of national development," remarks Bourinot, "an industrious population flowed steadily into the country, the original population became more self-reliant and pursued their vocations with renewed energy, and confidence increased on all sides in the ability of the Provinces to hold their own against the competition of a wonderfully enterprising neighbor. Cities, towns and villages were built up with a rapidity not exceeded on the other side of the (American) border. In those days Ontario became the noble Province that she now is by virtue of the capacity of her people for self-government, the energy of her industrial classes, the fertility of her soil, and the superiority of her climate—a summary of conditions written over twenty years ago, whose exactitude in every detail is only emphasized to-day."

The Maritime Industry

"The Maritime industry of the lower Provinces," the same genial chronicler-historian continues, "was developed most encouragingly, and Nova Scotia built up a commercial marine not excelled by that of any New England State. The total population of the Provinces of British North America now comprised within the Confederation of 1867, had increased from a million and a half in 1840 to three millions and a quarter in 1861—the ratio of increase in those years having been greater than at any previous or later period of Canadian history."

There had been since the forties a flood of immigration, from Scotland and Ireland in particular. The first Scottish settlers had sent back good reports and personal influence in a clanish race did as much then as Provincial propaganda later. In Ireland there were economic conditions after the potato famine of 1848, which benefited the Canadian Provinces, as the Irish settlements in Montreal, St. John and Halifax attest. About the sixties the larger English influx began, when artisans rather than farmers came in to the growing eastern cities.

Perhaps it is not often enough recognized how closely the date of Confederation coincided with that of the blossom-time of railways in the Dominion.

The First of July.

This is a great anniversary day in the history of Canada, one of the most brilliant members of the British Empire. Canada is a bulwark of freedom, and her sons have fought with magnificent courage in this great war. Their deeds of valor on the Vimy Ridge, and many another battlefield, are now a matter of history. They have shown the might of Canada and the strength of the British Empire. When the Old Country was assailed in its defence of freedom, the great Dominions were the first to make common cause with the Old Country, and together they have shown that there is more in the might and the muster of the British Empire than ever its enemies reckoned.

This day is also a day sacred to the commemoration of those who died untimely far from their homes in the great Dominion, the men who fell tortured by poison gas holding the line at Ypres, the men who stormed and held the crest of Vimy Ridge, and were lost in victory. By their deeds Canada has won an honor which glorifies and sanctifies the triumph of peace. So the deepest note in our Dominion Day celebration is the

thunder of the war for freedom. The glad music of the Doolittle is a hymn in honor of sacrifice. Our joyful thanksgiving for Canada's marvellous achievement in the use and government of her great territory has a deeper and nobler significance in the commemoration of those of her sons who have given up their rich inheritance and life itself for their loyalty and their faith in liberty.

CANADA

1867-1918

Wild trackless land, where trod the dusky race
Untutored those short years ago,
to-day
Stands forth our fair Dominion, and
with a place
And name revered and honored far
away.

Thou country of broad acres, whose
ideal
Of Liberty and Justice days gone
by
Fulfilled that promise. So the dream
is real
To-day. And hearts are proud to do
or die.

The way was lengthy, and the path
untrod,
And bloody storms oft mark'd that
growth of years,
But with that faith of Home, and trust
in God
The way was clear'd, and smiles
shone through the tears.

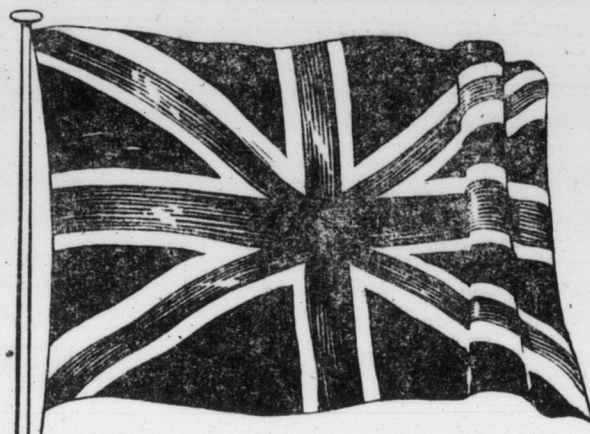
So stands to-day our monument of
pride.
Broad smiling land that sweeps
from sea to sea,
Whose sons to-day are standing side
by side
On blood-stained fields to do or die
for these.

—Robert Partridge.

"His Dominion shall be also from
the one sea to the other, and from the
flood unto the world's end."—Psalm
72, &c.

THE BANNER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The Flag That Flies Over One Quarter of the Human Race and One-Fifth of the Surface of the World.



The Union Jack, Symbolizing Three Centuries of History, Combines the Crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick.

The flag under which the British army is fighting is not the Red Ensign of the mercantile marine, nor yet the white ensign of the British navy, but the Union Jack, that we see "canted" (to borrow a word from the language of heraldry) on the upper corner nearest the staff of the red ensign with which we are most familiar.

As befits perhaps the most venerable flag among the nations of the world, a flag which has left its imprint on the American Stars and Stripes and on the flags of the British Dominions and colonies, the Union Jack has a long and complicated history. Other nations have "scrapped" their former emblems, and set up new ones during the changes of their history. The Union Jack, on the contrary, can trace its descent to the time when knights rode in the lists; when the Cross of St. George stood red against a white field, and few victorious among the arrows of Agincourt; when the flag of Britain met the "Bright St. Andrew's Cross" of Scotland in mortal combat.

To Canadians and to the rest of the world, who know nothing and care less about the venerable precedents and stern dictates of the ancient school of heraldry, the Union Jack teaches a particular lesson, namely, that flags are not the creations of color-loving committees and fanciful artists, but that they all have definite origins, and every detail has a meaning, if you can understand their language.

Story of Britain's Flag

So here is the story of the Union Jack, containing in its carefully modulated stripes the whole history of a united Britain. It is a story of heraldic terms and details, but if you read it, you will know how to hang the flag from your house, and what is more, you will not reverse it, nor yet hang it upside down as a signal of distress.

The first "Union Jack" was adopted in 1606 soon after the union of England and Scotland under James I. (4 Jac. I.), and the "Jack" is supposed to be a corruption of Jacobus or James. The Union Jack combined the ancient flag of England, the red cross of St. George on a white field, with the white cross of Scotland, the white cross of St. Andrew on a blue field. The two flags were combined by putting the cross of St. George with a white edge, or fimbriation as the heralds call it, representing the white field of the old English flag over the old Scotch flag. The rules of heraldry applied to flags as well as to coats of arms did not permit color on color or metal on metal. The white represented silver, and in a formal description of the flag is termed "argent." Consequently the fimbriation not only preserved a portion of the ancient white field for the red cross to repose in, but avoided the heraldic symbolism of placing a red cross on a blue field. The first Union Jack was azure, a saltire argent, surmounted by a cross of St. George fimbriated of the second (argent).

The Cross of St. Patrick

The union of Great Britain and Ireland (1801) introduced a third cross into the Union Jack—the red cross of St. Patrick, which was a saltire, like the cross of St. Andrew. These two crosses were combined, an arrangement which the heralds described as "quarterly per saltire, counterchanged."

The "Dominion" of Canada.

It was only after much discussion of the question and after changing their minds more than once, that the Fathers of Confederation decided to call the union they formed a Dominion. Sir John Macdonald was in favor of calling it a Kingdom, says The Mail and Empire. In some of the drafts of the bill which finally issued from the Imperial Parliament as the British North America Act it is provided that the Queen be authorized to declare by proclamation that the provinces in question "shall form and be one united dominion under the name of the Kingdom of Canada."

"Dominion" was the term finally adopted, not because it was altogether satisfactory, but because it was less open to misunderstanding. To some minds the name Kingdom might suggest the idea of separation. But it

ed." In each arm we see the two crosses lying side by side and properly of equal width. In the opposite arm the white becomes red and the red becomes white. This is what is meant by counter-changing. When the two crosses were thus placed side by side, the red cross of St. Patrick fell on the blue field and it became necessary to resort to another fimbriation to avoid color on color. Hence the narrow white strip separating the red part of each arm from the blue field. Then over all again was placed the cross of St. George, with its white fimbriation. This produced the Union Jack of to-day. It is officially described as follows:

Azure: The Saltires of St. Andrew and St. Patrick, quarterly per saltire, counterchanged, argent and gules; the latter fimbriated of the second, surmounted by the Cross of St. George of the third, fimbriated as the last.

Other British Flags

The Union Jack has a top and a bottom. The cross of St. Andrew came in before the cross of St. Patrick and takes precedence. Consequently the broader white stripe, representing the cross of St. Andrew, should be uppermost next the staff.

The red flag with the Union Jack in the corner which we see flying at the sterns of steamships is known as the "Red Ensign." It is the flag appropriated to the use of the mercantile marine. The British flag, the flag used by the army, and the flag used by the navy, is the Union Jack—no more and no less. Still another flag is used by the British navy. It is a white flag with the red cross of St. George and the Union Jack occupies the upper canton next the staff.

Outgrowths of the Union Jack

The influence of the Union Jack has spread far beyond the British Isles. It is safe to say that it has left its trace on every Anglo-Saxon emblem. The American flag, after all, is nothing but the Red Ensign, the red striped with white, the crosses of the Union Jack removed from the canton, and stars substituted on the blue field to represent the union of the States. Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, all of them bear the Union Jack or part of it cantoned on their emblems.

The flags of the thirteen American colonies, the antiquarian will tell you, are all of them outgrowths of the British emblem, containing the cross of St. George or other parts of the Union Jack. The pictures in the U. S. grammar school history books to the contrary, the flag that the Americans carried at the battle of Bunker Hill had on it the cross of St. George, with, as the heralds say, the pine tree of Massachusetts for "difference." Many is the time that British emblem, its component parts, and its descendants have clashed on the field of battle, to-day the Union Jack has reached a unique stage in its history. For the first time every Union Jack in the world has joined in a common alliance against a common enemy. The crosses of the Union Jack have finally united against the Black Eagle, which Gladstone might have justly called "the negation of God."

The name "Kingdom" suggested too soaring an ambition, the term "Dominion" seemed rather humble. In fifty-one years Canada has made it a term of dignity, one that the daughter States of Britain throughout the Empire have been proud to adopt. The self-governing communities of Greater Britain are now all "Dominions." That term of distinction differentiates them from the "colonies." New Zealand formally adopted the name "Dominion." The British Colonial Office was reorganized some years ago and a Dominions branch was established.

It was in London, England, that the Fathers of Confederation met in 1867—51 years ago—in a room of the Westminster Palace Hotel, which is now in its club capacity inhabited by many Canadians of the C.E.F. There was born the Dominion of Canada,

A Vital Necessity In Peace or War

The operations of Water-Power and Public Utility Companies are a vital necessity to the industrial and social welfare of Canada, and are as essential in times of peace as in war.

THE SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED—a Water-Power & Public Utility Company—controls water powers capable of 100,000 H.P. development, and supplies light and power to over 45 municipalities in the Eastern Townships and vicinity.

These are two of our reasons for recommending the 6% BONDS OF THE SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, which we are offering with a bonus of common stock, thus giving investors an opportunity of participating in the future success of the Company.

Send for special circular, and map showing territory served.

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CANADA'S CONSTITUTION IN THE MAKING

At the Westminster Conference, Held in London, in December, 1866, the Idea of Union Took Shape in The British North America Act.

The Charlottetown Conference met on September 1, 1864. All the invited Provinces sent delegates, but the oldest colony in the Empire, Newfoundland, was not represented. Taking a later term in Canadian history it might be said that the conference was one of "bonne entente" more than of detail.

Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun remarks in his book, "The Fathers of Confederation": "The Charlottetown Conference was an essential part of the proceedings which culminated at Quebec. The ground had been broken. The leaders in the various Provinces had formed ties of intimacy and friendship, and favorably impressed each other."

It was, however, in the Quebec Conference that the working plan of the union was framed. The conference began its sessions on October 10. There were thirty-three representatives present. These are the Fathers of Confederation. After sitting for fourteen days they agreed on a set of seventy-two resolutions which were to be submitted to their respective Legislatures. The first, which was proposed by J. A. Macdonald, seconded by S. L. Tilley, read:

"That the best interests and the present and future prosperity of British North America will be promoted by a Federal union under the Crown of Great Britain, provided such union can be effected on principles just to the several Provinces."

An Historic Gathering

It was a momentous gathering in the old building in Quebec, now demolished. The thirty-three were in deep earnest about their work. Their sessions were held in secret. At one time a good deal of rumor ran around as to what went on in the chamber, but the facts have since become pretty well known. The gossip, charming records will remain one of the most interesting parts of Canadian literature. But they cannot even be summarized here. The resolutions were the essential outcome.

A great many views have been expressed about the act which has come to be almost universally known as the Constitution of Canada. Dr. Bernard Flinn, the Clerk to the Canadian House of Commons, holds that the real "constitution" of Canada can only be said to lie in the unwritten laws which make up the British Constitution. Prof. J. E. C. Murroe, professor of law at Owens College, Manchester, looking at the British North America Act with the impartiality which distance gives, summed up the effort, not of the Quebec Conference only, but of the subsequent conferences and consultations with Colonial Office officials in London, as follows: "A study of the Canadian constitution offers a special field for the inquirer. It is a successful effort to solve the problem of uniting distinct States or Provinces under a central government. While the American States had to create not merely a central government, but a government which, within the limits, laid down, should be supreme, the Canadian Provinces had to organize a union, subject to a supreme Executive, Legislature and Judiciary, all of which already existed. The executive supremacy of the Queen, the legislative power of the Imperial Parliament, and the judicial functions of the Privy Council remained unaltered."

Conditions, however, are so tactfully observed on the one side, and control so mildly exercised on the other, that, instead of causing friction, the actual limitations have become a bond of sentiment and obligation; they form that unuttered something which gives the apt link of love to Kipling's lines:

"Daughter am I in my mother's house,
But mistress in my own."

WAS A MEMORABLE DAY

June 14th 77 Years Ago Parliament of Canada Met in Kingston

June 14th was a memorable day in the history of Canada and Kingston, for it was on this day, 1841, just 77 years ago, that the sitting of the first Parliament of Canada was held in the small frame building next to St. Paul's Church, Queen st., Kingston. In this building, which is still intact and occupied, the members of the Parliament of Canada went into session to carry on the business of

Canada, then in its infancy. The speech from the throne was delivered by his Excellency, Lord Sydenham, Governor-General of Canada, and after this event the Gazette of Canada published its first extra in Kingston. The guard of honor to the Governor-General was furnished by the 14th Regiment.

SMOKE TUCKETTS
ORINOCO
CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES

A Song To Canada.

[Written by Helen Sevrug and recited in His Majesty's Theatre, London, England, by Marie Lohr.]

They came in their splendid battalions
When the motherland gave the sign,
From ranch and orchard and farm-
land, from factory, office and mine;
From the land of the warm-hued
maple leaf and the flaming
golden rod,
Where a man stakes all on the task
in hand, and gives his soul to
God.
O torn and broken battalions,
when you've played your splendid
part,
You will take back there to your home-
land a bit of Old England's
heart;
In the land of the warm-hued maple
leaf and the flaming golden
rod,
We shall face with you the task in
hand, and leave the rest to God.

Canada, Britain's Eldest Daughter.

Canada was the first colony of any Empire in all the world's history to come to national self-government without revolution, without separation, and without sacrificing the background of the nation's history, says the Toronto Globe.

No, by the old way of war, and not at the cost of the alienations war always brings, but by a new and living way, by the way of normal evolution and peaceful development, came Canada to hold, on this continent, her place of national self-government and of international co-operation, the most unique place of strategy and of service in all the English-speaking world.

And not by inheritance alone, nor by any happy chance of geography or of history, but by the deliberate and persistent choice of the Canadian people, was it determined that Canada should stand up in North America, a free nation embodying the democratic idea. Through a half-century of conflict, involving sometimes fierce political struggles and sometimes even armed strife, the people of the colonies of Canada came up to the rights and privileges of national autonomy, secured through the British North America Act of fifty-one years ago. First by their representative commissioners in London, and then through their own responsible Legislative Assemblies, the people of Canada declared to themselves, to the Government and Parliament of Britain, and then to all the world, the Canadian interpretation and application of what history calls the Anglo-Saxon idea—the right of a free people to govern themselves.

The coming of Canada from colonial dependence to national self-government was not only something new in world politics, a thing without a precedent or a parallel in the world's achievements, but also it released in the world's mind a new idea. It prepared the way for the coming of the British commonwealth, and in the mind of the English-speaking world it gave the idea of World commonwealth precedence of the idea of World empire.

Canada was the first-born in the British family. The family has grown, and is still growing. Australia came next. Then New Zealand. Then, through the birth-pangs of war, came South Africa. Newfoundland has long rejoiced to hold itself a self-governing colony in the surge and fogs of the North Atlantic. And, marvel of all, when this world war broke, from out the farthest East, with pledges of devotion and with sacrifices none but sons can make, came India, mysterious and mighty, an Oriental empire of the most ancient fame, standing up on the alien soil of Europe to serve and to die in defence of modern democracy against the latest-born of World empires whose insolent alternative was "World-power" or "Downfall."

And all this marvel of the ages, this strange meeting of the East and the West, this flowing together over the plains of Europe of the life-currents of the St. Lawrence and the Ganges—all this is Freedom's supreme issue from what was so simply done fifty-one years ago. The world's democracy took a new start when Canada rose from being a colony and began to be a nation, and when Britain turned away from the false mirage of Empire and began to be a commonwealth of free nations, that, on this fifty-first anniversary of Canada's Confederation, swings round the world singing together "God Save the King."

Boys, How About It?

There are some 30,000 Soldiers-of-the-Soil this summer enlisted to help out on the farms so as to head off the Hun. Are you one of them? If not, why not? Boys from 15 to 19 are required for this service and it is the most important work a boy ever had to do. It is backing up the soldiers of the front. Plan to spend your holidays on the farm this summer.

Close the Stores Early.

Why not close the stores every other day at noon and let the clerks go out and help on the farms? Why not let the towns' employees, including the town clerk, go out on the farm for the harvest rush? Why not close the lawyers' offices every afternoon? Why cannot the school teachers help on the farms during the holidays?

Farmers in Kenora district hope to have a car of early Eureka seed potatoes to ship out next year.

WOOL

Farmers who ship their wool direct to us get better prices than farmers who sell to the general store.

ASK ANY FARMER! who has sold his wool both ways, and he will tell you, or, better still, write to us for prices; they will show you how much you lose by selling to the General Store.

We pay the highest prices of any firm in the country and are the largest wool dealer in Canada. Payment is made the same day wool is received.

Ship us your wool to-day—and you will get more than elsewhere. And you are assured of a square deal from us.

H. V. ANDREWS
13 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

GERMAN LOOTING OF BELGIUM TOLD

OFFICIAL STATEMENT SHOWS ACTION OF ENEMY.

Ministry of Economy Affairs Created to Co-Ordinate Efforts Towards Restoration.

The devastation and looting of Belgium under German occupation and the economic havoc which has been wrought throughout that country are described in detail in a statement given out at Washington recently with the consent of the Belgian Legation and officially vouched for by the Belgian Government. The document is prepared upon information gathered by M. P. Poulet, Minister of Economic Affairs of the Belgian Government. The statement comes from the Belgian official information service.

Every movable thing of value, whether in the fields and streets, has been carried away by the Germans, thus reducing the country to wreckage, which can be changed only after many years of effort and reconstruction.

"History offers few examples of a country so devastated as this," says quotations from M. Poulet. "All of its raw materials have been carried off. The equipment of its factories has been carried into Germany or carelessly destroyed."

Pillage of Forests.
The pillage of the forests, it is said, has resulted in millions of feet of lumber being shipped into Germany and returned later to the trenches on the western front. It is estimated that 400,000 tons of logs are now awaiting shipment for this purpose to sawmills in Germany.

"All of the trees cut down by the Belgian civilians under German duress—oaks, poplars and elms—representing a value of several million francs, are hauled to the Campine Canal and carried down the waterways to Mersin, whence in the form of logs, boards and billets they are carried by water again to the western front," says the statement.

Ways and means of restoring Belgium to a self-sustaining basis are discussed in the memorandum of M. Poulet.

"The creation of the Minister of Economic Affairs is quite recent," he says. "It dates from the 12th of October, 1917. He was charged with the duty of co-ordinating efforts according to a definite plan and at the last stage of the war to give them rigorous impulse. The duty of the Minister of Economic Affairs present four essential aspects: Industrial, commercial, financial and finally the repairing of the injuries caused by the war."

"There is a special office at the seat of the central administration corresponding to each of these. There is an organ charged with economic studies and documents in general at the very centre of the department. Its proper function is to provide a connecting link for the different offices."

Most Pressing Duty.
"The most pressing duty of the Bureau of Industrial Questions is to accomplish the re-equipment, commercial, financial and finally the repairing of the injuries caused by the war. To this end this bureau has studied in close accord with the business world the creation of a central organization for the purchase of supplies. These studies are resulting in an excellent formula, a co-operative society called 'comptoir national,' for the resumption of economic activity in Belgium is in the plans of its constitution."

"It will act as intermediary for purchases made for the purpose of the re-equipment or revictualing of commerce or industry either by the State or by interested persons. It will perform its operations under the control of the State."

"The bureau of commercial questions is principally taken up with commercial restoration which is to be parallel to the industrial restoration. The sympathy which Belgium has won throughout the world allows it to hope that commercial relations will develop with most of the countries and that it will be possible for Belgium thus to be assured of complete economic independence."

Financial Recovery.
"The bureau of financial questions is to solve all the financial questions which are raised by the economic restoration of Belgium, financial methods of repairing the ravages of war, advances to those who have suffered disaster, advance payments on indemnities, new credits to assure the re-equipment and revictualing of industry and commerce, restoration of Belgian exchange, re-establishment of the normal fiduciary situation and measures of domestic commerce."

"Several proposals of great interest have already been made to the Government concerning credits intended for re-equipment and revictualing. These proposals show the confidence which foreign capitalists have in the rapid restoration of Belgium."

"The bureau of war ravages is charged to compile statistics on the damage by war suffered by the country. A bureau of claims has been formed; circulars are to be put at the disposal of all the Belgians who are not subject to German rule, which will enable them to make their statements as to the extent of the damages they may have suffered in a similar form with all the advantages of detailed supervision."

For Work and Play



Ready for any emergency is this good-looking apron. McCall Pattern No. 7555, Ladies' and Misses' Two-Piece Work Apron. In 3 sizes, small, 32, 34; medium, 36, 38; and large, 40, 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



Made on Empire lines is this attractive bathing suit. McCall Pattern No. 8370, Ladies' and Misses' Empire Bathing Suit. In 6 sizes; 16 to 20 years, 36 to 40 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.

Fired 8,300 Shells a Minute.
The veriest layman will perhaps be able to form some idea of modern artillery fire from the statement attributed by the German General Staff that, during the three hours' bombardment just before the attack on March 21, the Germans used 1½ million shells. This is over 8,300 a minute, or, taking the front at 50 miles, over 160 for each mile. The total number of shells used by Germany in the form of 1870-71 is usually given as 650,000.



Better Off if you drink INSTANT POSTUM instead of tea or coffee.
Postum is nutritious, healthful, economical, delicious and satisfying.

TRY IT FOR EVERY GOOD REASON

MERCHANTS BANK

Adds Nearly Twenty Millions to its Assets. Continuance of Remarkable Growth of Deposit Accounts During Past Year Enables it to Render Immense Assistance to Canadian Trade and Industry.

The 55th Annual Statement of the Merchants Bank of Canada, presented at the annual meeting on June the fifth, shows a continuation of the remarkable progress which has attended the career of this Bank for many years past, and particularly since the beginning of the war. Thus the total assets of the Bank are now \$140,937,544 as compared with \$121,130,559 in 1917, and \$96,361,363 in 1916, and this growth is entirely due to the confidence of the thrifty Canadian public, as exhibited in a constantly expanding volume of deposits. The interest-bearing deposits of the Merchants Bank are now \$75,946,985, an increase of eleven million dollars, the non-interest-bearing deposits are \$34,886,747, an increase of seven and three-quarter millions, and the note circulation is \$12,327,168, an increase of three millions.

Of chief interest among the assets is the item of Current Loans and Discounts in Canada, representing the assistance given by this Bank to the activities of trade and industry. This amounts to \$75,104,016, an increase for the year of nearly thirteen and a half million dollars, showing that the Merchants Bank is making a full use of the facilities afforded by its expanding deposit accounts, to meet the requirements of commercial clients, which have been greatly increased by the rise in market price of all classes of commodities.

Notwithstanding this generous support of Canadian business, the Bank still maintains a strong reserve of liquid assets. These now total \$57,667,481, against public liabilities of \$126,322,671, or a ratio of 45.6 per cent. and they include about thirty-four millions in the form of cash, bank balances and call loans, immediately available if required, and \$5,435,464 of Dominion and Provincial Government securities, \$14,589,065 of Canadian municipal and non-Canadian public securities (this item being composed largely of British Government borrowings) and \$4,060,204 of other securities.

Profits for the year, at \$1,236,680, showed an advance, attributable doubtless to the greater volume of commercial business. But they were subject to a deduction of \$400,000 for contingencies, while war taxes and pension fund took another \$120,000, so that the net result after payment of the 10 per cent. dividend was the addition of \$16,680 to the balance carried forward, a very moderate rate of earnings considering that every share of capital carries with it another hundred dollars of Reserve Fund.

At the annual meeting the Vice-President, Mr. K. W. Blackwell, pointed out that the money in charge of the banks was not that of "capitalists" in the sense in which that word was employed by socialist agitators but that the average holding of Merchants Bank depositors was only \$500.00. The interest of this class must be defended against unwise and wanton action, or the whole financial fabric would be broken down. Mr. D. C. Macarow, the General Manager, stated that the assets of the Bank had been most carefully scrutinized and ample provision made for doubtful contingencies, so that the balance sheet represented dollar for dollar of actual value.

Rock Plants.

For rockeries, start with aubrietias, dwarf phlox, dwarf campanulas, sedums, saxifrage. The sedums are good for carpet bedding, for covering graves, etc. Saxifrage will thrive in any soil, in any location and are good also for the front of the shrubbery border; they are the first of the perennials to flower in spring.

Lithospermum prostratum is an elegant creeping plant for rockeries, bearing masses of light blue flowers from April to September.

Helenium pumilum magnificum grows about 18 inches high, covered with golden yellow blossoms all summer.

Helianthemum are pretty, low growing evergreen plants, forming broad clumps, quite covered with bloom from July to September. They are not only good plants for rockeries, but also for dry, sunny banks and for the front of the border.

Dianthus deltoideus, a creeping variety, with small pink flowers, flowering in June and July.

Geum make good plants for rockeries; the colors of the flowers are scarlet and orange, flowering from May to July.

Oenothera, or evening primrose, is a good subject for rockeries or for sunny exposures in the border, blooming all summer.

Silene schafta or autumn catch fly is another good rock plant, growing from 4 to 6 inches high, covered with masses of bright pink flowers from July to October.

All these plants can be purchased from pot grown stock so they can be safely planted at any time during the summer.

Teacher's Fault.

"Mamma," said little Ethel, with a most discouraged appearance. "I'm never, never going to study any more."

"Why, dearie, what's the matter?" inquired mother.

"Cause it's no use," was the impulsive answer, "it's no use at all. I can't never learn spelling. Teacher keeps changing the words all the time."

Blood Drops of Heroes.
When the woods at Kilmore are scarlet and gold,
And the vines are like blood on the wall,
I dream of the faces all pallid and cold,
Of our brave ones who answered the call;

Like the bright autumn leaves,
Or the rich, garnered sheaves,
Our trust, our greatest, our all;
For my heart beats in Belgium, or far France's world,
When the woods at Kilmore are scarlet and gold.

When the woods at Kilmore are scarlet and gold,
I see but the beauty of God,
Not the small ways of men, and the mean faiths they hold,
Like the blind worm under the clod;
But the brave and the true,
Who knew but to do,
Like those glorious banners of God,
Arrayed on His hills, or at rest on His mold.

When the woods at Kilmore are scarlet and gold,
There's another dread harvest afar,
Where our greatest, our truest ones, struggle to hold
Back the modern world's Jugger-naut car;
And my heart only sees
In the pageant of trees
That horrible pageant of war,
Where God's men, for righteousness, strive, as of old—
When the woods at Kilmore are scarlet and gold.

When the woods at Kilmore are scarlet and gold,
And the vines are like blood on the wall;
I hear on the winds o'er the wood and the world,
A bitter, insistent call.

'Tis the cry of our slain,
Appealing in vain,
For help where the brave hearts fall;
And its tragic demand doth the whole world hold,
When the woods at Kilmore are scarlet and gold.
—Wilfred Campbell (Born June 1, 1861).

BIG U-BOAT ALMOST FAILURE.

Two Such Submarines Did Little Damage in 1917 Cruise.

The new type of German submarine cruisers accomplishes little, according to an official note commenting on German undersea boats, says a Paris despatch. Exact information relative to the operations of two of these boats which left Germany at the end of 1917, cruised as far as the equator and were absent for four months, shows that they accounted for only 20,000 tons of shipping.

This was equal to only one day's total loss from submarines in April of the same year. At this rate Germany would require sixty submarine cruisers at sea simultaneously to inflict the same loss as that visited upon shipping by submarines in European waters in a month.

"But Germany cannot maintain more than twenty of these boats," says the official note, "since the Allies destroy submarines faster than they are built. However, if they sink a few ships, the submarines operating in European and American waters are useful because their cargo space enables them to bring back to Germany valuable materials which are totally lacking there."

What It Came To.

The class was being conducted in the mysteries of mental arithmetic. "Now, Robert," said the teacher, "supposing your father owed the butcher \$29.30, the baker, \$30.40, the greengrocer \$6.70, the milkman \$2.10, and the coal man \$16.90, what would that come to?" Robert was not a bright pupil, and the teacher was prepared to repeat the sum once or twice, but to her surprise Robert was ready with his answer. "It would come to a fitting, 'mum,'" he said.

WITH THE FINGERS!
SAYS CORNS LIFT OUT
WITHOUT ANY PAIN

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority. At 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 or soreness or the danger of infection.

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

One of the most essential things in the poultry yard is an abundant supply of clean water for the chicks. Greenland has no cats. How thankful the Greenlanders should be—imagine cats in a country where the nights are six months long.

ISSUE No. 25--18

TITOWAD

SHOES LIKE A BULLDOG
The Original Rubber Putty—It repairs Hot Water Bottles, Punctures: Bicycle, Auto Tires; Rubber Boots. Guaranteed to satisfy. 15 and 30 Cents Postpaid. Mail your order to-day. S. Schofield, 620 Dominion Bank Bldg., Toronto.

Faith.
Willie, on a visit to his uncle's in the country, admired a fine colt. "Uncle, give me that colt, will you?" he asked.
"Why, no, Willie," said his uncle. "That's a very valuable colt, and I couldn't afford to give him to you. Do you want a colt so very badly?"
"I'd rather have a colt than anything else in the world," said Willie.
"Then," said his uncle, "I'll tell you a colt that you ought to pray for one. Whenever I want a thing I always pray for it, and then it is sure to come to me."
"Is that so, uncle?" said Willie, eagerly. "Won't you please give me this colt, then, and pray for one for yourself?"

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 will have a whole quart of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle, then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months. When applied daily to the face, neck, arms and hands it should help to bleach, clear, smoothen and beautify the skin.

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

Britain's 4 Per Cent.

The inadequate provision of the forests of the United Kingdom for national needs is shown by the fact that only Portugal of all European countries ranks lower than Britain in percentage of total area under forest. Great Britain has just 4 per cent. in woods, Sweden 47 per cent., Russia in Europe 37, Germany 25, Norway 21, France 18.

Western Crops Promise Well.

With the advent of weather favorable to the crops the tone of reports of the condition of growing grain in Western Canada is generally optimistic.

In the weekly report of the agents along western lines of the Canadian Northern Railway to the executive officers of the company, 109 of the 250 agents reporting declare the wheat is advancing splendidly and that where the favorable conditions have not already overcome the setback due to adverse weather conditions in early weeks, the recovery will not be long delayed. Only 29 of all the agents reporting to the Canadian Northern from the Western Canada grain belt, indicate delay now from unfavorable weather conditions.

Instead of snapping out, "What makes you always so late?" when you come to the house and find dinner not quite ready, why not ask, "Marry, isn't there something I can do to help?" That would make the good wife's heart glad and the dinner taste better.

To economize on tea you should use only the genuine Salada. A pound of Salada yields so many more cups than does ordinary tea that it is a real saving compared to the ordinary tea.

Burglars Dread a Noise.

"Noise is the greatest enemy of the burglar and is what he most fears. Bear that in mind if you believe a thief has entered your home," says an experienced detective.
"The best of alarms in a household," he continued, "is a glass or chinaware pitcher or similar vessel. Slam it through the window and its crash above will be followed by another as the missile falls to the street or the areaway below."

"Never grapple with a midnight prowler, for he is prepared for such eventualities and has it on you. Generally no quail of conscience would come between him and murder if there was danger of his being caught."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

As for years, \$60 worth of clothing is furnished in the navy gratis at the start, enough to last two years. Therefore must replenish and supply themselves.

TOMMY ATKINS GETS A RAISE.

Ration Allowance on Leave Increased To 50 Cents Daily.

Tommy Atkins will receive a further concession at once, says a London despatch. The War Office has decided to increase his ration allowance while on leave by 8 cents a day. In the past this ration allowance has been fixed at 42 cents a day.

The amount may not seem reasonable, but arrangements are in force by which soldiers may obtain at hostels or canteens throughout the country three excellent meals for 42 cents. If the soldier takes advantage of these hostels for meals it will leave him the whole of his pay of 86 cents, or more, according to the branch of the service he is in, as pocket money.

The new concession is said to be part of a plan to improve gradually but consistently the financial position of the soldier and his dependents.

STRIKING EXHIBIT.

Diverse Resources of Canada Shown at Windsor Station.

Visualizing in a striking manner a large number of the diverse natural resources of Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway has just opened to the public an exhibit at the Windsor street station. This exhibit, which is situated in a room immediately adjoining the main entrance to the station on Osborne street, has been prepared by the collaboration of the Quebec Government and the C.P.R.

One half comprises the Quebec exhibit, consisting of samples of the resources of the province—lumber, asbestos, and other minerals, grain, maple sugar, fur-bearing animals, such as the ermine, marten, mink, fox, and beaver, and fish and game birds.

The C.P.R. exhibit has been gathered from the entire Dominion. A splendid display of grains produced in the fertile fields of Western Canada is a special feature. Supplementing this is a big collection of fruits, forestry products and minerals. A number of colored transparencies show the methods used in developing the forest resources of Canada, from the primary state to the finished product, such as wooden ships. Other transparencies illustrate some of the summer resorts along the company's lines. Complete and recent statistics of all the country's resources add conviction to the display. The exhibit is installed in handsome showcases, brilliantly lit; and it is interesting to know that all the material used in the construction room is Canadian material exclusively.

Getting Her Strength Back.

A weather-beaten woman, somewhat over six feet in height, with shoulders proportionately broad, appeared at a house in the city and asked for light housework, explaining that she was convalescing from typhoid fever. "Where did you come from, and where have you been?" she was asked. "I've been diggin' out on a farm," she explained, "making post holes whilst I was gittin' my strength back."

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.

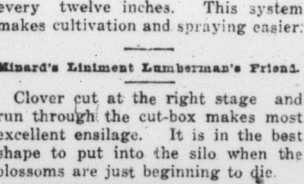
Lot 5, P.E.I.
I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Mahone Bay. JOHN MADER.
I was cured of a severely sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
JOSHUA A. WYNACHT.
Bridgewater.

In small gardens keep the plants up off the ground. Tomatoes, pole beans, cucumbers, squashes and melons can be grown successfully trained upon stakes. The sun reaches the fruit and hastens ripening. Begin about four inches from the ground and tie the plants loosely to the stakes, tying every twelve inches. This system makes cultivation and spraying easier.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Clover cut at the right stage and run through the cut-box makes most excellent ensilage. It is in the best shape to put into the silo when the blossoms are just beginning to die.



In the treatment of all skin troubles bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently, and apply Cuticura Ointment to the affected parts. These fragrant super-creamy emollients tend to prevent little skin troubles becoming serious if used for every-day toilet purposes.

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

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT
2 IN 1
SHOE POLISHES
FOR BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES
PRESERVE THE LEATHER

SMOKE TUCKETTS

T & B

PLUG



Also Miraculous.
"Grocery butter is so unsatisfactory, dear," said Mrs. Youngbride, "I decided to-day that we would make our own."
"Oh, did you?" said her husband.
"Yes; I bought a churn and ordered buttermilk left here regularly. Won't it be nice to have really fresh butter?"

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Perennials can be started now in a moderately shady border, lightened up with well rotted manure or leaf mould and sharp sand. Rake the surface level and fine, free from stones and lumps. Sow the seeds thinly in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. As soon as the little seedlings are large enough to handle move them to a nursery bed.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Visitor: "I suppose, Timmy, that you can spell short words?" Timmy (whose father keeps a garage): "I can spell words of four cylinders."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Basic slag is good for lawns. Spread in the early spring or late autumn.

AGENTS WANTED
Portrait Agents, Wanting good prints, finishing a specialty; frames and exhibiting at lowest prices; quick service. United Art Co., 4 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

FOR SALE
WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New York. Owner going to France. Will sell \$2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply to J. H. Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

WELL-EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,000. Go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 61, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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

SMOKE TUCKETTS
ORINOCO
CUT COARSE FOR PIPE USE

HIRST'S PAIN Exterminator
Promptly relieves rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache and all similar troubles. Hirst's stops the pain. Sold for 40 years. Should be in every household. All dealers, or write us.

HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Can. HIRST'S Family Sale, 15c. HIRST'S Pectoral Syrup at 25c. Horehound and Eucalyptus, 15c. BOTTLE

CUTICURA
Quickly Heals Eczemas, Rashes, Itchings and Irritations

In the treatment of all skin troubles bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently, and apply Cuticura Ointment to the affected parts. These fragrant super-creamy emollients tend to prevent little skin troubles becoming serious if used for every-day toilet purposes.

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

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT
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SHOE POLISHES
FOR BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES
PRESERVE THE LEATHER

SMOKE TUCKETTS

T & B

PLUG

ACUTE NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

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



MR. JAS. S. DELGATY.

R.R. No. 4, Gilbert Plains, Man.
"In the year 1910, I had *Nervous Prostration* in its worst form; was reduced in weight from 170 pounds to 115 pounds.
The doctors had no hope of my recovery, and every medicine I tried proved useless until a friend induced me to take "Fruit-a-lives".
I began to mend almost at once, and after using this fruit medicine for 3 or 4 months, I was back to my normal state of health.
I never had such good health for twenty years as I have enjoyed the past six years. We are never without a box of "Fruit-a-lives" in the house."
JAS. S. DELGATY
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1918

Newbury

Calvert Reycraft is home from the West.
Miss Jennie Weaver is visiting Glencoe friends.
Mrs. R. K. Jeffery has returned home from Windsor.
Miss Laura Gay returned home from Windsor on Saturday.
Cecil Gillett went to London on Monday to don the khaki.
Miss W. Owens of Oakville arrived home Saturday evening.
Miss Jean Fletcher left Tuesday via C. P. R. for Melville, Sask.
Ed. Grant of London spent Sunday at his parents' home here.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. King spent the week-end with Detroit friends.
Mrs. McDonald and daughter Ora left on Thursday for a visit at Goldwell.
The Church of England lawn social June 28th promises to be a very attractive affair.
John Burgess and wife of Dresden spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Alex. Armstrong.
Mr. Vanduzer, having closed down the basket factory for a time, left on Tuesday for his home in Toronto.
A. Holman is deputy registrar and J. A. Armstrong, Miss Bessie Fennell and Miss Annie E. Connelly assistants for the registration on June 22nd.
Two of our Newbury boys have advanced their positions in France. Gilbert Fletcher is now sergeant-major and Ralph Longley is sergeant. Both are well.
Mrs. Lamb and daughter, Miss McLean, arrived home from London on Saturday. They were accompanied by Mrs. A. B. Doblyn, who remained a few days.

Crinan

Haying has started.
John D. Campbell has purchased a new Chevrolet.
G. Bowman, con. L., has purchased a new Chevrolet.
J. C. McMillan has purchased a Chevrolet car from L. G. Brown.
The Crinan Farmers' Club will meet on the first Thursday in July.
Urquhart Bros. entertained a number of friends on Tuesday evening.
John Strachan occupied the pulpit of Argyle church Sunday morning.
Donald Stalker reported for service in London on Monday of last week.
A. E. Evans and family and Mrs. A. M. Baldwin visited here on Sunday.
N. McGill, Graham Road, has disposed of his farm to Dr. Ripley, West Lorne.
A shipment of cheese has been made from Crinan cheese factory, the price being 22c.
Born—to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Matheson, on Saturday, June 15, a son—Ivan Fowler.
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McMillan and Miss Grace McIntyre motored to Chatham Sunday.

When a man goes out on a lark he sometimes comes back in an ambulance.
Letters give information only when they are posted. It is different with some men.

Melbourne.

Orville Richards is visiting at his home here.
Mrs. Howard Hansford is visiting Detroit friends.
The Khaki Komrads are preparing to hold a strawberry festival.
Calvert Fletcher is spending the week-end with his mother here.
Mr. and Mrs. John McAlpine of Ekfrid called on friends here last week.
Mrs. Robert Carruthers entertained a few friends to an afternoon tea recently.
Miss Farrington of Wardsville is presiding at the Lower School examinations here.
Miss Mary E. Mather is attending the Robekah assembly in Hamilton this week.
Mrs. Muckle of Glenheim is visiting her parents here, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Parr.
Miss Fille Richards has returned home after visiting her sister, Mrs. Houston, in Detroit.
Miss Jessie Shearer of Toronto and formerly of this village called on friends here a few days ago.
Miss Helen Kopsworthy of St. Thomas is spending the summer with her aunt, Mrs. Dan Campbell.
W. G. Robinson, principal of the continuation school here, is presiding at the examinations in Glencoe.
Dr. Hugh Fletcher of Cleveland and his sister, Miss Mary Fletcher of Detroit, are visiting friends here.
The trustees of our public school have been improving the school room by having a new slate blackboard put in and the seats rearranged.
The Mission Band in connection with the Presbyterian church here held an afternoon tea on Thursday last. A very sociable time was spent. Proceeds amounted to about \$9.50.

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 assured.

Strathburn

Dave Allan is on the mend again after a severe illness.
Nat. Currie is home after having undergone a serious operation.
The oil company were surveying on the townline one day last week.
The treasurer of the Battle Hill Relief Society acknowledges the receipt of \$10 from Mrs. Fred Simpson.
The Battle Hill Relief Society shipped for June the following: 12 shirts and 28 pairs of socks to Hyman Hall, and 1 shirt and 2 pairs of socks overseas. Total value, \$56.
Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McFae motored to Ridgeway on Sunday and attended services at Zion Presbyterian church, of which Rev. George Weir is pastor. Forty new members were received into the church on Sunday.

Kilmartin.

Miss Grace Wood of London is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. N. Munroe.
Donald Secord of Camp Custer, Mich., Miss Williamson of Brandon, Manitoba, and Corporal Geo. M. Secord of Toronto are visitors at John Secord's.

Wardsville

The West Middlesex Women's Institute met in convention at Middlemiss. Mrs. J. B. Matthews of Delaware presided. A good report was given, every branch except Strathroy having delegates present and answering the roll call. About \$2,000 was contributed to patriotic purposes by the district throughout the year, Appin being the banner branch. Mrs. Daws of Theedford gave a splendid address dealing with many live questions. A resolution was passed that West Middlesex ask for medical inspection for the schools in that district. Mrs. Hammett of Newbury gave some very practical suggestions, proposing that the delegates immediately carry into effect some of the good ideas brought out during the convention. An instrumental duet was rendered by Mrs. Sparling Clarke and Miss Wellman of Melbourne. The delegates from Wardsville were Mrs. A. Sheppard, Mrs. B. J. Petch and Miss Gardner. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan L. Purcell took the ladies over in their car.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

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

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

GREAT POTATO WASTE

Can Be Prevented by Thorough Spraying.

Women's Meetings in Full Swing—The Summer Institute Meetings Are of Benefit to Every Woman Who Attends—Topics to Be Discussed and Work Planned.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto)

POTATOES are sprayed to prevent such fungus diseases as Early Blight and Late Blight and Rot. These diseases are caused by plants known as fungi. These fungi which derive their nourishment from living plants injure them in so doing in various ways and thus give rise to what are known as fungus diseases.

In combating the great majority of fungus diseases methods of prevention only are practicable. Spraying potatoes is not done to cure but to prevent disease. In other words the object of spraying is to cover the surface of the leaves and stems with a substance, poisonous to the spores of fungi, in which they cannot grow, and penetrate the plant. Spraying, therefore, in order to be effective, must be timely and thorough. The spray mixture must be on the plants before the spores reach them and the surface of the leaves and stems must be covered so completely that there is not the smallest space on which a spore can germinate.

Efficient spraying of potatoes depends:

1. Upon the use of the proper fungicide. Bordeaux mixture has so far proved to be the only satisfactory spray-mixture for potato diseases.
2. Upon timely and repeated spraying. Spraying should be commenced when the plants are from six to eight inches high and repeated at intervals of from a week to ten days throughout the growing season. From three to seven applications will be required, the number depending upon the weather, the wetter the weather the more frequent the spraying.

3. Upon the liberal use of Bordeaux mixture. From 50 to 150 gallons of Bordeaux mixture should be used per acre at each application.
4. Upon thorough spraying, which means the covering of every portion of the plant with the Bordeaux mixture in the form of a fine mist. This can be done only when the solution is applied with good pressure so as to insure covering every portion of the plant. The best results from spraying are obtained when potato sprayers are used which are fitted with T-joint attachments, so as to insure covering both surfaces of the leaves at each spraying.

5. Upon spraying before rather than after prolonged rainy periods. Infection of the plants takes place during or soon after rain. Therefore it is of the utmost importance to have the spray mixture on the plants when the rain comes.—Prof. J. E. Hewitt, Ontario Agricultural College.

The Importance of Women's Institute Meetings.

A series of meetings which, to the women of rural Ontario, have always proved worth while, and increasingly so the last year or two, is the Women's Institute meetings. These are important because they are so far-reaching in their nature. They afford the town and country woman, no matter what her denomination may be, a channel through which she can be of all-round service to humanity.

Since the war began Red Cross and other patriotic work has, of course, received first consideration. The alleviation of suffering seems peculiarly woman's work. The need is greater to-day than ever.

The great demand by the Allies for certain foods such as beef, pork, wheat and sugar has caused the housewife to change her methods of pre-war days. She must now learn to substitute and to eliminate various forms of waste. Perishable foods must be more widely used, not only in summer, but also in winter. These must be conserved through proper storage, canning or drying. Such subjects as these may be discussed at the meetings. An expert demonstrator may be secured from the Department to give information or a practical demonstration to assist the housewife. The members may club together and do their canning at one centre with one fire if they so choose, and in addition to the work accomplished may have a sociable time together.

The children in the rural districts must not be forgotten. They must be prepared for the great responsibilities which are too soon to fall upon them. Their education must not be neglected. They must not be handicapped by physical imperfections. Subjects of importance to the child must be discussed and means adopted to improve conditions. The Medical Inspection of rural schools and the clinics held through the Women's Institute are doing much to improve conditions.

The girls also need attention. We are apt to forget the girls in our anxiety for the boys. Their lives and their prospects for the future are being affected by this war. Hence opportunities for study, for amusement, for developing their talents to the full, must be afforded them. Many of these opportunities may be secured through the Institute.

Surely with subjects of such vital importance as the above-mentioned, all meetings should be well attended. We would call the attention of the delegates from the Department to the importance of the summer meeting, held throughout June, when the delegate from the Department is in attendance. She has the latest information on all subjects of importance to the Institutes, and is a specialist on her own particular subjects.—G. A. Putnam, Superintendent Women's Institutes.

A GREAT SAVING OF SHOE MONEY

Thursday, Friday and Saturday

Come to Russo's Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and we'll hitch more value to your Shoe Money than you expect these days when shoe prices are away up. It will be the buyer who will make the money, not the one who will stay away.

Don't Let This Chance Slip Through your Fingers.

\$3.85 \$3.85

Ladies' Dark Havana Vici Kid at \$4.98
Ladies' Black Vici Kid, 8-inch top, Louis heel, at 3.98
Ladies' Gunmetal, 9-inch top, military heel, at 3.48
Ladies' Grey Kid, Goodyear welt, reg. \$14, at 11.00
Ladies' Black Vici Kid, well-known Blackford Shoe, reg. \$12, at 8.50
Ladies' Suede Pump, turned sole, reg. \$4, at 2.23
Ladies' Patent Leather Pumps at 1.98
Ladies' Black Vici Kid Patent Tip Oxford at 2.98
Ladies' House Slippers at98
Ladies' Pearl Grey Pumps, reg. \$8, at 4.49
Ladies' White Canvas Pumps at 1.49
Ladies' Patent Grey Oxfords at 6.49
Ladies' Patent Mahogany Oxfords at 6.49
Ladies' White Vici Kid Oxfords, reg. \$11, at 7.95
Ladies' Classic Oxford, vici kid, champagne, at 3.49
Ladies' Black Vici Kid, cushion sole, rubber heel, at 4.49

Ladies', Misses', Men's, Youths' and Kiddies' Outing Shoes at greatly reduced prices.

SPECIAL!

Boys' Shoes, 20 pairs in stock to clear away, sizes 2 to 5, at \$2.98
Boys' Box Calf Shoe, guaranteed never to rip 3.98
Boys' Gunmetal Calf, button or lace, at 3.69
Youths' Gunmetal Calf Shoe at 2.59
Youths' Velour Calf Shoe at 2.98
Youths' Dongola Kid at 1.69

This Way, Men, for Reliable Footwear Bargains

Men's Working Shoe, solid leather, at \$2.98
Men's Tan Calf Work Shoe, all solid, at 3.98
Men's Urus Calf, the very best make, at 4.49
Men's Goodyear Welt Elk Shoe at 5.49
Men's Box Calf Shoe with rubber heel 4.98
Men's Dress Shoe, vici kid, reg. \$9, at 6.50
Men's Black Gunmetal Calf at 5.98
Men's Mahogany Shoe, Nublin sole and rubber heel, at 6.49
Men's Dark Havana, rubber sole and heel 5.98

WHERE QUALITY COUNTS WE WIN

MODERN SHOE STORE

Main Street Glencoe

Appin

The Presbyterians intend holding a lawn social on the church grounds on July 1st.
Eight pupils of the public school here are writing on the entrance examination at Glencoe.
James W. Macle is in Victoria Hospital, London, having an operation for the removal of a cancer.
Mr. and Mrs. Sam Lotan and Mr. and Mrs. James Lotan motored to Thamesford on Thursday and spent the day with relatives there.
Mrs. J. A. McTaggart, Mrs. James Allan, Mrs. Barclay and Miss Helen Macle were delegates from Appin to the Women's Institute convention held in Middlemiss on Friday.

Ekfrid Station

Mrs. Chris. McCallum spent last week with friends at Wardsville.
There will be no service in S. S. No. 4 schoolhouse next Sunday evening.
Mrs. Bernice Galbraith and son Duncan visited last week with friends at Wingham and London.
Dr. and Mrs. Duncan Dobie of New York visited with his niece, Mrs. James Murray, while on their trip to this part.

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.
A New York state man thought he heard another man talking German the other day, and hit him on general principles, only to find out that the offender was French, and that the fine was \$10.

Florence

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brown, a son—John Edward.
Born—to Rev. and Mrs. V. T. Moon, a son—David Kenneth.
Mr. and Mrs. George Johnston of Bothwell spent the week-end here.
Mrs. Rachael Mawlam and family Thomas and Lila, of Florence, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Summers on Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. Percy Sanderson and family of Bentpath were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mawlam on Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stinson and Mrs. Ted Stinson motored to London on Sunday.
Mr. Gammage of Croton was the guest of Sandy Brown.

When a rich man does not give he is called miserly; when he does he is accused of seeking notoriety.

People would get more real enjoyment out of money if it took them as long to spend it as it does to earn it.

The farmers will find out that publishing a newspaper is worse than letting their sons go to war.—Windsor Record.
Stock sale of well-bred Durhams at Ekfrid Siding on Thursday, June 20—10 cows, springers, some with calves by side; 5 farrow cows; 10 steers, 2 years old, 800 to 1,000 lbs., good grass cattle; 10 yearling steers; 7 yearling heifers; 5 calves. Six months' credit on approved bankable notes; 6 per cent. per annum discount for cash. McKillop & McWilliam, proprietors; L. L. McTaggart and Daniel Black, auctioneers.

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

UNEARTHLY WAS THIS MUSIC

German Publication Reprimanded by Press Agent for Mistranslation of Adjective "Heavenly."

The censorship of foreign language publications by the post office department won't be at all offensive to one of the musical comedies which recently opened in New York. And if the censorship can extend to the point of gathering altogether a certain German periodical, then the press agent will be even stronger for the government.

His animosity dates back to the hand-painted account of the opening of his play, which he wrote and sent out some twelve hours before the curtain was raised on the premiere. However, his description of the charms of the chorus, the plot, the scenery and the personnel of the audience didn't suffer on account of anything like that.

On the question of the beauty of the music he was especially grandiloquent, and when he called up the German editorial offices the next morning he felt that his grievance was just. But there they told him he had used a part of his own copy, without changing a single word, merely translating it into German.

"Oh, you did!" raved the young press agent, and his voice instinctively told that he was tearing his hair. "I wrote that the music was heavenly—and your blameworthy translation made it say that the 'music was unearthly!'"

Growth of Y. M. C. A.

In 1916 there were 2,757 Young Men's Christian associations in North America, with a total membership of 689,023. They owned 782 plants and buildings valued at \$83,283,469, and aggregate property, including real and personal, at over \$106,000,000. The local associations with 4,353 secretaries and other paid officers, showed an enrollment of 152,169 men and boys in Bible courses, and \$2,358 others in educational courses. The total operating expenses for all the associations was \$15,812,250. New-buildings costing all together more than \$6,000,000 were opened during the year, and by the end of the year \$8,900,000 had been pledged toward the erection of more than 40 additional buildings.

Dogs Saved Boy From Bear.

Two small pet dogs saved the life of their thirteen-year-old master, Bruno Westernman of St. Paul, when Teddy, a pet black bear, attacked the boy.

As the bear seized the boy, the dogs gave battle and Teddy dropped the child and sought refuge in a nearby tree.

Carl, the sixteen-year-old brother, finally killed the bear with ten shots from a shotgun and a fusillade from a 22-caliber revolver. The brother retreated to the house to protect the mother, and from an upper window opened fire on Teddy, who had taken to a tree after he wounded Bruno and the dogs gave him battle.

Of Small Account.

"Over 2,000,000 Iron crosses have been given out by the German authorities." We doubt if the German soldiers place any great value on these crosses. We recall a good-natured old German who spent the declining years of his life in Toledo. One day, with due modesty, he showed an Iron cross he had won in the Franco-Prussian war. "You may have it," he said quietly. "It means nothing to me,"—Toledo Blade.

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