

The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 44.--No. 18.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1915

Whole No. 2260.

CHANTRY FARM

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

Geo. Blacklock Painter and Paper Hanger Glencoe - Ont.

Orders in town or country promptly
attended to.
Estimates free. 57tf

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

Phone Bethwell C. R. R. 18 P. O. Newbury
No. 41 R. R. No. 2

Cream Wanted

I will pay highest market price for
butter fat delivered at my place Wed-
nesdays. 58&tf C. A. BLAIN, Newbury.

Cream Wanted

Highest market price for butter fat
delivered at my sewing machine store,
Main street north, Glencoe, on Satur-
days. Cash for eggs. 59tf ALEX. MCNEIL.

Building Contractor.

If you contemplate building a resi-
dence or altering your buildings,
please call at "The Hub" and get
estimates. All classes of work done
promptly. All work and material
guaranteed. J. D. BROWN, Glencoe.
General Contractor and Builder,
Phone call 51-12, office with E. T. Hus-
ton & Co. 59tf

FOR SALE

QUANTITY OF WOOD
Suitable for box stove or furnace
purposes. SQUIRE BROS.,
Lot 18, Con. 1, Ekfrid

Horsemen, Notice

STATELY MAC, reg. number 10965,
enrolled and inspected, will stand for
the season 1915 at his own stable,
north half lot 15, con. 3, Ekfrid, near
C. P. R. North Appin. Insurance fee,
\$8. D. M. WEBSTER,
09-8 Proprietor.

Mortgage Sale

Under and by virtue of power of sale
contained in a certain mortgage, there
will be offered for sale by public auc-
tion by L. L. McTaggart, Auctioneer,
the undermentioned premises in the
Village of Appin, at four o'clock p. m.,
on Saturday, the 15th of May, 1915,
the following real estate:—Village
Lots Numbers Five and Six in Block
"F" in McKellar's Survey in the Mid-
dlessex, containing one-half of an acre,
more or less, together with the chop-
ping mill and machinery contained in
the building on said premises. This
property is situated near the Grand
Trunk station at Appin, Ontario, and
has on it a substantial frame building
formerly used as a chopping mill, and
the chopping mill and machinery con-
tained therein.
Terms of Sale:—One-fifth of the
purchase price to be paid down at the
time of sale, and the balance within
thirty days thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
Elliott & Moss, Solicitors for Vendor,
Glencoe, Ontario.

DENTISTRY
R. J. MUMFORD, D. D. S., L. D. S., Offices
over Howard's Furniture Store, Phone 16.

JAMES POOLE
Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insur-
ance Agent, representing the greatest fire in-
surance companies of the world, and the leading
mutual fire insurance companies of Ontario.
Office at residence, first door south of the
Presbyterian Church, Glencoe.

GEORGE WILSON,
Clerk of the Division Court, Conveyancer, &c.
Justice of the Peace for the County of Middle-
sex. Commissioner in H. C. J. Office—Main
street, over Lanley's drug store. x

We carry a Full Line of

Tin, Enamel and Gal-
vanized Ware, Sinks,
Bathtubs, etc.

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

J. M. Anderson

Tinsmith Plumber

HAND PAINTED CHINA

for Wedding and Shower Gifts

HAND PAINTED

Mayonnaise Sets	\$1.25	Fern Pots	1.75 to 2.50
Sugar and Cream	50c to 1.50	Butter Tubs	50c to 1.25
Sugar Racks	.50	Teapot Tiles	.50
Nut Bowls	1.50	Olive Dishes	.35 to 1.00
Bon Bon Dishes	.35 to 1.00	Pickle Dishes	.60
Spoon Trays	.50	Comports	.75 to 1.50
Celery Sets	1.50	Salt & Peppers, per pr.	.25 to .75
Cake Sets	2.00	Rose Jars	.75
Berry Sets	2.50	Syrup Jugs	.40

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY CUT GLASS SPECIALS

Berry Bowls	\$3.50	Water Jugs	4.50
Water Pitchers	3.00	Butter Dishes	2.00
Cream and Sugars	4.50	Vases	.75 to 4.00
Tumblers, per doz	6.00	Comport	2.50

SPECIAL FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.—Large 6-pillar Mantle Clock,
strikes hour and half hour on cathedral gong. Price, \$5.50.

C. E. Davidson, Jeweler

Issuer of Marriage Licenses Graduate Optometrist

Keith's Cash Store

MILLINERY—Our busy season is on and our
stock is large and varied. Anything to be
had in the cities can be found at our store,
and much more reasonable in price.

P. D. KEITH

STUDEBAKER

"When You Buy a Studebaker From Parrott"

When you buy a Studebaker from Parrott the car becomes
your personal property—BUT WE INSIST UPON SHARING
THE RESPONSIBILITY OF YOUR INVESTMENT.

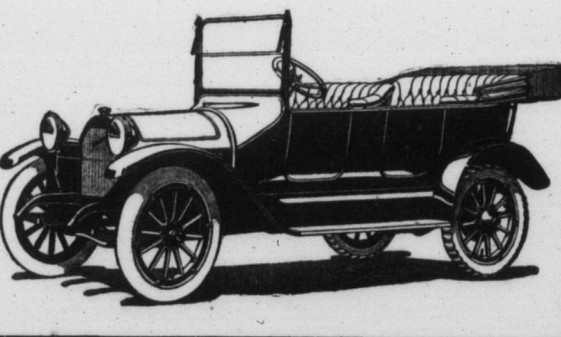
At our garage we maintain one of the most complete service
departments in the country for the sole purpose of making your
investment a sound one.

There we will gladly inspect your Studebaker at frequent inter-
vals—make minor adjustments—fill your grease cups—inflate your
tires—and see that the car is in the pink of condition—EVERY
DAY IN THE YEAR.

YOUR Studebaker is OUR reputation running around on four
wheels. Furthermore, it is STUDEBAKER reputation—quite the
best thing that you could bank on.

So we insist upon sharing the responsibility.

Parrott's Garage, Glencoe



B. C. SHINGLES

We have a 5x B. C. Shingle in stock; also 4x and 3x.
Our Portland Cement is guaranteed to stand any
government test.

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

McPHERSON & CLARKE

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard GLENCOE, ONT.

District News Items.

Both Rodney and West Lorne will
celebrate Victoria Day.
The Sons of Scotland propose to hold
Caledonian games in Dutton on July 1.
Petrolia Presbyterians celebrated the
semi-jubilee of their church last
Sunday.

Forty farmers with three cars of
effects left Michigan for Western Can-
ada on Thursday.
The new provincial license commis-
sioners will probably divide the pro-
vince into seven districts.

T. A. Gordon is trying to interest
the Petrolia board of trade in a pro-
posed flax mill for that town.

The federal judge at Detroit has
confirmed the order for the sale of the
Wabash road to the highest bidder.

Rev. W. B. Sharratt, of West Lorne,
has accepted a call to become the pas-
tor of the Church of Christ, in Guelph.

An attempt to burn the Western
Hotel at Sarnia, while its 40 guests
were still sleeping was made one morn-
ing last week.

Following a row in the Leamington
town council Councillors Adams and
Foster resigned and a new election
will be held to fill their places.

It is stated that every factory be-
longing to the British Canadian
Canners will run full blast this season.
These factories are the Independents.

The grist mill in Ridgeway, owned
by A. S. Blight, was completely de-
stroyed by fire Thursday evening.
The loss is \$30,000, partially covered by in-
surance.

Beginning May 7th, Leamington
merchants will close their places of
business Friday afternoons at 12:30
during the months of May, June, July,
August and September.

A new time table came into effect
on the Michigan Central on Monday
by which the morning train westbound
and the evening train eastbound on
the St. Clair branch are discontinued.

Five early Wednesday destroyed the
sawmill belonging to N. Wallace, at
Mount Brydges, which, with about 100
cords of wood, was near the G. T. R.
tracks. The loss will be about \$4,000,
with no insurance.

Among the gallant Canadians who
lost their lives in Flanders during the
German assault north of Ypres, was
Lieut. Arthur Lodge Lindsay, young-
est son of Mrs. M. J. and the late Dr.
W. B. Lindsay, of Strathroy.

Squire William Patrick, one of the
pioneers of the London district, and
for many years one of the most promi-
nent men of Ilford, died at the resi-
dence of his daughter, Mrs. A. Nevill,
West London, in 1882.

Word has been received at Sarnia
that the embargo that has been in
effect for some months on all horses
and cattle from the United States,
owing to the foot and mouth disease,
will be renewed and likely continued
until next fall.

The new Presbyterian church at Al-
vinston will be opened next Sunday.
The morning and evening services will
be taken by Rev. Dr. MacGregor, of
St. Andrew's church, London, and the
afternoon by Rev. Dr. McDonald, for-
merly of Kilmartin.

George Percival, who is well known
in North Dunwich, having been em-
ployed by John McPherson, was shot
through the leg at the battle of Neu-
villes, where he was killed. Mr. Percival
served in the first Canadian Contingent,
but was rejected, and forthwith
sailed for England where he joined the
Second Northampton Battalion.

John Wise, ex-councillor of Yar-
mouth, and one of the best known
farmers of the township, was instan-
tly killed a few minutes before noon on
Friday, when an automobile driven
by Dr. A. E. Tufford, of St. Thomas,
in which he was riding, left the road
and upset, pinning the occupants un-
derneath. Dr. Tufford was seriously
injured, but will recover.

Hon. George Lawrence, Manitoba
Minister of Agriculture and Immigra-
tion, issues a warning to every farmer
in Manitoba concerning a very pos-
sible shortage of help for the excep-
tional harvest season anticipated this
year. He urges immediate action,
suggesting that the farmers make full
use of their present opportunity of
hiring by the year men now unem-
ployed in the cities.

Potatoes are slumping badly. The
dealers shipping at this and near by
stations are now paying 35c per bag
for the "spuds" which are still very
plentiful particularly in Caradoc town-
ship, where they are extensively
grown. One farmer in town yesterday
stated there is an abundance of tubers
in Caradoc yet, although a great
quantity was sold out last fall. Some
growers, who held, hoping for an in-
crease in price, have as many as five
or six hundred bags still in their pits.
He did not think, however, the low
price prevailing at present would be
much of an inducement for some of
the big growers to plant fifteen or
twenty acres this season, as a number
did last year.—Strathroy Age.

Appin Old Resident Dead.

The death of Annie Marriott, of
Appin, occurred on Friday at the
home of John Jones, in that village,
where she had been living for some
months past. Mrs. Marriott was in
her 85th year, and had resided in
Appin for the past forty years. She
leaves four sons—Charles, Fred, and
Bert, in Detroit, and John, in the
West, the three first named, with
their wives, being present at the
funeral, which took place on Monday
afternoon. Service was held in St.
Alban's church, and interment was
made in the Middle cemetery, where
deceased's husband and three children
are buried.

Oddfellows' Anniversary.

The ninety-sixth anniversary of the
founding of the Independent Order of
Oddfellows was celebrated by the
brethren at Glencoe on Sunday after-
noon by attending a special service at
the Presbyterian church. About
seventy-five members of the Order, in-
cluding representatives from New-
bury, Dutton, Alvinston and other
neighboring lodges, met at the lodge
room at two o'clock and marched to
the church, where the service was
conducted by the pastor, Rev. George
Weir. The musical portion of the ser-
vice was rendered by the choir of the
church and consisted of the Oddfel-
lows anniversary hymns, supplement-
ed by the anthem "Who is on the
Lord's Side," and a duet, "As Pants
the Heart," by Mrs. McKellar and
Mrs. Sutherland.

W. A. Gordon, of the Good Samaritan,
and the text of his sermon was
from Micah vi, 8—"And what doth
the Lord require of thee, but to do
justly, and to love mercy, and to walk
humbly with thy God?" The dis-
course was prefaced with a brief re-
view of the growth and the commend-
able work of the Oddfellows' Order,
and was throughout one of great
inspiration to the brethren, dealing in
an especially appropriate manner with
three of the principal tenets of Odd-
fellowship.

On returning to the lodge room,
short addresses were had from District
Deputy Grand Master J. A. Arm-
strong, of Newbury, and others. In
point of numbers present and of inter-
est awakened by the service it was
one of the most successful anniversary
services ever held by a fraternal society
in Glencoe.

Colin McKillop Dead.

The death of Colin McKillop oc-
curred last week at the home of his
daughter, Mrs. J. Ramsay, Wet-
saw, Alberta.

Mr. McKillop was born in the town-
ship of Southwold, but early settled in
East Aldborough, where he underwent
the hardships of pioneer life. When
the Canadian Southern Railway was
built, he moved to West Lorne and
built the Agyle Hotel, which he oper-
ated for many years. In the early
eighties he went west, first to Mani-
toba and then to Alberta.

His wife, who was a Miss Mitchell
from Lobo township, survives him.
He leaves a family besides Mrs. Ram-
say of four sons, John, Duncan, Arch-
bald and Robert, who are all promi-
nent in business and railway circles in
the West. He was in his eighty-first
year.

Burchell-Mayhew.

The marriage, Wednesday evening,
April 28, at "The Maples," of Miss
Matilda J. Ramsay, only daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. E. Mayhew, and Mr.
William Charles Burchell, eldest son
of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Burchell, was
very quiet; only the immediate rela-
tives were present. Rev. C. H. P.
Owen, of St. John's church, solemnized
the marriage. The bride was given
away by her father and wore white
silk crepe-de-chine over ivory satin,
her trousseau being caught back with
orange blossoms, and carried a gold
mounted ivory prayer book, the gift
of a great-great-aunt. Lohen-
grin's Bridal March was played by the
bride's brother, E. A. Mayhew.
Cousin, Miss Edsall, sang "O Sweet, O
Holy" during the signing of the regis-
ter. The going away suit was regi-
mental blue. On their return they
will take their residence at the
groom's pretty new home, "Hillcrest."

The Live Stock Industry.

On a general view of the trade in
those domestic animals that form part
of the food of the people of Canada
the present situation will be found
exceptionally interesting. From of-
ficial reports it appears that in On-
tario the number of dairy cattle is in-
creasing on the whole, though there
are decreases here and there. The
present tendency seems to be toward a
marked falling off in the pork in-
dustry, a great many farmers having
determined to get out of the business
of hog-raising, at least for a time,
through discouragement caused by
low prices and the high cost of feed.
Those farmers who persevere this year
will have an excellent chance of a fair
return; many of the others may re-
sume the business next year with no
better outlook. Quite recently year-
ling lambs were sold in Buffalo mar-
ket as high as eleven cents and a half,
and this was published as a world's re-
cord in price. Three times in the past
three weeks they have sold at the
Union Stock Yards in Toronto at
twelve cents, so that the world record
is really here, not in Buffalo. In a
general way the trend of the prices of
yearling lambs keeps pace with the
upward tendency of the beef cattle
market. As compared with last year
there is a considerable falling off in
the number of stall-fed beef cattle in
this province, and the result will prob-
ably be a rise in the price of beef.
The number of unfinished and unfit
cattle sold during the past few months
because of the scarcity and dearness of
feed must have been very great. This
leaves the finishers of cattle short of
the "stockers," which are their raw
material, and therefore the prices of
young cattle suitable for stall-feeding
are likely to be high.—Globe.

Help your children to grow strong
and robust by counteracting anything
that causes ill-health. One great
cause of disease in children is worms.
Remove them with Mother Graves'
Worm Exterminator. It never fails.

Married at Edmonton.

Edmonton, April 28.—The marriage
of Miss Jessie May Precious, daugh-
ter of Mr. and Mrs. George Pre-
cious, of Glencoe, Ontario, to Mr.
Charles Edward Lewitt was solemn-
ized at the home of Mr. Joseph E.
Hurst, 92nd St., by Rev. W. A. Smith,
on Tuesday evening at seven o'clock.

The bride was unattended and en-
tered the drawing room, escorted by
Mr. Hurst, to the strains of the Bridal
Chorus from Lohengrin, played by
Miss Helen Hurst.

The bride was wearing a suit of
navy blue gaberdine with bolera coat
trimmed with rose and gold corded
silk, over a silk shadow lace blouse,
and a picture hat of navy blue nixon,
trimmed with French buds. She car-
ried a shower bouquet of white roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewitt left at 10:30 for
Prince George, Smithers and Prince
Rupert, where they take the boat for
Seattle.

Late Dr. Thomas Owens.

The late Dr. Thos. Owens, who died
in Newbury on April 24th after several
months' illness from stomach trouble,
practiced for several years after grad-
uating in Ontario. He afterwards
spent a number of years in Parkhill
where he built up a large and success-
ful practice. In 1890 he took a
specialist course in Great Britain and
New York and then located in London.
Until the last year, he paid monthly
visits to Glencoe and other places
specially treating patients for diseases
of the eye, throat, ear, etc. The doc-
tor was an interesting companion.
He always greeted you with a cheer-
ful smile. He will be remembered as a
large hearted man by a large circle of
acquaintances. His remains were laid
to rest in Catliffe cemetery, Denfield.
He is survived by one son, Dr. Percy
Owens, of Newbury, and two daugh-
ters, Winnifred, of the High School,
Oakville, and Miss Lillian, of the
Kindergarten Department of Regina
schools.

Fire From Dry Lime Sulphur.

The board of directors of the Dun-
wich Insurance Company met on Sat-
urday. The claim paper of Jas. Bobier
for loss of barn and contents by fire
was presented and ordered paid, a
cheque being issued for \$1,850. A. G.
McIntyre presented a claim for \$11
for damage to house by fire resulting
from dry lime sulphur which he in-
tended to use for spraying and which
had been left temporarily in the wood-
shed and ignited. The claim was paid.
To guard against danger from fire
from this source spray material of this
nature should be kept in a metal ves-
sel.

Canadian Valor.

The detailed description of the great
Battle of Langemarck, by Sir Max
Aitken, the Canadian "Eyewitness,"
gives added evidence of the wonderful
gallantry of the troops of the Do-
mition and the all-important part
they played in maintaining the in-
tegrity of the Allied line against al-
most overwhelming forces of the
enemy. The Canadians knew they
were set against a gigantic task. The
men in the ranks, though unfamiliar
with the general disposition of the
troops, realized that the situation was
serious and that if the assault of the
enemy was to be stayed they must
fight to the death. Yet the Can-
adians never faltered. With a re-
markable display of courage and de-
termination they will make the battle
distinctive even in the annals of Brit-
ish feats of arms, they unwaveringly
faced the foe. Heroes all, they enter-
ed the fray with that dauntless spirit
that has made valiant deeds possible
the world over under the colors of the
Union Jack. And they came out vic-
torious. Opposed by a force at least
five times their number bent on mak-
ing a desperate drive through the
Allied line, the Canadians barred the
way. Though hard pressed, they suc-
ceeded in holding back the flood of
armed humanity which poured upon
them. Their great achievement saved
the day for the Allies and stopped
what, if it had materialized, would
have been a serious advance on the
part of the enemy.

Our blood is stirred when we read of
the valor of the brave Canadians, but
the fact that war is not all glory is
borne in upon us by the receipt of the
long list of casualties. Many a
mother's heart is grieved for the loss
of her boy, wives mourn for their hus-
bands, and children are fatherless.
To these the knowledge that death
was suffered in a noble cause will
come as some means of consolation.
The casualty list of the Battle of
Langemarck enables the name of Can-
ada. It does more. It stirs the en-
thusiasm of those at home and
awakens in them the spirit of their
sires which makes them long to take
their place in the ranks of the fighters
for the Empire. For every Canadian
who falls fighting for liberty on the
battlefields of Europe, there will be
ten ready to take his place. Canada is
part of the British Empire and she
will fight for that Empire until its
principles are secure.

Methodist Church.

REV. W. G. HOWSON, MINISTER.
It is Mothers' Day next Sunday. Mr.
Howson will speak on Sunday morning
to the mothers about the best interests
of their children. The children also
will enjoy this address: bring them
with you. "Looking on the bright
side of death" will be the subject for
evening. People who have suffered
the loss of friends will find much con-
solation in this evening study. All
welcome.

War News in Brief.

The German and Austrian War
Offices combine in announcing a great
victory over the Russian armies be-
tween the Vistula and the Carpath-
ians, Austria claiming that 30,000
prisoners have been made, while Ber-
lin adds that the enemy have been
routed all along this entire front.

Three more towns, Zonnebeke,
Westhoek and Zevcoete, east and
north of Ypres, are in possession of
the Germans in Flanders. Sir John
French admits the loss of Zonnebeke,
saying that a reorganization of the
lines was necessitated by the German
occupation of St. Julien, thus opening
Zonnebeke to a flank fire.

General French, in a special report
on the effect of the gas used by the
Germans north of Ypres, says that in
many cases it killed outright, while
those who survived its influences will
probably be invalids for life.

Smyrna is being bombarded again
by the allied fleet, and an expedition-
ary force is being landed near Ephorus,
37 miles north-east of Smyrna. There is no confirmation of
reports that the governor of the town
is negotiating for its capitulation. North in the Dardanelles the allied
fleet is continuing to bombard the
fortifications at the Narrows.

The King of Italy and his Ministers
have decided not to leave Rome to
attend the unveiling of the Garibaldi
monument at Genoa because of the
serious situation facing the Govern-
ment.

Assessment Shows Increase.

Glencoe's assessment for 1915 is about
\$7,500 more than last year. The as-
sessor, Mr. Poole, has returned his roll,
and the totals are as follows:—
No. of acres 442
Value of real property, etc. \$27,500
Value of buildings 88,972
Total amount of taxable real
property 116,472
Business assessment 29,300
Taxable income 5,750
Total assessment 451,612
No. of children between the
Total number of persons in
families of persons assessed 913
Male persons from 21 to 60 yrs. 196
Births in 1914 6
Deaths in 1914 8
No. of dogs 20

Field Crop Competition.

The Mossa and Ekfrid Agricultural
Society have entered the field crop
competition, with fall wheat as the
crop. Seventy-five dollars will be
entered in prizes as follows:—1st, \$20;
2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$12; 4th, \$10; 5th, \$8;
6th, \$6; 7th, \$4. Parties wishing to
enter will do so with the secretary on
or before May 15th. An entry fee of
50c will be charged each member.
Ron't W. McKellar,
59-2 Secretary.

School Reports.

Report of S. S. No. 8, Ekfrid, for
April.
The following marks are the average
obtained:
S. IV.—Edna Poole 83, Mary Bell
Duncan 68, Adeline Poole 64.
S. IV.—Neil Hyndman 59, Alex.
McRae 50.
S. III.—Anna Bell McRae 81, George
Coulthard 49.
S. II.—D. Duncan 60, Mildred
Dobie 68, Stanley Hyndman 53.
S. I.—Evelyn Poole 83, Catherine Dun-
canson 75, Florence Reeves 70, Bar-
bara McRae 69, Philip McRae 69,
Daisy Dorman 55, May Dorman 43.
Primer.—Jessie Allan 72, William
Trestain 70, Gladys McEachern 68,
Flora McRae 65, Mac McRae 59, Percy
Reeves 57.

The following is the report, in per-
centage, of S. S. No. 12, Mossa, for
April.
Fourth Book—Hugh McAlpine 78,
Aileen McVicar 72.
Third Book, Sr.—A. D. McVicar
73.
S. R.—Dan McVicar 71.
Second Book, Sr.—A. Wilson McLean
83, Emerson McVicar 70, Ella Quirk
69.
S. R.—Sarah Mitchell 70, William H.
Quirk 64.
First Book—A. Bruce McLean 83,
Sarah C. Parcell 80, Margaret Mc-
Intyre 79, Winnie McLean 71.
Primer A.—Willie A. Quirk.
B.—Ella Pierce.
C.—Barbara McVicar, Jean Mc-
Vicar.
a Perfect attendance
EVELYN McLACHLAN.

April report for S. S. No. 3, Mossa.
Average per cent. given. A. Mossa
perfect attendance:—
Class IV.—Carrie Nethercott 73,
a. Perce Nethercott 65, Hugh Lamont
63, Winnie Wakefield 63, a. George
Harvey 61, a. Lawrence Harvey 55,
a. Rosella Wright 53, a. Tom Simpson
44.
III.—a. Verna Watterworth 84,
a. Florence Simpson 82, a. Annie Wake-
field 81, a. Lloyd Simpson 72, Allan Mc-
Donald 57.
II.—a. Mary James 86, a. Cecil Moore
84, Gordon Lancaster 60, a. Conny
Moore 58, Elliot Whitlock 53, Norman
Winger 51, a. John McDonald 35.
I.—Alice Harvey 73, a. Nelson Whit-
lock 67, Theresa Horton 60, Blanche
Whitlock 55.

Primary A.—a. Edith Lumley, a. Rich-
ard Fry, a. Margaret McDonald, a. Vera
Clarke, Glen Wright.
B.—a. Frank Walker, a. Lewis Moore,
a. Marian Grover, a. Earl Harvey, a. Wil-
lard Edwards, Donnie Coyne, Jean
Moore, Helen Whitlock.
No. on roll,
Average attendance, 55.
C. M. TELFER.

THE MOST JOYOUS RELIGION

Sixty Generations of Christians Have Spontaneously Broken Into Song

The Christian religion is the most joyful religion on earth. Three great missionary faiths are in existence to-day — Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Christianity. The first has no hymns and never sings. The second is only now endeavoring to compete with Christianity by copying its songs. Buddhism is endeavoring to graft into her pessimistic thought of life a little of that radiant hymnology in which sixty generations of Christians spontaneously have broken into song.

Behind this joyous religion stands a joyful personality. The mournful picture of Jesus in medieval art are proved to be wrong by the records of his life and the consequences of his influence. The most joyous religion and back in existence were not inspired by a melancholy man. Swinburne, missing the mark as usual, sings of him: "Thou hast conquered, O pale Galilean, The world has grown gray with thy breath!"

Has Jesus a "pale Galilean"? Has the world grown gray with his breath? Let us look at him and see.

On two occasions, when Jesus took special pains to justify his conduct to his enemies, he was explaining to them why his disciples were joyful. In the first he is justifying the refusal of his little company to fast. A Pharisee fasted twice every week, on Mondays and Thursdays, whether he felt like it or not. Jesus says that, therefore, fasting and abstinence is useless, and that he and his disciples are as happy as a bride party and do not wish to fast. This is a skillful way of putting the matter, because, according to the Jewish law, a bride party was always exempt from fasting. Jesus claims that he and his friends are on a continuous honeymoon and that the Pharisee laws have no right to interrupt their freedom.

On another occasion the Pharisees complain because he welcomes sinners to his friendship. He tells them that the work which he is doing in finding lost men and bringing them back to their true life is the most joyful work in the world. He says he is as glad over it as a shepherd who calls to his neighbors for a feast when a lost sheep is rescued; as full of satisfaction as a housewife who has lost a coin and found it; as happy as a father whose prodigal son has come home. He says that this sort of experience which he is enjoying makes the angels sing, and that such joy he will

not exchange for the exclusiveness of the Pharisees.

Jesus was so joyful in his friendships and his work that he fairly was forced to defend himself on account of it before his enemies. The reason for Jesus' joyfulness corresponds to a universal law that the happiest people on earth are those who are doing most for others.

We say that Jesus' earthly life was the time of his happiness and self-sacrifice, but when he speaks of it he says in joy, "My meat is to do the will of Him that sent me." He loves his life. Take him at his most disheartened day, when hostility assails him and friends desert, yet you feel that nothing could buy him off or woo him from the work of service which he is doing. He loves it, glories in it, would be miserable if deprived of it. He finds life by losing it, and defines greatness in terms of usefulness.

We smaller souls, when, for the sake of greater good, we surrender a lesser convenience, fix our thoughts and settle our remembrance on the sacrifice which we have made. But Jesus said that a man found a treasure in a field and in his joy sold all that he had and bought that field. The emphasis of Jesus is not upon the sacrifice, but upon the joy of finding the spiritual treasure and getting it at any price.

Only in great souls do you find to the full this joy in service. It is in Paul when, amid his tremendous hardships, he says, "We, also, rejoice in our tribulations." It is in David Livingstone, who, after his terrible sufferings in Africa, said, "I never made a sacrifice in my life." They felt about their work for others that Nelson felt about war, when at Aboukir, with the shot and splinters from the deck flying all about him, he said: "This is warm work and it may be the last of us at any minute," and then, as he turned away, "but I wouldn't be elsewhere for thousands."

Another reason for this exultant spirit in Jesus is also fundamental. He had the most joyous idea of God that ever was thought of. He taught his disciples that they could take the most beautiful aspects of human life, like fatherhood, and lifting them up to the best they could imagine, could say, God is much better than all this. "If ye, then, being evil, he said, 'know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father.'"

This is the most joyous thought of God of which we know.

HOME

Tested Recipes.

Cream of Tomato Soup.—Put into a saucepan a pint of strained tomatoes; add a sliced onion, a bay leaf and a small piece of mace. Cover the saucepan, and cook for five minutes. Put into a double boiler a quart of milk. Rub together two tablespoonsful of butter and two of flour; add to the milk, and stir until thick and smooth. Strain the tomatoes into a soup-tureen, add a saltspoonful of bicarbonate of soda, season with salt and pepper, stir, and while this is frothing, add hastily the thickened milk; stir just enough to mix and serve. There is not the slightest danger of this curdling if you add the milk quickly. If necessary to keep warm any length of time, keep the materials in separate vessels, mixing at the last moment.

Cream of Carrot Soup.—Grate three good-sized carrots; cover them with a pint of water; add a slice of onion and a bay leaf; cover and simmer gently for thirty minutes. Remove the onion and bay leaf, and add a quart of milk. Moisten a tablespoonful of cornstarch in a little cold milk, add it to the soup, and stir until thick; add a rounding teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of white pepper, and just at serving time stir into the mixture two tablespoonfuls of butter. Serve this soup just as soon as it is made.

Omelette Souffle Chocolate.—Cream two ounces of castor sugar with three yolks of eggs, add one tablespoonful of finely grated chocolate and a few drops of essence of vanilla, then add lastly the whites of five eggs beaten very stiff. Turn into a soufflé pan coated with clarified butter, bake in a moderately hot oven, dish up, and serve at once dredged with castor sugar. This will take from ten to twelve minutes to bake.

Filipini Banana Omelet.—Add half a gill of cream to eight eggs. Season with half a teaspoonful of salt and two saltspoonfuls of white pepper. Beat with a fork for two minutes. Fry two peeled and sliced

bananas in melted butter for five minutes. Toss the pan frequently while the bananas are frying; then turn the eggs into the pan. Beat them for two minutes and then let them rest half a minute. Let the omelet stand for a moment and then turn out on to a hot dish and serve. This omelet may be used as an entrée at luncheon.

Hot Scotch Rolls.—Boil and mash fine one large, mealy potato. Scald one pint of flour with boiling water; add one teaspoonful salt, one heaping tablespoonful of sugar, the white of one egg, and half a compressed yeast cake dissolved in warm water. Set to rise and when very light add sufficient flour to knead it thoroughly. Do not knead too stiff. It can be thoroughly kneaded without sticking to the hands and yet not be too stiff. An hour before bed time work in two ounces of butter or lard. Roll it up in woolsen cloths and let rise until morning. Then make out in rolls, if possible, an hour before you commence breakfast. Let get very light and then bake ten or fifteen minutes.

Cream of Celery Soup.—Wash three or four roots of celery. A better way, however, is to save the green portions of celery for soup, leaving the white inside part for eating raw. Chop the celery fine, using the better part of the green leaves. You should have one quart by measure. Cover with one quart of water, and simmer gently for twenty minutes. Press through a colander. Put a quart of milk in a double boiler. Rub together two tablespoonfuls of butter and two of flour; add, and stir until smooth and thick. Add a rounding teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of white pepper; add the celery mixture. Strain the whole through a fine sieve, and serve at once.

Dandelion Spring Salad.—Crisp three cups of dandelion leaves and cut into shreds with a sharp knife. Quarter four sweet oranges and cut into small pieces. Rub the salad bowl with a cut clove of garlic, put in a level teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoon of pepper, a leek cut into bits and a tablespoon of wine vinegar. Now add drop by drop two tablespoonfuls of olive oil, stirring all the time, then a hard-boiled egg cut into rings, and lastly the dandelion and oranges. Toss all lightly with a silver fork and serve at once.

Dandelion Potato Salad.—Wash

young dandelion leaves in several waters, cut fine and add to potato salad made with potato, bacon cut fine. Fresh dressing and salt and pepper.

Chiffon Salad.—Heart of a white cabbage, cut into shivers as thin as paper, the length of a match; red-skinned radishes cut in the same way, with the red skin left for the artistic effect, and tiny pieces of the hearts of celery. Mix and let stand for an hour or two before serving in a French dressing of olive oil, vinegar, pepper and salt. Drain this off before serving. Place in a large white cabbage which has been scooped or hollowed out, the crisp outer leaves turned down to form the effect of a rose. Pour over the mixture a rich mayonnaise dressing.

Useful Hints.

All sweet puddings require long cooking to render them digestible. The following are a few simple rules in economy: Never buy a cheap material when you can get a better product. Pay cash; credit is costly. Buy non-perishable food products in quantities. Watch the household closely and eliminate all waste.

A very good way to dispose of slices of toast and scraps of bread is to brown all in the oven, then roll and sift, then when you bake cookies or sand tarts three to four cups of crumbs are used in place of part of the flour called for in the recipe.

If spinach can be washed in many waters immediately upon being brought in from garden or market, and then placed upon a cloth laid on the ice, the result will be surprising.

A piece of garden hose makes an ideal carpet beater. While stout to dislodge the dust, its flexibility prevents the wear and tear given by the ordinary stick or rattan beater.

The shoots from onions at this time of year will be found excellent for giving a flavor to a salad or other dishes. Rub the bowl in which the salad is served with the shoots. The best way to warm up a roast is to wrap it in thickly greased paper and keep it covered while in the oven. By having it covered the steam will prevent the meat from becoming hard and dry.

A most delicious sandwich is made by taking two-thirds minced chicken and one-third ham and tongue, and moistening the mixture with mayonnaise. A lettuce leaf might also be added.

Serge, after constant wear, becomes shiny and therefore loses its original beauty. If sponged with hot vinegar and pressed in the usual manner the shiny appearance will entirely disappear. The vinegar does not stain or leave an odor.

PEER BUILDER OF FLATS.

Late Lord Cadogan Changed Character of Chelsea.

The Late Lord Cadogan was one of those ground landlords who have waxed fat upon the enlargement of the metropolitan area. He found Chelsea, inhabited by a poor, easy-going population largely composed of artists, Bohemians and riverside folk with Cremore Gardens as a notorious feature and he left it a village of palatial flats.

The old picturesque bits of Chelsea will live, though, for they are enshrined in Whistler's lithographs and in a thousand old prints and paintings. In addition Chelsea has the immortal Carlyle, Rossetti and Whistler legend.

It is here that Norman Shaw designed his best modern houses and helped to make the new Chelsea embankment one of the distinctive things in London.

A Suggestion.

Mrs. Ayre-Shaft.—The people in the next apartment are having a lovely time deciding on names for their new twins.

Mr. Ayre-Shaft.—Tell them I suggested Hugh and Cry.

Probably the most important woman's club is the rolling pin.

HEALTH

Convalescence.

Convalescence comes from the Latin word that means to grow strong, and it is the name of that blessed experience, which almost all of us have had at some time or other, of coming back to health after an illness.

The length of the period of convalescence varies very much in different illnesses and in different people. It actually seems harder to convalesce from some diseases than it is to have them. Of these, grippe is, perhaps, the most common. Every step upward is a hard, slow step, and the time is often made more trying by the low spirits that grippe frequently leaves behind it. In such a case there is nothing for it but patience; as strength gradually comes back we shall find that the symptoms grow less and less, and finally disappear.

Some persons find it hard to remember that every wise convalescence must be gradual; that is why a good nurse is almost as important during convalescence as during the real illness. We all have a healthy love of life, and we are never so conscious of life as we are when we have just escaped from the threat of death; it is natural that our joy should express itself in efforts to do something to show that we are alive. That is especially true after an attack of typhoid fever.

Typhoid usually lasts several weeks, and by the time convalescence begins, the patient is heartily tired of being an invalid, and very likely to abuse his feeble, new-born strength. A patient who is getting well of typhoid generally has a tremendous appetite, and unless he is careful to keep it within bounds, he may have a relapse.

In convalescence from such disorders of the respiratory tract as pneumonia and bronchitis, there is danger that the ever-present germ of tuberculosis may gain a foothold, and after scarlet fever great care must be taken lest the kidneys become inflamed.

The way to avoid all these dangers is to make haste slowly. Unwillingness to remain a partial invalid for a few weeks has often caused lifelong invalidism. Therefore give up every kind of social excitement for a time, go to bed early and sleep late, take a nap every afternoon, and follow absolutely your doctor's advice. That is the way to a safe and happy recovery.

Open Windows.

When the children are restless, constantly waking up or complaining of headache in the morning, find out if they are getting their due allowance of fresh air in the sleeping hours. There cannot be the smallest objection to fresh air, even the baby of one month old sleep peacefully with slightly open windows. When there is plenty of ventilation, children rest more quietly, and therefore thrive better in every way if they have fresh air. And open windows should be the rule in the bedrooms and nursery.

If Mary is pale, or Jackie refuses to get up in the morning, the cause is very probably due to sleeping in stuffy rooms, and the rule of fresh air, day and night, makes a great difference to a child's good looks and health.

Nine Rules for the Children's Care.

1. Don't forget that lowered vitality makes children much more liable to catch any infectious disease that may be going. Try to keep them strong and healthy.

2. Don't let the baby-sitter remain in the mouth when baby is asleep, if it has been necessary to give it to him asleep, remove it whenever he goes to slumberland.

3. Don't, if you are a nurse, ever hide anything that may have happened to a child in your care—such as a bad blow on the head, a bad fall, etc. Very often something can be done at once in case of a bad

Many Automobiles Required

Soldiers Have Plenty to Eat and Shoot, While Removal of Wounded is Greatly Facilitated by Auto Ambulances.

The part which motor vehicles have been playing in the present war has been a source of pride as well as keen interest to motorists everywhere. The British army, from top to bottom, has been motorized as much as possible, and even the Canadian contingents are provided with considerable automobile equipment.

The motorization of the Canadian army division is a prominent feature of the development of the overseas forces. Three motor machine gun batteries have been, or are being provided for the Canadian fighters in the Sifton, Borden and Eaton battery units and the Canadian Army Service Corps also have a great many gasoline-driven vehicles, which are used in a less spectacular, yet highly important, duty—namely the transporting of supplies of food, ammunition and clothing to those in the front lines. Further, the Red Cross Society has found the motor ambulance indispensable. To date, no fewer than twenty-eight motor ambulances have been donated for army medical purposes by the people of Canada. It is almost impossible to estimate the value of these gifts in the humanitarian work which they are doing.

Training on the Road.

An interesting part of the training of the motor department of the C.A.S.C., now in practice at the Exhibition Military Camp, is the holding of extensive route tours by motor car for the purpose of giving the members of the Service Corps a certain amount of experience in road work. Many motor vehicles, nearly all of which are large trucks, are used in the trips which occupy a period of one to four days. The officers of the corps travel at the head of the flying column in touring cars and the privates ride in the trucks, five to a truck.

A unique feature is that the column camps at the road-side each night and lives exactly under active service conditions. The schedules call for a fifty-mile drive each day, which is a long distance when

accident, and perhaps save the child's life, whereas, if left, it may prove very serious, if not fatal.

4. Don't tell children creepy and gruesome stories just before going to bed. Indeed, such stories are better not told at all.

5. Don't forget that fat is very important as a preventive of consumption. Butter fat is the most digestible form of fat.

6. Don't, on any consideration, let your children wear any garment that constricts the chest. If the little one's clothes become too small, make them bigger or get new ones, but never keep on using restricting garments.

7. When travelling, don't allow the children to run and shout up and down the corridors of a train, and more about the compartment, tramping on the toes of others. It is so inconsiderate.

8. Do not punish a child who is unwell, however trying he may be. Sometimes in school children, over-study will produce nervous exhaustion and ill-temper.

9. Don't cut children's nails if you don't have time to file them, which needs to be done twice a week; and if you do cut them soak them in warm soapy water for five minutes first. The cuticle at the base of the nails should be pushed back after drying.

As to Jarley.

"That man Jarley is without any exception the most inaccurate man I ever knew," said Dobson. "Tell me, Jones, does he ever get anything right?"

"Oh, yes," replied Jones. "Anything that is left, Jarley will always get right."

Young Folks

Under the Water.

"Not right under the water—and for a long time!" exclaimed Bobbie, who was sitting up in bed with his arms round his knees.

"Yes, right down under the water for an hour at a time!" repeated Uncle Hartley, who was sitting by the side of Bobbie's bed.

Uncle Hartley often told Bobbie strange stories. This time the story had been about a diver—a man who dressed in a rubber suit from head to feet, and who wore a heavy head-piece or hood that had thick glass windows for him to see through. At the top of the headpiece was a long rubber tube through which men pumped air to him while he was under the water.

Bobbie, who lived in the country, was always anxious to learn all about the wonderful things of the sea when he visited Uncle Hartley at the seashore.

"To-morrow we will walk over to the breakwater," said Uncle Hartley, "and see the diver go down the ladder to help place the stones below the surface. They are building a great wall down there out of sight, just as they would build it on land."

It was hard for Bobbie to go to sleep that night. He found himself trying to think how the diver must feel when he is shut up in his rubber suit. He even crawled under the bedclothes to see how long he could stay without breathing. It seemed to him only a few minutes later when Uncle Hartley called him to breakfast, and soon they took the path across the fields—a short cut to the shore.

Uncle Hartley seemed to be the best of friends with the men who were working on the long wall that ran out into the water. One of the men took them in a boat to the end of the breakwater where the diver was already getting into his strange suit. Bobbie watched every motion with eager eyes, and he caught his breath when they placed the big hood over the man's head, and again when the diver went to the edge of the water and began to go down the little ladder. Down, down, he went until they could see him no more; and then Bobbie began to watch the men who pumped air down the tube to him and those who gave him signals by jerking a rope. The diver answered all the signals in the same way. The long boom swung the heavy stones over the water and lowered them slowly into place. Sometimes the swinging boom moved the stones to and fro several times before it let them drop into place. Then the diver released the chain and let the big hook rise and swing back after another stone.

It was a wonderful morning; but something happened that was more wonderful than anything they had expected.

They had been watching the work for almost an hour, and the diver had once come to the surface and gone back again. Few of those who were idly looking on thought, that anything unusual was taking place; afterward they learned that a serious accident under water had shown how brave a diver sometimes has to be.

The men had fastened the chain round a big stone and the boom was beginning to lower it. Just as it struck the water it slipped sideways in the chain. The men cried out sharply. The stone slipped again and then pitched forward with a splash that sent the water high into the air. Some queer bubbles came up.

The diver signalled them to raise the stone just a little—then to raise it higher; then, to bring it forward to the right, and finally to lower it again. At last the boom swung free and the chain came up from below. Then the diver signalled that he wanted to rise; and when they helped him up the ladder and took off the big hood, they found that he had been hurt. The stone had fallen on his foot. But he had been brave enough to rearrange the chain and to give all the signals necessary to set himself free; and then, in spite of the pain and the danger, he had finished getting the stone into its place before asking the men to draw him up.

When they were going home, Uncle Hartley explained to Bobbie how brave it is for a man to do his duty and to keep calm in the face of danger without thinking of himself only.

"When you are in danger, try hard to think quietly what is the best thing to do," he ended, as they walked home through the fields. If the diver had thought only of his foot and of getting himself free, the boom might have swung in a way to do a great deal more damage.

"I think I would rather be something else than a diver when I grow up," said Bobbie; "there are other things to do; but if I ever were a diver I'd try to be a brave one."

Burnley in Lancashire has contributed no fewer than ten thousand men to the colors.



First Aid for British Wounded Behind the Firing Line.

HOW CANADIANS SAVED YPRES

Graphic Details of How Our Forces Fought the Trained Germans

Opening of the Battle.

The day was a peaceful one, warm and sunny, and except that the previous day had witnessed a further bombardment of the stricken town of Ypres, everything seemed quiet in front of the Canadian line. At 8 o'clock in the afternoon a plan carefully prepared was put into execution against our French allies on the left. Asphyxiating gas of great intensity was projected into their trenches, probably by means of force pumps and pipes laid out under the parapets. The fumes, aided by a favorable wind, floated backwards, poisoning and disabling over an extended area those who fell under their effect. The result was that the French were compelled to give ground for a considerable distance. The glory which the French army had won in this war would make it impertinent to labor on the compelling nature of the poisonous discharges under which the trenches were lost. The French did, as everyone knew they would do, all that stout soldiers could do, and the Canadian division, officers and men, look forward to many occasions in the future in which they will stand side by side with the brave armies of France.

The immediate consequence of this enforced withdrawal was, of course, extremely grave. The third brigade of the Canadian division was without any left, or, in other words, its left was in the air. It became imperatively necessary greatly to extend the Canadian lines to the left rear. It was not, of course, practicable to move the first brigade from reserve at a moment's notice, and the line, extended from five to nine thousand yards, was not naturally the line that had been held by the allies at five o'clock, and a gap still existed on its left.

Capture of the Guns.

The new line, of which our recent point of contact with the French formed the apex, ran quite roughly to the south and west. As shown above, it became necessary for Brigadier-General Turner, commanding the third brigade, to throw back his left flank southward to protect his rear. In the course of the confusion which followed upon the readjustment of position, the enemy, who had advanced rapidly after his initial successes, took four British 4.7 guns in a small wood to the west of the village of St. Julien, two miles in the rear of the original French trenches.

The story of the second Battle of Ypres is the story of how the Canadian division, enormously outnumbered, for they had in front of them at least four divisions, supported by immensely heavy artillery, with

a gap still existing, though reduced, in their lines, and with dispositions made hurriedly under the stimulus of critical danger, fought through the day and through the night, and then through another day and night, as happened to so many, these perished gloriously, and then fought from the impulsion of sheer valor because they came from fighting stock.

The enemy, of course, was aware whether fully or not may perhaps be doubted, of the advantage his breach in the line had given him, and immediately began to push a formidable series of attacks upon the whole of the newly formed Canadian salient.

If it is possible to distinguish when the attack was everywhere so fierce it developed with particular intensity at this moment upon the apex of the newly formed line running in the direction of St. Julien. It has already been stated that four British guns were taken in a wood comparatively early in the evening of the 22nd. In the course of that night, and under the heaviest machine gun fire, this wood was assaulted by the Canadian Scottish, 16th battalion, of the 3rd brigade, and the 10th battalion of the 2nd brigade, which was intercepted for this purpose on its way to a reserve trench. The battalions were respectively commanded by Lieut.-Col. Leckie and Lieut.-Col. Boyle, and after a most fierce struggle in the light of a misty moon they took the position at the point of the bayonet. At midnight the second battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Watson and the Toronto regiment, Queen's Own (3rd battalion), under Lieut.-Col. Rennie, both of the 1st brigade, brought up much-needed reinforcements, and though not actually engaged in the assault, were in reserve.

Line Never Wavered.

All through the following day and nights these battalions shared the fortunes and misfortunes of the third brigade. An officer who took part in the attack describes how the men about him fell under the fire of the machine guns, which, in his phrase, played upon them "like a watering pot." He added "quite simply, 'I wrote my own life off,' but the line never wavered. When one man fell another took his place, and, with a final shout, the survivors of the two battalions flung themselves into the wood. The German garrison was completely demoralized, and the impetuous advance of the Canadians did not cease until they reached the far side of the wood and entrenched themselves there in the position so dearly gained.

The French say they are progressing, and in the Vosges, where both sides claim to be in possession of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf. It is probable that this mountain, which commands the plains of Alsace, has changed hands several times; this would account for the contradictory reports.

Hold a New Line.

The Times' correspondent in Northern France reports that the Germans have attacked our line east of the Yser Canal with redoubled violence in a last desperate attempt to gain a footing on the western banks, but they expended their force in vain. The allies still hold firm on the western side.

Only 125 Survivors From Leon Gambetta

A despatch from Paris says: An official statement issued by the Ministry of Marine says: "One hundred and ten survivors of the French armored cruiser Leon Gambetta, which was sunk by the Austrian submarine U-5, have been taken to Syracuse, and 25 others are at Brindisi. The bodies of Admiral Senes and of 52 sailors have been buried at Cape Leuca.

The circumstances of the loss of the cruiser have not yet exactly been made known. There is no confirmation that she previously had been hailed by a ship, and no credit should be attached to reports and commentaries based on information from foreign sources."

Young man, beware of the dear girl who lets you do all the talking during courtship. She's playing a waiting game.



The Last Effort of a Dying Man.

A German scout finding an outpost, who had been wounded and with his last strength crawled to the stream to quench his thirst. Photo taken in Poland.

GREAT PROGRESS AT DARDANELLES

Line Thrown Across Southern Extremity of Gallipoli Peninsula.

A despatch from London says: The allies have made rapid progress in their land and sea attack upon the Dardanelles—the gateway to Constantinople. Already the British troops have thrown a line across the southern extremity of the Gallipoli Peninsula from the Aegean coast to a point north-east of Eski Hisarlik, a strongly fortified position facing the straits, thus isolating the Turkish stronghold at Sedd el Bahr, at the very tip of the Dardanelles.

This has been done, says the Admiralty, in the face of a strenuous resistance by the Turkish forces, who have combated every foot of ground won with furious obstinacy. Further north on the Aegean coast of the peninsula, at Gaba Tebeh, and at a point opposite to the inland village of Saribair, additional landing forces have made good their foothold on Turkish soil, and have driven the opposing forces back from the coast despite a vigorous artillery fire. Gaba Tebeh is about ten miles from the end of the Gallipoli Peninsula; Saribair is about five miles farther. The troops who drove a line across the peninsula to the vicinity of Eski Hisarlik landed on a level shore some three miles from the entrance to the straits. Eski Hisarlik is some three miles inland.

With the French army of invasion holding Kum Kale at the southern or Asiatic side of the entrance, and the British forces sweeping across the lower fifteen miles of the Gallipoli Peninsula, it will thus be seen that the task of acquiring a foothold has been accomplished with great speed. Sedd el Bahr is already cut off from its base of supplies, and must of necessity fall before many days; Kum Kale is practically in the hands of the French, and north, at the entrance to the Narrows, Kild Bahr, a position upon which the Turks place great reliance, is the objective of a British army which is driving the enemy rapidly before it.

The despatches indicate that both the French and British forces are entirely landed, despite most elaborate precautions taken by the Turks, under the generalship of German commanders, who had woven a network of wire entanglements just off the shore under the sea swell and had dug great pits which were teeming with spikes. The shore as well had been fortified with barbed wire.

A despatch from London says: After very serious fighting, in which the Turks offered a stubborn resistance, British troops have firmly established themselves on the Gallipoli Peninsula and made considerable advance toward the narrowest of the Dardanelles, while the French have cleared Cape Kum Kale, on the Asiatic side of the straits, of the Turks. Thus it may be said that the second and most serious attempt to force the Dardanelles has been fairly launched.

Work of the Australians. "Meanwhile the Australian and New Zealand troops at Sari Bair, who pushed on with the utmost boldness after the landing had been engaged almost constantly with the enemy, who made strong repeated counter-attacks which invariably were repulsed. The Australian and New Zealand troops fought with a fine spirit of determination. "A fresh Turkish division was launched against Sari Bair, preceded by a heavy artillery fire. A

hot engagement followed. The enemy came on boldly time after time, but the Australian and New Zealand troops defeated their every attempt, and resumed the offensive. "The French troops at Kum Kale also were four times strongly counter-attacked, but retained all their positions. Five hundred Turks who, in the course of one of these counter-attacks, were cut off by the fire of the fleet, were made prisoners.

Turk Transport Sunk.

"A transport of about 8,000 tons was reported off Maïdos, and before she could escape the Queen Elizabeth opened fire. The third shot hit and destroyed her. She sank rapidly, but whether she contained troops or not could not be seen."

Trount German Ship Captured by Cruiser

A despatch from London says: The British Admiralty has made the following statement: "The German steamship Macedonia, which escaped from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, a few weeks ago, has been captured by one of our cruisers. According to a despatch from Algiers, the Macedonia is being taken to Gibraltar with another captured German steamer."

USE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Enquiries have been received in regard to postage stamps being used for the prepayment of war duties on bank cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, express money orders, proprietary or patent medicines, perfumery, wines or champagne, as well as upon letters and postcards, postal notes and post office money orders, notice is hereby given that this use of postage stamps is in strict accordance with the provisions of the special War Revenue Act, 1915, which provides that postage stamps may be used in lieu of inland revenue War Stamps in fulfillment and discharge of any requirement under the Act that adhesive stamps be affixed.

The public is at liberty at all times to use postage stamps for any purpose for which inland revenue War Stamps may be used, but it is especially provided in the Act that inland revenue War Stamps are not to be used on letters, postcards, postal notes or Post Office money orders, the only stamps allowed on these being ordinary postage stamps or postage stamps upon which the words "War Tax" have been printed.

Girl Promoted to Lieutenant.

A despatch from Petrograd says: Army orders contain notice of the promotion of a young woman, Alexandra Lagerev, to lieutenant. With sixteen other girls belonging to families of Cossacks, she has been fighting alongside her male relatives since the beginning of the war. Eight of the girls have been killed.

Lieut. Lagerev was made a prisoner, but she killed her guard, escaped and led a reconnoitring party which captured eighteen Uhlans in Suwalki with important documents.

No Public Memorial.

A despatch from London says: The Acting High Commissioner, the Agents-General, and others held a conference to consider the advisability of arranging memorial services in London for fallen Canadians. It was resolved that the time at present was inopportune. It is likely though such services will be arranged by friends of individual members.

SENTENCES LONSDALE TO DIE

Supreme Court Has Confirmed Penalty on British Soldier.

A despatch from Berlin says: The Supreme Military Court has confirmed the sentence of death imposed December 29 on William Lonsdale, of Leeds, Eng., a private in the British army, for attacking a German non-commissioned officer at the military prison camp at Dueberitz. The verdict of the court is subject to the approval of Emperor William, and the sentence possibly will be commuted. Ronald B. Hearvey, Second Secretary, attended the session of the court. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the United States Minister at The Hague, and James W. Gerard, the United States Ambassador to Germany, both took an interest in the case of Lonsdale at the behest of the Lord Mayor of Leeds, who sought to have the death sentence on the soldier commuted. In February it was announced that the court had commuted the sentence to 20 years imprisonment.

Later a despatch from Berlin stated that Lonsdale had obtained another appeal and that the case would be heard before the Supreme Military Court April 27.

Boy Kills Sentries.

A despatch from Le Mans, Paris, says: Jacques-Gonjon, seventeen years old, has been cited in military orders and given a military medal. The youth killed two German sentries, blew up with the aid of bombs two quick-firers of the enemy, was captured, but succeeded in escaping, carrying with him at the same time a machine gun of the Germans to the French lines. Later, during a German counter-attack, Gonjon's right arm was blown off by a shell.

The military authorities at Lyons, Gonjon's home city, had refused to accept him for military duty on account of his age. He went to Paris, where he was accepted because of his robust constitution.

A Recruiting Device.

A despatch from London says: Flirting can be made an effective recruiting expedient. At a recent recruiting rally a girl held up her hand and announced that she had sent five young men to the front. At the end of the meeting she indicated the young man at her side and declared: "Here's the sixth!" This caused the speaker to say: "Flirting of that kind is the right sort of patriotism." And he advised the young girls of the audience to use their wiles in behalf of King and country.

An Ancient Civilization.

"Where was the most ancient civilization known?" asks a recent traveler in Turkestan. Explorations show that ten thousand years ago (twice the age of the Egyptian pyramids) a people lived southeast of the Caspian Sea, about 120 miles from the sea, who had brick houses, decorated pottery, convenient and ingenious household articles, and domestic animals; they raised and ground wheat, and cooked their food.

So far as can be told, they had no weapons, and lived in peace with their neighbors—a trait that may be taken as evidencing civilization, or its absence, according to the point of view.

TURKS ANNIHILATE DONKEYS

Very Clever Ruse Adopted at Gallipoli Peninsula—Many Prisoners Taken

A despatch from Tenedos says: One of the allied forces' landings on Gallipoli Peninsula was made as a result of a clever and comic ruse covered by a vigorous fire from our ships. Nearly one thousand donkeys with dummy baggage and mounting guns were put ashore at a certain spot. The Germans and Turks at once diverted a strong force in this direction. Meanwhile a real landing force easily accomplished its purpose some distance up the coast. The regiment of donkeys, which were decrepit animals purchased in the islands for a mere song, was annihilated. The prisoners taken by the allies in their land-fighting already number several thousand, including many German officers, who have been sent to Malta.

"The bombardment in the Dardanelles continues vigorously," says the Daily Telegraph's Mitylen correspondent under date of Wednesday. The allied ships have reached Yrsey, in front of the Chanak forts, eight miles up the strait. Information received here regarding the landing operations is meagre.

It is stated that the Turkish garrisons between Kild Bahr and Cape Hellas are cut off by a strong force of British, who are established across the narrowest part of the peninsula. Once this 12-mile strip of shore between Cape Hellas and Kild Bahr is in the possession of the British, the complete silencing of the batteries on the Asiatic side, and the final clearing of the mines from the channel should be comparatively easy.

ANOTHER GERMAN AIR RAID

Three Houses Hit in the Town of Ipswich and Set on Fire, But Nobody Was Hurt

A despatch from Ipswich, Suffolk, says: A hostile air craft raided Ipswich early Thursday morning. Several bombs were dropped. One struck a house in Brookshall Road. It was an incendiary bomb and it pierced the roof and fell into the bedroom of a little girl. Some of the furniture was set afire, but the child was rescued by her father, Harry Goodwin. The flames spread to two adjoining

houses, which within an hour were almost destroyed. Other bombs raised Ipswich early Thursday morning. Several bombs were dropped. One struck a house in Brookshall Road. It was an incendiary bomb and it pierced the roof and fell into the bedroom of a little girl. Some of the furniture was set afire, but the child was rescued by her father, Harry Goodwin. The flames spread to two adjoining buildings on fire.

ROYAL
MADE IN CANADA

YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

ALLIED FLANK WAS EXPOSED

But for Canadians, Germans Would Have Been Well Behind the British Lines.

A despatch from London says: The British official "eye-witness" in a narrative of the battle of Ypres says the Germans had prepared to attack the allied line on the 20th, but the wind, not being favorable "for their use of asphyxiating gases," they postponed it until the 22nd.

The gas, the narrative says, was distributed along the German front line in front of the French position, and the wind being from the north it was blown directly on the French. The German plan, according to the "eye-witness," was to make a sudden onslaught southward, which, if successful, would enable the Germans to gain crossings of the canal south of Bixchoote and place them well behind the British line and in a position to threaten Ypres.

"Allowing time for the vapors to take full effect on the troops facing them," says the "eye-witness," "the Germans charged forward over the practically unresisting enemy in their immediate front, and, penetrating through the gap thus created, pressed on silently and swiftly to the south and west. By their sudden irruption they were able to over-run and surprise a large proportion of the French troops billeted behind the front line in this area and to bring some of the French guns, as well as our own, under a hot rifle fire at close range."

"Our flank being thus exposed, the troops were ordered to retire on St. Julien, with their left flank parallel to, but to the west of the high road. The splendid resistance of these troops (the Canadians), who saved the situation, already has been mentioned by the commander-in-chief."

Impelled by Duty.

"I must say these are fine biscuits!" exclaimed the young husband. "How could you say those are fine biscuits?" inquired the young wife's mother, in a private interview. "I didn't say they were fine. I merely said I must say so."

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Toronto, May 4.—Flour—Manitoba first patents quoted at \$8.10 in job lots; second patents, \$7.60; strong bakers, \$7.40. Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent, patents, quoted at \$6.50 to \$6.60, seaboard, and at \$6.50 to \$6.60, Toronto freight.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1, Northern quoted at \$1.68; No. 2 at \$1.66 1/2; and No. 3 at \$1.64 1/2. Ontario wheat is nominal at \$1.60 for No. 2, at outside points.

Old-Ontario quoted at 60c, outside, and at 58c, Toronto. Western Canada, No. 2, quoted at 60c, and No. 3 at 57c, c.i.f., Bay ports.

Barley—The market is nominal. Good malting grades, 75c, outside.

Rye—The market is dull at \$1.05 to \$1.10, outside.

Powder—The market is quiet, with No. 1 quoted at \$1.75, outside American No. 1, Cori—No. 2 new American quoted at \$20, c.i.f., Bay ports, and No. 3 at \$18 1/2, Bay ports.

Ruckwheat—No. 2 quoted at 30 to 32c, outside.

Brans and shorts—Brans is quoted at \$27 a ton, and shorts at \$29 to \$30.

Roller oats. Car lots, per bag of 50 lbs., \$3.50.

Country Produce.

Butter Choice dairy, 27 to 28c; inferior, 25 to 26c; creamery prints, 25 to 26c, do. Eggs—The market is steady with sales at 21 to 22c per dozen in case lots.

Beane—The market is quiet at \$1.25 for prime, and \$1.35 to \$1.40 for hand-picked. Poultry—Chickens, dressed, 18 to 20c; ducks, dressed, 18 to 19c; fowl, 11 to 12c; turkeys, dressed, 20 to 21c.

Cheese—The market is quiet, with new quoted at 17 1/2c for 12-lb. and 17 1/4c for 10-lb. Old quoted at 19 to 19 1/2c.

Potatoes—Ontario, 12 to 13c per bushel, out of store, and 50c in car lots. New Brunswick, car lots, 60c per bag.

Provisions.

Bacon Long clear, 13 1/4 to 14c per lb. in case lots. Hams Medium, 17 to 17 1/2c; do. heavy, 14 1/2 to 15c; pulled, 14 to 15c; breakfast bacon, 18 to 19c; backs, 20 to 21c; boned hams, 25c.

Lard—Pure lard, tubs, 11 1/4 to 12c; do. pale, 12 to 12 1/2c. Compound, tubs, 9 1/4 to 10c; do. pale, 10 to 10 1/2c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Straw is quoted at \$7.50 to \$8 a ton on car, net, delivered on truck here.

Hay—No. 1 hay is quoted at \$17 to \$17.50, No. 2 at \$15.50 to \$16.50, and No. 3 at \$12 to \$13.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, May 4.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, \$5 to \$5c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, 67 1/2c; do. extra No. 1, 67 1/2c; do. No. 2, 67 1/2c; do. No. 3, 65 1/2c; do. No. 4, 64 1/2c. Barley—Malt, 65 to 68c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, first, \$8.20; do. No. 2, \$8.10; do. strong bakers, \$7.50; do. winter patents, choice, \$7.20; do. straight rollers, \$7.50 to \$7.50; do. bags, \$7.50 to \$7.50. Rolled oats—Barrels, \$6.75 to \$7; do. home, \$6.25 to \$6.25. Bran, \$28 shorts, \$28. Middlings, \$33 to \$34. Mount. \$35 to \$36. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$18 to \$19.50. Cheese—First, \$18.50; extra, 16 1/2 to 16 1/4c. Butter—Choice creamery, 26c; do. second, 25c. Eggs—Fresh, 21 to 22c; do. selected, 20c; do. No. 2, 20c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 17 1/2c. Dressed, home Abattoir killed, \$13 to \$13.50; do. country, \$11.75 to \$12. Pork—Heavy Canada short nose, hams, 35 to 40c; do. short cut backs, hams, 45c; do. 55c. Lard—Compound, 27c; pure, 27 1/2c; do. pure, tins, 27c. Lard, net, 10c; do. pure, tins, 27c. Lard, net, 10c; do. pure, tins, 27c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, May 4.—Cash quotations: Wheat, No. 1 Northern, \$1.63 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.61 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.59 1/4. Oats No. 2 C.W., \$1.18 1/4; No. 3 C.W., \$1.16 1/4; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.14 1/4; No. 2 feed, \$1.12 1/4. Corn, No. 1, \$1.14 1/4; No. 2, \$1.12 1/4; No. 3, \$1.10 1/4. First No. 1 N.W.C., \$1.71 1/4; No. 2 C.W., \$1.71 1/4.

U.S. Markets.

St. Louis, May 4.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.63 1/4; No. 2 hard, \$1.61 1/4; No. 3 hard, \$1.59 1/4. Oats No. 2 C.W., \$1.18 1/4; No. 3 C.W., \$1.16 1/4; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.14 1/4; No. 2 feed, \$1.12 1/4. Corn, No. 1, \$1.14 1/4; No. 2, \$1.12 1/4; No. 3, \$1.10 1/4. First No. 1 N.W.C., \$1.71 1/4; No. 2 C.W., \$1.71 1/4.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, May 4.—Butcher's cattle, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; do. good, \$7.20 to \$7.50; do. medium, \$6.75 to \$7; do. common, \$6.25 to \$6.50; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.25 to \$7; do. good, \$5.75 to \$6; do. medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; do. common, \$4.75 to \$5; feeders, good, \$4.50 to \$4.75; do. rough, \$4.25 to \$4.50; do. culls, \$3.50 to \$4; do. stockers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., \$6 to \$7; canners and cutters, \$5.25 to \$5.50; milkers, choice, each, \$80 to \$85; do. common and medium, each, \$55 to \$60; springers, \$50 to \$55; light ewes, \$7 to \$8; do. heavy, \$8 to \$9; do. rough, \$5 to \$6; do. culls, \$4 to \$5; do. stockers, \$4.50 to \$5; do. culls, \$3.50 to \$4; do. off culls, \$2.50 to \$3.

Montreal, May 4.—The trade in cattle was fairly active, with sales of full loads of choice steers at \$8; good at \$7.50, and the lower grades from that down to \$6.50. Butcher's cows brought from \$1.50 to \$7, and bulls from \$1 to \$7 per cwt. This feature of the small meat-trade was the active demand for calves, and as the supply was large, a brisk trade was done at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$3.50 each, as to size and quality. Another feature of the trade was the weaker feeling in the market for hogs, owing to the increased receipts which were in excess of the requirements, and prices declined 10 to 20c per cwt. with sales of selected lots at \$9.25 to \$9.50 per cwt., weighed off cars. There was a fair demand for spring lambs at \$7 to \$9 each, and a few small lots of yearling lambs sold at \$9.50 to \$9.75 per cwt.

Polish Peasant Girls.

Polish women have been known to fight on the battlefield and die in the cause of their country; and, what seemed harder to some, they have given up all their worldly goods in the same cause.

Many have been exiled, but never has there been a murmur heard from these brave women, who are capable of any sacrifice. Indeed, the intense patriotic feeling which exists in Poland to-day is due far more to the women of the country than to the opposite sex.

The Polish women have ever been noted for their physical charms, their hands and feet being, from an artistic point of view, absolutely perfect.

In the field at harvest-time far more women are to be seen than men, and the effect of their attractive-colored dress makes an attractive picture. The skirts of their dresses are generally pinned up, leaving bright petticoats exposed to view.

Another Attraction.

Shopkeeper—Candles are up in price to-day, yknow, Mrs. O'Flynn—on account of the war.

Mrs. O'Flynn—Och! Bad cess to them Germans! Why can't they be fighting by daylight!

STRAIGHTEN OUT THEIR LINES

Allies Have Put a Stop to Desperate German Attacks in Ypres District.

A despatch from London says: The French War Office reports relative calm along the battle front in Belgium and the retention by the allies of the ground which they regained since the inauguration of the German forward movement.

This follows the British official statement which declares that the operations of the allies have definitely stopped the German attack, which has not been renewed. Counter-attacks apparently are still being delivered by both French and British, but these are of minor importance as compared with the general engagement around Ypres and the Yser Canal, which lasted five days.

Only at one place, Steenstraete, have the Germans managed to keep their footing on the western banks of the canal, while to the north of Ypres the positions remain much as they were.

To hold these lines the Germans have brought up further reinforcements, and Belgium behind them has been denuded of troops. The towns and villages in Belgium are being guarded by only a handful of sentries.

Fighting also continues in Champagne, where the Germans make claim to the capture of a strong French position, and the allies admit the loss of some trenches in the Argonne and the Woerthe, where

CANADIANS SLAIN IN AMBULANCE

Were Deliberately Sought Out and Followed by a German Battery Until All Had Been Killed

A despatch from London says: The correspondent of the Daily Mail declares emphatically that he has never seen, and never intends to send, unproven stories of German cruelty, but he says the following is absolutely proved that "a

Canadian ambulance was deliberately sought out and followed by a battery until all were killed. Almost for the first time," he adds, "I found in our men that feeling of bitter rancor which makes even shattered men crawl back from the hospital into battle."

IT'S FULL SPEED AHEAD AND ALL ABOARD FOR J. N. CURRIE & CO'S

The Canadian buyer is confronted today with worldwide conditions never before experienced. It means shrewd buying, with the "look-out-ahead" well focused in the mental vision. This store's efforts have been carefully planned so as to permit us to be particularly helpful at the time when our customers are purchasing their spring requirements. This is the opportune moment to buy lines of merchandise which at no distant date may be absolutely nil in the centres of manufacturers.

After-Housecleaning Supplies

A BIG STOCK OF LINOLEUMS in floral, block and tile patterns, 36" to 65" yd.
CRESK GROSS RUGS—just the thing for bedrooms, sunrooms and verandahs. Clean, sanitary, economical and a great labor-saver. Bedroom sizes, \$1.90 up.
SPECIAL SALE OF TAPESTRY SQUARES at less than present wholesale price to clear some special lines, one and two of a kind. A saving of \$2 to \$4 on each rug.
Dainty Drapery Curtains and Chintz at 15c to 35c.
Attractive New Lines of Marquisette and Serims at 25c to 50c.

Creating Shoe Interest

This store's Shoe Department shows big sales and a larger turnover of stock each year. Goods we are not sure of have no place on our shelves. We specialize in the most reliable and most called for makers' goods. Whether for man, woman or child, for heavy or fine wear, our present big stock should appeal to the most critical and closest buyers. Drop in and see the splendid lines added this week.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT VERY BUSY

But with increased staff orders are promptly executed. Ladies' Tailored Suits and Coats made up in city style at about half city prices.
Handsome Styles in Dresses Perfect Satisfaction

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES FOR BUTTER AND EGGS, CASH OR TRADE

J. N. Currie & Co.

Waterproof and Weatherproof Coats

For men and women, \$8.50 to \$12.50. Stylish as well as serviceable, and a necessity in the modern wardrobe. Only the highest grade of Para rubber used in the lines this store handles. See these new styles in our Clothing Department.

Clothing You Can Always Rely On and Stocks Greatly Increased

Very special lines of Suits underpriced at \$15.00. The way they are made up you will see the moderate pricing. Other lines at \$12.50, regularly sold at \$15.00. 20th Century lines at \$18.50, \$20, \$22 and \$25—if bought today would cost us about prices we are selling at. They include all the New Invisible Plaid, Checks and Pin Spots. Drop in this week and see what's doing. No doubt but you will catch us busy, but it will pay you to wait your turn.

This Store

is the local headquarters for the New Season's showing of

à la Grâce
Corsets

Come and see them next time you are passing.



take his place at the front. Much-loved sons, faithful and kind husbands, truest of the true sweethearts and kindest of the kind and loving fathers are going down before war's awful carnage of shot, sword and shell, and all the many ingenious devices for ending life by wholesale. We look at these brave men and true depart, and we wonder why it should be needed. A little word of five letters explains it all—greed. An autocrat wishes to be even more autocratic, wishes in a measure to satisfy his greed by subjecting more country and more people to his rule. These people enjoying a large measure of freedom object to such a grab or insult, and war results. It is the same greed that causes quarrels over line fences. One man crowds his fence over a few feet or even a few inches on to his neighbor's property. He wants more than his rightful share of the land. Greed causes him to do it, and a quarrel almost invariably results. Wherever something is obtained through unfair or questionable means greed and avarice play an important part, and just so long as it is thus so long will there be endless trouble in the world. It is greed for gold that causes combines and monopolies to extort exorbitant prices from the public, and compel human beings to work long hours in sweat shops. Personal gain for the powers that be is at the bottom of it all. Watch the sleek and well-groomed company organizer sell stock of questionable or no value to the unsuspecting farmer, and ask yourself why he does it, and why does the farmer bite so quickly. Both are after something for nothing, and the farmer generally gets nothing or its equivalent in the form of worthless share certificates while the shark gets away with the money. Greed makes him a shark, and greed makes the man who buys his worthless shares a dupe. We have been reading much about paper boots for soldiers, bad binoculars, decrepit remounts, expensive motor trucks and high-commissioned drug clerks. If all this graft is true, what is it that prompted men to work such treacherous tricks in a time such as the present? That everpresent greed. Here was a fine chance to pick up a nice little plum, and the element of greed prevailed over man's better self and scandals resulted. Follow the masked bandit as he boards the midnight express at the lonely prairie watering tank and crawls up over the tender full of coal, and at the point of a dangerous weapon commands the engineer to cut loose his engine. Follow him as he goes through the pockets of the frightened and terrified passengers and relieves them of their valuables, as he escapes on the engine, and then to his horse over the prairie he is followed by an armed posse and finally shot or captured. Why does he take the chance? The man that is in him becomes subservient to the greed that is born with him. Follow the murderer as he stealthily tip-toes up the dark alley, then over fences and on to roofs, and finally through the window and into the room of his sleeping victim. Why does he contemplate such a dreadful deed? Simply to gain some advantage of money or other kind. It is the result of greed. He kills in the hope of improving his own position. And then we come to war. War is not made by the common people, although it is the common people who must do the fighting. It is the war lords who make war, and who stand to gain by the awful slaughter—men who care nothing for human life or suffering as long as their own selfish desires are realized. If we could get behind the scenes and take a peep into the rooms of secret conference and intrigue we would soon understand more of the greed that is sending thousands to untimely graves, and flooding and staining the world's cheeks with smarting tears. It would be a great achievement to be sole master of the world, but while men are men such can never be despite the greed which seeks to gain such an end. Men in control want more control, but as time goes on their power is slipping, and a tottering monarch or a tottering trust grasps at any straw of hope in a last desperate effort. It is said that if the present conflagration between world powers had not been kindled at least one of these, and the aggressor, would have seen an internal revolution. Greed caused the autocrat to hold on, and he also saw a ray of hope in bringing on a world war. It would unite his people; they would forget their socialism and the internal uneasiness in one grand attempt to save the German Empire and their homes, and in the colossal fight he might win more glory and more power. Simply greed. War is a result of militaristic greed. The armament makers, the men, cliques and intrigues who live as parasites on the people, who wax fat by grinding the common people under their feet, who fatten on autocracy, but would starve as workmen under democracy, are the war makers. This is the lowest form of greed, and yet the most powerful and best organized. When the people get control of the situation as they some day will, then will all war flags be furled in "the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world." Greed is the same, loathsome, sneaking, underhand monster, whether it be present as lineage disputes, as graft, as robbery, as murder or as war. It works on the quiet, when the other fellow is not looking, behind the scenes, in secret places, in dark alleys, at midnight, and in the chambers of national and international intrigue. The results are quarrels, losses, suffering, disease, wounds, death. It is simply a matter of degree, greed is always the same.—Farmers' Advocate.

Watch the sleek and well-groomed company organizer sell stock of questionable or no value to the unsuspecting farmer, and ask yourself why he does it, and why does the farmer bite so quickly. Both are after something for nothing, and the farmer generally gets nothing or its equivalent in the form of worthless share certificates while the shark gets away with the money. Greed makes him a shark, and greed makes the man who buys his worthless shares a dupe. We have been reading much about paper boots for soldiers, bad binoculars, decrepit remounts, expensive motor trucks and high-commissioned drug clerks. If all this graft is true, what is it that prompted men to work such treacherous tricks in a time such as the present? That everpresent greed. Here was a fine chance to pick up a nice little plum, and the element of greed prevailed over man's better self and scandals resulted. Follow the masked bandit as he boards the midnight express at the lonely prairie watering tank and crawls up over the tender full of coal, and at the point of a dangerous weapon commands the engineer to cut loose his engine. Follow him as he goes through the pockets of the frightened and terrified passengers and relieves them of their valuables, as he escapes on the engine, and then to his horse over the prairie he is followed by an armed posse and finally shot or captured. Why does he take the chance? The man that is in him becomes subservient to the greed that is born with him. Follow the murderer as he stealthily tip-toes up the dark alley, then over fences and on to roofs, and finally through the window and into the room of his sleeping victim. Why does he contemplate such a dreadful deed? Simply to gain some advantage of money or other kind. It is the result of greed. He kills in the hope of improving his own position. And then we come to war. War is not made by the common people, although it is the common people who must do the fighting. It is the war lords who make war, and who stand to gain by the awful slaughter—men who care nothing for human life or suffering as long as their own selfish desires are realized. If we could get behind the scenes and take a peep into the rooms of secret conference and intrigue we would soon understand more of the greed that is sending thousands to untimely graves, and flooding and staining the world's cheeks with smarting tears. It would be a great achievement to be sole master of the world, but while men are men such can never be despite the greed which seeks to gain such an end. Men in control want more control, but as time goes on their power is slipping, and a tottering monarch or a tottering trust grasps at any straw of hope in a last desperate effort. It is said that if the present conflagration between world powers had not been kindled at least one of these, and the aggressor, would have seen an internal revolution. Greed caused the autocrat to hold on, and he also saw a ray of hope in bringing on a world war. It would unite his people; they would forget their socialism and the internal uneasiness in one grand attempt to save the German Empire and their homes, and in the colossal fight he might win more glory and more power. Simply greed. War is a result of militaristic greed. The armament makers, the men, cliques and intrigues who live as parasites on the people, who wax fat by grinding the common people under their feet, who fatten on autocracy, but would starve as workmen under democracy, are the war makers. This is the lowest form of greed, and yet the most powerful and best organized. When the people get control of the situation as they some day will, then will all war flags be furled in "the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world." Greed is the same, loathsome, sneaking, underhand monster, whether it be present as lineage disputes, as graft, as robbery, as murder or as war. It works on the quiet, when the other fellow is not looking, behind the scenes, in secret places, in dark alleys, at midnight, and in the chambers of national and international intrigue. The results are quarrels, losses, suffering, disease, wounds, death. It is simply a matter of degree, greed is always the same.—Farmers' Advocate.

Follow the murderer as he stealthily tip-toes up the dark alley, then over fences and on to roofs, and finally through the window and into the room of his sleeping victim. Why does he contemplate such a dreadful deed? Simply to gain some advantage of money or other kind. It is the result of greed. He kills in the hope of improving his own position. And then we come to war. War is not made by the common people, although it is the common people who must do the fighting. It is the war lords who make war, and who stand to gain by the awful slaughter—men who care nothing for human life or suffering as long as their own selfish desires are realized. If we could get behind the scenes and take a peep into the rooms of secret conference and intrigue we would soon understand more of the greed that is sending thousands to untimely graves, and flooding and staining the world's cheeks with smarting tears. It would be a great achievement to be sole master of the world, but while men are men such can never be despite the greed which seeks to gain such an end. Men in control want more control, but as time goes on their power is slipping, and a tottering monarch or a tottering trust grasps at any straw of hope in a last desperate effort. It is said that if the present conflagration between world powers had not been kindled at least one of these, and the aggressor, would have seen an internal revolution. Greed caused the autocrat to hold on, and he also saw a ray of hope in bringing on a world war. It would unite his people; they would forget their socialism and the internal uneasiness in one grand attempt to save the German Empire and their homes, and in the colossal fight he might win more glory and more power. Simply greed. War is a result of militaristic greed. The armament makers, the men, cliques and intrigues who live as parasites on the people, who wax fat by grinding the common people under their feet, who fatten on autocracy, but would starve as workmen under democracy, are the war makers. This is the lowest form of greed, and yet the most powerful and best organized. When the people get control of the situation as they some day will, then will all war flags be furled in "the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world." Greed is the same, loathsome, sneaking, underhand monster, whether it be present as lineage disputes, as graft, as robbery, as murder or as war. It works on the quiet, when the other fellow is not looking, behind the scenes, in secret places, in dark alleys, at midnight, and in the chambers of national and international intrigue. The results are quarrels, losses, suffering, disease, wounds, death. It is simply a matter of degree, greed is always the same.—Farmers' Advocate.

Follow the murderer as he stealthily tip-toes up the dark alley, then over fences and on to roofs, and finally through the window and into the room of his sleeping victim. Why does he contemplate such a dreadful deed? Simply to gain some advantage of money or other kind. It is the result of greed. He kills in the hope of improving his own position. And then we come to war. War is not made by the common people, although it is the common people who must do the fighting. It is the war lords who make war, and who stand to gain by the awful slaughter—men who care nothing for human life or suffering as long as their own selfish desires are realized. If we could get behind the scenes and take a peep into the rooms of secret conference and intrigue we would soon understand more of the greed that is sending thousands to untimely graves, and flooding and staining the world's cheeks with smarting tears. It would be a great achievement to be sole master of the world, but while men are men such can never be despite the greed which seeks to gain such an end. Men in control want more control, but as time goes on their power is slipping, and a tottering monarch or a tottering trust grasps at any straw of hope in a last desperate effort. It is said that if the present conflagration between world powers had not been kindled at least one of these, and the aggressor, would have seen an internal revolution. Greed caused the autocrat to hold on, and he also saw a ray of hope in bringing on a world war. It would unite his people; they would forget their socialism and the internal uneasiness in one grand attempt to save the German Empire and their homes, and in the colossal fight he might win more glory and more power. Simply greed. War is a result of militaristic greed. The armament makers, the men, cliques and intrigues who live as parasites on the people, who wax fat by grinding the common people under their feet, who fatten on autocracy, but would starve as workmen under democracy, are the war makers. This is the lowest form of greed, and yet the most powerful and best organized. When the people get control of the situation as they some day will, then will all war flags be furled in "the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world." Greed is the same, loathsome, sneaking, underhand monster, whether it be present as lineage disputes, as graft, as robbery, as murder or as war. It works on the quiet, when the other fellow is not looking, behind the scenes, in secret places, in dark alleys, at midnight, and in the chambers of national and international intrigue. The results are quarrels, losses, suffering, disease, wounds, death. It is simply a matter of degree, greed is always the same.—Farmers' Advocate.

Follow the murderer as he stealthily tip-toes up the dark alley, then over fences and on to roofs, and finally through the window and into the room of his sleeping victim. Why does he contemplate such a dreadful deed? Simply to gain some advantage of money or other kind. It is the result of greed. He kills in the hope of improving his own position. And then we come to war. War is not made by the common people, although it is the common people who must do the fighting. It is the war lords who make war, and who stand to gain by the awful slaughter—men who care nothing for human life or suffering as long as their own selfish desires are realized. If we could get behind the scenes and take a peep into the rooms of secret conference and intrigue we would soon understand more of the greed that is sending thousands to untimely graves, and flooding and staining the world's cheeks with smarting tears. It would be a great achievement to be sole master of the world, but while men are men such can never be despite the greed which seeks to gain such an end. Men in control want more control, but as time goes on their power is slipping, and a tottering monarch or a tottering trust grasps at any straw of hope in a last desperate effort. It is said that if the present conflagration between world powers had not been kindled at least one of these, and the aggressor, would have seen an internal revolution. Greed caused the autocrat to hold on, and he also saw a ray of hope in bringing on a world war. It would unite his people; they would forget their socialism and the internal uneasiness in one grand attempt to save the German Empire and their homes, and in the colossal fight he might win more glory and more power. Simply greed. War is a result of militaristic greed. The armament makers, the men, cliques and intrigues who live as parasites on the people, who wax fat by grinding the common people under their feet, who fatten on autocracy, but would starve as workmen under democracy, are the war makers. This is the lowest form of greed, and yet the most powerful and best organized. When the people get control of the situation as they some day will, then will all war flags be furled in "the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world." Greed is the same, loathsome, sneaking, underhand monster, whether it be present as lineage disputes, as graft, as robbery, as murder or as war. It works on the quiet, when the other fellow is not looking, behind the scenes, in secret places, in dark alleys, at midnight, and in the chambers of national and international intrigue. The results are quarrels, losses, suffering, disease, wounds, death. It is simply a matter of degree, greed is always the same.—Farmers' Advocate.

Follow the murderer as he stealthily tip-toes up the dark alley, then over fences and on to roofs, and finally through the window and into the room of his sleeping victim. Why does he contemplate such a dreadful deed? Simply to gain some advantage of money or other kind. It is the result of greed. He kills in the hope of improving his own position. And then we come to war. War is not made by the common people, although it is the common people who must do the fighting. It is the war lords who make war, and who stand to gain by the awful slaughter—men who care nothing for human life or suffering as long as their own selfish desires are realized. If we could get behind the scenes and take a peep into the rooms of secret conference and intrigue we would soon understand more of the greed that is sending thousands to untimely graves, and flooding and staining the world's cheeks with smarting tears. It would be a great achievement to be sole master of the world, but while men are men such can never be despite the greed which seeks to gain such an end. Men in control want more control, but as time goes on their power is slipping, and a tottering monarch or a tottering trust grasps at any straw of hope in a last desperate effort. It is said that if the present conflagration between world powers had not been kindled at least one of these, and the aggressor, would have seen an internal revolution. Greed caused the autocrat to hold on, and he also saw a ray of hope in bringing on a world war. It would unite his people; they would forget their socialism and the internal uneasiness in one grand attempt to save the German Empire and their homes, and in the colossal fight he might win more glory and more power. Simply greed. War is a result of militaristic greed. The armament makers, the men, cliques and intrigues who live as parasites on the people, who wax fat by grinding the common people under their feet, who fatten on autocracy, but would starve as workmen under democracy, are the war makers. This is the lowest form of greed, and yet the most powerful and best organized. When the people get control of the situation as they some day will, then will all war flags be furled in "the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world." Greed is the same, loathsome, sneaking, underhand monster, whether it be present as lineage disputes, as graft, as robbery, as murder or as war. It works on the quiet, when the other fellow is not looking, behind the scenes, in secret places, in dark alleys, at midnight, and in the chambers of national and international intrigue. The results are quarrels, losses, suffering, disease, wounds, death. It is simply a matter of degree, greed is always the same.—Farmers' Advocate.

Follow the murderer as he stealthily tip-toes up the dark alley, then over fences and on to roofs, and finally through the window and into the room of his sleeping victim. Why does he contemplate such a dreadful deed? Simply to gain some advantage of money or other kind. It is the result of greed. He kills in the hope of improving his own position. And then we come to war. War is not made by the common people, although it is the common people who must do the fighting. It is the war lords who make war, and who stand to gain by the awful slaughter—men who care nothing for human life or suffering as long as their own selfish desires are realized. If we could get behind the scenes and take a peep into the rooms of secret conference and intrigue we would soon understand more of the greed that is sending thousands to untimely graves, and flooding and staining the world's cheeks with smarting tears. It would be a great achievement to be sole master of the world, but while men are men such can never be despite the greed which seeks to gain such an end. Men in control want more control, but as time goes on their power is slipping, and a tottering monarch or a tottering trust grasps at any straw of hope in a last desperate effort. It is said that if the present conflagration between world powers had not been kindled at least one of these, and the aggressor, would have seen an internal revolution. Greed caused the autocrat to hold on, and he also saw a ray of hope in bringing on a world war. It would unite his people; they would forget their socialism and the internal uneasiness in one grand attempt to save the German Empire and their homes, and in the colossal fight he might win more glory and more power. Simply greed. War is a result of militaristic greed. The armament makers, the men, cliques and intrigues who live as parasites on the people, who wax fat by grinding the common people under their feet, who fatten on autocracy, but would starve as workmen under democracy, are the war makers. This is the lowest form of greed, and yet the most powerful and best organized. When the people get control of the situation as they some day will, then will all war flags be furled in "the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world." Greed is the same, loathsome, sneaking, underhand monster, whether it be present as lineage disputes, as graft, as robbery, as murder or as war. It works on the quiet, when the other fellow is not looking, behind the scenes, in secret places, in dark alleys, at midnight, and in the chambers of national and international intrigue. The results are quarrels, losses, suffering, disease, wounds, death. It is simply a matter of degree, greed is always the same.—Farmers' Advocate.

Follow the murderer as he stealthily tip-toes up the dark alley, then over fences and on to roofs, and finally through the window and into the room of his sleeping victim. Why does he contemplate such a dreadful deed? Simply to gain some advantage of money or other kind. It is the result of greed. He kills in the hope of improving his own position. And then we come to war. War is not made by the common people, although it is the common people who must do the fighting. It is the war lords who make war, and who stand to gain by the awful slaughter—men who care nothing for human life or suffering as long as their own selfish desires are realized. If we could get behind the scenes and take a peep into the rooms of secret conference and intrigue we would soon understand more of the greed that is sending thousands to untimely graves, and flooding and staining the world's cheeks with smarting tears. It would be a great achievement to be sole master of the world, but while men are men such can never be despite the greed which seeks to gain such an end. Men in control want more control, but as time goes on their power is slipping, and a tottering monarch or a tottering trust grasps at any straw of hope in a last desperate effort. It is said that if the present conflagration between world powers had not been kindled at least one of these, and the aggressor, would have seen an internal revolution. Greed caused the autocrat to hold on, and he also saw a ray of hope in bringing on a world war. It would unite his people; they would forget their socialism and the internal uneasiness in one grand attempt to save the German Empire and their homes, and in the colossal fight he might win more glory and more power. Simply greed. War is a result of militaristic greed. The armament makers, the men, cliques and intrigues who live as parasites on the people, who wax fat by grinding the common people under their feet, who fatten on autocracy, but would starve as workmen under democracy, are the war makers. This is the lowest form of greed, and yet the most powerful and best organized. When the people get control of the situation as they some day will, then will all war flags be furled in "the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world." Greed is the same, loathsome, sneaking, underhand monster, whether it be present as lineage disputes, as graft, as robbery, as murder or as war. It works on the quiet, when the other fellow is not looking, behind the scenes, in secret places, in dark alleys, at midnight, and in the chambers of national and international intrigue. The results are quarrels, losses, suffering, disease, wounds, death. It is simply a matter of degree, greed is always the same.—Farmers' Advocate.

Follow the murderer as he stealthily tip-toes up the dark alley, then over fences and on to roofs, and finally through the window and into the room of his sleeping victim. Why does he contemplate such a dreadful deed? Simply to gain some advantage of money or other kind. It is the result of greed. He kills in the hope of improving his own position. And then we come to war. War is not made by the common people, although it is the common people who must do the fighting. It is the war lords who make war, and who stand to gain by the awful slaughter—men who care nothing for human life or suffering as long as their own selfish desires are realized. If we could get behind the scenes and take a peep into the rooms of secret conference and intrigue we would soon understand more of the greed that is sending thousands to untimely graves, and flooding and staining the world's cheeks with smarting tears. It would be a great achievement to be sole master of the world, but while men are men such can never be despite the greed which seeks to gain such an end. Men in control want more control, but as time goes on their power is slipping, and a tottering monarch or a tottering trust grasps at any straw of hope in a last desperate effort. It is said that if the present conflagration between world powers had not been kindled at least one of these, and the aggressor, would have seen an internal revolution. Greed caused the autocrat to hold on, and he also saw a ray of hope in bringing on a world war. It would unite his people; they would forget their socialism and the internal uneasiness in one grand attempt to save the German Empire and their homes, and in the colossal fight he might win more glory and more power. Simply greed. War is a result of militaristic greed. The armament makers, the men, cliques and intrigues who live as parasites on the people, who wax fat by grinding the common people under their feet, who fatten on autocracy, but would starve as workmen under democracy, are the war makers. This is the lowest form of greed, and yet the most powerful and best organized. When the people get control of the situation as they some day will, then will all war flags be furled in "the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world." Greed is the same, loathsome, sneaking, underhand monster, whether it be present as lineage disputes, as graft, as robbery, as murder or as war. It works on the quiet, when the other fellow is not looking, behind the scenes, in secret places, in dark alleys, at midnight, and in the chambers of national and international intrigue. The results are quarrels, losses, suffering, disease, wounds, death. It is simply a matter of degree, greed is always the same.—Farmers' Advocate.

Follow the murderer as he stealthily tip-toes up the dark alley, then over fences and on to roofs, and finally through the window and into the room of his sleeping victim. Why does he contemplate such a dreadful deed? Simply to gain some advantage of money or other kind. It is the result of greed. He kills in the hope of improving his own position. And then we come to war. War is not made by the common people, although it is the common people who must do the fighting. It is the war lords who make war, and who stand to gain by the awful slaughter—men who care nothing for human life or suffering as long as their own selfish desires are realized. If we could get behind the scenes and take a peep into the rooms of secret conference and intrigue we would soon understand more of the greed that is sending thousands to untimely graves, and flooding and staining the world's cheeks with smarting tears. It would be a great achievement to be sole master of the world, but while men are men such can never be despite the greed which seeks to gain such an end. Men in control want more control, but as time goes on their power is slipping, and a tottering monarch or a tottering trust grasps at any straw of hope in a last desperate effort. It is said that if the present conflagration between world powers had not been kindled at least one of these, and the aggressor, would have seen an internal revolution. Greed caused the autocrat to hold on, and he also saw a ray of hope in bringing on a world war. It would unite his people; they would forget their socialism and the internal uneasiness in one grand attempt to save the German Empire and their homes, and in the colossal fight he might win more glory and more power. Simply greed. War is a result of militaristic greed. The armament makers, the men, cliques and intrigues who live as parasites on the people, who wax fat by grinding the common people under their feet, who fatten on autocracy, but would starve as workmen under democracy, are the war makers. This is the lowest form of greed, and yet the most powerful and best organized. When the people get control of the situation as they some day will, then will all war flags be furled in "the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world." Greed is the same, loathsome, sneaking, underhand monster, whether it be present as lineage disputes, as graft, as robbery, as murder or as war. It works on the quiet, when the other fellow is not looking, behind the scenes, in secret places, in dark alleys, at midnight, and in the chambers of national and international intrigue. The results are quarrels, losses, suffering, disease, wounds, death. It is simply a matter of degree, greed is always the same.—Farmers' Advocate.

Follow the murderer as he stealthily tip-toes up the dark alley, then over fences and on to roofs, and finally through the window and into the room of his sleeping victim. Why does he contemplate such a dreadful deed? Simply to gain some advantage of money or other kind. It is the result of greed. He kills in the hope of improving his own position. And then we come to war. War is not made by the common people, although it is the common people who must do the fighting. It is the war lords who make war, and who stand to gain by the awful slaughter—men who care nothing for human life or suffering as long as their own selfish desires are realized. If we could get behind the scenes and take a peep into the rooms of secret conference and intrigue we would soon understand more of the greed that is sending thousands to untimely graves, and flooding and staining the world's cheeks with smarting tears. It would be a great achievement to be sole master of the world, but while men are men such can never be despite the greed which seeks to gain such an end. Men in control want more control, but as time goes on their power is slipping, and a tottering monarch or a tottering trust grasps at any straw of hope in a last desperate effort. It is said that if the present conflagration between world powers had not been kindled at least one of these, and the aggressor, would have seen an internal revolution. Greed caused the autocrat to hold on, and he also saw a ray of hope in bringing on a world war. It would unite his people; they would forget their socialism and the internal uneasiness in one grand attempt to save the German Empire and their homes, and in the colossal fight he might win more glory and more power. Simply greed. War is a result of militaristic greed. The armament makers, the men, cliques and intrigues who live as parasites on the people, who wax fat by grinding the common people under their feet, who fatten on autocracy, but would starve as workmen under democracy, are the war makers. This is the lowest form of greed, and yet the most powerful and best organized. When the people get control of the situation as they some day will, then will all war flags be furled in "the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world." Greed is the same, loathsome, sneaking, underhand monster, whether it be present as lineage disputes, as graft, as robbery, as murder or as war. It works on the quiet, when the other fellow is not looking, behind the scenes, in secret places, in dark alleys, at midnight, and in the chambers of national and international intrigue. The results are quarrels, losses, suffering, disease, wounds, death. It is simply a matter of degree, greed is always the same.—Farmers' Advocate.

TORTURED BY CONSTIPATION

"Fruit-a-tives" Cured Paralyzed Bowels and Digestion

ST. BONIFACE DE SHAWINIGAN, QUE.
Feb. 3rd, 1914.
"It is a pleasure to me to inform you that after suffering from Chronic Constipation for 2½ years, I have been cured by 'Fruit-a-tives'. While I was a student at Berthier College, I became so ill I was forced to leave the college. Severe pains across the intestines continually tortured me and it came to a point when I could not stoop down at all, and my Digestion became paralyzed. Some one advised me to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and at once I felt a great improvement. After I had taken four or five boxes, I realized that I was completely cured and what made me glad, also, was that they were acting gently, causing no pain whatever to the bowels. All those who suffer with Chronic Constipation should follow my example and take 'Fruit-a-tives' for they are the medicine that cures".
MAGLOIRE PAQUIN
"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Constipation—the bane of old age—is not to be cured by harsh purgatives; they rather aggravate the trouble. For a gentle, but sure laxative, use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They stir up the liver, tone the nerves and freshen the stomach and bowels just like an internal bath.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

Woman's best friend. From girlhood to old age, these little red health restorers are an unfailing guide to an active and a clean, healthy, normal stomach. Take a Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablet at night and the sour stomach and fermentation, and the headache, have all gone by morning. All druggists, 25c., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Company, Toronto 12.

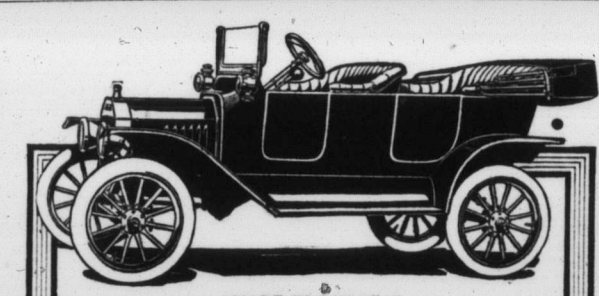
Western University, London

Forward Movement
GREATLY ENLARGED FACILITIES IN ARTS AND MEDICINE. VASTLY IMPROVED EQUIPMENT—LIBRARY, LABORATORIES, ETC.
Seven New Scholarships. Record Enrollment. Inquiries Solicited.
E. E. Braithwaite, M.A., Ph.D. PRESIDENT.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

For Winnipeg & Vancouver
leave Toronto 10:20 p. m. daily.

Attractive Tours to
Pacific Coast Points
Particulars from Canadian Pacific ticket agents, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.
R. CLANAHAN, Agent, Glencoe



Ford Touring Car Price \$590

Prices of other Ford cars are: Two-passenger Runabout \$540, Two-passenger Coupelet \$850, Five-passenger Sedan \$1150. All cars fully equipped, including electric headlights. Prices F. O. B. Ford, Ont. Buyers of all Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915. All Ford cars are on exhibition at
Alex. Duncanson's, Glencoe



Seeds!

Seed Oats, Barley, Peas, Spring Wheat, Clover, Timothy, Alsike, Hungarian and Millet Seed, Fresh Mangel and Sugar Beet Seed, Rennie's, Steele-Briggs and Ferry's Garden Seeds.
Blended and Pure Manitoba Flour, Wheat taken in exchange, satisfaction guaranteed; Feed Flour, Corn Chop, Shorts, Bran, Shelled Corn, Fertilizer in stock, Corvuline for grain, Pedlar People's Galvanized and Rubber Roofing in stock, Bibby's Cream Equivalent and other Galf Meal, Linseed Meal, Oil Cake, Molasses Meal, Coal, Cement, Wood.

G. A. McALPINE

SPRING IS HERE!

And so are we, with a full line of High and Medium-grade

FURNITURE

that will be offered at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

giving our customers a chance to purchase their needs for the spring at a bargain, for the next two weeks ending on the 6th day of April. It will pay you to call and inspect before buying elsewhere.

All calls in the Undertaking business promptly and carefully attended to day or night. Prices moderate. Phone, day or night, 70.

McLAY & MUNROE

DON'T TAKE
CHANCES.
BUY GOODS
OF KNOWN
QUALITY

By HOLLAND.
HISTORY is full of warnings about buying a pig in a poke. This is only another way of saying that one should buy articles of known merit—articles that will bear inspection.
The manufacturer who advertises his goods thereby shows his confidence in them. He would not spend money to tell of their merits unless they had merits. His advertisement is an invitation to you to test his sincerity by testing his goods.
You take no chances in purchasing goods advertised in this paper. The advertisement is a guarantee of quality. Insist on having the genuine articles. Something said to be "just as good" is never so good. Get the genuine—the kind that is advertised.

ADVERTISING
ELIMINATES
RISK.

Handy Helps for Spic and Span Homes

Of course, you are going to "Paint Up" this spring. There's the bedroom, parlor or dining room wall to be re-finished.

There are Floors to be painted, stained, varnished or waxed. There's the Oil Cloth or Linoleum to be made Spic and Span.

There's the Furniture and Woodwork to be brightened.

Here are six "SPIC AND SPAN" FINISHES that we can freely recommend for this work:

- "NEU-TONE" Flat Tints for the walls
- "WOOD LAC" Varnish Stains
- "MARBLE-ITE" Floor Varnish
- "LIQUID WAX", for hardwood floors
- "SENIOR'S FLOOR PAINT", the old reliable
- "VARNOLEUM", to beautify and preserve Oil Cloth and Linoleum.

We know that these Finishes are the best of their kind. They are "Made in Canada"—and we guarantee that you will be perfectly satisfied with the results you get when you use any, or all, of them.

You'll soon be putting up Pickles and Preserves. You'll need labels for the jars. Come in and get a set of Fruit Jar Labels—printed and gummed. We give them free to our friends.

Mitchell & Hagerty, Glencoe, Ont.



THE STORE for BIG VALUE

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

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

CHAS. DEAN

MRS. W. A. CURRIE MILLINERY PARLORS

SYMES STREET,
GLENCOE Phone 25

WARDSVILLE
ONTARIO

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.

Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 4:27 a.m.; No. 11, express to London and intermediate points, 5 p.m.; No. 10, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 6:55 p.m.; No. 10, local accommodation to London, 10:10 p.m.
Westbound—No. 13, local mail and express, 7:30 a.m.; No. 31, way freight and passenger, 8:15 a.m.; No. 11, express from London and points east for Detroit, 12:25 p.m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 3 p.m.; No. 13, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 4:41 p.m.
Nos. 11, 13, 15 and 15, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line.

Eastbound—No. 22, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 6:30 a.m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:17 p.m.; No. 34, way freight and passenger to St. Thomas, 4:30 p.m.
Westbound—No. 33, way freight, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 9 a.m.; No. 33, mixed, local points to St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:30 p.m.
No. 2, Sundays included.

Kingscourt Branch.

Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia, Tipton and points west—No. 30, mixed, 7:30 a.m.; No. 117, passenger, 3:10 p.m.; No. 35, mixed, 5:10 p.m.
Arrive at Glencoe—No. 118, passenger, 7:00 a.m.; No. 120, express, 3 p.m.; No. 35, mixed, 5:15 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eastbound—No. 631, Sundays included, 12:27 p.m.; No. 67, 6:10 p.m.; No. 63, 8:57 a.m.; No. 631, Sundays included, 5:27 p.m.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 3:30 a.m.; G.T.R. West, 2:40 p.m.; London and East, 2:40 p.m. and 7 p.m.
Mails received—London and East, 8 a.m.; G.T.R. East, 3:30 p.m.; G.T.R. West, 3:45 a.m.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

We have just added a complete line of Gents' Furnishings to our business of Merchant Tailoring, and will be pleased to have you call and look over our stock. Everything of the very latest in style, and quality of the best.

Our New Spring Suitings are now here. Come in and get your clothing hand-tailored to your measure. Fit, workmanship and style guaranteed.

TOMLINSON

THE SHOP FOR MEN GLENCOE

CLUBBING RATES

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

The Transcript and Family Herald and Weekly Star, \$1.90
Daily Advertiser, morning or afternoon edition, 2.00
Daily Free Press, morning, 3.75
Daily Free Press, afternoon, 2.90
Weekly Globe, 1.90
Daily Mail and Empire, 3.75
Farmer's Advocate, 2.40
Weekly Sun, 1.90
Weekly Mail and Empire, 1.75
Weekly Advertiser, 1.75
Weekly Globe, 1.90
Toronto Daily News, 2.90
Weekly Witness, new subscribers, 1.75
Weekly Witness, renewals, 1.90
Toronto Saturday Night, 3.75
Weekly Free Press, 1.90
All subscriptions are payable in advance. Address
TRANSCRIPT OFFICE,
Glencoe, Ont.

Wardsville high school baseball team played the Glencoe high school team here on Friday, seven innings. Score, 10 to 4 in favor of Glencoe.

A young lad in town was taken in charge by this constable a few days ago for mischievously destroying about \$5 worth of cement blocks shortly after they were moulded. On restitution being made he was allowed to go.

With the large number of cars now owned in this town and the surrounding country, to prevent accidents, the motoring rules should be strictly observed, and if they are not as stringent as they ought to be, they should be made so.

A statement issued by the militia department gives the Canadian casualties in the battle of Langemarck as 5,403 non-commissioned officers and men killed, wounded and missing. Including officers, the total casualties number about 9,000.

The youngest child of T. C. Rycraft fell into the cistern at the house one day last week, but was fortunately discovered in time to be saved from drowning. A board which covered the cistern had become loosened and tilted when the child stepped upon it.

Norman McLachlan leaves this week for Petrolia where he is opening up an ice cream parlor and confectionery store. Norman will be much missed among the young people, as he has always taken an active part in different lines of sport and also in musical circles.

The fruit growers of the Niagara Peninsula have organized a large sum of money for an advertising campaign in the newspapers, and have called in Peter McArthur, the well-known agricultural philosopher, to assist them in their publicity work. His essays were a popular feature of the apple campaign last fall.

The Toronto Globe says: "Word has been received from Capt. J. H. Wood, registrar of No. 2 Canadian Stationary Hospital, in Northern France, that he has had a trip in a French biplane. The captain in civilian life is Dr. James H. Wood, of 1002 Dovercourt Road, Toronto. Dr. Wood formerly practiced at Glencoe and is a brother of Mrs. D. N. Munroe, of Kilmartin.

The public is at liberty at all times to use postage stamps for any purpose for which inland revenue war stamps may be used, but it is especially provided that inland revenue war stamps are not to be used on letters, postcards, postal notes or post office money orders, the on stamps allowed on these being ordinary postage stamps or postage stamps upon which the words "war tax" have been printed.

An exchange says: "Many people in Canada are thinking of buying stocks and bonds, but it is especially provided that inland revenue war stamps are not to be used on letters, postcards, postal notes or post office money orders, the on stamps allowed on these being ordinary postage stamps or postage stamps upon which the words "war tax" have been printed.

Printed butter wrappers for sale at the Transcript office.

A surprised choir in the Presbyterian church is among the probabilities.

Mr. Chisholm, of Appin, was severely kicked by a horse a few days ago.

The Glencoe baseball team plays two games at West Lorne on May 24. The folks who complained of the heat Tuesday were wearing overcoats Friday. The weather man strives to please.

Archibald McKinnon was successful in passing the examination on wireless telegraphy that he tried at Ottawa last week.

Warren McAlpine leaves on Friday to take charge for the summer of the Mair Mission Field in the Presbytery of Arrola, Sask.

C. H. Young, buyer for Dr. Ades, shipped 31 express and heavy block horses to Montreal on Monday. John Graham shipped 13 horses the same day.

It's just one thing after another. You no sooner let the furnace out, than the ice man comes around the corner and wants to renew your summer contract.

It is now understood that the Dominion elections will not be held until September and perhaps later, although the Toronto World has fixed the date for June 28th.

A change in the postal laws should be made so as to prevent departmental stores shipping their catalogues by freight to within a 20 mile zone to avoid extra postage.

At a convention at Alvinston Dr. J. H. Pickering, V. S., of Forest, was selected as Liberal candidate for East Lambton in succession to Dr. Fairbank, who has withdrawn.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McCaw, of Napier, announce the engagement of their second daughter, Flossie, to Velmer M. Kearney, of Watford, the wedding to take place in June.

A quantity of fence wire, the property of Mac. McAlpine, which mysteriously disappeared from lot 20, Longwoods Road, Ekfrid, some time ago, was returned on Saturday night.

Thomas Diamond arrived home from the hospital at London on Monday, after spending three weeks there, during which time he was operated upon for a growth in the shoulder.

The Presbytery of London in session on Tuesday unanimously authorized the sending of a telegram to Premier Borden protesting against the holding of a general election during the war.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Marriott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marriott and Albert Marriott, of Detroit, were in Appin this week attending the funeral of their mother, Mrs. Annie Marriott.

Two strangers were arrested on Monday on suspicion of having stolen a watch from Mrs. A. M. McKee. There being no evidence to connect them with the theft they were released.

Judge Edward Elliott presided at a sitting of the division court here on Tuesday, when a few cases were adj. justed, none of noteworthy interest. The next sitting of the court will be on July 6.

A sale of cattle, mostly stockers, was conducted by Auctioneer Black, of Dutton, at Parrott's livery yards on Saturday afternoon. Prices averaged \$7 or better per cwt. for the grass cattle.

On account of the wet weather the number of entries for the horse show held at Mount Brydges on Friday was very small, light horses and roadsters being all that were shown. About 100 men were present.

VETERAN ACTRESSES.

Several Famous Stars of Other Days Still Live in London.

Recollections of a delightful afternoon spent at a certain little house in St. John's Wood a few months ago were recalled to the mind of a writer in Tit-Bits by the recent announcement that the Victorian actress, Mrs. John Billington, has celebrated her ninetieth birthday. wonderfully preserved woman, whose stage record goes back nearly seventy years, Mrs. Billington, who has devoted much of her later life to the instruction of stage novices, is able to recall with remarkable vividness many important events of her long life.

She made her first London appearance exactly fifty years ago, b. previous to that she had been appearing in the provinces, notably at the Queen's Theatre, Manchester, where she made her debut. Charles Matthews, Phelps, Webster, Mne. Chatterton, Lady Bancroft—all these famous actors and actresses of long ago Mrs. Billington appeared with, while she has happy memories of Thackeray, Leech, Dickens, Wilkie Collins, and Mark Lemon, the first editor of Punch.

Curiously enough, three days previous to Mrs. Billington's ninetieth birthday, Mrs. Charles Calvert was the recipient of many congratulations on her seventy-seventh birthday, and she recalled the fact that it was seventy-four years ago, when she made her first appearance on the stage, when she played one of the children in the famous drama, "The Stranger," with which Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean were making such a big hit.

And she also mentioned, apropos of the huge salaries paid to famous artists to-day, that in the early days she and her sister Clara were earning quite content when they were earning the combined salary of \$10 a week. One of the most memorable events in Mrs. Calvert's juvenile career was the occasion of her first benefit, for which she obtained as her share of the profits the princely sum of \$43.75. Like Mrs. Billington, Mrs. Calvert married a famous actor, the records of the Billingtons and the Calverts forming an absorbing chapter in the history of the last fifty years of theatrical life.

Another famous veteran actress is Miss Genevieve Ward, who will celebrate her seventy-seventh birthday this month, and who was appearing at His Majesty's Theatre in Shakespearean plays as late as 1911. It is fifty-nine years ago since Miss Ward made her debut in opera. In the "eighties being a veritable triumph, which she crowned by devoting the proceeds of her farewell performance to the hospital established for women in Melbourne. To-day the "Genevieve Ward Wing" of the Melbourne Women's Hospital is a fitting monument to this veteran actress.

Cholera in Volcanoes.

Cholera has usually found a useful ally in superstition. In the old days the disease was believed to be bottled up in volcanoes and to be released by eruptions. The most effective way to avoid it was to sleep in bed with your head due south. In Russia during the terrible epidemic six years ago the peasants would not trust the doctors, whom they actually accused of causing the disease, but drank a fearful mixture of tar, resin, and petroleum as preventives, and fired guns from the doors and windows to scare the cholera away. Rooks were the birds whose conduct in connection with the cholera was observed in Ireland in 1832. According to the contemporary Dublin Morning Register, immediately the cholera came all the birds vanished from the rookery in the Marquess of Sligo's demesne, one of the largest in Ireland. "For three weeks, during which the disease raged violently, these noisy tenants of the trees completely deserted their lofty habitations. In the meantime the Revenue police found immense numbers lying dead upon the shore near Erris, about ten miles distant."

When Tommy Pronounced French. I spent the night—sleeping better than home—on straw in a water surrounded post looking across to Dixmude, which our own soldiers aptly speak of as "Thickmud." It is true that our men are rather strangers this way, writes a correspondent of their hands full over at Ypres, which they call, as a matter of course, "Wipers." The British Tommy does not commonly carry maps, and consequently the peculiar, half-humorous twists he gives to place names have a tendency to become permanent. There is, for example, a place near Poperinghe called Watou, which has quite easily become "What-O!" just as Wytchate has changed with celebrity to "Whiteshell," and Fleurbaix to "Flower-Box," while Croix-aux-Bois—impossible for a British tongue to circumvent—has become "Cross-boys."

Wonders of the World's Cables. The various Governments of the world own together 380 cables, having a total length of 14,480 miles and containing 21,560 miles of conductors. The French Government, which takes the lead as to length of cables, has 3,460 miles in fifty-four cables. As to number, the Norwegian Government comes first, with 255 cables, having a total length of 248 miles. Finally, as to the length of conductors the British Government comes first, with 5,438 miles of conductors, divided among 115 cables, having a total length of 1,588 miles. Private companies to the number of twenty-eight own 238 cables, having a length of 126,864 miles and containing 127,632 miles of conductors.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Cash for eggs.—G. A. McAlpine. 361
Hot or cold baths at Ayter's barber shop.

Trusses—comfortable and safe—at Scott's.

Gravel for sale.—W. R. Sutherland, south Main street.

Best Manitoba flour for sale at McLaughlin's Bakery. 001f

Bicycle for sale, nearly new. Apply at Transcript office. 001f

Seed corn, Wisconsin No. 7, for sale. Herbert Weekes, Mossa. 60

Four varieties of seed corn at \$1.25 per bushel.—G. A. McAlpine. 561f

When you buy shoes from Scott's you can depend on them.

Good second-hand automobile for sale.—Parrott's Garage, Glencoe. 601f

Durham cow, fresh, and calf for sale.—J. W. Hammett, Newbury. 61

Butter paper printed, 35 cents per 100 sheets, at the Transcript office.

For sale—seed corn, White Flint variety.—Roy Squire, Route 3, Glencoe. 561f

To loan—\$1,700 lodge funds, on first mortgage. Apply to J. E. Roome, Glencoe. 521f

House and garden, south of track, Glencoe, for sale. Apply to Box 141, Glencoe. 561f

For sale—White Leghorn eggs, Ferris strain. \$1 per 15, 30 for \$1.75.—M. L. Farrell, Glencoe. 62

Seed corn for sale: Early White Cap Dent, hand selected.—Hugh McCutcheon, phone 1812. 60

Special—Friday and Saturday only—a free tooth brush with each can Pearl Tooth Powder, at Scott's.

For sale—strawberry plants: Berkshire sow and pigs, and Berkshire boar.—W. A. McCutcheon. 60

The Melbourne orchestra has been engaged for the moving picture show on Wednesday evening next.

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

For sale—two Shorthorn bulls, 14 months old, sired by the great stock bull, Royal Baron.—Wm. McLean & Sons, Kerwood. 61

Wall paper bargains.—Some of our best selling lines are getting low and we will close them out at half price.—Scott's Drug Store.

Cash paid for cream delivered at Glencoe Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.—Tuesdays and Fridays preferred.—Alex. McNeil. Cash for eggs.

Horsemen, order your route cards printed at The Transcript office. You will get prompt service, good printing and satisfaction at easy rates.

Our spring sale of shoes will still continue. Summer shoes now on sale at popular low prices. Many new lines in ladies' and children's summer shoes.—Chas. George. 531f

Lost—between Ekfrid and Glencoe, brown leather pocket-book, containing a sum of money and receipts for postal orders. Finder please leave at Transcript office.

You can make old furniture harmonize with new surroundings by applying one coat of Campbell's Varnish Stain. These stains are transparent and impart a fine color and finish without obscuring the grain of the wood. Any inexperienced person can use them. Apply to Mitchell & Hagerty for color card.

PERSONAL MENTION

—Jack Dundon is home for a few days.

—Miss Vida Rycraft is home from London on account of illness.

—T. C. Rycraft is again confined to the house with a severe case of neuritis.

—Miss Ada Small, of London, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Levi Smith.

—Charles Davidson, of Woodstock, spent a day or two this week at the home of his father-in-law, Hiram Lumley.

—Glencoe's soldier boys—Tom Tait, Cecil Bechill, Ernest Smith, Charles Adams and E. Boultel—spent over Sunday in town.

—Miss Margaret Precious, of Winnipeg, is in the city for her sister's wedding and is a guest at the home of Mr. J. E. Hurst, 92nd St.—Edmonton Journal.

Conquers Asthma.—To be relieved from the terrible suffocating due to asthma is a great thing, but to be safeguarded for the future is even greater. Not only does Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy bring prompt relief, but it introduces a new era of life for the afflicted. Systematic inhaling of smoke or fumes from the remedy prevents reattacks and often effects a permanent cure.

What a delightful old world this would be if we could only buy experience on credit.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT this SPRING?

Does your house look shabby alongside of your neighbors? Does it look neglected? Is this the way you are going to leave it for another year? Your house may be larger and better than your neighbors' but it does not look so well nor will it stand the weather and test of time so well without the necessary coat of Paint. A small investment in Paint will prove a money saver and you owe it to yourself.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS make a Paint for every purpose. Use the best.

JAS. WRIGHT & SON

PERFECTION OIL STOVE WIRE FENCE

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

kept in Glencoe.

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

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

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

CASH FOR EGGS

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

W. A. CURRIE

THREE THINGS MAKE

COLUMBIA RECORDS



The Most Delightful in all the World

The Artists Reproductive Their Price

All artists of note seek to have Columbia Records perpetuate their fame.

From Grand Opera Stars like Mary Garden and Zenatello to such leading virtuosos as Ysaye and Pablo Casals. From entertainers like Billy Williams, originator of Tipperary, to Whit Cunliffe, of "Hello, Hello" fame. All stand ready to reveal themselves on Columbia Records.

Columbia Records excel for clarity, volume and sweetness of tone, and durability of material.

They are well and truly made, and are practically everlasting, if carefully used.

Listen to a Columbia and compare it with any other Record, and your choice will always be a COLUMBIA

Columbia Records cost no more than others.

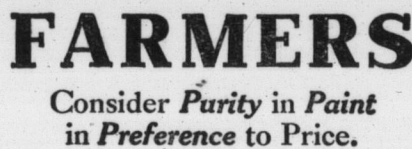
But every Columbia Record is a double-disc and will play on any machine. You can get them for as low as 85 cents or as much as \$7.50. But no matter what price you pay, the Columbia Record at that price is better value than can be obtained in any other record.

Go, see and hear Columbia Grafonolas and Records at the dealer's:

J. A. Scott - Glencoe

Agent's wanted where not actively represented.

Apply Music Supply Co., Toronto



FARMERS

Consider *Purity in Paint*
in *Preference to Price.*

MARTIN-SENOUR

"100% PURE" PAINT

Every experienced Painter knows that the above formula is right. It is the standard of the paint world.

ADDRESS ALL ENQUIRIES TO
The MARTIN-SENOUR Co.
LIMITED.
655 DROLET STREET, MONTREAL.

Woman Against Woman

or A Terrible Accusation.

CHAPTER V.

The coolian bowed and left them, then Dunraven led her to the drawing-room. It was such a one as she had never dreamed of, even when, as a child, she had read

to mine to you. I shall be just between you and my husband, so that I can have one or the other at any time I want to."

She did not hear the little groan that arose to Dunraven's lips, but linking her arm in that of her new "companion," she

then you are
the genuine

sure of
ne!

"Cana
CANADA SUGAR

REFINING CO. LIMITED,

MONTREAL.

It isn't every man who can reap his regard without cutting his fingers.

Get *Feedbark* Sugar
in original packages—
then you are sure of
the genuine!

"Canada's favorite sugar, at its best"

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO. LIMITED.

MONTREAL

FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE NEW STRENGTH IN THE SPRING

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings In the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

There are five persons to each horse on an average in Ireland. The death has occurred of Patrick O'Connor, farmer, of Ballymahon, at the age of 109 years.

Sir John Lenthorne, the distinguished surgeon, died suddenly at his residence, Mission Square, Dublin.

Mr. Patrick Murray, poverty-stricken, formerly a national school teacher, has been appointed a magistrate for County Armagh.

Maggie Topley, aged 17, was found dead in a bog-hole near Portadown, her coat and hat being found near by on the road side.

Mr. Robert Crayce, Bactaragh, Portadown, is the owner of a young cow which has given birth to four calves within ten months.

A lad named Harold Clarke, five years of age, of Belfast, was instantly killed by a motor car in the Hollywood Road, Belfast.

Major Jasper J. Howley, Lincoln Regiment, son of the late Colonel John Howley, D.L., Limerick, has been killed in action.

Reports from all parts of Ireland show that the number of recruits for the new army is steadily growing from week to week.

Mr. John G. Fottrell, Crown Solicitor for County Meath, has been notified that his son, Lieut. B. Fottrell, has been killed in action.

Samuel Heron, sr., of Fush Hall, Newtownards, has been remanded at Belfast, charged with the murder of his stepson, William Quinn.

The Attorney-General has appointed Mr. Sergeant McWeeny, K.C., post office prosecutor for the Munster circuit, in place of Lord Justice Roman.

Deep regret was occasioned in Belfast when the news was received that Lieutenant Walker McCurry, Royal Army Medical Corps, was killed in action.

A serious fire occurred at Kellinacuity, when the dwelling house of Mr. James McAlister was completely destroyed together with a quantity of hay racks.

Two children named Reilly were burned to death in Dublin through setting fire to a bed when playing near a fire in a gypsy's tent at Dolphin's Barn.

The recruiting in Cork and Mayo is described as being exceptionally good, over four thousand men having joined the army since the outbreak of the war.

A boy named T. Nolan had two fingers blown off in Dublin by the explosion of a blank cartridge which he found on the road and began to pick with a pin.

Sir Edward Carson has stated that up to the end of February the Province of Ulster has established 32,000 recruits to the militia out of a population of 1,550,000.

Owing to the high prices charged for coal to the Dublin poor, the Local Government Board have prepared a cheap scale for certain people earning less than \$5 per week.

The Dublin Corporation decided to remove the name of Dr. Kuno Meyer from the roll of freemen of the city. The motion gave rise to a prolonged and at times angry discussion.

The death has occurred at Belfast of Mr. W. T. Wright, livestock representative in Belfast of the Lancashire and Yorkshire L. & N. W. and Midland Railway Companies.

A man named Bland was fined \$500 at Belfast for having in his possession over 32 lbs. of tobacco and almost 2 lbs. of cigars, which he offered to sell to a Customs officer.

Charles Lawler was fined \$150 at Dublin for having in his possession revolvers for sale. Thirty-one revolvers, ten automatic pistols and many other weapons were confiscated.

The diminishing band of anti-recruiting agents in Ireland was added to at Dundalk when Thos. Walsh, of Ennisceorthy, was sentenced to three months hard labor for obstructing recruiting.

The steamers Awcat and Lestrade of the Cork Steamship Co. were pursued by German submarines, which only suspended the chase when the vessel reached Dutch territorial waters.

At a public meeting held in Drogheda the Mayor made a presentation to Lance-Corporal Kenney, V.C., in recognition of the distinguished bravery shown by him at Ypres when he won the Victoria Cross.

A recruiting party of the 7th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers recently visited Portadown under the command of Lieutenant D. B. Parkinloch, Cumine, and Second Lieutenant Kingham, and were accorded a hearty welcome.

Ex-Sergeant H. McKee, who retired from the Belfast R.I.C. in November last has now been appointed quartermaster, sergeant and chief clerk of the regiment, 16th Batt. R.I.R., now stationed at Brewnaton Hand Lurgan.

Nature Needs Aid in Making New Health-Giving Blood

In the spring the system needs a tonic. To be healthy you must have new blood, just as the trees must have new sap to renew their vitality. Nature demands it, and without this new blood you will feel weak and languid. You may have twinges of rheumatism or the sharp stabbing pains of neuralgia. Often there are disfiguring pimples or eruptions on the skin. In other cases there is merely a feeling of tiredness and a variable appetite. Any of these are signs that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has lessened your vitality. What you need in spring is a tonic medicine to put you right, and in all the world of medicine there is no tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually make new rich, red blood—your greatest need in spring. This new blood drives out the seeds of disease and makes easily tired men, women and children bright, active and strong.

Miss Edith Brousseau, Savona, B. C., says: "I was as pale as a ghost, suffered from headaches, severe palpitation of the heart at the slightest exertion. I had little or no appetite and seemed to be drifting into a decline. I was attending High School in Vancouver at the time, and the doctor advised me to stop. I did so and took his treatment for some time, but it did not help me in the least. Upon the advice of a friend I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in a very short time they gave me back complete health, and enabled me to resume my studies. I have enjoyed the best of health since, and owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or can be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

VOYAGE IN AN AIR SHIP.

How It Feels to be in a Zeppelin Raid.

A correspondent of the Dagnes Ryheder received permission from the German military authorities to go aboard a Zeppelin during a recent raid, and he has sent a graphic description to his paper. He does not mention names of towns or cities which were bombarded by the Zeppelin, as he was sworn to secrecy in this regard.

"A voyage in a Zeppelin while on a raid over the enemy's country is never to be forgotten," he writes in the Dagnes Ryheder. "Aside from the nerve destroying excitement of the occasion, the most pronounced experience of the voyage is the intense cold that envelops the airship like a cake of ice in its flight through the black night. No one can realize who has not experienced it just what this means. We have no lights and are not even permitted to smoke in order to relieve the monotony of the uncanny night."

The roaring of the North Sea below us reaches our ears, while above us is the star decked sky. We get the impression that the airship is like some extinguished star floating through black, cold space. We do not talk; somehow no one cares to talk. We remain silent. The air breaks over the bow of the ship like the waves seem to penetrate our very marrow. All is dark below us. Presently the faint lights of a village are discernible, and then the brighter illumination of a city comes in sight. We feel like a bird of prey that is about to pounce down upon its enemy."

We get ready to drop our bombs as the city lights are almost under us. The order is given. We see here and there a sharp white flame as the bombs strike, and from the depth below us presently is heard the faint roar of the explosion sounding to me like the cry of some damned soul. For a short time the Zeppelin rises, then it falls again, and we return on our journey, the intense cold again enveloping us."

CROSS, SICKLY BABIES

Mrs. Chas. E. White, Waterford, N.S., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for both my babies and find them excellent. My baby girl was cross and sickly, but after giving her the Tablets she became strong, healthy and happy. Baby's Own Tablets never fail to make sickly children well and the mother can give them to her children with absolute safety. They are guaranteed by a government analyst to be free from injurious drugs. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."

"I don't know how to take this chicken apart," declared the bride. "Well, coming down here, we tackled a motor successfully," said the young husband. "We ought to be able to handle a small job like this. Where's the Book of Instructions?"



A Brave Englishwoman.

Miss Muriel Thompson, of the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps, has been personally decorated by King Albert with the Order of Leopold II. for bravery in the field in rescuing wounded from trenches under heavy shell fire.

SOME HISTORIC SWIMS.

Byron's Feat in the Dardanelles—Other Bard Swimmers.

The forcing of the Dardanelles has elicited many references to Byron's famous swim from the European shore to the Asiatic. This was the route taken not only by his own Don Juan, but by all others known up to the first decade of the nineteenth century to have performed the feat.

Chief among these in Byron's day was a Neapolitan and a young Jew. Each of these, like Byron himself, with his companion Eken head, were watched the whole time by hundreds of spectators, whose interest in the matter had been stimulated by a controversy about the strength and the exact direction of the tides. As it was, the force of the stream made straight-forward progress impossible, and extended a passage of one mile to something between three and four.

Capt. Bathurst, of a frigate then lying in the Golden Horn, with a companion named Turner, had both tried to follow Leander's exact course from Abydos to Sestos, only to meet with repeated failures.

No doubt, therefore, says the Westminster Gazette, they convinced themselves that they would have done better to steer the poet's course; this, however, if somewhat the easier, was shown by Hobhouse to be beset by many serious risks.

Of these Byron made light, saying that he had been fully trained to overcome them by the far more exhausting and perilous swimming of the Tagus. Byron, of course, is not alone among British bards in his natatory prowess. The tradition of Shakespeare's doings in the Avon should perhaps be rejected.

His contemporary, Spenser, it is circumstantially attested, showed himself perfectly at home on and under the river Lee when, in 1590, secretary to the Lord Deputy de Wilton.

Shelly, as a boy, in the south of England, circumnavigated in his morning dip the pond covering a hundred acres in the park of Field Palace; he surpassed this performance, however, in salt water between Bournemouth and Swanage. But his literary champion of the act during this period was the giant John Wilson ("Christopher North"). To him the water formed as much his element as the land.

Windermere and Loch Lomond he seldom took a header in without making a complete compass of them and in his Magdalen days, without once touching the shore, he did about a third of the distance from Oxford to Westminster. In his Balliol days A. C. Swinburne never attempted to rival this, but, in company with his contemporaries, John Nichol and G. R. Luke, both Snell exhibitioners, acquitted himself with distinction on the reaches between Ilfley and Nuneham.

IN A SHADOW

Tea Drinker Feared Paralysis.

Steady use of either tea or coffee often produces alarming symptoms, as the poison (caffeine) contained in these beverages acts with more potency in some persons than in others.

"I was never a coffee drinker," writes a lady, "but a tea drinker. I was very nervous, had frequent spells of sick headache and heart trouble, and was subject at times to severe attacks of bilious colic."

"No end of sleepless nights—would have spells at night when my right side would get numb and tingle like a thousand needles were pricking my flesh. At times I could hardly put my tongue out of my mouth and my right eye and ear were affected."

"The doctors told me to quit using tea, but I thought I could not live without it—that it was my only stay. I had been a tea drinker for twenty-five years; was under the doctor's care for fifteen."

"About six months ago, I finally quit tea and commenced to drink Postum."

"I have never had one spell of sick-headache since and only one light attack of bilious colic. Have quit having those numb spells at night, sleep well and my heart is getting stronger all the time."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 13c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup. "There's a Reason" for Postum.—sold by Grocers.

They Helped Him and His Friend

THAT IS WHY H. A. CLARK RECOMMENDS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Western Man Tells Why Dodd's Kidney Pills Are So Popular on the Prairies.

Homeleg, Alberta, May 3rd (Special).—Just why Dodd's Kidney Pills are so popular on the prairies is shown by the statement of Mr. H. A. Clark, a well-known resident of this place.

"Since I came West," Mr. Clark states, "I was often troubled with my stomach and back. Finally I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and before I had taken more than half a box I was so much benefited that I recommended them to a friend. He also found them a benefit. I am still taking Dodd's Kidney Pills. I would not be without them."

In new countries bad water is one of the difficulties settlers have to fight and bad water makes its first attack on the kidneys. To resist this attack the kidneys must be stimulated and strengthened. In other words the kidneys need Dodd's Kidney Pills. By giving the kidneys the help they need people get new health, and Dodd's Kidney Pills add to their popularity.

KNITTING NEURITIS.

Ailment Which Slightly Resembles Writer's Cramp.

Many women since the war have taken to knitting with a vigor that knows no bounds. Unfortunately their zeal has produced a definite malady which may be compared with tennis elbow or writer's cramp.

In one single country village where the knitting fever ran very high three women are suffering in various degrees from what is known as "knitting neuritis." It affects the upper arm and shoulder rather than the fingers, and seems to affect only those who knit with difficulty, having not practiced the art in their youth.

It is said that the English method of knitting, which is equally popular in England as the German method, has a greater tendency to produce this affection.

"When any untrained set of muscles is suddenly called upon to repeat indefinitely a complex and unaccustomed sequence of movements," a London physician said recently, "a spasmodic paralysis is very likely to develop. In knitting neuritis the trouble begins with the worker feeling that the usual dexterity and finger movements cannot be followed out with their customary ease. Later the muscles get stiff, and finally, in the later stage, develop a spasmodic cramp as soon as the knitting needles are taken into the fingers. A peculiar characteristic of the ailment is that while the fingers are thus affected when any attempt is made to knit, there is no interference with other varieties of finger movement."

"The only treatment is to give up knitting indefinitely. Sometimes after a couple of months complete rest one can begin again. In other cases a year or more of abstinence is necessary, otherwise the trouble recurs immediately."

Magic "Nerviline"

Ends Stiff Neck, Lumbago

Any Curable Muscular or Joint Pain is Instantly Relieved by Nerviline.

GET TRIAL BOTTLE TO-DAY

You don't have to wait all day to get the kink out of a stiff neck if you rub on Nerviline. And you don't need to go around complaining about lumbago any more. You can rub such things away very quickly with Nerviline. It's the grandest liniment, the quickest to penetrate, the speediest to ease muscular pain of any kind.

One twenty-five cent trial bottle of Nerviline will cure any attack of lumbago or lame back. This has been proved a thousand times just as it was in the case of Mrs. E. J. Grayden, of Caledonia, who writes: "I wouldn't think of going to bed without knowing we had Nerviline in the house. I have used it for twenty odd years and appreciate its value as a family remedy more and more every day. If any of the children gets a stiff neck, Nerviline, cures quickly. It is earache, toothache, cold on the chest, sore throat, Nerviline is always my standby. My husband once cured himself of a frightful attack of lumbago by Nerviline, and for a hundred ailments that turn up in a large family Nerviline is by far the best thing to have about you."

Army Precedence.

In a march-past, what British regiment would march at the head of the troops? The Household Cavalry most people would say. No; the Royal Horse Artillery, that gallant regiment whose deeds certainly entitle it to take the "right of line," though for gallantry it is really difficult to say which regiment comes first.

After them come the Life Guards, Horse Guards, and the other cavalry regiments, according to their numbers. The Royal Artillery take precedence of the Royal Engineers, and even of the Foot Guards, which head the infantry of the line.

These come in the order they appear in the Army List, the only exception being the Rifle Brigade, which comes after the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Wonderful.

Mr. Craig was reading the evening paper while his wife sat by knitting.

"Just listen to this, Debby," he said. "It says here that more than 5,000 elephants a year go to make our piano keys."

"Gracious," cried the wife. "Ain't it wonderful, Dan, what some animals can be trained to do."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Makes a Difference.

"There is no sadder sight to me," said the Socialist orator, "than the laborer's empty dinner pail."

"Shure!" said a man in the crowd, "that all depends on whether it's empty before th' noon hour or after."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

"I've been reading an article on electricity, John," said a woman to her husband, as she laid down a copy of a technical newspaper she had been perusing, and looked over her glasses at her better half. "And it appears that before long we'll be able to get pretty well everything we want just by touching a button."

"It will never pay here," growled the husband. "You would never be able to get anything in that way." "Why not, John?" asked his wife, the light of battle flashing in her eyes. "Because nothing on earth would ever make you touch a button. Look at my shirt."

THE GIDLEY BOAT CO., LIMITED, PENETANG, CAN.

THOUGHTS ON MISTAKES.

We may make mistakes in trying to help others, but what pardonable mistakes they are!

The man who does things makes mistakes, but he never makes the greatest mistake of all, doing nothing.

Mistakes are often the first lessons in the lessons of life. We can make strong words out of them, if we will.

When you make a mistake do not look back at it long. Take the reason of the thing into your mind; then look forward.

It is foolish to try to hide our mistakes; in the first place, it cannot be done very long; and if it could it would only add a second mistake to the first.

It is a mistake to pay no attention to the mistakes of others, nor try to help them out of them. Aiding others to be strong is the best way to strengthen ourselves.

One of the mistakes that poisons home life is the unwillingness to yield in unimportant trifles. The desire always to have one's own way is far from the way of life.

If we do not look ahead and plan our life we shall some day realize our great mistake. A life without a plan is as crazy an affair as a house without a plan for its building.

It is not our mistakes that cause us to fail, but only a wrong attitude toward our mistakes. The Chinese say, "Our greatest glory is not in never failing, but in rising every time we fall."

World's Waste.

We are the most wasteful people in the world, an American once said of the English.

The Americans are very keen on waste, for they make money from it. The humble "junk" business, as they call it, has prospered in America as in no other place, and this snapping up of unconsidered trifles has made many an American fortune. In Boston lives a dealer who has accumulated more than a million dollars, while several of his competitors could sign big cheques. One Philadelphia dealer has half a million invested in buildings alone.

Scattered over the State of New Jersey are a good dozen wealthy men who have made their money out of what others have thrown away. One of those New Jersey dealers recently bought the greatest "lot" of junk ever purchased in that State—namely, the old iron and refuse which the French abandoned at Panama. The original cost of that material was about a million dollars.

What sum the junk dealer paid for it is, of course, not known, and what he made out of the deal no one dares to estimate.

Lady Not Thrown In.

Customer (looking at auto).—What! The lamps not included in the advertised price of the machine? But the lamps are shown in the illustration.

Salesman—My dear sir, so is a very beautiful woman, but we're not giving the lady with each car.

Corns Applied in 5 Seconds Cured Quick

Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinchers toes can be cured by Putnam's Eczema-Relief in 24 hours. "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c. bottle of "Putnam's to-day."

Two neighbors had a long litigation about a small spring, which they both claimed. The judge wearied out with the case, at last said: "What is the use of making so much fuss about a little water?" "Your honor will see the serious nature of the case," replied one of the lawyers, "when I inform you that both are milkmen."

Canoes, Skiffs, Motor Boats

THE PETERBOROUGH LINE.

If any canoe can give you satisfaction, it is a "PETERBOROUGH." Always and ever the acme of service, model, strength and finish. Over fifty styles and sizes. Write for catalogue. The latest canoe is the Peterborough canvas covered. Ask for illustrated folder. Skiffs for the popular Outboard Motors. Power Launches, all sizes and powers. Get folders telling all about these.

THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE COMPANY, LIMITED, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

"Overstern" V Bottom Motor Boat \$55.00

Freight Prepaid to any Railway Station in Ontario. Length 10 Ft., Beam 3 Ft. 9 In., Depth 1 Ft. 6 In. ANY MOTOR FITS.

Specification No. 2B giving engine prices on request. Get our quotations on "The Peterborough Line" Commercial and Pleasure Launches, Row boats and Canoes.

THE GIDLEY BOAT CO., LIMITED, PENETANG, CAN.

How a Sick Woman Can Regain Health

READ THIS VERY CAREFULLY.

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

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

World's Waste.

We are the most wasteful people in the world, an American once said of the English.

The Americans are very keen on waste, for they make money from it. The humble "junk" business, as they call it, has prospered in America as in no other place, and this snapping up of unconsidered trifles has made many an American fortune. In Boston lives a dealer who has accumulated more than a million dollars, while several of his competitors could sign big cheques. One Philadelphia dealer has half a million invested in buildings alone.

Scattered over the State of New Jersey are a good dozen wealthy men who have made their money out of what others have thrown away. One of those New Jersey dealers recently bought the greatest "lot" of junk ever purchased in that State—namely, the old iron and refuse which the French abandoned at Panama. The original cost of that material was about a million dollars.

What sum the junk dealer paid for it is, of course, not known, and what he made out of the deal no one dares to estimate.

Lady Not Thrown In.

Customer (looking at auto).—What! The lamps not included in the advertised price of the machine? But the lamps are shown in the illustration.

Salesman—My dear sir, so is a very beautiful woman, but we're not giving the lady with each car.

Corns Applied in 5 Seconds Cured Quick

Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinchers toes can be cured by Putnam's Eczema-Relief in 24 hours. "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c. bottle of "Putnam's to-day."

Two neighbors had a long litigation about a small spring, which they both claimed. The judge wearied out with the case, at last said: "What is the use of making so much fuss about a little water?" "Your honor will see the serious nature of the case," replied one of the lawyers, "when I inform you that both are milkmen."

Canoes, Skiffs, Motor Boats

THE PETERBOROUGH LINE.

If any canoe can give you satisfaction, it is a "PETERBOROUGH." Always and ever the acme of service, model, strength and finish. Over fifty styles and sizes. Write for catalogue. The latest canoe is the Peterborough canvas covered. Ask for illustrated folder. Skiffs for the popular Outboard Motors. Power Launches, all sizes and powers. Get folders telling all about these.

THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE COMPANY, LIMITED, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

"Overstern" V Bottom Motor Boat \$55.00

Freight Prepaid to any Railway Station in Ontario. Length 10 Ft., Beam 3 Ft. 9 In., Depth 1 Ft. 6 In. ANY MOTOR FITS.

Specification No. 2B giving engine prices on request. Get our quotations on "The Peterborough Line" Commercial and Pleasure Launches, Row boats and Canoes.

THE GIDLEY BOAT CO., LIMITED, PENETANG, CAN.

SEED POTATOES.

EARLY IRISH COBBLER POTATOES, specially selected and Government inspected for seed. Only limited quantity. Price, One Dollar per bushel f.o.b. Brampton. Also Connoisseurs' Pride and New Snow, two excellent new potatoes. Price, Two Dollars per bushel. Special prices for large quantities. Cash must accompany all orders. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB OF- fices for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 75 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

LOOK! BUFF ORPINGTONS. WINNERS 14 World's best shows. Guaranteed zero weather layers. Baby chicks, \$2.00. Set- tings, half-price, \$5.00. E. Galtley, Weston, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

About Home Furnishings

NEW IDEAS IN DECORATING


The manufacturer of today provides unlimited scope for the exercise of good taste in this matter. Take, for instance, the exquisite Voiles, Marquisettes, Bungalow and Novelty Nets, beautiful Filets and Madras in all their richness of design and coloring. These are within the reach of every person's pocketbook. Today you see the light airy Chintzes, Cretones, Shadow Cloths; etc., which transform the house into a bright, cheerful, attractive home with nothing around that one need be afraid of ruining if the sun gets a look in. Remember, sunlight and fresh air beat the doctors.

Rugs of Quality
English Tapestry Squares, good quality and pleasing designs, with beautiful borders. 9 ft. x 9 ft., \$7.00; 9 ft. x 10 1/2 ft., \$8.00; 9 ft. x 12 ft., \$9.00.

Special Rugs at Mayhew's
Brussels, Velvets and Wilton Squares in nearly all sizes at popular prices.

Rugs of Quality
Extra quality English Tapestry Squares, highest grade tapestry made, all sizes from 9 ft. x 9 ft. up to 12 ft. x 15 ft. Prices from \$9.50 to \$20.00.

THIS IS A WEEK OF VALUE GIVING AS A MEANS OF BUSINESS BUILDING



BIG SALE OF WHITEWEAR

UNDER MUSLINS


PRINCESS SLIPS.—Fine Nainsook in many styles, regular \$1.35 98c

NIGHTGOWNS.—Nainsook Gowns, front embroidered to yoke depth in floral design, regular \$2, for \$1.29

WAISTS

NEW LINGERIE WAISTS.—Fine White Lawns and Cotton Voiles with embroidered front, long or short sleeves, sizes 34 to 44, regular \$2 \$1.45

WHITE LAWN WAISTS, from 98c up



Spring Suits. Your mind is probably swinging around the question of a New Suit. Why hesitate where to order when we can give you everything you desire at a saving in price to you of \$5.00.

Spring Footwear. Every week brings an opening of the newest styles in Shoes. If you want the very newest and good wearing Shoes, come to this store.

Wall Paper. Everyone tells us our Wall Paper is simply grand. Have you seen it? If not, it will be a pleasant half-hour for you to come and inspect it. Prices from 4c per roll up to \$1.00.

Millinery Hats are still the talk of the day. Have you got yours? New shapes arriving daily. Your order promptly attended to.

Highest Prices paid for Butter and Eggs

E. Mayhew & Company

THE VERY LATEST

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

PICTURE FRAMING

In any style you wish at moderate prices.

UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT

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

Mrs. Mary D. McAlpine

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY

TORONTO-CHICAGO

TORONTO-MONTREAL

For Chicago

Leave Toronto 8.00 a. m., 4.40 p. m. and 11.45 p. m. daily

For Montreal

Leave Toronto 9.00 a. m., 8.30 p. m. and 11.00 p. m. daily

Smooth Roadbed.

Highest Class of Equipment.

Full particulars and berth reservations at Grand Trunk ticket offices.

C. O. SMITH, Local Agent Phone 3

CANADIAN PACIFIC S. S. LINE

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

Tickets issued both outward and repaid for the above lines.

R. CLANAHAN - Ticket Agent GLENORE

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1915.

Newbury

The community was shocked and grieved on Saturday evening, April 24th, when the sad news was given out that Dr. Thomas Owens had passed away. While it was known he was poorly for several weeks, no immediate serious results were apprehended. Only on the Tuesday previous the late doctor walked out to the porch where he remained a great part of the day enjoying the beauties of the lovely spring day, being a great lover of nature as all broadminded men are. The deceased was one of those warm-hearted, kindly natures which makes friends everywhere. A man possessed of a wonderful memory, a great traveler and a broad experience in his medical profession made him a very interesting man to meet. Although the late doctor had only resided here about two years, he had spent much time here with his son, Dr. A. P., and was widely and favorably known throughout Western Ontario where he had practised as eye, ear, nose and throat specialist. Deceased was born in La Chute, Quebec, sixty-three years ago. The funeral services were conducted at the home on Tuesday afternoon by Rev. J. Malcolm, the remains being taken to Denfield via G. T. R. interment being made beside his late father, Stewart Owens, in the family plot in Carlisle cemetery. The pallbearers were David Gage, Duncan Stalker, Wm. Bayne, W. J. Edwards, Arthur McDonald and J. A. Armstrong. Besides the widow are two daughters, Winnie, teacher of languages in the Collegiate Institute at Oakville, and Lillian, kindergarten teacher in Regina, and one son, Dr. A. P., here; his aged mother at Denfield, two sisters, Mrs. Dr. Hotson, Parkhill, Mrs. Patterson, Denfield, and six brothers, three at Battleford, Sask., and three at the old home in Denfield, all of whom have the deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

FERGUSON'S CROSSING.

Mrs. Kate Livingston, of Alvinston, a few days last week, was pleased to say, is able to be about again after her severe illness. Mrs. James Caruthers and son Archie visited friends in this vicinity last week. John Dewar is recovering slowly after his recent accident. John McVicar is preparing to remodel his barn this summer.

A GOOD MEDICINE requires little advertising. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil gained the good name it now enjoys, not through elaborate advertising, but on its great merits as a remedy for bodily pains and ailments of the respiratory organs. It has carried its fame with it wherever it has gone, and it is prized at the antipodes as well as at home. Dose small, effect sure.

Melbourne

H. A. Thompson, formerly of the Home Bank staff, at this place, has been appointed by Wrights, Limited, of Toronto, as their Western Ontario manager and has opened an office here, where an exhibit of oil paintings of Toronto and also model of Toronto property has been placed.

Prospects are bright for a fast ball team here this year. The grounds are in good condition and practices are being held regularly.

Lloyd Ashton has been transferred to the St. Thomas branch of the Home Bank. His place has been filled by Charles Munson, of St. Thomas.

E. Sloan, of Cleveland, visited relatives in this vicinity recently.

Miss Jean Mae was a recent visitor to her home in Appin.

CAIRO.

Charles Tanner, a familiar figure in this vicinity some forty years ago, is visiting at the home of his nephew, Wm. Tanner.

Mrs. G. A. Annett and daughter Evelyn returned from a visit in Rochester, Mich.

Geo. Banghart, of London, spent Friday in Cairo.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Todd, of Wardsville, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Wehlmann.

G. A. Annett was a London visitor on Saturday.

H. S. Bilton and family accompanied by Mrs. M. Wehlmann visited friends in Aldboro on Sunday.

During the service in the Presbyterian church on Sunday Miss Bella Burr rendered a solo, "Some of those warm-hearted, kindly natures which makes friends everywhere."

Leonard Clark has gone to Baird's Siding as section boss. His wife and family will follow shortly.

The farmers are nearly finished seeding. Some of the oats are up and looking very promising.

Mrs. Owen Combes, of Longwood, spent the week-end with friends here.

Middlemiss, May 3.—The annual meeting of the Middlemiss Women's Institute was held on April 30th at the home of Mrs. W. Fallick, with a good attendance. After electing officers for the year, an interesting paper was given by Mrs. J. McNabb, "The Perils of Leisure," also a paper by J. P. Carroll, "How to Spend our Leisure Hours," and an address by Mrs. Merger, of Mt. Brydges, "How to Conduct our Meetings in a Businesslike Manner." A dainty lunch was served by the hostess.

It is usually safe to say that when a child is pale, sickly, peevish and restless, the cause is worms. These parasites range the stomach and intestines, causing serious disorders of the digestion and preventing the infant from deriving sustenance from food. Miller's Worm Powders, by destroying the worms, corrects these faults of the digestion and serves to restore the organs to healthy action.

Home-seekers' Excursions.

Particular attention is directed to the remarkably low Round Trip Fares in connection with Home-seekers' Excursions to Western Canada via Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tickets are on sale each Tuesday until October 20th, inclusive, and are good to return within two months from date of sale.

The C. P. R. offers the finest possible equipment and fastest train service via one of the most scenic routes in the world.

It is the only line operating through standard sleeping cars, and also dining cars to Winnipeg and Vancouver. All equipment is owned and operated by the C. P. R. affording the highest form of efficiency.

If such a trip is under consideration apply to any C. P. R. Agent for full particulars or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Toronto. R. Clannahan, ticket agent, Glenore.

The moth hasn't much use for the man who has but one suit of clothes.

MIDDLEMISS.

Middlemiss, May 1.—Special meetings were held in the Methodist church last Sunday in aid of the Bible class. Rev. Mr. Snell officiated. A concert was held the following evening in the hall, a good program being given. Although the weather was not very favorable, there was quite a number from Mount Elgin Institute, Melbourne and also Dunwich.

Hugh McArthur, who has been poorly for some time, is improving slowly.

Mrs. Linden, of Wardsville, and daughter are visiting friends in this vicinity.

Stanley Duncan is busy building an addition to J. A. McDonald's hardware store.

Leonard Clark has gone to Baird's Siding as section boss. His wife and family will follow shortly.

The farmers are nearly finished seeding. Some of the oats are up and looking very promising.

Mrs. Owen Combes, of Longwood, spent the week-end with friends here.

Middlemiss, May 3.—The annual meeting of the Middlemiss Women's Institute was held on April 30th at the home of Mrs. W. Fallick, with a good attendance. After electing officers for the year, an interesting paper was given by Mrs. J. McNabb, "The Perils of Leisure," also a paper by J. P. Carroll, "How to Spend our Leisure Hours," and an address by Mrs. Merger, of Mt. Brydges, "How to Conduct our Meetings in a Businesslike Manner." A dainty lunch was served by the hostess.

It is usually safe to say that when a child is pale, sickly, peevish and restless, the cause is worms. These parasites range the stomach and intestines, causing serious disorders of the digestion and preventing the infant from deriving sustenance from food. Miller's Worm Powders, by destroying the worms, corrects these faults of the digestion and serves to restore the organs to healthy action.

Home-seekers' Excursions.

Particular attention is directed to the remarkably low Round Trip Fares in connection with Home-seekers' Excursions to Western Canada via Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tickets are on sale each Tuesday until October 20th, inclusive, and are good to return within two months from date of sale.

The C. P. R. offers the finest possible equipment and fastest train service via one of the most scenic routes in the world.

It is the only line operating through standard sleeping cars, and also dining cars to Winnipeg and Vancouver. All equipment is owned and operated by the C. P. R. affording the highest form of efficiency.

If such a trip is under consideration apply to any C. P. R. Agent for full particulars or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Toronto. R. Clannahan, ticket agent, Glenore.

The moth hasn't much use for the man who has but one suit of clothes.

Wardsville

Wardsville, May 3.—An establishment that should mean much to the farmers of this section is the Spring Valley Creamery, opened by Messrs. Palmer & Heath, in one of Robert Yates' buildings in Wardsville. The building is well situated and has an abundant supply of good spring water, one of the most necessary things for butter making. Mr. Palmer, who will look after the practical end of the business, is a graduate of the Guelph Dairy School and has since then had charge of factories at Perry, Mich.; Magreth, Alberta, and New Glasgow. The cream will be collected by a motor truck.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pauls and family and Miss Gwen Edmonds, of London, called on friends in town on Sunday.

Misses U. and I. Quigley spent Saturday in London.

G. Palmer spent Monday in London. Rev. John Crawford, of Essex, is visiting his mother, Mrs. A. Wilson.

The Women's Institute held their annual meeting at the town hall on Thursday. Mrs. (Dr.) Wilson was appointed president, and Mrs. F. Henderson secretary, for the coming year. Mrs. O. Munger, president of Mount Brydges district, was in attendance and gave an address.

Miss Millard visited friends near Glenore over Sunday.

Mrs. John Aitchison and children have returned to their home at Hillview, New Ontario, after spending a month with relatives here.

SLEEPLESSNESS.—When the nerves are unstrung and the whole body given up to wretchedness, when the mind is filled with gloom and dismal forebodings, the result of derangement of the digestive organs, sleeplessness comes to add to the distress. If only the subject could sleep, there would be oblivion for a while and temporary relief. "Parnee's Vegetable Pills" will not only induce sleep, but will act so beneficially that the subject will wake refreshed and restored to happiness.

KILMARTIN.

Miss Jane McLachlan, who has been spending several weeks in Detroit, returned home on Monday.

Miss Jean McKellar is home from the West on a visit.

Mr. Cornfoot, of Walkerville, spent the week-end at A. L. McKellar's.

Rev. John Crawford, of Essex, spent a few days of last week visiting his sister, Mrs. Peter Campbell, and friends in this neighborhood.

Wm. Leitch, of Knox College, Toronto, spent a few days last week with friends here on his way to the West, where he will have charge of a mission field during the summer.

Archie Moore is recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

Miss Annie McKellar, of Alvinston, spent a few days with her friend, Miss Bessie McIntyre.

Rev. Dr. Smith attended the meeting of Synod at London last week.

A meeting of the young people of Burns' church was held on Friday evening, with a good attendance. An interesting debate was had, "Resolved that church union is desirable." The affirmative speakers were A. F. Munroe and Wm. Leitch, and the negative speakers Dougald Munroe and Dan McKellar.

Mr. and Mrs. John McAlpine, of Alliance, spent Tuesday at Donald McGregors.

A Red Cross Appeal.

Our country, with its Allies, is waging a great war for justice, for the protection of small nations in the enjoyment of their rights, for continued and growing freedom, and for the maintenance of its pledged word of honor. Much destruction and desolation are being caused. Lives are being lost by the thousands. Canada's first contribution is now in the thick of it. Some will fall sick; many may be wounded; some will pay the last full measure of devotion to their country and its cause.

The Red Cross Society exists to succor the sick and the wounded in war. The need of Red Cross Service is great and growing greater as the war goes on. The price of progress towards lasting peace is very, very dear. It costs lives, homes, health and much besides. Canada's part in the process of payment, through giving for Red Cross work, is mercifully light and easy, even when all have given to the extent of really feeling it.

The soldiers and sailors pay the price exacted by the desolating struggle from week to week. What they pay in blood and did in sacrifice a month ago was not enough for them. Shall we say it was enough for us? What they are doing and suffering and giving have put aside, for the time, all their thoughts and plans for individual welfare, comfort and safety. They don't hesitate to establish precedents. But they are precedents of heroic sacrifice for our country and its cause, for our principles and ideals, that they may be upheld.

Farmers, individually as well as through their Institutes, Clubs, and Cheese and Butter factories, are in a position to help very greatly. Their business does not suffer from the war. Prices of nearly all farm products have gone up. With labor in scarcity there is time to think of the boys at the front and to send the Red Cross Society a gift to be spent for the sick and wounded.

Farmers are generous in sentiment and generous in giving when their hearts and heads point the way. This is a case when they do so point clearly, persuasively and urgently. In this crisis, in the lives of nations and in the lives of stricken soldiers, none can pray too much, do too much or give too much.

I appeal to farmers to send me sums from \$1 to \$50, during the first week in May. Every \$50 provides one additional hospital bed with the giver's name over it. By sending me about \$10.00, you would serve your country well, bring credit to yourselves, and make all of us very proud of you. For the sake of the wounded boys, make the gift substantial. It will be an investment towards the recovery of some Canadian soldier who stood in our stead that our cause might be upheld.

Faithfully your friend,
JAS. W. ROBERTSON, Chairman,
Red Cross Society at Ottawa.

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

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

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

Sold by J. M. Anderson

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1863 Head Office, Montreal
Capital, paid up \$7,000,000 Reserve Fund \$7,248,134

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

We give special attention to Savings Accounts. One dollar only is necessary to open an account. Interest allowed at highest bank rate, and added twice a year without application or presentation of pass-book. No delay in withdrawals. Two or more persons may open a Joint Account, and either party can withdraw money.

FARMERS' BUSINESS

Money advanced to Farmers at Reasonable Rates. Sales Notes handled on most favorable terms.

J. A. McKellar, Manager GLENORE BRANCH

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid Up	\$11,560,000
Reserve Funds	13,575,000
Total Assets	180,000,000

COLLECTIONS Having 370 Branches throughout Canada and the West Indies, this Bank possesses unrivalled facilities for handling collections with economy and despatch.

LONDON, ENGL., OFFICE, 60, WALLMAN & DEAN STREETS.

GLENORE BRANCH - E. M. DOULL, Manager

Branches also at Dutton, Rodney, Appin and Wardsville

APPIN LUMBER YARD

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

Contracts made for building. Quality first.

Get our prices.

W. R. STEPHENSON

APPIN, ONT.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

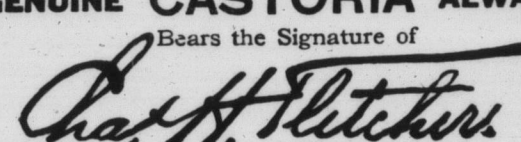
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that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

What is CASTORIA

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of



In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.