

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.

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

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 Deane 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. 21

DOG LOST.
 Strayed from home about June 7th, a small-sized black and white beagle hound, answering to the name of Flossie. 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, 30 1/2, 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 71.

JAMES POOLE
 Fire, Life, Accident and Marine 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-storey concrete-block building on McRae street, Glencoe, formerly used as a canning factory, is offered for sale.

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

For full particulars, apply to E. T. HUSTON, Secretary Industrial Association, Glencoe. 111f

The Pure Bred Imported Clydesdale Stallion

Branton Surprise

Registered and Approved

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

28 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 day 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 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.

Willys-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

Willys-Overland, Limited
 Willys 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 enclosed "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 care-takers 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 the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender.

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 Tait, 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 Tait, 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 19th day of June, A. D. 1918.

ELLIOTT & MOSS,
 Solicitors for Mary Tait, 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 movements. 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 Strap), \$5.00. Lodge Emblems, 50c to \$1.50.

C. E. Davidson
 Jeweler Marriage Licenses Issued Graduate Optician

We Carry a Full Line

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

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

J. M. Anderson
 GLENCOE Plumber



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. McAllum, Prin. F. 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 Caradoc township farmers were fined \$5 and costs in the London police court for selling short-weight bags of potatoes.

An Ashler baby was badly injured on the neck and body when it spilled a can of Gillette's lye 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 barn of James Martin 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 Rothwell 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.

Front suspension of old shoes can be extracted and the value of \$1.70; 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 St. John, 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 Dutton 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, wholesale fish dealers, 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 to the many acts of kindness and words of sympathy extended to them in their bereavement, and especially do they 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.

No part of an onion should ever be used for domestic purposes after having been allowed to lie about overnight. 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.

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 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 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 corn and one large hog that had just been killed.

The men berated the farmer for his lack of patriotism, and taking the car and pork 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 world. 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 her production of it, and secondly by obtaining 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 Conventions.

Asked for severely tribunals to consider farmers' cases.

Stated adversely 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 practice managers of farms, and sufficient skilled agricultural labor to supply one man for each 100 acres.

Traged industrial reorganization committee, on which agriculture would be fully represented, along with manufacturing, labor, finance and transportation interests.

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 overnight.

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.

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 for the benefit of the Daughters of the Empire fund for supplying comforts for Glencoe's soldier boys. Of the performance in Strathroy the Age says in part:

Strathroy's talented young people added laurels to their garland this week in the production of a tuneful 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; Counsellors 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; Jas. 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 by overflowing numbers of the young men.

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 raffling 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 hearty 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 equipment was ready.

Runaway Julietta

By Arthur Henry Gooden

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

"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 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 the life would be sweeter."

"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 its wont.

"Julietta," he said quietly, "perhaps you'll despise me for it—perhaps I'm ridiculous but I don't care." He paused, and under the touch of premonition Julietta felt cold. "No, not ridiculous; it's not ridiculous to love, and—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. He came to his feet, and said huskily, "I might have known—"

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

"Thank you, dear," she 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 new residence of Rosenbaum & Kline—alone flaunted prosperity abroad.

As the train pulled out, Julietta was still gazing around, 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'm old-fashioned with the words. 'Just thought I might be of service to a stranger.'"

"Oh, I'm not a stranger, Mr. Burt!"
Burt scrutinized her, frowning.
"Well, now, I thought I knew all the folks in forty miles, and 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 his 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.

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

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

"I'm—Lizzie," was all she could say. For the moment she felt herself 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 point 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, is it?" 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. "All grown into a fine lady!" 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 feezing 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 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 brought back old days again.

The Boats of Slumberland.

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

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.

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 Work 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.

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 subscribers 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.



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 every foot across both edges of 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 can be fastened and unfastened in a few seconds and need not be fastened 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 tablespoons 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 when 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 where 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. When well balanced, this portion makes a good salad. The plants are often covered to exclude the light. This not only blanches the leaves but makes them more tender and extracts some of the bitter principal.

Dock.—The leaves of the curled or sour variety are one of the common early greens.

Purslane.—The fleshy stems are used for greens. They are also sometimes pickled. The roots of one variety are boiled and eaten. These plants are very popular in France as a salad.

Wild Mustard.—The comparatively large, 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.



Baked Potato Don'ts.

The Irishman claims that the only thing better than a good baked potato is two baked potatoes. Here are some baked potato don'ts:
Don't have your oven too hot.
Don't have different sized potatoes.
Don't delay in getting them into the oven—they will not hurry when the time is short.

Don't fail to allow for forty-five minutes to an hour for a medium-sized (six ounce) potato.
Don't select potatoes that are too big.
Don't put them into your oven dripping with cold water.
Don't forget to use them with the first course in a lunch or supper.

WHO PAYS DELIVERY CHARGE?

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 \$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 molested 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. Elderly 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.

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE

A Real Fence—Not Netting
Strongly made and clearly spaced—making it a complete bird and animal proof fence as well as a real security fence. It is made of wire No. 10—interlocking No. 12 wire—made by the Crown Iron Works Co. of Canada. It is a complete security fence. It is made of wire No. 10—interlocking No. 12 wire—made by the Crown Iron Works Co. of Canada. It is a complete security fence. It is made of wire No. 10—interlocking No. 12 wire—made by the Crown Iron Works Co. of Canada. It is a complete security fence.

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.—Seeding 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 spinach season in the spring. Use the foliage part for greens and prepare midriffs 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

SWEET OR CHURNING CREAM
We supply cans, pay express charges and remit daily.
Mutual Dairy and Creamery Co.
743-2 King St. West Toronto

The Child in the House.

I.
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.

II.
When, curved and white, a bugle
bright,
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 "Fight-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.



The best you can get



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 because it has a distinctive therapeutic effect. It tones up the delicate skin tissues.

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

Milkweed Cream 5c and \$1.00
Vaseline Sovereign Face Powder 50c
Rouge (3 shades) 25c
Zedenta 25c
Milkweed Cream Soap 25c
Santal Tablets 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 destinies 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 in a conflict so stupendous—or has she lost? Has her prestige among the nations of the earth been enhanced, or has it declined? Have her military efforts, tremendous for so young a country, exhausted her; or does she give evidence of sustained economic strength? In a word, is the Canada of to-day a stronger or a weaker nation than the Canada of four years ago?

What Canada Has Gained.
Most emphatically, Canada has gained by the war. Patriotism has yielded its hundredfold return.

From the broader national viewpoint she has gained immeasurably. Canadian statesmen have demonstrated to the world their ability to deal decisively and courageously with issues of momentous significance. Canadian leaders in all departments of life have successfully grappled with crises men never faced before. Yesterday they tended to think in terms of counties and of provinces; today they think in terms of the Empire and of the world. Canadians have proved their capacity to clearly distinguish between right and wrong, between national honor and national dishonor. They have shown their adherence to the highest ideals this civilization holds. There is also both the nobility and the bitterness of sacrifice. Great has been the price in treasures, but Canada has paid. Greater still has been the price in blood; that, too, she has ungrudgingly met. Our young Dominion has played the more courageous part; and to Canada, the nation, is universally conceded the high meed of praise the world ever accords a people which staunchly stands by conviction. Canada to-day is a Canada which boasts a new-found prestige.

In no sense of the word was the Canada of four years ago a military nation. But with true Western enterprise she mobilized and organized her resources for war with a rapidity, efficiency and strength that startled the world.

What Canada is Accomplishing.
Canada at war has performed the well-nigh impossible.

Who could have dreamed that a population of a scant eight millions could raise, train, equip and maintain a host of 400,000 men, by voluntary enlistment, more than double the standing army of the whole British Empire at the outbreak of war? Canada has done it. Who could have thought that after a few short months of training her boys fresh from the plough, the factory, the counting-house and the school could have exchanged blow for blow on equal terms with the legions of a war machine the mightiest the world has known? Ypres, St. Julien, Festubert, St. Eloi, Lens and Vimy Ridge have written a deathless answer. Who could have guessed that Canada's infant manufactures could have turned out shrapnel and high explosive shells in numerous millions and minutely accurate to the last thousandth of an inch? The resourcefulness and initiative of Canada's captains of industry have matched the courage of her sons overseas. Canadians at home have produced war equipment to the value of many millions of dollars. And what of the Canadian farmer? Could he, too, answer the call for production, production and yet more production? He did—with an energy and efficiency that won from Canadian farm, orchard and garden vast stores of food for the starving millions of the world. Canada, in truth, has played a not unworthy part in Armageddon. Her services have won the confidence and gratitude of her allies; they have commanded the wonderment and admiration of neutrals; they have compelled the respect of her foes. The Canada of to-day has made good her claims to nationhood.

Correct.
"Why, sir!" exclaimed the exacting person, "in the course of your remarks you mispronounced several words."

"Hear me, friend," responded Senator Sorghum. "In these days if a man uses only words he knows how to pronounce there isn't a chance of his being able to keep up with the war situation."

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 gleaned 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, crushed troops massing for a big attack.

A despatch from Paris says: A counter-attack 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-Cotterêts 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 Bourches 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 the most interesting 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-Cotterêts. 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-Cotterêts, and bring the nearby 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 presence 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 aerial 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 also were observed at the Bruges docks and bursts were observed at the Basin de la Marine and the Gare Maritime, Ostend. Clouds at times prevented observation. One enemy aircraft was destroyed. One of our machines is missing."

INTERVENTION BY THE JAPANESE SEEMS CERTAIN.

A despatch from Tokio 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 Tokio 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 Tokio 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 Huns' 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 2,500 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 Basse 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 blackness. 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.

Breadstuffs
Toronto, June 18.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.23½; No. 2 do., \$2.20½; No. 3 do., \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10½; in store Fort William, including 2½¢ tax.
Manitoba prairie, No. 2 C.W., 85½¢; No. 3 C.W., 82½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 82½¢; No. 1 feed, 79½¢, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 80 to 81¢; No. 3 white, 79 to 80¢, according to freights outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$2.22; basis in store Montreal.

Peas—Nominal.
Barley—Malting, \$1.31 to \$1.33, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—\$1.90, according to freights outside.
Rye—No. 2, \$2.00, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—War quality, \$10.95; new bags, Toronto and Montreal freights, prompt shipment.
Ontario flour—War quality, \$10.65, in bags, Toronto and Montreal; prompt shipment.

Car Millfeed—Car lots, 25 to 26¢; Bran, per ton, \$35.00; shorts, per ton, \$40.00.
Hay—No. 1 per ton, \$15.50 to \$16.50; mixed, \$11.30 to \$14.00, track Toronto.
Straw—Cap lots, per ton, \$8.00 to \$8.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale
Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 41 to 42¢; prints, per lb., 41½ to 42½¢; dairy, per lb., 35 to 36¢.
Eggs—new laid, 34 to 35¢.
Poultry—Roosters, 23 to 25¢; fowl, 28 to 30¢; ducks, 25 to 30¢; turkeys, 28 to 30¢.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:—
Cheese—New, large, 23½ to 24¢; twins, 23½ to 24½¢; old, large, 25½ to 26¢; twin 25 to 26¢.
Butter—Fresh, dairy, choice, 40 to 42¢; creamery prints, fresh made, 45 to 47¢; solids, 44 to 45¢.
Margarine—28 to 33¢ lb.
Eggs—New laid, 39 to 40¢; new laid, in cartons, 43 to 44¢.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 65¢; roosters, 28¢; fowl, 38 to 40¢; turkeys, 40 to 45¢.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 55¢; roosters, 26¢; turkeys, 30¢; hens, 33 to 37¢.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, \$8.75; imp., hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$6.75; Japan, \$8.50 to \$8.75; Lima, 18 to 20¢.
Maple syrup—¾ lb. tin, 10 to a case, \$14.50; imperial gallon tins, per tin, \$2.25; imperial five-gallon cans, per can, \$10.50; 15-gallon kegs, per gal., \$2.00; maple sugar, 1-lb. box, pure, per lb., 24 to 25¢.

Provisions—Wholesale
Smoked meats—Hams, medium 36 to 38¢; do. heavy, 30 to 32¢; cooked, 50 to 51¢; rolls, 32 to 33¢; breakfast bacon, 41 to 42¢; ham, plain, 44 to 45¢; clear bellies, 29 to 30¢.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 31½ to 32¢; tubs, 31¾¢; pails, 32 to 32½¢; prints, 33 to 33½¢. Compound tierces, 26 to 26½¢; tubs, 26½ to 27¢; pails, 26½ to 27¢; prints, 27½ to 28¢.

Montreal Markets
Montreal, June 18.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 96½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 94½¢. Flour—New standard Spring wheat grade, \$10.95 to \$11.05. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs. \$5.10 to \$5.15. Bran, \$35.00. Shorts, \$40.00. Mouille, 72.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lot, \$15.50.

Live Stock Markets
Toronto, June 18.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$15.50 to \$16.75; choice heavy steers, \$14.50 to \$14.75; butchers' cattle, choice, \$14.50 to \$15.00; do. good, \$13.75 to \$14.00; do. medium, \$12.50 to \$13.00; do. common, \$11.50 to \$11.75; butchers' bulls, choice, \$12.50 to \$13.25; do. good, \$11.75 to \$12.00; do. medium, \$10.75 to \$11.25; stockers, \$9.50 to \$11.25; feeders, \$11.25 to \$12.00; canners and cutters, \$6.00 to \$7.25; milkers, good to choice, \$90.00 to \$140.00; do. com. and med., \$65.00 to \$80.00; springers, \$90.00 to \$140.00; light ewes, \$17.50 to \$20.00; yearlings, \$15.00 to \$20.00; spring lambs, 23c to 25c; hogs, fed and watered, \$18.00; do. weighed off cars, \$18.25; do. f.o.b., \$17.00.

Montreal, June 18.—Choice steers, \$13.50 to \$13.25; inferior, \$10.50; butchers' bulls, \$12.50 to \$12.00; butchers' cows, \$13.00 to \$7.50; choice calves, \$15.50 to \$8.50; good, \$8.50; sheep, \$15.50; spring lambs, 21 to 23 cents per pound on hoof. Select hogs, \$19.50 to \$19.75.

It is more important this year than ever before that the garden crops be protected from injury by insect pests.

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 2,400 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 stostruppen 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 Ridge-walk 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-old 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 INFLECT 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 Trant boys have won the Military Medal, namely, Driver Boyle, R.F.A., and Pte. H. K. Dodds, R.H.L.

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 Manderston 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 Johnstone of Lochgilblain.

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, Rossard, 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.

Two Enemy Mines Destroyed Off the New Zealand Coast.

A despatch from Wellington, New Zealand, says:—Two enemy mines have been destroyed off North Cape, the northern extremity of New Zealand, according to an announcement made here.

It is most likely the mines found floating off the north coast of New Zealand were laid by a German commerce raider. They probably were sowed by the raider Seeadler, formerly the American ship Pass, of Baltimore, which, after roaming the Pacific coast for seven months, preying on American and allied shipping, was stranded on one of the Society Islands.

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 Underwear, 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 Poque, Indian Head, Poplin, Palm 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 embroidery 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 blouse 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

Classified List of 9,706 Consecutive Ford Sales

AGRICULTURE	Total	Per Cent	Fruit and Veg-	Total	Per Cent	TRANSPORTATION	Total	Per Cent
Farmers	5062	52.20	Tables	32	.32	Bus, Express	89	.89
Gardeners, Truck-	47	.47	Groceries	200	2.10	Bus, Livery, Taxi	271	2.90
Cremeries and			Hardware	46	.46	Cab	17	.17
others Sundry			Ice	5	.05	Railroad	38	.38
Agri-cultural			Jewelry	10	.10	Sundry	17	.17
Teachers	173	1.73	Lumber	62	.62	TRADES		
Stationery	14	.14	Plumbers	42	.42	Buildings, Com-	121	1.24
Tailors	20	.20	Stationery	14	.14	tractors	40	.40
Undertakers	8	.08	Tobacco	5	.05	Painters, Decora-	40	.40
Shoes	11	.11	Sundries	227	2.40	tion	91	.91
Retail Salesmen	44	.44	AGENTS			Doctors	202	2.10
Sundry	22	.22	Oil, Paint, Grease	7	.07	Veterinaries	29	.29
Building Materials	14	.14	Hardware	18	.18	Bankers	43	.43
PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS	24	.24	Building Material	6	.06	PROFESSIONAL		
Furniture	5	.05	Dry Goods	17	.17	Not included in		
Packers, etc.	36	.36	Groceries, etc.	46	.46	above classification		
Building Materials	14	.14	Sundry	144	1.50	CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS	10	.10
AGENTS			AGENTS			TOTAL—	9,706	100.00
Implement, Machinery, etc.	101	1.04	Implement, Machinery, etc.	101	1.04	for business use	8,550	88.05
Shoes	92	.95	Shoes	92	.95	SUNDRY		
Real Estate and Sundry	258	2.67	Real Estate and Sundry	258	2.67	Not included in above classification	1,156	11.95
PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS	24	.24	PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS	24	.24	Grand Total	9,706	100.00

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. E. 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

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 haying 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 handle 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 condition.

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 tedder 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 cutting 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 ordinary 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 satisfactory hay crop, and is used in all general farming hay mixtures. Timothy should be cut either after it is out of the first blossom or after the second blossom has fallen—generally the latter. It will require less tending than clover, 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 noted 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 destructive disease of potatoes in Ontario. 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 of 4 to 6 pounds of copper sulphate (bluestone) and 4 pounds of lime to 40 gallons (imperial) of water. Commence spraying when the plants are from five to eight inches high, and keep the foliage covered with Bordeaux throughout the season. Forty to 100 gallons of the Bordeaux 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 when necessary for potato beetles—arsenate of lead paste, 3 1/2 lbs. to each 40 gallons of the liquid spray, or Paris green 2 lbs. to 40 gallons or a mixture of 2 lbs. of arsenate of lead paste and 1 lb. of Paris green to 40 gallons. From three to seven applications should be made, depending upon the season, the weather the weather the larger the number of applications. 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 advisable 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 investment. 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 applied with a good pressure so as to insure covering every portion of the plants.
3. Do not hesitate to spray because 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 prolonged 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 Agricultural College.

JUNE

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

Canada Registration Board
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT
reading at _____ was duly registered for the national purposes of Canada this _____ day of _____ 1918
Deputy Registrar
Issued by authority of Canada Registration Board

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 WOODWARD & STATE
IN CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
DETROIT

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized \$25,000,000
Capital Paid-up 12,911,700
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits 14,591,700
Total Assets \$55,000,000

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

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

Special attention given to business of Farmers.

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

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1911," Chapter 122, Section 26, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of David Ramsay, who died on or about the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D. 1918, are required on or before the fourth day of July, A. D. 1918, to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to Messrs. Elliott & Moss, of the Village of Glencoe, Solicitors for John G. Bayne, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased, their claims and statements, and descriptions of 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 Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard 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.

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 OF CANADA Established 1864.

Head Office: Montreal
GLENCOE BRANCH - J. A. MCKELLAR, Manager.
BOTHWELL BRANCH - E. E. LEWTHWAITE, Manager.
NEWBURY BRANCH - G. T. MURDOCK, Manager.

Notice to Creditors.

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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 regard 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 Gray Ramsay, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased.

Blank oil leases for sale at the Transcript office.

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 Butter and Eggs. FANCY GOODS DEPT. Stamped Linens and Embroidery Silks; Crochet Cottons of all kinds. Phone 25

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., 6:55 p. m.; No. 16, local accommodation to London, 9:15 p. m.
Westbound—No. 13, local mail and express, 7:30 a. m.; No. 15, Detroit express, 1:30 p. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 6:37 p. m.; No. 13, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 9:55 p. m.
Nos. 15 and 16, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line.

Eastbound—No. 332, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 9:35 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:30 p. m.; way freight, 1:20 p. m.
Westbound—No. 333, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:50 p. m.; way freight, 3:35 p. m.
No. 2, Sundays included.

Kingscourt Branch.

Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia, Tinned and points west, 6:20 a. m.
Arrive at Glencoe—No. 275, passenger, 7:05 a. m.; No. 284, mixed, 1:15 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eastbound—No. 614, 12:37 p. m.; No. 572, Windsor mixed, 3:00 p. m.
Westbound—No. 565, for Windsor, 4:45 a. m.; No. 611, Windsor mixed, 9:30 a. m.; No. 623, 8:12 p. m.
All trains daily except Sunday.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE.

Mail, closed—G. T. R., East, 9:30 a. m.; G. T. R., West, 6:00 p. m.; London and East, 7 p. m.; Mail received—London and East, 8 a. m.; G. T. R., East, 7:15 a. m.; G. T. R., West, 8:45 a. m.
Street letter box collections made at 8:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

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 McLachlan.

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 81 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. Bailek, J. S. 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. Gilbert 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.

Miss 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 McEachern, 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. L. Nichol of Parkhill were guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. McEachern 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 after visiting 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 on 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.

High 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-McEachern.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. McEachern, "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 McEachern, Helen McCutcheon, Catherine Eddie, Margaret Eddie, Stewart McDonald, Helen Richards. Pass, 60 per cent. and over—Alma Mawhinney, Muriel Precious, Anna Revcraft, 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 reduction 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 farmers at the present agitation disapprove 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 at the present agitation disapprove 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 20. It is understood 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 actively help to help the farmers save their crops. It is suggested as a basis that the wage be 83 a day. If a city man is making less than that the farmers are to pay the difference between 83 and the man's regular pay.

Swat Him.

Flies, they tell us, hate a room drenched with lavender perfume. Now will any fly go through blind shutters, painted blue. Clean sweet habits, they say, do not offend their noses. 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 surest remedy to this end, and one that is within reach of all, is Parmed's Vegetable Pills, the best laxative and sedative on the market. Do not delay. Get the brief respite 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 warded off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

Clubbing Rates

THE TRANSCRIPT and \$5.25
Toronto Daily Globe 5.25
Toronto Daily Mail 5.25
Family Herald and Star 2.75
Weekly Sun 2.40
The Canadian 2.00
Canadian Countryman 2.50
Daily Advertiser 5.25
Daily Free Press 5.25
These prices are subject to change at any time.

Address—The Transcript, Glencoe, Ont.

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even the brief respite 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 warded 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 for 20 years or more I bequeath \$2,000." "20 years or more!" "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 a great success for itself and 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¢ per line, minimum charge 5¢; notices of entertainments to be held, also notices of Lost Found, Wanted, or For Sale, 1¢ 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—\$1.55.
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 red-coating 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 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." 3¢ trade and 3¢ 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 at the church grounds.

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 Strathroy, 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.—J. D. McKellar, Chas. Mawhinney, 1814.

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, 1 1/2 miles west of Melbourne. Mr. McPherson will be present with his band of 8 juvenile kiddies, who dance, accompanied by the Scottish dancer, is hard to beat. The charming vocalist, Miss Maud Finlay, and elocutionist, Miss Spackman, possess excellent capability. The Stevenson kitties 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.

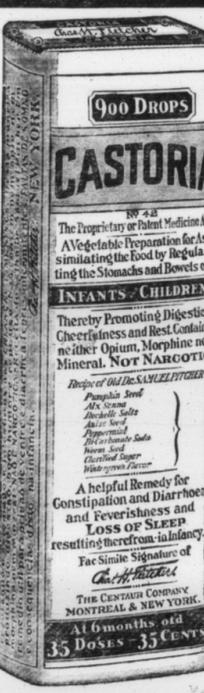
Canadian Pacific Steamship "Manitoba" now leaves Owen Sound 10:30 p. m. each Monday for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Port William. Steamships "Keewatin" and "Assiniboia" will sail from Port McNicoll Wednesdays and Saturdays commencing June 1st.

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 *Charles H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over

Thirty Years

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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 the confidence 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 general chronicler-historian continues, "was developed most encouragingly, and Nova Scotia built up a commercial marine not equalled 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 plainish race did as much then as a clanish 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 triumphs of peace. So the deepest note in our Dominion Day celebration is the

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—our prices are better still, write for our 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 immediately on receipt of your wool. We will be more than pleased to see you and assure you of a square deal from us.
H. V. ANDREWS
13 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

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 those dim times 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 Jac, which was the common abbreviation for Jacobus or James. The Union Jack combined the ancient flag of England, the red cross of St. George on a white field, with the ancient flag 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 applicable 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 solecism 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

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 the 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. Munroe, 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 unaf-

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 du Canada published its first extra in Kingston. The guard of honor to the Governor-General was furnished by the 14th Regiment.

SMOKE TACKETTS
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 farmland, 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 homeland 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 commissions 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 fog 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.

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. Foullet, 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. Foullet. "All of its raw materials have been carried off. The equipment of its factories has been carried into Germany or carefully 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. Foullet.

"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 a vigorous 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 an intermediary, or purchases made for the purpose of the re-equipment or revictualizing 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 revictualizing 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 revictualizing. 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. 7535. 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 a Swiss officer to a member of the German General Staff that, during the three hours' bombardment just before the attack on March 21, the Germans used 1 1/2 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 war 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 \$57,567,481, against public liabilities of \$126,222,671, or a ratio of 45.6 per cent, and they include in excess of 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 the Bank's hands 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 is only \$500.00. The interest of this class should 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 money in 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, saxifrages. 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.

Helianthemus 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 deltoides, a creeping variety, with small pink flowers, flowering in June and July. Geums 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 Kilmorie 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 truest, our greatest, our all;

For my heart beats in Belgium, or far France's wild, When the woods at Kilmorie are scarlet and gold.

When the woods at Kilmorie 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 Kilmorie are scarlet and gold.

When the woods at Kilmorie are scarlet and gold, There's another dread harvest afar, Where our greatest, our truest ones, struggle to hold

Back the modern world's Juggernaut 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 Kilmorie are scarlet and gold.

When the woods at Kilmorie 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 Kilmorie 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 cruiser 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 29,000 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 here."

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

TITMAD

The Original Rubber Putty—it repairs Hot Water Bottles, Faucets, Bicycle, Auto Tires; Rubber Boots. Guaranteed satisfactory. 15 and 30 cents Postpaid. Mail your order to-day. E. Schofield, 620 Dominion Bank Bldg., Toronto.

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 what you ought to do. Since you want a colt that much 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 quartar pint of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle, then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months.

When applied daily to the face, neck, arms and hands it should help to bleach, clear, smoothen and beautify the skin.

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

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, "Mary, 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 question 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 grates at the start, enough to last two years. Thereafter men 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.

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

LIQUIDS and PASTES

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

GILLETT'S LYE

CLEANS-DISINFECTS—USED FOR SOFTENING WATER—FOR MAKING HARD AND SOFT SOAP—FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH CAN.

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 mold 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."

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

AGENTS WANTED. PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTED. 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 Ontario, owner going to France. Will sell \$2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPIAPER. Well equipped news paper in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,000. Will sell for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 61, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS. CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external cure without pain by our special 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'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR, 35¢ 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: Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A. Sold by druggists throughout the world.

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 Rycraft is home from the West.

Miss Jennie Weaver is visiting Glencoe friends.

Mrs. R. K. Jeffery has returned home from Windsor on Saturday.

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 Coldwell.

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, son 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.

Urguhart 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 Bobekah assembly in Hamilton this week.

Mrs. Muckle of Blenheim is visiting her parents here, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Parr.

Miss Fille Richards has returned home after visiting her sister, Mrs. Huston, in Detroit.

Miss Jessie Shearer of Toronto and formerly of this village called on friends here a few days ago.

Miss Helen Kersworthy 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. 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 Strathburn 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.

Days of Theodora 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 Gardiner. 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 *Wm. D. Galt*

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 disease 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. 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. Howett, 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 effort 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 while. We would call the attention of the delegates from the Department 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 1.40
- 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 4.40

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 5.40
- 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, Nivolin sole and rubber heel, at 6.49
- Men's Dark Havana, rubber sole and heel 5.98

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

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. Macfie is in Victoria Hospital, London, having an operation for the removal of a cataract.

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. Bardwell and Miss Helen Macfie 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. 1 schoolhouse next Sunday evening.

Mrs. Bernie 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.

We would call the attention of the members of the Institute 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.

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 fellow 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 Benpeth 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. Mc-Killop & 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 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 blamed 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 sec-

retaries and other paid officers, showed an enrollment of 152,169 men and boys in Bible courses, and 82,358 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