

The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 46.--No. 3.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1917.

Whole No. 2348.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the members of the Mosa & Ekfrid Agricultural Society will be held on Saturday, Jan. 20, 1917, at 2 o'clock p. m. in the Town Hall, Glencoe, to receive the report of the directors and for the election of officers for the ensuing year. A good attendance is requested.—Duncan McCallum, President; R. W. McKellar, Secretary.

Wood Wanted.

Tenders for 6 cords of hard body wood, 20 inches long, will be received by the undersigned up to Thursday, Feb. 1, 1917, to be delivered at Tait's Corner's Presbyterian church not later than April 1.

BERT McEACHREN, Secretary.

Wood Wanted.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, Jan. 22nd, for fifteen cords of green body hardwood (beech and maple) 20 inches long, to be delivered in the school yard, S. S. No. 7, Ekfrid, before the first of April next.

W. J. CARRUTHERS, Sec.-Treas.

Cream Wanted.

We want your cream during the winter as well as summer, and the wagon will be on the road.

ALEX. McNEIL, Glencoe.

Re Hugh McLean Estate.

NOTICE pursuant to R. S. O. 1914, Chap. 121, sec. 58, is hereby given that all claims against the estate of HUGH McLEAN, late of the Township of Ekfrid in the County of Middlesex, gentleman, who died Oct. 2nd, 1916, are required to furnish THE LONDON & WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, LIMITED, Administrator of said Estate, 282 Richmond St., London, Ont., particulars of their claims, duly verified, before February 19, 1917, after which date the Administrator will distribute said estate, having regard only to claims of which it then had notice.

Dated January 10, A.D. 1917.
SANDERS & INGRAM,
14 Southwick St., St. Thomas, Ont., Solicitors
for the London & Western Trusts Company,
Limited, Administrator of said Estate. 47-

NOTICE!

Wm. Muirhead will take Cream and Eggs at Huston's office, Glencoe. Wagons will also be collecting. Cash paid for eggs. Get our proposition about cream.

SILVERWOODS, LIMITED

WESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE

WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Another Big Rush For Office Help

SEVEN calls by noon on Tuesday.

Let the "Western" train you for a GOOD position.

Write for catalog.

I. S. McCallum, Prin.

Box 50. Auditorium Bldg.

J. B. COUCH & SON

Furniture Dealers

Funeral Directors

MAIN STREET - GLENCOE

Phone day 23, night 100

CHANTRY FARM

SPECIAL OFFERING

Four roan bull calves. Also

a number of registered Lincoln ram lambs. All correspondence promptly answered.

ED. DE GEX, Kerwood, Ont.

DENTISTRY

R. J. MUMFORD, D.D.S., L.D.S. Offices

over Gough's Furniture Store. Phone 18.

A. B. McDONALD

Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile

and Marine Insurance. A share of your business solicited. Office at residence, Main street, Glencoe. Phone 74.

JAMES POOLE

Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance

Agent, representing the greatest fire insurance companies of the world, and the leading mutual fire insurance companies of Ontario.

Office at residence, first door south of the Presbyterian Church, Glencoe.

WM. WEHLANN

Funeral Director and

Licensed Embalmer

PHONE 93 GLENCOE

Send us the news from your section. It is always welcome.

The first carload of cattle was shipped from the Canadian West in 1885.

Fifty cents will pay for The Transcript four months; \$1, eight months; \$1.50, one year. If to the United States, add one cent a week for postage.

It is only necessary to read the testimonials to be convinced that Holloway's Corn Cure is unequalled for the removal of corns, warts, etc. It is a complete extirpator.

A SPLENDID CURE FOR Headache

Eyestrain is one of the most common causes of headache. Here are publicly uttered opinions from two of the world's most famous physicians:

Dr. Andrew Wilson—"Properly adjusted glasses will cure many forms of headache and save the sight from being injured." (Therefore consult a competent optometrist whose business this is.)

Dr. A. L. Ranney—"I look to eyestrain as the chief cause of nervous derangements." (The optometrist relieves eyestrain by properly fitted glasses.)

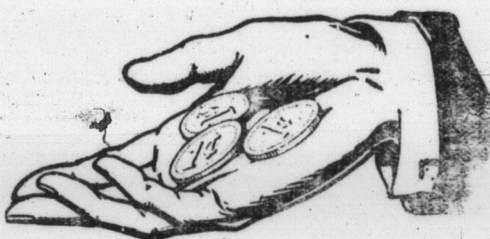
Headaches caused by eyestrain cannot be cured by medicine. If you suffer from headache, consult us at once. If glasses will not help you, we will tell you so frankly.

C. E. Davidson - Graduate Optometrist
Eyes Examined Glasses Fitted
Satisfaction Guaranteed
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

Keith's Cash Store

Dry Goods, Millinery and Groceries.
Reductions in all Winter Goods.

P. D. KEITH



Just A Few Cents!

We are warned to practice a rigid economy.

A telephone in the home will cost you only a few cents a day and it will make possible many economies in household buying.

"I saved more than my first quarter's telephone rental in the first ten days," says one woman subscriber.

"Without the weary walk from store to store I have compared prices and made my purchases all by telephone, and the result is an all-round saving."

Has your wife a telephone? It is not only in money she can save, but in time and physical strength.

Ask for information to-day!

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

The Bell Telephone Co.

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District and General.

Strathroy Daughters of the Empire realized over \$250 on a carload of old paper.

Rodney celebrated the turning on of hydro power in that village on Monday night.

Petrol's debenture indebtedness is \$283,557.75, of which nearly \$52,000 is for bonuses.

Over 700 young Canadians have answered the appeal of the British Navy in the past few months.

It is stated that an order-in-council is about to be passed requiring passports from all persons leaving Canada.

Chas. Case, a resident of Whitechurch township, received fatal injuries when he jumped from a load of hay.

Wm. Ash, an inmate of the Elgin House of Industry, committed suicide by cutting his wrist with a knife. He was from West Lorne.

Archibald McNabb, one of the pioneers of Brooke, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Rainsberry, Ennisville, in his eightieth year.

Wm. Arthur Harris, only son of Walter Harris of Bothwell, died Thursday in St. Joseph's Hospital, London. He was 7 years old.

Dunwich Insurance Company paid out \$5,434.20 for losses last year. The company has now in force policies covering risks to the amount of \$3,140,850.

For the year the population of Windsor has increased by 2,332 persons, and now numbers 26,524, while the assessment value increased from \$24,306,000 to \$28,449,000.

The Royal Bank of Canada reports that 702 of its staff have enlisted, 92 of whom are in the casualty list. In the various branches of the bank there are now employed 715 cists.

Sarah Cecilia Blume, wife of the late Clement Fisher, died recently at Glen Oak, in her 93rd year. She was a native of Switzerland and came to Canada when seven years old.

Albion council has appointed the following officers: Clerk, E. A. Huggill; assessor, D. W. Graham of Wallaceburg; collector, D. M. Campbell; treasurer, Dugald McPherson of West Lorne.

The postponed election for village councillors in Wardville on Saturday resulted as follows:—Reeve, R. J. Petch; councillors—A. Linden, Geo. Pauls, Charles Watterworth and Thomas Pauls.

Edgar Duilet of Dawn township, while feeding a cutting box, got his arm caught in the cuts and before the engine could be stopped his arm was so badly mangled that it had to be amputated at the elbow.

A Georgia man woke up his neighbor at midnight and borrowed a shotgun to kill a dog that was keeping him awake by its barking. When the neighbor got up the next morning he discovered that the dog was his.

The municipal elections in Blenheim were fought on the question of propriety of granting a pool and billiard license at a reasonable fee. The result was a clean sweep for those who were supported by the friends of the pool players, all their candidates but one being elected, and only one opponent getting in, at the bottom of the winners.

The death occurred Friday at Winnipeg of Granville Borton, formerly of Lobo. He was 60 years of age, and had been prominently connected with the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for many years. He was the youngest brother of Robert Borton, ex-M. P. for North Middlesex. A sister was the first wife of the late Sir George W. Ross.

Bradstreet's announce that Gootson & Co. junk dealers, of London, Ont., have made an agreement with the Consolidated Trust Company, Gootson indorsed notes for William Ginsberg, who was unable to meet his obligations, and in accommodating his friends claims to have lost \$8,000.

When the London & Port Stanley Railway expropriated his property for a site for barns and shops he swore that he had cleared \$55,000 cash in seven years.

Mrs. Charles Hockey and Miss Christine McIvor of Regina were found guilty of conducting a lottery, in the Saskatchewan supreme court, with a strong recommendation to mercy, and were allowed to go on a suspended sentence. With the assurance that they were aiding the Returned Soldiers' Fund, the women started to sell tickets for a lottery at one dollar each and to raffie an automobile, which they proposed to purchase when they had realized sufficient funds from the sale of the tickets.

Death of Samuel Tuffin.

Appin, Jan. 5th.—At the home of his daughter, Mrs. Orvil Hathaway, on Friday evening, Samuel Tuffin passed away after a long illness. He was one of the most widely known and highly respected citizens in the county. He was 80 years of age.

The funeral took place on Monday afternoon. All members of the family were present. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Bristol of Appin, interment being made at Longwood cemetery. The floral tributes were beautiful. The pallbearers were the grandsons—John Tuffin, Norris and Sam Hathaway, James Hathaway, Hugh and Dan Black.

He is survived by a widow, five daughters and three sons—Mrs. Dan McCallum and Mrs. Orvil Hathaway of Appin, Mrs. John Hicox of Melbourne, Mrs. Norris Hathaway of Iona Station, Mrs. Alex. D. Black of Ekfrid, George and Archie of Middlesex and James of Ekfrid.

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A CHRISTMAS IN ENGLAND

Canadian Soldier Racily Describes Twenty-mile Hike for Dinner.

Letter from Dan McArthur to his mother, Mrs. Peter McArthur of Ekfrid, written at Witley Camp Dec. 26, 1916:

Dear Mother, No doubt you will be wondering how I spent my Christmas here, so this letter will be exclusively a Christmas number. Although I had been invited to Wallace's, I didn't expect to get there, as only a few passes were issued. However, on Saturday, we were offered three-day passes, provided we would not travel on the trains—and that is where the fun begins. For although Leatherhead is over twenty miles from Witley, I was bound to get there since I could get a pass.

After putting in Saturday morning in shelling up, I set out at 12 o'clock, hoping to catch the bus to Guildford, a big town half-way between here and Leatherhead. But unfortunately there were around five thousand "pass-without-train" men with just the same object in view. Before the bus got within half a mile of me the infantry men had blocked the road and filled the old bus in half a minute.

This was pretty discouraging, since I was picked up by an army truck, as far as Godalming, two miles from camp, which was a start in the right direction. No sooner had I jumped off the army truck than along came a gasoline truck bound for London, by way of Guildford, and grasping opportunity by the forelock, I hopped on behind, and was in Guildford in a very few minutes.

In Guildford I was informed that the bus between there and Leatherhead was discontinued—curses! Disappointment number two—and twelve miles to go! I had almost decided to stay there over night, when a policeman advised me to go to the Epsom road and take a chance on getting another lift. And I hadn't been there a minute when whizz-bang, along came an army motor-cycle dispatch-rider, with one of those wicker-work side cars. "Say, what's the road to Redhill?" he inquired. A happy inspiration struck me. "A way of Leatherhead and Epsom," I said in a convincing tone, although Heaven only knows where Redhill is.

"Thanks," said the cyclist. "I'm going out that way myself," he remarked. "Hop in," he yelled, as he started the gas, and we put-putted off. Perhaps the fellow had a notion I was bluffing him, and wanted revenge, for he let me out about sixty miles an hour, and as it was my first experience I suffered acutely. However, after a couple of miles spin, a tell-tale sign-board put him on the right track, and without further delay I was scrapped.

Well, here I was, ten miles from my goal, and an equal distance from Providence as I had done so far, and walking dark, and there was no traffic along the road at all.

After pounding along for a mile or so, I was almost decided to put up for the night at one of the roadside inns, which abound in England. I was lagging along pretty slowly, when I heard some one coming behind, and looking back saw a Highlander clipping along. I waited for him to catch up, and found that he was bound for Epsom, four miles beyond Leatherhead—he walked twenty miles that afternoon. Being an infantry man and a Highlander, he set a good pace. We had tea at a very nice inn, and finally, after all our trials, tribulations and blistered feet, I landed at Wallace's about half-past seven. I lit right into a hot dinner, and indulged in that soldier's luxury, a good, hot bath. I slept in both Sunday and Christmas morning (breakfast in bed) and left Monday afternoon in fine trim.

Of course I had a great time—there's no use going into details. Mr. Somerville and a couple of other Anglo-Canadian were there for Christmas dinner. The boys had three little girls visiting them, so we had quite a noisy and homelike time.

I got back to Guildford on a borrowed wheel, which I returned by train. The handlebar was loose, and I have only ridden once since coming over, so I must have looked funny, zig-zagging and skidding along. I noticed pedestrians turn around and laugh in a hearty but discomfiting manner. If I looked at a bunch of people, I immediately skidded over to ward them. In order to make this look natural, I called out "Is this the road to Guildford?" though I really had no doubts about it. I had tea at Guildford and took a jitney out to camp, reaching Witley at seven o'clock.

I was just in time to get in on our own celebration. The boys had "O" subsection hut decorated with holly and colored streamers, and it looked fine. There were two long tables, covered with thick, white paper, and lighted with candles. The "eats" were top-notch: turkey (I never tasted better), vegetables, cranberry sauce, pickles, rolls, gravy, mince-pie, coffee, and nuts. Afterwards we had singing and speeches. A fellow from the "drifted in, beautifully picked, and gave us some violin music. This fellow is a millionaire at home and a big rugby player. He was a funny sight. His head is abnormally large, freckled and reddened, his shirt was open, his high boots unlaced, and he stood there by the piano with his eyes shut playing for all he was worth, and he was no "blotch." Another fellow, a stenographer at headquarters, and

also in a state of jollification, played the piano and sang grand opera for us. He had studied in Italy in peace days. So, everything considered, we all had a great time. I know I had nothing to complain of, so, far there are no ill effects from either trip or "eats."

Glencoe Council.

Pursuant to the statute in that behalf the first meeting of the municipal council of the village of Glencoe was held in the council chamber on Monday morning, January 8th, 1917, at the hour of eleven o'clock.

The members present and subscribed the statutory declaration of office were Reeve, A. J. Wright; Councillors, P. D. Keith, J. E. Roome and W. A. Hagerty.

The reeve then declared the council duly organized and open for business, and in a short and appropriate address welcomed the councillors elected for the year 1917.

Adjournment was then made to Wednesday, Jan. 10th, at the hour of eight o'clock.

Pursuant to adjournment the council met on Wednesday, Jan. 10th, at 8 o'clock.

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

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and signed.

On motion of J. E. Roome and P. D. Keith, the following accounts were ordered paid:—Bell Telephone Co., rent W. H. Weaver's phone, \$1.87; W. H. Weaver, care of three tramps in 1916, \$1.00; Mrs. G. S. G. ticket to London 95c, call Mrs. Hollensburg 50c, \$3.20; J. A. McLachlan, phone calls 1914-15, \$1.81; Peter Perkins, haul due for scavenger work 1916, \$23.59; C. George, returning officer, \$4; P. J. Morrison, (dep. returning officer, \$4; Colin Leitch, rent of shop for polling, \$4; Jas. At-Wilson, poll clerk, \$2; Alex. McLellan, poll clerk, \$2.

On motion of Keith and McPherson, J. N. Currie's resignation as member of the library board was accepted, and Don H. Love was appointed to fill out his unexpired term.

J. E. Weaver interviewed the council with regard to gravel for the streets and offered to sell in quarter or half acre lots at 75c per cord. This matter was laid over to be considered later.

On motion of McPherson and Hagerty, the reeve was authorized in bringing up for consideration at the county council the money paid the provincial government in auto licenses and 80 per cent. of this be refunded to the municipality.

Messrs. McPherson, Keith and Hagerty were appointed a committee to investigate the necessity and advisability of having certain municipal officers furnish bonds as required by statute, and to report to the council at its next meeting.

The council then formed into committees to take care of the different works—McPherson and Roome to look after the sidewalks, Keith and Hagerty to look after streets, Wright and the townsman to look after ditches.

It was moved by McPherson, seconded by Keith, that Jas. Poole be appointed assessor. Moved in amendment by Hagerty, seconded by Roome, that Archie McLellan be appointed assessor. The amendment carried.

It was moved by McPherson, and seconded by Keith, that Dr. J. Y. McLachlan be appointed auditor. Carried.

Moved by Roome, seconded by Hagerty, that S. Shaw be appointed auditor. Carried.

A by-law for the appointment of the necessary officers received its three readings and was passed appointing the following officers for 1917:—Medical health officer, Dr. Walker; member of board of health, J. E. Hull; member of high school board, W. R. S. McCracken; member of library board, John Hayter; assessor, Archie McLellan; collector, townsman, janitor of town hall and trustee officer, S. Thompson; chief of fire department, Fred Aldred; auditors, J. Y. McLachlan and S. Shaw; town constable, W. H. Weaver; fenceviewers, Wm. Gilbert, Robert Eddie and George Lethbridge; poundkeeper, Wm. Tomlinson.

Council adjourned to meet Feb. 5. CHAS. GEORGE, Clerk.

Burns' Church, Mosa.

The annual meeting of the congregation of Burns' Church, Mosa, held on January 10, was one of the largest and most unanimous in the history of that church, and the annual statement was a most gratifying one in every respect. Receipts for the year were as follows:—General fund, \$2,381.31; Missions (Congregational and Y.P.S.), \$307.63; W. M. S., \$83.96; special thank offering, \$154.65; total, \$3,227.55. Some repairs were made to the church, a debt of \$201 would have remained when the books were closed, but at the pastor's suggestion this was entirely wiped out by voluntary contributions at the meeting. It is very gratifying to note the increase in giving and that the congregation will be able to close the twenty-fifth anniversary of the church building with no indebtedness and with prospects very bright for the coming year.

The Newbury Dramatic Club will repeat their play, "The Soldier's Sweetheart," in Newbury town hall on Friday evening, Jan. 20. The net proceeds will be given to Pte. Alex. Humphries, returned wounded soldier.

Best Manitoba flour for sale at McLachlan's bakery. 494

Ekfrid Council.

Pursuant to the statute in that behalf, the members of the municipal council of the township of Ekfrid elected for the year 1917, namely—Dan A. McCallum, reeve; Donald Johnson, Nath. Urquhart, W. J. Chisholm and F. W. Nichols, met in the Town Hall, Appin, on Monday, 8th of January, and severally filed the statutory declarations of qualification and office with the clerk, took their seats and organized for business.

The minutes of last meeting were read, approved and signed by the reeve

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Selected Recipes.

Johnny Cake.—One cup of cornmeal, one-half cup of flour, one teaspoonful soda, salt, two tablespoonfuls molasses, one tablespoon sugar, sour milk to mix.

Oatmeal Cookies.—Mix one teaspoonful butter with one cup granulated sugar, add two eggs, two and one-half cups of rolled oats (raw), two teaspoonfuls baking powder. Put a teaspoonful of the mixture on a greased and heated pan. Bake about five minutes, or until a light brown in color.

Potato Special.—Mash several cold boiled potatoes, add butter, one egg, pepper and salt. Mix, shape into balls, roll in flour and fry in butter. Arrange on platter with slices of cold roast chicken. Garnish with lettuce leaves.

Cabbage with Eggs.—Drain a well-boiled cabbage and chop it up very fine. Put into a frying pan two tablespoonfuls of butter and one of flour for every quart of chopped cabbage. When hot, add the cabbage, season with salt, pepper and one or two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Stir constantly for six or eight minutes, then put it in a dish, smooth the outside and garnish with quarters of hard-boiled eggs.

Missionary Cake.—One cup brown sugar, one cup cold water, two cups raisins, one-third cup lard, one-quarter nutmeg, one-quarter teaspoon cloves, one teaspoonful cinnamon, pinch of salt. Boil all together about five minutes; let cool; then add one teaspoonful baking soda dissolved in water, one-half teaspoonful baking powder. Sift with two cups of flour and bake in medium hot oven about thirty minutes.

Root-Drop Cakes.—Mix two pounds of flour, one ditto of butter, one ditto of sugar, one ditto of currants, clean and dry; then wet into a stiff paste with two eggs, a large spoon of orange flower, ditto rose-water, ditto sweet wine, ditto brandy; drop them in a tin plate floured, a very short time bakes them.

White Taffy.—Four cups of granulated sugar, one cup of vinegar, one quarter cup of water. Boil and do not stir or move until it is done. When it hardens in water pour onto buttered plates, then flavor with vanilla salt, pouring on plates of taffy, but don't stir. Then, when enough loosen from plates, take up and pull into taffy. Then cut off and place on smaller plates to cool.

Corn Bread.—One and one-half cups corn meal, quarter cup flour, one tablespoon sugar, ½ teaspoonful salt, 2 tablespoonfuls baking powder, one tablespoon butter, one and one-quarter cups milk, one egg. Mix and sift the flour, corn meal, baking powder, salt and sugar together twice, then into these dry ingredients cut the butter with fork until in fine bits. Beat the egg slightly and add the milk to it, then add this milk-and-egg mixture to the dry ingredients and beat all well together. Pour into a shallow well-greased cake pan and bake in a hot oven for about thirty minutes.

Prune Cake.—One cup of sugar, two-thirds cup of butter, yolks of three eggs, one cup of cooked and chopped prunes, one-half teaspoonful of nutmeg and an equal amount of cinnamon added to the flour; one and one-half cups sifted flour, the grated rind of half a lemon and a teaspoonful of the juice, three tablespoonfuls of sour cream or milk, one level teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of hot water and added to the cream. Mix in order given and bake in moderate oven.

Boiled Noodles.—One egg, one-half teaspoon salt, grating of nutmeg, dash of cayenne and flour. Beat egg, add seasonings and enough flour to make stiff dough. Work on floured board until smooth and elastic. Cut off small portions and roll each as thin as a wafer. Slash into strips with sharp knife and cook in boiling water or soup stock twenty minutes. May be dried before cooking and stored until wanted. Serve sprinkled with breadcrumbs which have been browned in hot butter to golden color.

Cake With Custard.—Moisten with lemon juice enough stale cake to cover bottom of glass dish holding one quart. Make soft custard by scalding two cups milk and pouring slowly over two beaten egg yolks, mixed with three tablespoonfuls sugar, one teaspoon butter, and a little salt. Cook in double boiler until it thickens. Strain, and when partly cool add one-half teaspoon vanilla and pour over cake. When ready to serve, beat whites into stiff froth, add one tablespoon sugar and a little lemon juice when heating. Drop lightly, by spoonfuls, on top of custard and put bits of jelly on meringue.

Spice Cake.—Boil four cupfuls sugar, one-third cupful lard, eight cupfuls raisins, four cupfuls water, one nutmeg, one and one-half teaspoonfuls ground cloves, four teaspoonfuls cinnamon and level teaspoonful salt, three minutes, then cool and add eight cupfuls flour, two tea-

spoonfuls baking powder, four teaspoonfuls soda dissolved in warm water, one and one-half cupfuls nut meats and a small piece of citron. Put in a deep round baking pan and bake in slow oven. Frost with maple frosting and mark eyes, nose and mouth with raisins or nut meats.

Things To Remember.

Salt or soda and a damp cloth will remove stain from dishes.

A tough chicken can be made tender by steaming it for three hours before roasting.

Fruit is a more economical dessert than puddings, when eggs are so high. If you use sour cream for butter making, it should be soured quickly. Fresh air and plenty of rest and water will go a great way towards curing a cold.

Garments that are soaked in hot soapy water for a time before they are washed will be snowy white.

A little cold boiled potato added to the filling for fowl will prevent it from being too dry.

Discarded rubber garments may be cut up into mittens to be used when blacking the stove, etc.

It is wise to once in a while take out the rollers of the carpet sweeper and wash them thoroughly. They will sweep much cleaner.

If you have to light a coal fire in the kitchen every morning see that kindling, etc., are all laid ready to hand the night before.

To freshen stale loaves of bread, moisten slightly with cold water, just merely running the wet hand over surface, then place in hot oven a short time.

Old magazines or catalogues will save your oilcloth, by using them to get your smutty cooking on. When the top leaf is soiled it may be torn off.

If when frying fish the pieces are put in the hot fat with the skin side uppermost and allowed to brown before turning they will not break.

Using coarse threads for stitching does not insure longer service, as the thread stands out on the surface of the cloth, causing it to receive constant rubbing and thereby wearing away before the garment.

To prepare pumpkin for pie, do not stew. Cut the pumpkin in half and bake, open side down. By this means all moisture will be drained away. When pumpkin is soft (not browned) the skin can be removed readily and the flesh mashed. To each cup of pumpkin pulp add one level teaspoon salt, one teaspoon mace, one teaspoon cinnamon, two-thirds cup karo syrup. Add one well-beaten egg and one cup each of cream and boiling hot milk. Beat well together and bake either with or without a crust. Many persons like the latter way, and serve it as a custard.

SERVICE TO ALASKA.

C.P.R. Steamer Will Make Three Trips for Tourists.

As was the case during the past season the C.P.R. steamship Princess Charlotte will make three round trips in the Alaska tourist service next year, which becomes effective June 8, 1917.

The list of tourist sailings between Victoria, Vancouver, and Skagway, which has just been announced by the B.C. Coast Service, provides for three round trip sailings for the Princess Charlotte, seven for the Princess Alice and seven for the Princess Sophia, making 17 round trip sailings all told for the summer season of 1917.

The advent of the palatial steamship Princess Charlotte in the Alaskan tourist trade last summer was such a pronounced success that the company had no alternative but to arrange for her return to the northern run next year, when it is expected tourist travel north will break all records. The schedule has been arranged earlier with a view to giving plenty of time for the arrangement of advance bookings.

The company proposes making a feature of this delightful travel route, and specially illustrated and descriptive literature is being prepared for distribution all over the continent. The accommodation on the Princess Charlotte will be largely reserved for parties booking in the East. A large number of inquiries regarding the northern tours have already been made in the East by parties who were unable to take the trip last summer.

An Expert Opinion.

A man who kept a road house in Rhode Island, was called upon to testify in a suit as to the number of cubic yards that were handled in some filling work near his place. He showed very little knowledge of the matter, and his idea of a cubic yard was so indefinite that it seemed doubtful whether he knew what the term meant. In order to make its meaning clear, the judge said:

"Listen, witness! Assume this inkstand to be three feet across the top this way and three feet that way and three feet in height, what should you call it?"

"Well, Your Honor," said the witness, without hesitation, "I should say it was some inkstand."



A Chic Spring Bonnet of Green Braid on New Lines

As spring approaches Dame Fashion goes into council with her talented aides and decides just what will be the prevailing modes for the coming season. This spring there is offered a most charming assortment of new and novel bonnets, in which the one shown above is truly representative, although in itself distinctive. The hat is of green braid, the lines new and attractive. The bonnet is just the thing for wear with spring suits. It is simply trimmed.

HISTORY OF THE LITHUANIANS

PROPOSED TO ESTABLISH THE KINGDOM OF LITHUANIA.

An Ancient Folk Little Known to the World Who Inhabit the Eastern Shore of the Baltic.

The recent peace proposals by Germany suggest the establishment of the kingdom of Lithuania, concerning which there is very little known by the civilized world and which has about five million inhabitants.

Lithuania is situated on the eastern shore of the Baltic Sea and forms an oblong, being 200 miles long and 200 miles wide. The date when the Lithuanians first settled in their native country is not exactly known, but there is a belief expressed by the German and Lithuanian scientists that they came before the birth of Christ.

Lithuania is mostly a low land, but here and there the landscape is broken by picturesque ridges and mountains. The soil varies from poor sandy to a black rich one. The Lithuanians, according to German explorers, are descendants of the old Arian race, speaking a language similar to the old Sanskrit and ancient Greek. They are mostly an agricultural nation.

Character of the Lithuanians.

There is no country in the world in which ancient culture is so mixed with the later inventions. Throughout the territory will be found small huts built beside the more modern dwellings, such as houses, dishes, tableware, with ornaments in the old style, are mixed with those produced in the modern factories made of iron, zinc and tin. Most of the clothing, foodstuffs and all agricultural implements are produced at home. However, there are places where everything is produced in the factories, the same as in modern Europe.

The Lithuanians lived in closely settled villages, but in 1864, after the abolition of serfdom, the Lithuanians started to divide their villages into farms, and the cultivation of the crops was carried on according to the modern methods. The abolition of serfdom gave an opportunity for the Lithuanian peasant to send their children to the schools and to educate them. Lithuania was always fond of education.

At the commencement of the nineteenth century there were several mothers in the villages who taught their children by their old methods to read and write, and at the time of the abolition of serfdom there were several men and women in every village who understood how to read and write and were able to start a new era in Lithuania of modern culture and industry.

Nowadays, education has become so popular that there is no village in the country which has not at least two or three men with the highest education, such as priests, teachers, doctors and lawyers. This intelligence arose from the peasantry and inspired the desire in all classes of the Lithuanian people to become a free and independent nation.

History of the People.

Lithuania started the historical life in the beginning of the thirteenth century. Before that time her clans were scattered through the country and each had its own ruler. At the begin-

ning of the thirteenth century the German merchants came to Lithuania and discovered a new territory for their commerce but the Lithuanians were heathens and prevented the German merchants from penetrating into the interior of their country. Therefore, the merchants brought with them military powers consisting of the Knights of the Cross and Knights of the Sword. Under the strokes of these orders the Lithuanian clans began to unite in the State and there were elected dukes as leaders of the military and civil life, and Lithuania formed an independent State from 1201 until 1569, in which year it was united with Poland in the so-called Polish-Lithuanian Republic. Then her history was merged with the history of Poland, and Lithuania lost its identity as an independent nation.

In 1795 the united Polish-Lithuanian Republic was conquered by Russia and Lithuania was divided into two parts, viz.: the government of Kaunas, Vilnius and Suwalki, which were annexed to Russia, and the districts of Koenigsberg and Gumbino to Germany.

The Lithuanians, being united with Poland, were forced by the Polish Government and priests to use the Polish language and schools, and in those countries Lithuania was Polandized. When Lithuania fell into the hands of the Russians she was forced to adopt the Russian schools, language and culture.

Progress of Lithuania.

There was before the war very few railroads and good highways, and the advancing Lithuanians wanted to improve Lithuania by building new railroads and highways, but the Russian Government, on account of strategic plans, prevented the Lithuanians doing this because of the close proximity of the German border, and thus the advancement of Lithuanian industry and commerce was suppressed.

Lithuania is rich with large rivers, from which she can obtain electricity, and there were good opportunities for the engineers to build dams for purposes of producing electricity, but the above-mentioned suppression prevented it.

Taking into consideration the growth of the Lithuanian culture during the last ten years, it can be seen that the nation is worthy of freedom and should be an independent nation, and we are of the opinion that Germany believes this from the way she spoke about Lithuania in the peace proposals to the Allies, and now it is only natural that the Allies and the neutral nations should understand and realize the desire of the Lithuanian people.

One-fifth of the earth's surface belongs to the British Empire.

GERMAN GIVES NEW VERSION OF WAR

DISTINGUISHED GERMAN HISTORIAN'S VIEW OF STRIFE.

Conflict Has Proved There Are Limits to Any "Knock-out" Strategy.

The London Times says: Prof. Meinecke of Freiburg University, the distinguished historian, contributed to the Frankfurter Zeitung recently the most remarkable article on the history of the war which has appeared in any German newspaper. Being compelled to lie about the origin of the war, German writers generally have had to lie about all inconvenient events during the war.

Prof. Meinecke, on the other hand, adopts the convenient formula that it was only "in a political sense" that Germany "began the war as a defensive war," while in a military sense it was distinctly a "knock-out war" (Niederwerfungskrieg). Thus, happier than other German writers, he is able to tell the truth about the Battle of the Marne and admit that the battle for Verdun was a failure.

First Phase of War.

Prof. Meinecke has the courage to describe the first phase of the war as follows:

"Our first object was to overthrow France rapidly and compel her to make peace. If we succeeded we would then turn quickly and carry out the same military idea against Russia, with the best prospects of success. Then we would conclude a final peace with England, who would have been disarmed by the Continent. This peace would have had to assume the character of a compromise, since we did not hope to overthrow England's naval supremacy."

"This whole programme, brilliantly begun, collapsed at the gates of Paris and the Battle of the Marne. This battle was not a tactical victory, but a great strategic success for the French. Perhaps our programme would not have collapsed if we had carried through our original strategic idea with perfect strictness, keeping the Marne forces strictly together and for a time abandoning East Prussia."

Prof. Meinecke sketches subsequent events much as follows: The Germans took to trench warfare and the enemy did likewise. The Germans tried but failed to break through at the Yser and Bruck-Bawka, and the French tried but failed to break through Champagne. The German people began to argue that the war had become a war of attrition. Then the Germans succeeded in breaking through Galicia, but ultimately they had to settle again in defensive positions. The British and French then tried, but failed again, to break through in the west, and the battles of Loos and Champagne followed.

Battle of Verdun.

Prof. Meinecke then gives the following account of the battles of Verdun and the Somme:

"An argument used a year ago was that a decision must be sought, not in the tangible, distant East, but in the concentrated West—the nerve centre of the enemy's forces. The decision, however, must not be a decision in the old sense that we should break through a particularly critical position, destroy one of the most important of the French fortresses and prove to the French that they could no longer win. That was the origin of the undertaking against Verdun. This time a new politico-military idea led only to a heroic episode; but, meanwhile, our enemies pulled themselves together for still more gigantic achievements. England learned the use of universal military service and the construction of industry for the production of a mighty supply of arms and ammunition. At the same time she leaned upon the industrial strength of America, so, while Japan helped, she was able to equip the new Russian formations, the apparatus which we had smashed the year before."

"Thus in June and July, 1916, it came—the great double offensive of our enemies, East and West. The result was that we had to interrupt operations at Verdun. The enemy's offensive also achieved partial successes, especially in the East, although the real object—to break through and roll up our lines—could not be achieved. This was due to

the fact that in the interval we still further developed the possibilities of trench warfare."

Results of Somme Fight.

Prof. Meinecke says the Battle of the Somme led to the conviction in Germany that it was no longer possible to arrive at a military decision in a full peace-compelling sense. So he describes the German peace overture as arising naturally from the idea that the sacrifices which would be demanded by a continuation of the war would no longer bear any relation to military results, and it would be statesmanlike, intelligent and wise to abandon the intention of destruction and seek a reasonable compromise.

As regards the real guarantees which Germany professes to require, he makes two final observations: One is that Germany has taught all the small Powers of Europe that they are risking their lives if "they touch the electric wire which protects Central Europe." The other is that the war has proved there are limits to the possibilities of "knock-out strategy in a war between great Powers." Consequently a knock-out policy aimed at procuring fundamental revolutions in the relations of European Powers does not pay.

Thus, according to the professor, the motto of the future will be "not overthrow, but balance."

Although no other writers are allowed to confess German failure, his account of the peace manoeuvre is confirmed in other quarters. There is now little or no talk of German benevolence and German dislike of bloodshed. It is argued simply that its enemy ought to be persuaded to agree with Germany that a compromise is inevitable and then discuss peace based upon the war map.

I WILL SERVE.

Dedicated to National Service Commission Campaign.

By "Patriot."

If my King and country need me.

I will serve;

Tho' to sacrifice they lead me.

I'll not swerve;

For the laggards and the slackers

Are the Germans' strongest backers—

They will get what they deserve—

I will serve.

If they want me in the trenches,

I will serve;

'Mid the shrapnel and the stench—

I will serve;

For my country and my King

I will suffer anything;

All my service they deserve,

I will serve.

I'll not loaf while others toil.

I will serve;

Can I plan the foe to fall?

I will serve.

Power of muscle and of brain

Surely will the vict'ry gain;

With more vigor, vim and yerve,

I will serve.

None shall ever charge that I

Did not serve;

None shall taunt with "You're the guy

Who'd not serve!"

When a wounded man I meet

Limping down the busy street

He'll not hint, "You had cold feet!"

I will serve.

In the mill or in the field,

I will serve;

Britons ne'er to foemen yield,

I will serve;

If I cannot man the guns

I can send supplies in tons

Thus, to help defeat the Hun,

I will serve.

In the hot munition shop,

I will serve;

That the war may sooner stop,

I will serve;

Lest on me should rest the guilt

For a broker's life-blood split,

Glad, I offer mind and nerve—

I will serve.

The more some people get the more

They seem to think it necessary to

have.

Miss Vance: "He was talking to you

about me, wasn't he?" Miss Speitz:

"Well, yes." Miss Vance: "I thought

I heard him remark that I had a

thick head of hair." Miss Speitz:

"Well, he didn't mention your hair,

dear."

Magistrate: "Officer, what's the

matter with the prisoner? Tell her

to stop that crying. She's been at it

for fifteen minutes." (More sob.)

Officer: "Please sir, I think she wants

to be bailed out."

Health

Preserve the Eyesight.

What do we really know about our eyes after all? Not very much, indeed. And yet they are the very light of life and through their medium we enjoy the most wonderful blessings that are bestowed upon mortals. It is a wonder that with all our negligence in regard to their care, protection and preservation our eyes serve us as well and faithfully as they do.

While we have no control over the size and the color of our eyes, which comprise a great deal of their physical beauty, we can by our mental attitude influence the spiritual beauty, so it is our own fault if our eyes lack in attractiveness of expression.

What we see in the eyes of those with whom we come in daily contact attracts or repels us, for the eye is the most expressive feature of the face, reflecting every delicate shade of feeling and emotion, despite the will of its owner. Are we sympathetic and interested in our fellow beings—our eyes show it. Are we cold, haughty and aloof—our eyes betray us. Note the pupil of the eye expanded with pleasure, joy and health, contract to a mere pinpoint with illness, or deaden with self-absorption.

We can help to preserve our eyes by taking heed to the kind of light in which we read, especially avoiding night reading with a poor light, as this is sure to cause eye-strain and perhaps the necessity for wearing glasses. Resting the eyes by gazing at distant objects when employed on close work is very beneficial, and an eye bath night and morning is to be commended, using for it a solution of one teaspoon of boric acid to a glass of water that has been boiled or some reputable preparation that can be purchased at slight cost.

If glasses are needed do not hesitate to wear them, but if by care and attention you can put off the evil day without injury to the eyes, it would be well to take heed while there is yet time.

Permanent injury may be caused by neglecting to take eye trouble in the early stages. Consult a reputable oculist when requiring glasses, as it is neither money nor eyesight saved to go to someone who is not perfectly reliable.

Cause of Corns.

Corns are hard growths which occur on the toes or some other part of the feet. They are generally the result of wearing a shoe too small for the foot. They are thickenings of the outer layer of the skin, in the center of which is a nail-like peg which projects downward and hurts when pressed upon. Soft corns form between the toes, and are only different from others in that they are soaked with perspiration all the time. The corn itself is composed of a lump of the outer skin which is caused by the pressure of the shoe at that spot.

However, the corn would not result unless the pressure were taken off at intervals, and this, of course, is done when you take the shoe off. It stands to reason that if the pressure were continuously applied to the spot, the skin, instead of overgrowing at that precise point, would waste away. The overgrowth of the skin is due to the irritation produced by the pressure.

Health Notes.

Gum arabic applied to a burn will stop the pain immediately, as it shuts off the air.

It is said a teaspoonful of salt added to a pint of warm water and rubbed into weak ankles occasionally will strengthen them.

Hiccups can frequently be cured by taking a mouthful of water, pressing inward the tragus (the little projection in front of the ear) and then swallowing the water.

A tiny bell can be tied around the neck of bottles containing poison, or a piece of sandpaper can be pasted to the cork, to distinguish these bottles from other drugs in the dark.

A teaspoonful of syrup, made from spring onions stewed in brown sugar and taken at night is said to induce sleep and is very healthful. A glass of warm milk upon retiring induces sleep.

Sandwiches made of buttered crackers sprinkled with paprika will frequently cause sleepiness.

Hang-nails and roughness of the cuticle around the nails are caused by unwise cutting of the cuticle or by entire neglect. A little cold cream applied to the nails, and pushing the cuticle back very gently, avoiding cutting it whenever possible, will work wonders.

Home-made Article.

The River Clyde has been brought up to its present navigable condition by means of dredging, and the Glasgow people are very proud of it. One day a party of American sightseers turned up their noses at the Clyde.

"Call this a river?" they said. "Why, it's a ditch in comparison with our Mississippi, or St. Lawrence or Delaware."

"A well, mon," said a Scotch bystander, "you've got Providence to thank for your rivers, but we made this ourselves."

What's become of the old-fashioned housewife who always came to the front door in the morning wiping her hands upon the corner of her apron?



MURAD CIGARETTES

Everywhere Why?

The blending is exceptional



YOUNG FOLKS

The Snow Fairy.

There was nothing Angela liked better than coloring the pictures in story-books. As she was really clever with her brush and very neat, her mother did not the least object; indeed, she had said that when Angela was a little older she should have lessons in painting.

The picture that Angela decided to color on this very afternoon was one that illustrated a story about a snow fairy. She would just have time to finish it before it grew dark, for besides the blue sky and a few fir trees, there was little else to be done. It would be best, Angela thought, to leave most of the paper white, to represent snow. To be sure there was the fairy herself; but she hardly counted, being only half as big as the icicle that she was hanging to from a fir branch. Besides, her gown must be left white, too, like the snow. So there would really be only her, the fair hair and the star on her forehead, which would take but a dash or two of paint.

The picture was finished before dark, and her mother said it was the best work that Angela had done.

That night Angela went to bed feeling very happy, for next month she was to begin her painting lessons.

The little girl pulled up the warm, woolly comfortable close round her ears, so cold had the weather grown, and soon she was fast asleep. And then it was that the Snow Fairy stepped out of the book and stood on the bed within a few inches of her nose! In the bright moonlight Angela could see her plainly.

Angela was delighted. "But are you not cold?" she asked. "And would you not like to get under my warm covers?"

The Snow Fairy laughed, and the laugh seemed like the tinkle of bells. "I cold? Why, dear child, I melt away whenever I come out of the book if it gets the least warm. If it were not for that wide-open window I could never stand the heat of this room. But I'm glad it's cold enough here for me to stay a moment, for I want to tell you just the right shade of gold for my hair, and to let you know that I, too, can paint! Jack Frost taught me. When he is very busy he often gets me to help him."

Angela clasped her hands. "Dear, dear Snow Fairy," she begged, "won't you please show me one of your pictures sometime?"

Again the fairy gave her silvery little laugh. "When you get up in the morning," she said, "go right to the window that faces north, and there you will see one of my pictures. It is all in white and silver—and oh, how I wish I could use color as you do! But just standing on this bed is making me warm, so I must go right away. Good-by, dear child! And the tiny creature was gone."

It seemed only a few minutes after that before it was morning. Angela rubbed her eyes. "What a funny dream I had last night!" she thought.

Nevertheless, she went to the north window, and there, covering the big wide pane, was a most wonderful fairy forest! A road wound through it, on either side of which grew silver and white flowers, and tall ferns. Some of the trees were like palms, and others seemed hung with moss.

The picture was so beautiful that Angela stood a long time gazing at it, and then she began to wonder whether, after all, her experience of the night had been only a dream—Youth's Companion.

RESTORE NORTHERN FRANCE.

French Cabinet Will Re-establish Normal Conditions.

Plans for the reconstruction of northern France after the war, worked out by a French Cabinet committee and outlined in official reports received at Washington, embrace a carefully prepared programme for restoration of normal conditions immediately after peace is declared.

Provisions are included for the return of refugees to the enemy occupied districts as expeditiously as possible, prefects of the departments already having reported the number to be repatriated and a system having been worked out for the return first of those whose presence is an immediate necessity. A central labor bureau has been established in Paris to estimate the labor demand and supply.

Health services in the north will be reorganized under the plan to direct measures of security from damaged buildings and unexploded shells, and the advisability of building of portable houses to send to northern provinces is being investigated. Steps also are being taken looking to victualling the departments of the Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Somme, Aisne, Ardennes and Meuse after the war by Government allowances. Cattle now kept in the camp of Paris will be supplied to the northern farmers, and prefects in the invaded district have been provided with funds to purchase agricultural machinery.

Resumption of industrial activities will be under direction of the Minister of Commerce, who will form a private organization to handle funds advanced by the Government, and distribute merchandise. Exports will be closely regulated.

The youngest general in the British Army is thirty-nine years old.

Are You Intoxicated?

The question is not as impertinent as it sounds. You may be a real teetotaler and yet be "intoxicated"—that is, poisoned by the gases that come from imperfect digestion. The products of food putrefaction are taken up by the blood and often poison the entire system. Cut out meats and starchy foods for a while. Eat Shredded Wheat with milk or cream for breakfast; eat it with stewed fruits and green vegetables for dinner or supper. It will cure auto-intoxication and make a new man of you. All the meat of the whole wheat in a digestible form. A perfect meal at lowest cost. Made in Canada.

THE COMING OF THE FAIRIES.

Angela of Mercy Bring Gifts to Wounded Warriors.

It is afternoon. The sun bursts through the windows of the great room in beams of glorious brilliance. The hospital seems full of sunshine and hope. A great, barn-like room, full of beautiful flowers, and black iron bedsteads, and broken men, who lie beneath the white coverlets, beneath the blood-red symbols of the Red Cross, says London Answers.

It is afternoon, and there is a soft silence, but the branches of the big trees without sing a song of soothing and peace. Boys and big men lie in their beds and watch the sunlight gallop and chase across the polished floor.

There is a faint odor of iodine in the ward. A sigh speaks of a man's endurance. A bandaged head turns to watch the dancing beam. It leaps up the walls. It vanishes. It is gone.

And then the ward seems empty. The nurse is absent. The visitors are gone. The boys wound are left alone with pain and torment. Their lips are as parched as their souls. A missing leg, and a part of life is amputated. A gaping wound, and days of life are stolen. The sun has gone behind the clouds. The ward is garish. The flowers gleam dully. The trees stir restlessly. O God, they are facing the mystery of pain, in silence.

And there rise up before their eyes all the memories of the past, all the ghastly sights, and the horrors and terrors of the battlefield. The scream of shells sounds again in their ears. Life is sweet, but Death beckons. Their fingers trace the lines of the blood-red cross.

The door swings slowly, cautiously. The sun leaps out again in a patch of blue sky, bursts through the window, lies across the aisle—a golden lane of light. The door is opened. Slowly, nervously, there comes into view a head of golden curls; two heads. Two little mites—curly-headed, fairy-like—trip up the gangway betwixt the beds.

Each carries a little package. They part company. They approach the beds. Golden-haired one fumbles in her little bag, looks up at the boy who had left his leg over yonder. He might have been her big brother. She smiles at him. "Soldier," she whispers, "chocolate." She hands him a packet. He stretches out his hand and fingers the golden curls tenderly.

And she says "Good-bye!" and then goes on to the next bed. Around the whole ward they go. Some of the men are asleep, and the little fairies place their gifts by each sleeper's head.

'Tis a gift from the angels—angels of mercy.

Their little feet patter down the

Before Drinking Tea or Coffee, You Should Consider Whether Or Not It Is Harmful

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

ward. The sunshine glints marvelously upon the golden hair. They reach the door, and as they pull at it they look back at the soldiers. They wave their hands. "Good-bye!" And the great men in their beds, who can wave their hands too, and there are smiles in their eyes.

And then the ward is silent and motionless again. But the sunshine still remains—the sunshine of childhood, brighter than the sky.

RESTORE RHEUMS CATHEDRAL.

Work Will Be Begun on Structure When Situation Permits.

Albert Dalimier, Under-Secretary for Fine Arts, states that permission has been asked of the German authorities for the restoration of Rheims Cathedral.

"Orders were given by the French Government for provisional repairs to the roofs of the cathedral in Autumn, 1914," said M. Dalimier, "but we were unable to begin work without an agreement with the military authorities and they begged us to do nothing. They pointed out that the cathedral was still under German fire, that from Nogent to La Bassée, where the batteries firing on the town were installed, everything that passed could be distinctly seen, and that workmen on the cathedral would, therefore, be sure to be observed and fired upon. When the situation permits the work will be undertaken."

RICH RED BLOOD MEANS GOOD HEALTH

Just a Little More Rich, Red Blood Cures Most Ailments.

The lack of sufficient red health-giving blood does not end merely in a pale complexion. It is much more serious. Bloodless people are the tired, languid, run down folk who never have a bit of enjoyment in life. Food does not nourish, there's indigestion, heart palpitation, headache, backache, sometimes fainting spells and always nervousness. If anaemia or bloodlessness be neglected too long a decline is sure to follow. Just a little more blood cures all these troubles. Just more rich, red blood, then abounding health, vitality and pleasure in life. To make the blood rich, red and pure, use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. No other medicine increases the pure blood supply so quickly or so surely. The cure actually begins with the first dose, though naturally it is not noticeable. This is not a mere claim. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been doing this over and over again in Canada for more than a quarter of a century. This is why thousands have always a good word to say for this great medicine, for instance Mrs. Alex. Gillis, Glenville, N. S., says: "I cannot praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly. They are really a wonderful medicine. I was very much run down, suffered from frequent dizzy spells, and had an almost constant severe pain in the back. My home work was a source of dread, I felt so weak, and life held but little enjoyment. Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the result was almost marvellous. They made me feel like a new woman and fully restored my health. I would urge every weak woman to give these pills a fair trial."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents per box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LOGGER IN DARING FEAT.

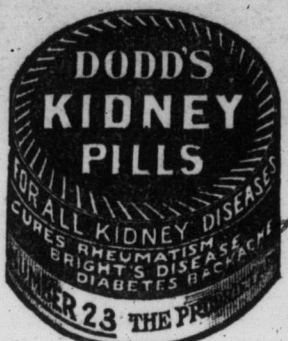
How He Attached Cable to Tree at Great Height.

A few weeks ago the crew of Higgins' logging camp at Camelon Harbor, Tribune Channel, about 80 miles north of Vancouver, witnessed an act of remarkable daring and agility performed by one of their number, which will doubtless be talked about for many a day in the Coast lumber camps, where feats of darddevil bravery are as common as "scraps" among school boys.

In the course of a shift to a new logging location it became necessary to attach a cable to a very tall tree at a point 120 feet from the ground. Usually this is done by a workman equipped with pole-climbing spurs and belt, but this time these means were not available. What was to be done? It would take several days to secure the equipment from Vancouver, and a shutdown of the operations for that length of time was not to be thought of owing to the heavy expense involved.

This is where tall Andrew Busby came to the rescue, if reports are true. He was an expert chopper and skilled in using a springboard. With his axe and two springboards he began to climb the tree. Standing on the first board, he chopped a notch five feet above him, slipped the second board into the notch, climbed up, and drawing the first board after him, repeated the performance a score of times. In an hour, while his companions below watched him breathlessly, he reached the top of the tree and affixed the rope. Standing on a board a few inches wide, he was apparently as cool as 100 feet from the ground as when he was only five feet from terra firma.

Busby is now a private in the 290th Forestry Battalion, having enlisted in Vancouver a few days after performing the act above recorded.



The New Styles

Bead embroidery is a strong rival just now of the darned-stitch embroidery worked in silk and worsted. On white backgrounds, white and colored beads are used most effectively. The white chalk beads on dark satins and silks form very handsome trimmings. Beads of various colors arranged in designs to imitate the popular Paisley effect is one of the newest developments in bead work. Other very attractive color combinations are also seen, such as dull blue, old rose and brown on light tan backgrounds.

Recent costumes from Paris also show that machine stitching is a very prominent form of trimming. Rows upon rows of stitching are used at the edges of coats and on collar and cuffs.



The Pinched-Back Coat

The stitching is often done in silk of a darker shade than the material it is used on, and sometimes in the same shade.

Hip-length coats with the pinched effect at the back and a straight front are very smart for the serviceable suit for daily wear or for the sports suit. The back is belted with a rather wide belt stitched down over short pleats, which produces the pinched effect. With this type of coat the full box-pleated skirt makes an excellent costume. In mannish mixtures and jersey cloth, these suits are worn for shopping, sports, and for practical use. The sketch illustrates one of these jaunty suits in bright green jersey cloth.

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



No Need To Rub!
FOR stiff sore muscles apply Sloan's Liniment to the pain or ache, it quickly penetrates and soothes without rubbing. Rheumatism, gout, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains and bruises are quickly relieved by its use. Cleaner and more promptly effective than musky plasters or ointments, it does not stain the skin or clog the pores. The family medicine chest in thousands of homes has a place for Sloan's Liniment. At all druggists, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

COLD IN UPPER AIR.

Temperature Remains Practically Constant All the Year.

The night the two Zeppelins came to grief was the coldest since last Winter, says the London Chronicle—10 degrees of frost were registered in many places near London—but those who expressed surprise that the baby-killers should venture on a trip under such Arctic conditions know little about the upper air. The fact that the temperature decreases fairly uniformly up to a height of about 30,000 feet has been known for many years by means of automatic registering apparatus sent up in "balloons sondes," but it has also been ascertained that though the temperature at about 10,000 feet is very low—in the neighborhood of 40 degrees of frost—it remains practically constant all the year round. However cold or warm it may be at the surface of the earth, the same degree of coldness is always encountered a few thousand feet above, and it was probably no colder in the "Zeppelin zone" that night than it is on the hottest day of Midsummer.

KEEP LITTLE ONES WELL IN WINTER.

Winter is a dangerous season for the little ones. The days are so changeable—one bright, the next cold and stormy, that the mother is afraid to take the children out for the fresh air and exercise they need so much. In consequence they are often cooped up in overheated, badly ventilated rooms and are soon seized with colds or gripes. What is needed to keep the little ones well is Baby's Own Tablets. They will regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out colds and by their use the baby will be able to get over the winter season in perfect safety. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GREAT INFUX AFTER WAR.

Many Canadians Will Remain in England, Says Queensberry.

A close student of British finance, who is on a visit to Canada at present to make extensive investigations into Canadian conditions for after-the-war investments, and the bringing out of settlers, is the Marquis of Queensberry, who is accompanied by Mr. H. Stanley Waugh.

"There is an enormous interest being taken in Canada, and thousands will leave the Old Land for this country as soon as the war is over," the Marquis declared. "I know thousands of Belgians who intend making Canada their future home. They are tired of the war, and don't want to return to their former country. I have heard even Englishmen say, 'Oh, if I could only get away to the wilds and forget it all!'"

"We in England feel that black cloud of Germany all along. It is interloped everywhere. I had arranged for the working of mines in Liberia, South Africa, and Germany interfered. I had a bill put through the Turkish Parliament several years ago, and Germany interfered. The world will be a different place when this war is over," he declared. "It has done us good to make such great sacrifices."

The Marquis expects to be in Canada for about a year. He is the ninth Marquis of Queensberry, succeeding his father in 1900. He does considerable writing for the press.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

Poor Outlook for Patsy.

"Ma, won't yer let me have some cake now?"
"Didn't Oi tell ye Oi wouldn't give it to ye at all if ye didn't kape still?"
"Yes, but—"
"Well, the longer ye kape still the sooner ye'll get it, mind that."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Not To Be Whipped.
Mrs. Mullins—What's the matter, Mrs. Jones?

Mrs. Jones—Why, this young varmint's swallowed a cartridge and I can't's wallop 'im for fear it goes off.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Sultans of Turkey never marry.

There are 240 bones in the human body.

RAW FURS

It will pay you to ship all your fur to a reliable house, where you can get full market value. Ask for our price list and shipping instructions.

EDWARD POLLAK & CO.
250 ST. PAUL ST. WEST, MONTREAL, QUE.

ISSUE 3-17

An Easy Job.

Murphy was taking a day off, says an English weekly, and, wishing to enjoy himself thoroughly, he walked round to watch "the boys." He was surprised to see his friend Kelly working as if carrying a hodful of mortar up and down a ladder were the only thing he took any real pleasure in.

"It's yourself that's working mighty hard to-day, Kelly!" expostulated Murphy.

"Whist! I'm just making a fool of the boss!" said Kelly, winking slyly. "And how are you doing that, Kelly?"

"Sure, Murphy, it's as easy as kissing your hand! He sees me going up the ladder with my hod-full of mortar, and he thinks, 'I'm working.' But, Murphy, my boy, it's the same hodful I'm carrying up and down all the time!"

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feeble—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practices for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve is Aseptic Tubes, 5c and 25c. Write for Book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Ad.

Less Crowded.

Willis—Were you at the lecture last evening?
Gillis—Yes.
Willis—Wasn't that awful? The idea of five thousand people jammed and squeezed into that little hall!

Gillis—On the contrary, I thought it was quite a relief after being out on the municipal golf-links all afternoon.

Minard's Liniment Cures Disasters.

Not A Speed Maniac.
"How fast can your car go?"
"Haven't the slightest idea, or any desire to find out."

A Knock.

Hub—One night while you were away I heard a burglar. You should have seen me going down stairs three steps at a time.

Wife (who knows him) — Where was he, on the roof?

HAVE YOU ECZEMA?
Would you like to end that terrible itching, that burning pain, to heal those horrid sores?
You have tried all sorts of fatty ointments, lotions and powders. Put them aside now and give Nature a chance as represented by Zam-Buk. Zam-Buk is made from herbal essences; it is a natural healer. Is not something you have to send to and of the world for, and pay a heavy price! Every druggist will sell you Zam-Buk and for 50c. only. Just give it a fair trial and incidentally give yourself ease by the quickest route. See name on box.

ZAM-BUK



Yank Out Those Stumps

TURN your sullen, gloomy, profit-eating stump lands into happy, smiling fields that bear rich crops, and put money into the bank for you.

Our Free Book, "The Gold in Your Stump Land," shows you how you can transform your barren stump fields into rich virgin farm land. It shows you photographs of immense stumps it has pulled; it contains letters from the men who pulled them; and it will convince you that the easiest, quickest and cheapest way is with a

Kirstin Stump Puller
One Man — Horse Power

The horse power machine for the big jobs, for the fields of many stumps it will pull anything it tackles, and, because of its triple power, prevents strain to man, horse and machine. Will clear two acres from a single setting.

The One Man Puller gets the biggest stumps. Double leverage gives you a giant's power, a push on the handle means a pull of tons to the stump. Clears an acre from one anchor. Every Kirstin guaranteed for 15 years, flaw or no flaw, your money back if the Kirstin bond does not live.

A. J. KIRSTIN CAN. 5325 Denison St. SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.

Big Money to those who Order Now. To early buyers in each locality we offer a special opportunity to join in our profit sharing plan. No canvassing; just a willingness to show your Kirstin to your neighbors. Don't wait — send the coupon today.

Address: _____



Properly Described.

"What is the mean temperature of that place?"
"That's the kind it is."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

The Bank of England has thirty-two different methods of detecting forged banknotes.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB OFFICES for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
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The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

WINTER EGGS AND HOW TO GET THEM.

I have 17 years experience in raising high record poultry, and will forward you my literature free. The 220 Egg Kind. Write to-day.
L. R. GUILD, Box 36, ROCKWOOD, ONT.

THE TRAYMORE
HOTEL IN THE WORLD
The Spirit of America at play! Magnitude and Cheerfulness
AMERICAN PLAN
EUROPEAN PLAN
D. S. White, Pres. J. W. Mott, Mgr.



Send To-day For This Book

up to his promise. We guarantee the Kirstin method to clear land ready for the plow from 10% to 50% cheaper than any other method.

Big Money to those who Order Now. To early buyers in each locality we offer a special opportunity to join in our profit sharing plan. No canvassing; just a willingness to show your Kirstin to your neighbors. Don't wait — send the coupon today.

Money Back Bond
15 Year Guarantee
Warranted saving of 10% to 50% over all other methods.
Profit Sharing Plan

Address: _____

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Big Money to those who Order Now. To early buyers in each locality we offer a special opportunity to join in our profit sharing plan. No canvassing; just a willingness to show your Kirstin to your neighbors. Don't wait — send the coupon today.

Address: _____

Before the War

it may have been good policy to procrastinate. Now it costs actual DOLLARS AND CENTS. Prices are soaring, raw materials are becoming exhausted, many standard lines will be impossible to get. It will pay you well to keep your necessary merchandise well supplied.

Manufacturers' Price Lists
for Autumn, 1917, show advances ranging from 15 per cent. to 35 per cent. above present highest price. We're placing orders now for fall delivery at prices higher than our present selling prices.

While Stock-taking
you can get real snags in Men's Overcoats, Boys' Overcoats, Storm Collar Reefers, and many lines at great reductions. It will pay you well to buy now even for next winter.

Balance of Furs
at less than half price.
Isabella Sable Scarfs, reg. \$10, for \$4.75.
Isabella Sable Scarfs, reg. \$8.50, for \$4.50.
Isabella Sable Scarfs, reg. \$6, for \$3.75.
Marmot Sable Scarfs, reg. \$10, for \$4.75.
Marmot Sable Scarfs, reg. \$6.50, for \$3.85.
Grey Persian Lamb Caps, reg. \$4.50, for \$2.25.
Grey Persian Lamb Caps, reg. \$4, for \$2.
Men's Astrachan Gauntlet Mitts, reg. \$2, for \$1.50.
Men's Astrachan Gauntlet Mitts, reg. \$1.25, for 95c.
Children's Fur Sets, reg. \$3.50, for \$2.25.

A Clean-up of Ladies' Sweater Coats after a busy season
Mostly "Monarch Knit"—pure wool
—all bought early.
\$4.50 Sweater Coats for \$3.25.
\$3.50 " " " " \$2.75.
\$3.00 " " " " \$2.35.

Men's Winter Caps have their walking ticket
Broken lines, one and two of a kind, at quick clearing prices.

Red Cross Societies can be supplied with pure wool Yarn at \$1.20 per lb.

A pure long wool, made specially for solid wear and comfort. Let old knitters who know wool yarn be the judge. They know that a pair of socks made from this good homespun yarn will not only give more comfort but will outwear two pair of ordinary store yarn.

February Women's Magazine ready for you

Get a new Spring Fashion Sheet for the asking

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1917

The greatest difficulty that some people experience is in keeping appearances up and expenses down.

Civilization has done a great deal for man, but it hasn't been able to prevent his stopping to look at a dog fight.

One seldom realizes how much worse the world is growing until he hears two old settlers exchanging reminiscences.

If you buy out of town, and we buy out of town, and all of our neighbors buy out of town, what would become of our town? Did it ever strike you that way?

Parkhill has a woman on the school board. The wisdom of this will become evident as time goes on. Where the child is concerned the woman naturally belongs.

This is the month when everyone should try to square up all debts. Pay everyone you owe and make a fresh start, and during the year 1917 make it a rule to pay cash whenever possible.

Fighting for the Empire, making munitions, and producing foodstuffs are the three branches of the foremost business at the present time. There are many, not over busy, who might be doing one of these.

Addressing a meeting at Montreal last week, Stephen Lauzanne, editor of Le Matin, said:—"If we were to accept appease such as that proposed by Germany our dead heroes of Verdun and the Somme would rush from their thrones honored graves and spit in our dishonored faces."

That the cigar trade has been cut down immensely since the advent of prohibition was the statement made by a leading cigar manufacturer last week. Many manufacturers throughout Ontario, he said, have been forced out of business as a result of the falling off in business and the increasing cost of labor. "With the treating system," said another, "the hotels used to handle three times the number of cigars sold by the cigar stores."

Japan is profiting immensely by the war. One of her markets is India, to which she is sending

many supplies that were formerly imported from Germany. The whole country, according to the Japanese ambassador at Rome, is practically one immense war-factory, and very many thousands of Japanese, both men and women, are assisting in the production of munitions of war. These are being sent to the Russian front as rapidly as possible.

This is gripe and pneumonia weather. The atmospheric conditions that make mere man shiver and huddle himself as close as possible to the stove or radiator seem to bring joy and strength to the disease germs. Hence the Board of Health issues instructions on prevention of pneumonia and the gripe. There are the general instructions as to keeping out of crowds, ventilation, bathing, and so forth. And then comes the terse advice, "Don't overeat."

There is as much intemperance in indiscriminate gorging as there is in alcoholism. And the physical effects may be just as bad, though not so obvious or so easily traced. The system has enough to do these days without struggling with an extra burden of superfluous food. Stuffed it has less power of resistance than lightly or even meagrely fed. These are the days of gripe and pneumonia. Don't overeat.

FOREIGN MISSIONS AS A SOLDIER SEES THEM.

"Living here in hospital helpless three months from shrapnel wounds which refuse to heal, and just waiting," writes a gallant soldier of Kitchener's Army a month before he died, "I have been thinking.
"You know I have been all over the world. It would seem that I should have plenty to think about. Strange, isn't it, that my thoughts always go back to the theme of Foreign Missions especially as I never thought of them before but in desolation; yes, and notwithstanding help cheerfully given me at Mission hospitals in Amritsar, Jaffa and Uganda when I was sick.
"I do not remember giving a single penny to Foreign Missions in my life. It was easy to prate about their uselessness—all so cheap and popular too. Even as I travelled in distant lands, sometimes well knowing that but for the work of missionaries there had been no road for me, I still refused to own the blessings their work conferred both on the natives they set out to convert and the country which gave the heroes birth. I think that stranger even than my ingratitude for help generously given me in Mission hospitals. For gold was my god. My whole energies were set on trade. I might in common fairness have recognized who prepared the way for markets which I found so profitable. But I did not.
"When the call to arms came, as you will remember I told you in an earlier letter, I was in London, home on furlough. I joined Lord Kitchener's men. You sent me a New Testament. I have it now.
"Reading at random for want of something better to do one night, I was struck by the words of John 17: 3: 'And this is life eternal, that they might know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent.' I could not forget those words. They have been with me every waking hour these twelve months. They are with me now. And how precious I find them, who can tell? They cause me to care not a jot for this

poor maimed body, soon to be set aside.
"I've found a Friend, oh, such a Friend. He loved me e'er I knew Him: He drew me with the cords of love And thus He bound me to Him. And round my heart still closely twine Those ties which none can sever. For I am His and He is mine For ever and for ever.
"I realize now that this Friend cares for every savage of our race, even as He cares for me, and why should He not?
"Ah, there is the secret of my contempt for Foreign Missions. I had not then that life eternal. Would God I had earlier known the new Birth. I envy you fellows who have done so much for the cause. I would gladly die for it now it is too late.
"As I think of the loyalty of subject races, so gloriously exhibited in this day of stress, as I picture those splendid Indians seen in France, my mind still refuses to absorb any but the great central fact—We have here the fruition of the work of British missionaries and of the prayers of missionary-hearted men.
"It is sweet to die for England—I do not regret it—sweet to see the devotion of tender nurses about our beds—a few fragrant thoughts flutter for a moment over these beauties, to die in the flood of glory bursting in contemplation of what it is to minister and to die for the sake and in the service of the King of Kings. That will never be my part. I do not complain. I am not worthy the high honor involved. But perhaps I might have been, had somebody taken me in hand early enough. Why does our Church keep Foreign Missions so much in the background? How is it that I was left so long a scuffer?
"I do not blame any mortal. I am saying that something is wrong with a scheme of things which fails to put the whole world for Christ right in the forefront as the battle-cry of the Christian Church. I do not know your own inmost feelings. I do not know how keen you are. It is because you gave me the Testament wherein I found the words of life that I tell you something of my rambling thoughts and of the great central regret that fills my whole soul. My little money will presently be fondly devoted to the cause. But what is that? We can carry nothing out whither I go. My message is that all who are wise should work in the great service while it is day, remembering the coming night."

Help for Asthma. Neglect gives asthma a great advantage. The trouble, once it has secured a foothold, fastens its grip on the bronchial passages tenaciously. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is daily curing cases of asthma of long standing. Years of suffering, however, might have been prevented had the remedy been used when the trouble was in its first stages. Do not neglect asthma, but use this preparation at once.
D. W. Graham, assessor for Dunwich, has been appointed assessor for Aldborough.
The death occurred in Detroit on Jan. 1 of David Josiah James, third son of the late David James of Strathroy. Deceased was in his 45th year and was raised to manhood in Strathroy, residing there until about fifteen years ago. He leaves his wife and two sons.
One dose of Miller's Worm Powders will clear the stomach and bowels of worms, so that the child will no more be troubled by their ravages. The powders are sweet to the taste and no child will object to taking them. They are non-injurious in their composition, and while in some cases they may cause vomiting, that must not be taken as a sign that they are nauseating. But as an indication of their effective work.

A NATURAL PUZZLE

One of the Great Mysteries That Confound Science.

THE FORCE OF GRAVITATION.

This Wonderful Power That Keeps Sun and Planets in Their Courses May Be Waves in the Ether That Push All Bodies Toward Each Other.

The mystery of mysteries in science is the attraction of gravitation—that very force of nature that is the most familiar to us all. It seems strange that the most familiar thing in the world should be at the same time the most inexplicable, but so it is.

In order to see clearly wherein the mystery consists let us first consider what gravitation appears to be. It is gravitation that gives the property of weight to all bodies. If there were no gravitation we could float in the air. It is gravitation that brings a cannon ball eventually to the earth, no matter how swiftly it may be projected. The faster it starts the farther it will go, but during every second of its flight it drops the same distance vertically toward the earth, whether the speed imparted to it by the powder is 500 or 3,000 feet per second. Gravitation acts on a moving body exactly as well as on one at rest.

It is gravitation that curbs the motion of the moon and keeps it in an orbit of which the earth is the active focus.

So, too, it is gravitation that governs the earth in its motion around the sun, preventing it from flying away into boundless space. Astronomy shows that gravitation acts between all the planets and all the stars and controls their motions with respect to one another.

Now, this mysterious force appears to be an attraction as if there were elastic cords connecting all the bodies in space and tending to draw them together. But space, as far as our senses can detect, is empty. How, then, can there be an attraction? In order that a body may be attracted or drawn there must be something to draw it. Gravitation does the trick, but completely hides from us the mechanism through which it acts. We can discover no mechanism at all.

When an unfortunate aeroplanist drops from his machine he begins at once to fall toward the earth as if it were pulling him. But how can it pull if it has nothing to pull with? You may think at first sight that it is the air which acts as an intermediary, but that is not so, because the earth and the moon "pull" upon one another with a force equal to the strength of a steel cable 500 miles in diameter, but there is no air and no other tangible thing in the open space, 240,000 miles across, that gaps between the moon and the earth.

Then gravitation exerts the same force at every instant. No matter how fast the falling aeronaut may be descending at any moment, gravitation will keep on adding speed as if he had just started. Disregarding the slight retardation produced by the resistance of the air, he will fall sixteen feet in the first second, forty-eight feet in the second second, eighty feet in the third second, gaining thirty-two feet in his velocity during every second after the first. From a height of 10,000 feet he would fall in about twenty-five seconds and would strike with a velocity of 400 feet per second.

The same kind of calculation can be applied to the gravitation between the earth and the moon. If the moon were not in motion across the direction of the earth's "pull" it would fall to the earth in about 116 hours.

Now, to return to the mystery, how is this force exerted? Is it really a pull, as it seems to be? The answer to which science is tending is that, instead of being a pull, gravitation is a push—in other words, that the falling aeronaut is pushed toward the ground and the moon is pushed toward the earth.

On the face of it one might think that nothing was gained by this theory, because it seems as impossible that a push should be exerted without a tangible connection as a pull. But the clue is found in the supposed properties of that invisible, intangible, all-pervading medium called the ether. This, to be sure, is explaining one mystery by another, for we know nothing about the ether except that it conveys the waves of light and electricity; but, at any rate, it affords a conceivable explanation of gravitation.—Garrett P. Serviss

Japanese Festivals.
The Japanese festivals are easily remembered: First of first month, the new year; third of third month, feast of dolls, for girls; fifth of fifth month, feast of flags, for boys; seventh of seventh month, the day for the girl and goddess of love, Tonabata; ninth of ninth month, the "escape of the mountain" the feast of chrysanthemums. The latter is not now generally observed.

A Diplomatist.
"I am amazed, sir, that you should propose to my daughter. You have not known her a week."
"True, madam, but I have known you for some time, and everybody says your daughter takes after you." He got the girl.

A tactful man can pull a stinger from a bee without getting stung.—G. R. Lortimer.

MAKING UMBRELLAS.

The Work of Assembling the Frames and Putting on Covers.

In most umbrella factories the task of turning out ribs and stems is left to other factories making a specialty of those parts. These are sent to the manufacturer, and the man whose work it is to assemble the parts in series a bit of wire into the small holes at the end of the ribs, draws them together about the main rod and adjusts the ferrule.

In cutting the cloth or silk seventy-five thicknesses or thereabouts are arranged upon a table at which skilled operators work. In one department there are girls who operate hemming machines. A thousand yards of hemmed goods is a day's work for one of these girls. The machines doing this job attain a speed of some 3,000 revolutions a minute. After the hemming has been done the cloth or silk is cut into triangular pieces with a knife, as before, but with a pattern laid upon the cloth. The next operation is the sewing of the triangular pieces together by machinery.

The covers and frames are now ready to be brought together. In all there are twenty-one places where the cover is to be attached to the frame. The handle is next glued on, and the umbrella is ready for pressing and inspection.

EARLY RAILROAD FLIERS.

When the Threat of Twelve Miles an Hour Was Called Nonsense.

When the first passenger railroad ever built was opened in England in 1825 the train traveled from one end of the line to the other, a distance of twelve miles, in two hours. And Wood, one of the best known writers on the subject of railroads at that day, wrote as follows:

"Nothing can do more harm to the adoption of railways than the promulgation of such nonsense as that we shall see locomotives traveling at the rate of twelve miles an hour."

Today, with locomotives traveling at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour, one can look at Wood's warning with a feeling of amusement.

In 1829 a locomotive was introduced in this country, and in the following year Peter Cooper experimented with a locomotive on the B. and O. railroad. The flues of the boiler were made from gun barrels. The boiler was about the size of a flour barrel.

Cooper related with considerable satisfaction how on the trial trip of this wonderful engine he passed a gray horse attached to a wagon.

Double Stars.

A double star is one which consists of two stars lying close together and revolving in an orbit. For some time Professor Comstock, astronomer of the University of Wisconsin, has made a particular study of this feature in the heavens.

A new phenomenon is a double star which he noticed was that two bright stars "wobbled" and did not have the usual steady appearance. At length the conclusion was reached that this condition was caused by a dark star in close proximity to the two bright stars. Such a situation was considered impossible at first, but analysis revealed that the two bright stars could thus exist with a dark star without breaking down. Although the dark star has never been seen, there is sufficient proof to justify the belief that it is the cause of this double star's peculiar behavior. It revolves about the double star about once in a little less than twelve years.

Diplomacy.

Billy was sending out invitations to his birthday party.

"I don't think I would mention the birthday," advised his mother. "It looks so much like asking for a present."

To this Billy demurred violently, but was finally persuaded to yield the point. For a long time he thought deeply. Then, solving the problem, he asked:

"Well, mother, we won't say anything about the birthday, but don't you think that we might put the picture of a cake with candles at the top of the paper?"

Never Had to Replace a Bride.
"I suppose you have to go to a great deal of expense to get thrills?"
"Not always," said the movie producer—"not if you study your audiences."

"For instance?"
"Well, if the heroine gets grease on a pair of white gloves the women spectators will become just as excited as they would over the blowing up of a bridge."

A Mean Insinuation.

"Why," writes one of these ponderers of unanswerable questions, "does a girl always shut her eyes when a man kisses her?"
Send us your photograph and perhaps we can tell you the reason.—Tolledo Blade.

A Solemn Ceremony.

"Papa," whispered Johnny, who was in attendance at the Sunday morning services, "why do the people look so sad when they drop their money in that plate?"—Chicago Tribune.

More Like a Noose.

The trouble with the hymenal knot is that it is often tied too tightly. Many a husband reminds one of a sixteen neck in a fifteen and three fourths collar.—Smart Set.

In the smallest cot there is room enough for a loving pair.—Schiller.

From Profits or Losses?

We all advertise.

A man advertises his character by his deeds, his wisdom by his words or by his silence. A merchant's store, stock and windows speak either well or ill of his business.

So when a man says "No, I do not advertise," he knows not what he says. What he really means is that he does not publish printed advertisements.

Some proclaim this as though it were a virtue—yet spend much effort and invest much money in advertising their business through mediums other than the printed word.

They may make their wares fit for a king—yet hesitate to introduce them to Brown or Smith.

This is inconsistency.

The truth is, printed advertising is a vital force in EVERY business, just as is the "silent" advertising of a product's quality or a merchant's service.

When you employ the Printed Word as your solicitor in the Court of Public Opinion, you build good will for your product or service—a good will that results in profit.

If unrepresented at this Court, your interests are as unprotected as though, when involved in a law suit, you failed to "enter an appearance" and the case is decided against you—by default.

So it is clear you pay for advertising—one way or the other. If you pay it wages, it will work FOR you.

If you refuse its offers of service, it will work AGAINST you, in just the measure of its employment by your competitors.

So you ARE paying for advertising either out of your profits or by your losses.

Snap! Snap! Snap!



Every Thursday and Saturday we are giving 15 per cent. off on all Shoes from \$3.50 up, during the month of January ONLY.

MODERN SHOE STORE

MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS

SYMES STREET, GLENCOE

Phone 25

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.

Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 8:27 a. m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 6:35 p. m.; No. 118, local accommodation to London, 10:10 p. m.

Westbound—No. 119, local mail and express, 7:30 a. m.; No. 331, way freight and passenger, 10:45 a. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 3:00 p. m.; No. 15, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 8:31 p. m.

No. 16 and 15, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line.

Eastbound—No. 202, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 9:35 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:20 p. m.; No. 334, way freight and passenger to St. Thomas, 4:30 p. m.

Westbound—No. 351, way freight, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 8:25 a. m.; No. 333, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:30 p. m.

No. 3 and 15, Sundays included.

King's Court Branch.

Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia, Tunnel and points west, No. 363, mixed, 7:30 a. m.; No. 117, passenger, 3:10 p. m.; No. 371, mixed, 8:45 a. m.

Arrive at Glencoe—No. 118, passenger, 7:05 a. m.; No. 139, express, 2:45 p. m.; No. 371, mixed, 8:15 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eastbound—No. 634, daily, 12:35 p. m.; No. 672, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 6:30 p. m.

Westbound—No. 671, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 8:30 a. m.; No. 633, daily, 8:15 p. m.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 9:30 a. m.; G.T.R. West, 2:30 p. m.; London and East, 7 p. m.

Mails received—London and East, 8 a. m.; G.T.R. East, 4 p. m.; G.T.R. West, 8:45 a. m.

TEA! TEA!

Special line of Bulk Teas, ranging from 35c to 45c.

W. J. Strachan

Phone Central for delivery

We carry a Full Line of

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

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

J. M. Anderson

Tinsmith Plumber

CANADIAN PACIFIC

TRAINS LEAVE GLENCOE AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST—

No. 634, daily, 12:35 p. m.

No. 672, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 6:30 p. m.

GOING WEST—

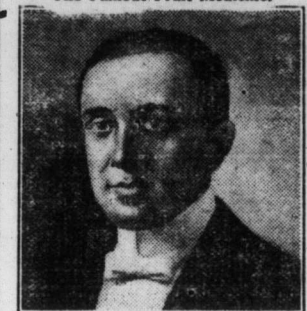
No. 671, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 8:30 a. m.

No. 633, daily, 8:15 p. m.

Get tickets from R. CLANAHAN - Town Ticket Agent GLENCOE

NOTED MUSICIAN OF MONTREAL

Advises The Use Of "FRUIT-A-TIVES", The Famous Fruit Medicine.



MR. ROSENBERG 589 Casgrain St., Montreal.

April 20th, 1915.

"In my opinion, no other medicine in the world is so curative for Constipation and Indigestion as 'Fruit-a-tives'. I was a sufferer from these complaints for five years, and my sedentary occupation, Montreal, brought about a kind of Intestinal Paralysis—with *stuffy head-aches*, belching gas, drowsiness after eating, and pain in the back. I tried pills and medicines of physicians, but nothing helped me. Then I was induced to try 'Fruit-a-tives', and now for six months I have been entirely well. I advise any one who suffers from that horrible trouble—Chronic Constipation with the resultant indigestion, to try 'Fruit-a-tives', and you will be agreeably surprised at the great benefit you will receive". A. ROSENBERG, 589, a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—S. C. Squire is confined to his bed with erysipelas.

—Miss Violet Gould is attending the art school in London.

—Miss Aliff Gould is attending the Conservatory, London.

—Russell McNeil of Russell, Sask., is visiting his uncle, Alex. McNeil.

—Miss Bessie Auld of Melbourne is visiting her cousin, Miss Bessie Cowan.

—Miss Hazel M. Goff is in London visiting her sister, Mrs. George, Simcoe street.

—Wm. Calder of Windsor spent a few days this week at the home of Thos. Squire.

—Miss Hurley, Glencoe, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. D. G. McPherson—Rodney Mercury.

—Mrs. Mark Walker, who was stricken with paralysis over a week ago, is slowly improving.

—Mrs. M. Leitch of North Caradoc has gone on an extended visit to relatives in Kansas City, Mo.

—Ross W. Mansell, Maple Creek, Sask., spent a few days recently at the home of Simpson Goff, Ekfrid.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Roome left on Monday morning for Los Angeles, California.

—Mrs. Mary Leitch, who lives with her daughter, Mrs. W. Quick, celebrated her eightieth birthday on Jan. 12th. Her five children—Mrs. Neil Munroe of Kilmartin, Neil of Strathroy, Mac of St. Thomas, Colin and Mrs. Quick of town—were present.

—At their home in Ekfrid on Wednesday evening of last week Neil D. Lachlan, and bride very agreeably entertained about a hundred of their friends at a social evening and dance. Splendid music was furnished by Messrs. Black, Hamilton and Lachlan, and an elaborate lunch was served by the host and hostess. The gathering dispersed at an early morning hour after expressing many good wishes for Mr. and Mrs. Caruthers in their married life.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Barn for sale, 30 x 50. Apply to Box 182, Glencoe, 40c

Money to loan on farm property. Enquire at Transcript office, 40

POTATOES! \$1 a few bags left at \$2.25 per bag, at McLachlan's.

Clearing sale of groceries at wholesale prices.—W. A. Currie & Co.

Oysters, green lettuce, fresh frozen salmon—at Chas. Dean's Pure Food Grocery.

Persons indebted to J. E. Roome will please pay their accounts at the telephone office, 483

Fresh supply of coal arrived, which is expected to last till late of February.—McLachlan, Dutton.

On account of change in business, persons owing us are requested to settle at once.—W. A. Currie & Co.

Those wishing to exchange their public library books can do so by calling on Roy Roberts, next door to library.

Special sale Saturday at new fish and meat market. Fresh beef, pork and mutton, cured meats, fresh and salt fish. Salmon in cans at cost.—W. T. Jolly.

Out flowers, wedding bouquets and funeral designs may be had by ordering in advance at P. E. Lamley's drug store. Rush orders promptly filled. Flowers sent for you anywhere in Ontario. 40c

Will the man who was seen taking the horse blanket off the horse in the barn at the patriotic dance on Mr. Graham's place please leave it at the Transcript office and save further trouble.

Big sale of shoes and rubbers, \$1.50 and more, be turned into cash this month. Big bargains while they last. All must be sold as we need the cash. Come early and get your share of these bargains. Terms strictly cash. Big reductions.—O. George. 40c

TOO BUSY TO EAT.

What Happened to the Man Who Thought Only of Making Money.

Once upon a time there was a man too busy to eat.

In the morning he swallowed a cup of coffee and smeared half a soft-boiled egg on his mustache, where he could lick it off on his way downtown in the cars.

At noon he allowed himself fifteen minutes for luncheon, and as it takes the average waiter longer than that to walk to the kitchen and back, the fifteen minutes was about all the nourishment he got.

He usually got home late for dinner in the evening, because he hated to tear himself away from his place of business so long as there was the slightest possibility of making another nickel before he closed down his desk, and when he did sit down to the table he devoured the stock market reports in the evening paper instead of digging into the fodder.

He couldn't see any sense in wasting his time on food while there was so much money in the world that did not belong to him.

At the age of forty he died of what the doctors called acute indigestion, but I know better. It was just plain starvation.

Anyhow, he left his family well provided for.

The moral is: Perhaps it was all for the best.

LEGEND OF ABRAHAM.

The Story of the Weary Old Stranger Points a Moral.

The patriarch Abraham sat at the door of his tent. It was evening, when if any strangers passed by he asked them to enter his tent. Soon he saw an old man approaching, bent and weary with travel.

Abraham rose and asked the old man into his tent. He washed his feet, gave him the best seat and bade him enter the tent. The old man ate his supper without offering a prayer of thanks.

"Why don't you worship God of heaven?" asked Abraham.

"I worship *the* only," said the stranger. "I know no other God."

At that Abraham became angry and drove the man out into the night.

Then God called Abraham and said: "Where is the stranger that was in your tent?"

"I thrust him out because he did not worship thee," said Abraham.

Then God answered: "I have suffered him these hundred years, although he did not honor me, and couldst thou not endure him one night when he gave thee no trouble?"

Abraham was then ashamed of himself, and he sent for the old man, invited him into his tent and made him rest there until morning.

The View From an Aeroplane.

It is a great surprise to the uninitiated to see how uniform the surface of the earth appears when viewed from a great altitude. Although individual objects are hard to identify, such things as rivers, lakes and railroads are easily recognized by their contour, direction or some slight individuality or characteristic which can readily be shown upon a map, especially if the map is made or corrected by men who fly above the earth and get an accurate and literal bird's-eye view of its surface. Objects which seem to loom up with the greatest clearness to one standing on the surface of the earth appear very different and quite insignificant when viewed from above, while a patch of colored soil—which would not be noticed at all by a person standing on the ground—is a most valuable landmark to the air sailor.

Dropping the Aspirate.

The English derivatives from the Latin "lacrma," writes a correspondent, are practically always spelt with the "h" nowdays. In most modern dictionaries the older and more accurate form is marked as obsolete. But in the particular case of "lachrymatory" there is some warrant for the "h," for the word is directly derived from the low Latin "lachrymatorium," which has the "h." The lachrymatorium, a glass vessel prettily but inaccurately supposed to contain the tears of mourners for the dead, was really a receptacle for perfumes or ointments. "Lachrymatory," used as an adjective, is quite new and quite unnecessary. Why can't we be content with "lachrymal"?—London Chronicle.

Why the Head of a Lion.

A custom there is in most parts of Europe to adorn aqueducts, spouts and fountains with lions' heads, which, though no illaudable ornament, is of an Egyptian genealogy, who practiced the same under a symbolical illusion. For because the sun being in Leo, the flood of Nilus was at the full and water became conveyed into every part, they made the spouts of their aqueducts through the head of a lion.—Sir Thomas Browne, "Vulgar Errors."

Might Be Done.

"A man should never talk about what he does not understand."

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "sometimes he can get away with it, if he is dead sure his audience doesn't understand it either."—Washington Star.

Attar of Roses.

It requires one ton of musk rose petals to distill one pound of pure attar of roses.

Not Idle.

Willie—Dad, what is idle curiosity? Dad—"The busiest thing in the world, Willie."

"THANKS"

In thanking you for the liberal patronage accorded us the past year, we have just this to say: "WE ARE MORE THAN PLEASED," and now is the time to drop in and book your Fence order for the coming season and get in on our first carload, as indications are that Fence Wire is likely to be scarce.

"PEERLESS FENCE" needs no introduction.

JAMES WRIGHT & SON

Sherwin-Williams Paints

McClary's Stoves

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

JOINT ACCOUNTS

This is the most convenient form for a bank account. Forms may be obtained for this purpose on request. Accounts may be opened in two or more names, without bother or expense. Enquire at our office for further particulars regarding this excellent feature of a bank account. Why not give your wife an interest in your affairs by opening a joint account in both names? She will appreciate it and will have ready money in case anything should happen you.

GLENCOE BRANCH

J. A. McKELLAR, Manager

The Transcript Press

Printers to Particular People

PROGRAMMES, BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, WEDDING STATIONERY

DODGERS, POSTERS, SALE BILLS, DATE LINES, SCORE CARDS, ETC. . . .

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized \$25,000,000

Capital Paid-up 12,000,000

Reserve Funds 14,300,000

Total Assets 270,000,000

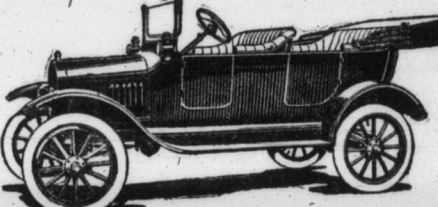
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

\$1.00 opens an account. Interest payable half-yearly. Joint savings accounts are a great convenience for man and wife.

Glencoe Branch

E. M. DOULL, Manager



New Prices August 1st, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis	\$450.00
Runabout	475.00
Touring Car	495.00
Coupelet	695.00
Town Car	780.00
Sedan	890.00

f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

A. Duncanson - Agent, Glencoe

SALES OF FURS

Safety First

Nothing is more important to the Fur Shipper than doing business with an Honest—Reliable—Responsible—Safe Fur House.

"Ship to Shubert"

the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in American Raw Furs, where you will always receive an Accurate and Liberal American Fur Market Quotation. Prices and the usual "Shubert" Edition, Speedy, Courteous service.

Write for the latest edition of "The Shubert Shipper" containing valuable fur market information you need here.

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C64, CHICAGO, U.S.A.

"SALADA"

Tea is Delicious and Pure

Sealed Packets Only - Never in Bulk

BLACK, MIXED or NATURAL GREEN

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XIX.—(Cont'd.)

"Oh!" said Jasper quietly, inwardly irritated that his dupe should be absent, even for a day, without telling him of his intention and plans. "Oh! Where has he gone? He did mention it last night, but I have forgotten." He put his hand to his forehead as if trying to recall it to his mind.

But Norgate was too sharp to be caught by this time-honored manoeuvre. He knew very well that the whole outing had been too hurriedly decided upon for Jasper to have been told on the preceding night; and he had no intention of allowing his master to whom he was sincerely attached, to be worried by Mr. Vermont.

"I don't know, sir," he replied stolidly. He did not leave word.

As the letter had been brought round quite openly by one of the Merivale servants, needless to say, he could have given Jasper a very fair idea of where he had gone; but he preferred to keep his own counsel.

"Oh, very well. I'll just go up and write a few letters, Norgate," said Jasper, making a pretence of indifference; and he passed into the study. Norgate returning to his own quarters.

Mr. Vermont waited until his retreating footsteps had died away, then with a quick dash and a keen eye he turned over the letters which lay where Adrienne had carelessly thrown them. Amongst them was one which had been evidently overlooked, for it was unopened. It bore the Barmister postmark, and Jasper's eyes shone. Could he but learn its contents? He picked it up, turning it over and over in his hand. To his intense delight it was but lightly sealed, and by dint of a little care the letter was safely opened, uninjured and unsealed.

It was from Lady Constance, stating that she and Miss Penelope were to spend the day shopping in London, and would be at Barmister House at eleven o'clock.

It was quite a short note, and Jasper, smiling broadly, sealed it up. He knew there was no fear of discovery, for there was not a more suspicious man living than Leroy. His mind was working rapidly, seeking to mature a plan by which he could separate Leroy and Lady Constance still further.

First of all, he continued to search through the letters, seeking those which were obviously bills. He looked at the last one with a sigh.

"Not here," he mused. "I should know her handwriting in a moment. Yet I am positive he has gone with her. She must have let him know by letter this morning. Can he have taken it with him?"

His eye caught a scrap of torn paper in the fireplace. Like a bird of prey, he pounced on it, and untwisting it, his small eyes glittered as he read.

"Ah!" he muttered. "Lit his cigar with it, and burned all save one corner—Hampton. Yes, that's it; under cover of Lady Rose they've taken themselves to the river. Now what shall I do? Follow them, or see Lady Constance, or do both?"

Placing the scrap of paper carefully in his pocket-book he left the flat, and made his way to Barmister House. He had called presumably in order to see after some slight alterations then being made, and his surprise on finding

Miss Penelope and Lady Constance established there, was beautiful to witness.

On his entry into the drawing-room, Lady Constance sprang up eagerly regarding him as the forerunner of the man she loved; and Jasper smiled as he greeted them respectfully.

"This is an unexpected pleasure, Lady Constance," he exclaimed. "I had no idea you were coming up to town."

"It's only for the day, Mr. Vermont," she returned as calmly as possible. "But I wrote to Adrienne, for auntie, telling him all about it."

"Dear, dear!" ejaculated Mr. Vermont sympathetically. "I have just come from his chambers. I learned that he had gone out for the day."

"For the day," said Miss Penelope, "after reading our letter!"

"Perhaps he didn't get it in time," suggested Lady Constance.

"Poor Adrienne," said Jasper with apparent reluctance. "I'm afraid I cannot even allow him that excuse; he had evidently taken away all his correspondence this morning."

"Oh, it's of no consequence," said the girl lightly, though her face was pale, and her eyes shone, as if through a mist of tears. "We are only going shopping for the ball, and that is dull work for a man."

"Can I be of any assistance, Miss Penelope," inquired Mr. Vermont. "Do let me help, I love shopping!" But this neither of the ladies would allow; and with a parting shot on the subject of Adrienne's whereabouts, Vermont took his leave.

His next move was to Waterloo Station, where he took a train to Hampton; and a little after noon, Jasper Vermont was strolling along the side of the river, smoking his cigar.

Very amiable he looked, and exceedingly interested in the boats, and therefore it was not surprising that the man who let them out on hire readily answered his questions as to the best season of the year, the approximate number of customers, etc., had a boat with a lady and gentleman all leading up to the main question, gone out that day?

"No," the man said. "Curiously enough, sir, no boat has gone out today with a lady and a gentleman in it, like what you describe."

"Oh," said Mr. Vermont. "I was my mistake. I thought I saw a gentleman rowing a lady down the river—rowing very well, too, in a light skiff."

"Ah!" said the man, puffing a cloud of smoke from his rough clay pipe. "I know who you mean, now; a gentleman—regular swell, and a lady in blue. Lor' bless yer, that ain't one of mine, that's a private boat that's kept up at the Court, I think. Oh, yes, he's all right; gone upstream, they have, and a nice day they've got."

This was what Jasper needed; and after strolling about among the boats for a few minutes more he started off along the bank, keeping at such a distance from the stream that, though he could see all who passed in the boats, no one on the river could see him.

The beauty of the day, the shimmer and sparkle of the river, with the soft lap of its waters, the singing of the birds over his head, all had no effect on him. His dark, beady eyes noted nothing but the boats that passed, none of which, as yet—though the afternoon was waning fast—contained Adrienne and Lady Merivale.

Yet he knew that he had not missed them, for he had taken his lunch on the balcony of an inn commanding a view of the river, which he had kept under survey from the time he had reached Hampton earlier in the day.

Steadily, with the persistence of a bloodhound tracking its prey, he walked on and on, until he came to a village, or rather a collection of homesteads. Very small it was, consisting only of an inn, a house, half cottage and half shop, and a few red-tiled cottages wherein the bargemen lived, when they were at home, which was seldom. In the bright sunlight, the blue sky overhead and the shining river in the foreground, it formed a pretty enough picture.

In the little shop parlor now, sat a woman and her husband, at their five o'clock tea.

"John Ashford, Grocer," was the inscription over the shop door; and these were John Ashford and his wife, Lucy. They had two children, now playing by the river side; and were, as the bargemen's wives expressed it, "doing comfortable."

The man's face was a good-humored one, round, honest in expression, and common-place. His wife was not so ordinary; a fair-haired, small-framed little man, she showed traces of having been a village "beauty" in her young days, of the pink and white, shallow type. But in her eyes, and along the corners of her somewhat weak-looking mouth, there were signs of an ever-present fear.

Even now, as she sat pouring out her husband's tea, her habitual nervousness showed itself in the restless movements of her unoccupied hand, and the sudden start with which she would greet the slightest unexpected sound, or the knocking of a customer on the little counter. From where she sat she could see her children, and once or twice she smiled gently as she waved her hand to them, where they were playing with an elder girl who was in charge of them.

"I say, Lucy," said John, as he drank his tea noisily, "how's the girl going on? Getting over her shyness a bit, ain't she?"

His wife started; but he was evidently too accustomed to this to notice her.

"Yes," she said, reaching out for his cup. "Poor girl, she's seen some trouble, I'll be bound; and for one so young, too, and innocent. The world's a hard place!"

"Yes, indeed," agreed John Ashford, with a glance through the window where the little group of three were playing. "Let me see, she's been here a matter of four weeks, hasn't she—since I went over to Walton. Rum thing me finding her at all. If I hadn't come across the moor instead of along the road, she'd have been in that furze bush still."

Mrs. Ashford shuddered at the suggestion of his words.

"She hasn't given us no account of herself now," he continued in his hearty, good-tempered voice. "Not even her name, 'cept—what d'ye call it?"

"Jessica," put in his wife. "I call her Jessie, sounds more home-like."

"And hasn't she told you anything more as to why she tramped out of London?"

"No, nothing more," said his wife, "except that she couldn't bear the crowds. I haven't asked her either. John, she's a good girl, you can see that; and penniless as well as homeless. I should hate to send her to the workhouse, or perhaps worse," she half-whispered. "If she's got a secret in her heart, we'll let her keep it, dear. Perhaps we all have a little corner in our hearts marked 'Private,' she said in a low voice."

"Excepting you and me, my dear!" said John, wiping his mouth as he rose from the table, and coming round to kiss her.

She started again and paled a little.

"Of course, dear," she said; "I wasn't thinking of us."

"We've no secrets," said the good-natured grocer, as he took down his hat and coat from behind the door. "Our hearts are open like them clocks, with all the works outside, eh, Lucy, my dear?" Laughing at his own simile, he kissed her again.

"If you'll take care of the shop," he went on, as he opened the door, "I'll just run over to Richmond for those jams and things. Old Tucker's cart is going over, and he'll lend me a hand."

"Get along, then," replied his wife,

"and don't forget we want some more spices."

"Right you are," said the husband, and with a wave of his hand to her, he went down the path, the two children running to meet him.

Lucy Ashford stood at the door and looked after him wistfully.

"Poor John," she murmured, as she went back to clear away the tea-things. "What would he do to me, if he knew?"

Her thoughts went back to the great secret of her life. It was that which caused her strange nervousness. She had repented of the past truly enough, and no better wife could have been found throughout the kingdom; but the secret had eaten into her life. She strove now to put it away from her; for she knew she was in reality safe enough. Only her father and Mr. Vermont knew—and the latter she had not seen for years.

Now, therefore, she put away her cups and saucers and called gaily to the children, as they came running back. The girl who had been playing with them came too; and as she approached the cottage she raised her head and smiled. Lucy Ashford stooped to kiss the children, then said kindly to Jessica—for it was indeed she:

"I expect you are tired with them now, my dear. Come and sit down with me for a little while."

Jessica raised her dark eyes gratefully.

"No, ma'am, thank you. I'm not tired. I love the children; they are so good to me."

(To be continued.)

The Farm

When Selecting a Heifer.

There are several points which should be taken into consideration when purchasing a heifer or when picking out the heifers in the herd to keep for breeding purposes. The very build of some calves stamps them as undesirable for dairy purposes. They should conform to breed type and conformation. A thicker shoulder is permissible in a heifer than in the mature cow. As the development advances and milk is secreted the shoulder of the dairy-bred animal usually takes on more of the wedge shape. There should also be a wedge form from shoulder to hook bones. Large capacity and strong constitution are desirable. These are denoted by depth and thickness of body. A shallow-ribbed heifer tucked up at the fore flank seldom turns out to be a heavy producer. There must be room for the vital organs to operate properly, and for a storage of large quantities of feed. The heavy, consistent milker is usually a hearty feeder. A heifer lacking in constitution seldom develops into a strong, rugged cow.

It is essential that they have a feminine appearance; heaviness and coarseness are objectionable. The eye indicates a good deal. It should be full, mild but bright, and more or less active. A dullness about the eye denotes a sluggish disposition, which has a tendency to lay on flesh rather than produce a large flow of milk. Large nostrils which permit easy entrance of air to the lungs are usually associated with depth of chest and lung capacity. There should be a correlation of parts, which give symmetry to the body. One part cannot be overdeveloped without detracting somewhat from another. While it is desirable that a cow should have a mild disposition, she should also be alert, sensitive, and active. These qualities should be noticeable in the heifer. The skin and hair denote the quality to a large degree. Even with the calf the mammary system is an indication of what those organs will develop into in the mature animal, and should receive consideration. Examine the udder carefully and note whether the teats are well placed or not, and that there are indications of the udder being well attached. The milk veins should extend well forward if they are tortuous, branched, and end in deep milk wells so much the better. The points mentioned can be seen with the eye, but there are other things which must be taken into consideration. The quality of blood which flows in the veins is important. The pedigrees and records of the ancestors should be studied, as the characteristics of both sire and dam are inherited by the offspring. It is not enough that the immediate ancestors possess the desired qualities; they should extend back several generations. Some breeders lay a good deal of stress on the outward appearance of an animal, while others claim the quality of blood to be all important. However, both individuality and pedigree should be considered. No matter how good the pedigree may seem, if the calf is deficient in form it is of little value. On the other hand, a calf which appears almost perfect to the eye may turn out to be a very poor producer of milk and butter-fat.—Farmer's Advocate.

The Difficulty With Margarine. The claim of dairymen in Canada that the waiving of the strictures on the margarine trade would result in misrepresentation, by which an organized effort would be made to get oleo on the market under the guise of butter, receives strong supporting evidence from the United States. Re-



CANADIANS WANTED FOR THE ROYAL NAVY

Canadians wanted for the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve for immediate overseas service. Only men of good character and good physique accepted.

Pay \$1.10 Minimum per day—Free Kit.
\$20.00 per Month Separation Allowance.

Experienced men from 38 to 45, and boys from 15 to 18 accepted for service in the CANADIAN NAVAL PATROLS for defence of the Coast.

Apply to COMMODORE EMILIUS JARVIS
Naval Recruiting Officer, Ontario Area
103 Bay Street, TORONTO, or
Dept. of Naval Service
OTTAWA

garding the continued difficulty of keeping oleo manufacturers in their place, The Farmer, published in Minnesota, has this to say:

"The keeping of oleomargarine in its proper place is a question of vital importance to Northwestern dairymen. The oleomargarine manufacturers are ever on the alert to take advantage of every situation that appeals to popular prejudice, and the oleo manufacturers, belonging to organized business, whereas dairymen are countless in numbers but unorganized, are best equipped to promote their interests. The mere mention of oleomargarine should be sufficient to put every dairymen in a fighting spirit."

"The oleo manufacturers will never be content until they are permitted to color their product in imitation of butter. They will thus avoid the cost of the Federal tax and save costly fines. Uncolored oleo, it should be remembered, bears only a slight tax of one-fourth of a cent per pound, and is within the reach of the pocket-book of the poor city man. 'Bogus butter,' or colored oleo, bears a tax of ten cents per pound. The oleo manufacturer wants the colored product because it comes into direct competition with butter, and can be manufactured at a fraction of the cost of butter."

"Last spring the oleo manufacturers made a dastardly attempt to discredit the dairy industry through a Congressional resolution. A more subtle but equally disreputable attack on the industry was made only last week by enlisting the support of one of the Twin City daily papers. An organization known as the Women's Welfare League has evidently been inspired to fight the battles of the oleo manufacturer. As an example of the underground methods of the oleo manufacturer, and the ignorance of the general public regarding the relative merits of oleo and butter, this article is typical. In addition to upholding oleo, it evidently wishes to discredit Mr. J. J. Farrell, Minnesota's Dairy and Food Commissioner, who has a national reputation as a most efficient official and, incidentally, friend of the dairy industry."

There are housewives whose cake is always praised—whose pastry is famous for its melting flakiness—whose firm, light bread wins daily compliments—whose puddings are noted for savoury lightness—whose cookies are so lastingly crisp. They have one rule that applies to all their baking.

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

FOR BREADS—CAKES
PUDDINGS
PASTRIES

Can you guess it?

There are housewives whose cake is always praised—whose pastry is famous for its melting flakiness—whose firm, light bread wins daily compliments—whose puddings are noted for savoury lightness—whose cookies are so lastingly crisp. They have one rule that applies to all their baking.

Can you guess it?

It Pays to Use Good Fertilizers

Cheap fertilizers are always more expensive in the long run. If they are not well mixed, for instance, they may produce uneven plant growth, because the fertilizer is weak in some places and strong in others. Make sure of first-class results by using

Harab-Davies FERTILIZERS

They are very finely ground and perfectly mixed by the most thorough method known. One of these fertilizers is the right one for your soil. It will increase your crops, hasten maturity, improve the quality and make more money for you. Harab-Davies fertilizers are true plant foods good for both crop and soil. Write to-day for bulletins and our fertilizer booklet. We send them free of charge.

Ontario Fertilizers, Limited, West Toronto.

MUST HAVE FLEMISH COAST

German Deputy Says Neutral Belgium is Impossible After War.

Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German National Liberal Deputy, in a speech at the City of Hanover recently declared that Germany must emerge from the war in possession of the Flemish coast. Dr. Stresemann said that Germany, although the second strongest economic power in the world and possessing the second strongest merchant fleet, had not a single naval supporting point to serve for defence in wartime.

"This war has annihilated our world trade," he is quoted as saying, "we have forfeited our colonies and our cruiser squadron is lost. If therefore the war ended without something of our former situation altered the consequence for us would be the collapse of our national economy because the German merchant would not again risk seeing all that he had created collapse the day after a declaration of war by England. If peace is concluded without Germany possessing the Flemish coast, England is the winner and we the losing side. A neutral Belgium is an historical impossibility after this war."

Dr. Stresemann added that without the future possibility of marching through Belgium the Germans must fight the next war on the Rhine and not in France. He said they looked for a German peace, not one under the protection of a world peace alliance. Such an alliance he maintained meant a new Algerias congress at which Germany would have against her not only her present enemies, but a world of neutrals.

In the concluding part of his speech Dr. Stresemann laid emphasis on the increasing importance of submarines. He said that their full employment would raise the monthly toll of tonnage from half a million to a million tons. This, he said, would not only strike England in her economic nerves, but would mean famine for the English population. The speaker drew enthusiastic applause when he exclaimed: "Out with the U-boats!"

The German Socialists' Vorwaerts Association has declared emphatically against unrestricted submarine warfare.

Fodder Crops Yields Good Returns.

Farming with fodder crop has been practiced in other countries than Canada for many years and with success, yet "soiling" as it is called is slow to gain favor with our farmers, even in the high-priced land districts. The chief argument against this practice is, of course, the labor question and the better present conditions it is a good one, yet there are great chances for such as the dairymen who supplies the city milk trade to make a profit from this more intensive cultivation of his relatively small acreage.

The experience of older countries shows that soiling has been found the cheapest and most effectual method of improving weakened and worn-out soils, as, for example, lands which when grazed could only produce rent and nothing more, would, when treated under the soiling system, return not only rent, and labor, but a good living to its occupier.

It has been proved that what has been considered a one-cow to two acres land has, when soiled, carried two cows to the acre, or four times the stock that was possible under grazing, and these facts have to be borne in mind when looking to the future meat export industry.

If farmers would only adopt this system they would be able to obtain the same return as they do at present from double the acreage and for the small holder it is better to do this than buy more land, and to the large holder it is better to work thus and save interest on capital.

But there are other aspects of the question. For instance, increased carrying capacity means more manure, hence increased fertility of the soil and greater production. And it must be remembered that heavy cropping plants can be grown in early Spring and greater production.

The stock-carrying capacity of a farm is also increased under soiling by an economy in feed. There is practically no waste in feeding out soiling crops, whereas, under grazing a loss of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. usually takes place, especially in damp weather, by the cows fouling and trampling down the pasture.

To ensure proper succulence in the fodder crops there must be periodic sowings, at intervals of a week or a fortnight, according to the plant used.

In the Spring a start should be made by sowing peas and oats as early as the land will allow, this to be repeated for every week until the corn is high enough to be worth cutting. In the meanwhile provision should be made for Fall feeding by sowing rape, cow cabbage and kale, etc., so as to ensure a succession. Willet, sorghum and leguminous crops, hairy vetch, soy beans and cow peas, may also be used to advantage in filling out the Summer season. Of course, crops for Winter feeding will take up much of the room on a small farm, but at a high value per acre land is worth saving by means of soiling crops, which give much greater yield than does pasture. Beside this, the waste from trampling is overcome.

The River Amazon has twenty tributaries each of over one thousand miles.

Redpath SUGAR



is made in one grade only—the highest. So there is no danger of getting "seconds" when you buy Redpath in the original Cartons or Bags.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

WE STAND BETWEEN YOU AND HIGH PRICES!

The store that leads—The low-price store—The store by which other stores are patterned. Its service, windows and system are of the highest and up-to-date methods. That you, the buying public, have faith in the best is shown in giving us a \$1,400 increase in business over 1915. Our appreciation to you for this business is shown in our protecting you from the high prices.

Men's Overcoats

Values to \$20.00

High-grade, Hand-tailored, Black or Grey. Form-fitting or Loose Back style. Heavier Coats in Mixed Tweeds, with or without belts.

For this week, \$13.85.

Womens' and Misses' Coats

Values up to \$12.00

Come and look at the specials in this department. First to come gets the pick.

For this week, \$3.65

Our Annual Stock-taking Rubber and Shoe Sale is now on Great Bargains at this Sale! Never such Price Reductions! Real Bargains in Every Department in the Store.

E. MAYHEW & CO.
"QUALITY FIRST"

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1917

Newbury

A number of I. O. O. F. men were here Thursday evening from Thamesville for installation.

Born—in Aldborough, Jan. 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. Rob. Ferguson (nee Jennie Stockings), a daughter.

Mrs. Alex. Gray was in Windsor this week to see her daughter-in-law, who is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

Miss Susie Winship left on Wednesday for Welland. She has taken a school near there, beginning to teach on Monday.

While assisting at a buzz bee at M. Moore's on Friday Bruce Fletcher put his arm out of joint at the elbow. He kept on working, but Saturday the arm became so painful he was forced to come to the doctor to have the injury attended to.

The Red Cross Circle forwarded a box to London this week containing 35 pairs socks, 14 flannel shirts and 2 suits pyjamas, value \$83. They have just received a fine lot of yarn and are most anxious to get more knitters. The call for socks is most urgent and those who wish to do their bit can get yarn by calling at Mrs. Owens' or sending word to W. Bayne's. The Circle would be only too glad to send the yarn out.

The new council held their first meeting on Friday night, when the following officers were appointed:—C. Tucker, clerk; D. Stalker, treasurer; C. A. Blain, assessor; A. Fennell, Jr., and J. A. Armstrong, auditors; Dr. Owens, medical officer of health; Dr. McVicar, member of board of health; B. F. Jeffery, janitor town hall nuisance and black knot inspector and truant officer; F. McKee, E. Connelly

and Chas. Fennell, fenceviewers; Wm. H. Jeffery, poundkeeper; C. Tucker, collector for electric light. Tax collector was not appointed.

Wardsville

Mrs. L. Purdy spent last week in Ridgeway.

E. Pickering spent a few days last week in London.

Mrs. F. Watterworth is visiting her sister in Bothwell.

Mrs. C. Wilson and daughter Vera spent Saturday in London.

Miss M. McVicar of London spent the week-end at her home here.

Mrs. M. Mulligan spent last week at her daughter's, Mrs. Graham, at Kintyre.

Mr. and Mrs. Rasmussen of Newbury are visiting her sister, Mrs. E. Pickering.

The Presbyterians hold their annual business and social evening on Wednesday.

The members of Presbyterian choir were entertained at the home of Miss Bertha McMaster Monday evening.

BIG BEND.

Lee Simpson has secured a position at Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. John James spent Sunday in Dutton.

Miss Ida Watterworth of London spent Sunday at the Bend.

A number from here attended the fair at West Lorne last week.

Logging and wood-cutting are the order of the day in this vicinity.

Mrs. D. McArthur of Manitoba is visiting at the home of Louis Watterworth.

Mrs. Mortom Wilson of Aldborough spent the week-end at her home on the Bend.

Kilmartin.

Sorry to record that Mrs. John Seord is on the sick list.

Miss Vida Plain of Euphemia spent the week-end at Duncan McKellar's.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cornfoot returned to their home at Mt. Elgin last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Leitch of Oakdale called on friends here when attending the funeral of A. L. McKellar.

Mrs. Neil Munroe attended a family reunion at Wm. Quick's celebration of her mother's 80th birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald McGregor spent Old New Years with their daughter, Mrs. McAlpine, Tait's Corners.

There will be an entertainment in S. S. No. 17 on Friday, Jan. 26th, under the auspices of the Red Cross Society. Proceeds for Red Cross.

FERGUSON'S CROSSING.

The Red Cross Circle will hold a ten-cent tea at the home of Mrs. R. E. McAlpine, Moss, on Thursday afternoon, January 18, instead of Wednesday as previously announced. There is a quantity of sewing and knitting to be done, so all be prepared for work. Don't be a slacker; come and do your bit.

WALKERS.

The following is a report of the first shipment made by the Walkers Patriotic Society—14 pyjamas, 32 pairs socks, 4 kit bags complete, 1 dozen mouth-wipes.

MIDDLEMISS.

The Women's Institute meeting of Jan. 25th will be held at the home of Mrs. W. J. Richards. Mrs. Wm. Carroll will take the topic on "Thoughts on the opening year."

Melbourne

La grippe has again visited us, quite a number of our citizens have been "gripped," and not too tenderly.

James Showers has been appointed local agent for the Massey-Harris Co. The appointment is a popular one.

At R. E. Campbell's sale of cattle on Saturday the demand was keen and consequently the prices ranged high.

The Rev. H. McGregor, M. A., B. D., preached in the Presbyterian church on Sunday and gave a very able address.

Mrs. (Rev.) D. C. Stephens will conduct a Bible study class at her home on Main street, which will begin on Wednesday evening of this week. All are welcome.

Ed. McKenzie, formerly agent of the Massey-Harris Co., has accepted a position with the Equitable Life Insurance Co. and will act as their local representative.

H. D. A. McKenzie, the local manager of the Home Bank of Canada, visited in Toronto last week, and was the guest of the president of the bank at a luncheon at the Ontario Club.

Owing to the prayer services, the Epworth League in the Methodist church was withdrawn last week.

For Thursday evening of this week a good programme is being provided. Come and enjoy an evening with Shakespeare. Visitors are always welcome.

The annual meeting of the Melbourne Agricultural Society will be held in the Woodman Hall, Melbourne, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock. It is expected that everyone interested in the welfare of the society will make it convenient to be present at the meeting. Election of officers and receiving the report of the directors will occupy the meeting.

Union prayer services were observed in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches during the past week. Rev. Wm. R. Vance conducted the services on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings; Mr. Myres of Appin on Wednesday evening, and Dr. Rayson of Delaware on Friday evening. These meetings were all well attended, the gatherings being much larger than in previous years.

On Monday afternoon a joint congregational meeting of Guthrie and Riverside churches was held in Guthrie church for the purpose of moderating in a call to a minister as successor to the late Rev. D. C. Stephens. The Rev. J. H. Stewart of Largie, moderator, occupied the chair and there was a good attendance of the members of both churches. After a formal discussion it was unanimously resolved to invite the Rev. Gilbert H. Scott of Kilmory to fill the vacant charge.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED PILL—Much time and attention have been expended in the experimenting with the ingredients that enter into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills before they were brought to the state in which they were first offered to the public. Whatever other pills may be, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of much expert study, and all persons suffering from dyspepsia, or disordered liver and kidneys may confidently accept them as being what they are represented to be.

Strathburn

Many of the farmers are taking advantage of the sleighing.

"Renz" Siddall has reopened his blacksmith shop.

Andrew and Dave Newbigging attended West Lorne Fair last week.

PAINS, LIKE THE POOR, ARE ALWAYS WITH US.—That portion of man's life which is not made up of pleasure is largely composed of pain, and to be free from pain is a pleasure. Simple remedies are always the best in treating bodily pain, and a safe, sure and simple remedy is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. You cannot do wrong in giving it a trial when required.

Glencoe Public School.

Spelling

Se. IV. — Agnes McEachren 100, Helen McCutcheon 100, Frances Moss 100, Edna Leitch 88, Annie George 84, Mamie Grant 80, George McCracken 80, Gertrude Manders 78, Anna Roycraft 48, Muriel Precious 48, Cameron McPherson 40.

Jr. IV. — Frances Sutherland 88, Hazel McAlpine 84, Jessie Currie 80, Lloyd Farrell 80, Jean McEachren 75.

Se. III. — Marion Copeland 88, Albert Anderson 88, Clifford Ewing 88, Gladys Bechill 40, Willie Quick 40.

Writing

Jr. III. — Florence McEachren 85, Ethel George 80, Margaret McDonald 78, Clarence Leitch 77, Arlie Parrott 72, Lynn Wehlann 68, Nuala Stuart 65, Gladys Eddie 60, Willie Simson 59, Leslie Reeves 58, Grace Dalgety 56, Mariner McCracken 52, Mary Quick 50, John Hillman 48, Roderick Stuart 42, Flora McKellar 40.

Se. II. — Charlie Strachan 83, Glen Allen 80, Emma Roycraft 75, Grey Doull 70, Joe Grant 63, George Minns 60, Mary McIntosh 58, Winnie Sillett 53, Sherman McAlpine 50, Willie Diamond 47, William Moss 43, Willetta Wehlann 42, Mabel Wright 40.

Arithmetic

Jr. II. honors—Daisy Dorman 90, Willie Kelly 90, pass—Verna Stevenson 55, Evelyn Allen 50, Gladys Congdon 50.

Class I. honors—Mae Dorman 100, Gerald Ewing 90, Donald McLay 80, Nelson McCracken 80, Donna McAlpine 75, Winnifred Snelgrove 75; pass—Willie McLay 65, Marjorie McLarty 65, Gordon McDonald 65, Delbert Hicks 65, Almy Cushman 65, Margaret Strachan 60, Iva Thompson 55, Margaret Smith 45, Miriam Oxley 45, Fred, McRae 40, Blake Tomlinson 40, Wilford Crawford 40.

Arithmetic

First Class — Bessie McKellar 70, Fred George 40.

Primer, A. class—Gordon Doull 91, Tom Hillman 76, Albert Diamond 74, Gordon Ramsay 60, George Kelley 60, Kenneth McLay 60, Albert Young 65, Georgina McLay 41.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

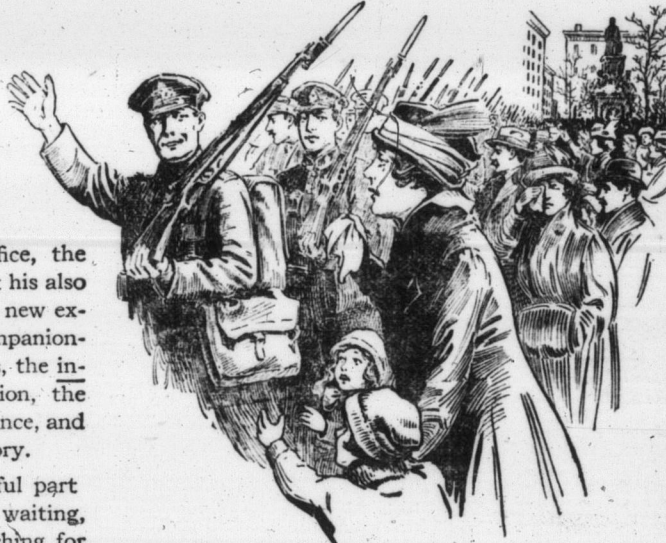
A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

She hath done what she could

Every married man in the ranks of Canada's soldiers means that his wife gave her consent.



His the sacrifice, the danger, yes—but his also the interest of a new experience, the companionship of comrades, the inspiration of action, the thrill of the advance, and the glory of victory.

Her's the pitiful parting, the weary waiting, the fevered watching for the dreaded message, the gruelling grind of daily responsibility for those dependent upon her—and her alone.

No, No; not alone! Not alone, as long as the people whose battles her husband is fighting have a heart in their bosoms or a dollar in their pockets.

Not alone—as long as Canadian manhood and womanhood knows the meaning of the word "trust." Not alone, as long as Generosity is the hand-maiden of Duty and Privilege.

Only an appreciation of the need is required by those of us who here at home keep the hearth fires burning. Not for some of us the supreme sacrifice, but for one and all of us at least that whole-hearted answer to the cry of patriotism that never yet has failed to go ringing around the world when the call has come.

GIVE — GIVE — GIVE — as your own heart prompts you, give to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. \$6,000,000 must be raised in Ontario for the vital necessities of the great work of caring for the needy families of Ontario's men at the front.

Every case is carefully investigated, everything humanly possible is done to eliminate mistakes and prevent imposition—but to the needy is held out a helping hand, without lavishness, but with the determination to see no real want unsupplied.

You are again offered the great privilege, not of charity, but of recognition of the magnificence of Canadian Wifehood.

Remember, if the Man is a Hero, the Woman is a Martyr.

"She hath done what she could"

Ontario is being asked to secure the Canadian Patriotic Fund that it can depend on having six million dollars in 1917 for the families of Ontario's soldiers. Four million of these dollars must be secured from individual subscriptions. If there is no Branch of the Fund in your town or county send your subscription direct to the Head Office, Canadian Patriotic Fund, Victoria street, Ottawa.

CLUBBING RATES

The Transcript and—
Weekly Sun, 1 year \$2.35
Farmer's Advocate, 1 year 3.00
Daily Advertiser, 1 year 4.25
Daily Free Press, 1 year 4.25
Canadian Countryman, 1 year 2.00
Daily Globe, 1 year 4.25
Daily Mail, 1 year 4.25
Fam. Herald & Weekly Star, 1 yr. 2.50
Address Transcript Office, Glencoe, Ont.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Cards of Thanks, In Memoriam Verses, Complimentary Addresses, 5 cents per line, minimum charge 50c; notices of entertainments to be held, also notices of Lost, Found, Wanted, or For Sale, 1c per word each insertion, minimum charge 25c—all to be prepaid.

Dr. B. F. Keilhor has purchased from A. D. Clapp the east part of lot 9, concession 10, Dunwich, and has taken possession.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

WINTER TOURS

SPECIAL Fares now in effect to resorts in Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Louisiana and other Southern States, and to Bermuda and the West Indies.

Return Limit May 31, 1917
Liberal Stop-overs Allowed

For full information write to
C. E. HORNING,
Union Station,
Toronto, Ont.

Representative Wanted

at once for Glencoe and District for CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES
Spring 1917 Planting List now ready. Splendid list of Hardy CANADIAN GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock including

McIntosh Red Apple
St. Regis Everbearing Raspberry
and many other leaders.
New illustrated Catalogue sent on application.

Start now at best selling time. Liberal Proposition.

STONE & WELLINGTON
The Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1887)

Toronto Ontario

CLEARING SALE

Gigantic Stock-reducing Sale begins Thursday, January 18th, at 8.00 a. m.

Everything in our store reduced to wholesale prices. Business being established on new basis. Present stock must be cleaned out at once. With living at the present high-water mark, do not fail to benefit by this sale. We give below a few of the reduced prices:

Tillson's Premium and Robin Hood Oats 23c pkg.
Corn Flakes 7c pkg.
Triscuit 10 1-2c pkg.
Laundry Starch 3 for 25c
Corn Starch 3 for 25c
Salmon Maple Leaf 17c and 27c
Red 25c, Pink 2 for 25c
Canned Corn and Peas 2 for 25c
" Beans, old price 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c
" Sardines, old price 5c, 10c, 12 1/2c
" Peaches, large can 15c
" Pineapple, large can 22c
Raisins, loose and seeded 2 for 25c
Laundry Soap 6 for 25c

Soap Chips 8c lb.
Fresh Ground Coffee 30c lb.
Teas.—Choice quality. Come in and see them. Great bargains.
Pure Black Pepper 30c lb.
Baking Molasses, 2-lb. tin 10c, bulk 9c qt.
Golden Syrup (in pails and bulk) 1 gal. in sealer 45c
Vinegar, white wine and cider 35c gal.
Matches, very best 6 boxes for 25c
Ammonia Powder 3 for 25c
Pure Codfish 2 for 25c
Quail-on-Toast 9c pkg.
Brooms, good quality 25, 40c, 45c
Other reductions too numerous to mention

TERMS CASH COME EARLY
W. A. CURRIE & CO.
Phone 41 We deliver