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The Glencoe Transcript.

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

Volume 46 --No. 37.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1917.

Whole No. 2382.

Township of Mosa.

Notice is hereby given that a court will be held, pursuant to the Ontario Voters' List Act, by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Middlesex at the Town Hall, Glencoe, on the 25th day of September, 1917, at 1:30 o'clock afternoon, to hear and determine complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' Lists of the Municipality of Mosa for 1917.
Dated at Mosa, Sept. 10, 1917.
C. C. McNAUGHTON,
Clerk of Mosa.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Kelley desire to express their thanks to friends and neighbors for kindnesses and sympathy extended to them in their recent bereavement.

For Sale.

100-acre farm, 4 miles from Glencoe. Frame house, 6 rooms; good barn; 2 1/2 miles from North Glencoe station C.P.R.; all under grass; gravel road; daily mail; some good timber. Apply Wm. Innes, sr., R. R. No. 2, Glencoe.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed tenders will be received up to Saturday, September 15, for the repair of the William McDonald drain—280 rods of open drain and 90 rods of tile drain. Plans and specifications may be seen at my residence, lot 15, con. 1, Ekfrid township.
FRANK NICHOLS,
Commissioner.

For Sale.

Piano, survey and harness, cutter (nearly new), robe, horse blanket, sideboard and dining-room table (oak), fall-leaf table, beds, parlor rug, lady's saddle, lawn mower, baseburner, cook stove, etc.
A. McTAGGART,
Melbourne.

For Sale.

Three Shorthorn bulls, age 6 to 10 months; a few good Shorthorn heifers, yearlings and 2-year-olds, and ten good 2-year-old steers.
TREGGNA STOCK FARM
Dan Trestain

Farm For Sale.

One of the best hundred-acre farms in the township of Mosa; clay loam; 3 1/2 miles from Glencoe; three-quarters of a mile from school; first-class house, barn and other buildings; well tiled; drained; good water supply. For terms and other particulars apply to Mrs. A. Burchiel, Route 2, Glencoe.

WALKERS WAREHOUSE

will be open for buying grain about September first.

J. L. HULL,

EKFRID and WALKERS, ONT.
R. R. No. 2, Appin
Phone 19—Call Melbourne 531f

For Sale.

First-class 100-acre stock and grain farm, situated on Longwoods Road, Ekfrid, Middlesex Co. Clay loam, bank barn and stables, brick cottage, convenient to church and school, 2 1/2 miles from railway station. Apply to E. T. Huston, Glencoe.

Farms for Sale.

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

A. B. McDONALD

Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile and Animal Insurance. A share of your business solicited. Office at residence, Main street, Glencoe. Phone 71.

DENTISTRY

R. J. MUMFORD, D.D.S., L.D.S., O.C. Office over Gough's Furniture Store. Phone 16.

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, east door south of the Presbyterian Church, Glencoe.

M. A. McALPINE
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
Is prepared to conduct all kinds of sales, large or small. Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or phone him at Campbellton. 132

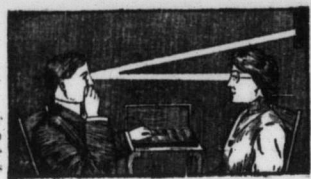
JAMES BROWN
Licensed Auctioneer for the Counties of Elgin and Middlesex
WARDSVILLE - ONTARIO

CHANTRY FARM
Can spare a few
Good Shorthorn Females
ED. DE GEX, Kerwood, Ont.

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

STOP SUFFERING

Nervousness, dizziness and other troubles are caused by eye strain in 95 per cent. of cases. The taking of headache powders is dangerous and ineffective.



PERMANENT RELIEF

We can relieve permanently these afflictions at small cost, for our method of diagnosing each error of the vision is accurate and scientific.

If you are not satisfied with your present glasses, call in and we will change them, and make reading or sewing a pleasure. Lenses prescribed and fitted to your own frames, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Eyes examined free.

When buying a watch remember we carry a large stock of Regins, Waltham, Elgin and Hamilton movements at the old price.

C. E. Davidson - Jeweler
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED GRADUATE OPTICIAN

Keith's Cash Store

We announce our FALL MILLINERY OPENING of all the newest and nicest styles in Ladies' Hats on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, and following days.

P. D. KEITH

SPECIAL FOR TWO WEEKS

All Men's, Boys', Women's and Girls' Summer and Running Shoes going at cost.

FRESH GROCERIES ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Celery for Saturday.

W. J. STRACHAN'S
Phone orders delivered

The largest stock of
LUMBER
we have ever carried. Prices right. If you are going to build, come in and see us. We can save you money.

McPHERSON & CLARKE
PLANING MILL LUMBER YARD CEMENT & COAL

Keep the Cow Comfortable
—AND—
the Milker Good Natured

At this season of the year the fly is the cow's worst enemy. In order to keep the cow comfortable and the milker good natured, be sure and use **DR. WILLIAMS' FLY & INSECT DESTROYER.**

It will add flesh to your cow, keep the skin soft and the hair sleek and clean.

Price per gallon can, \$1.00.

JAMES WRIGHT & SON
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT WIRE FENCE

District and General.

The River Thames is being restocked with black bass at London.

There are 1,328 standard hotels in Ontario, against 1,219 licensed hotels in 1916.

The oat crop of Ontario is 125 million bushels as compared with an average of 100 million.

W. C. Browne & Son, undertakers, Alveston, have sold out to F. Slaght of Wellandport.

The date of Thanksgiving Day has been set by the Secretary of State for Monday, October 8.

Premier Borden has announced a temporary increase in pensions to meet the high cost of living.

While preparing to go to Sarnia to meet her mother from Detroit, Mrs. Ralph Vail of Dawn dropped dead.

The death occurred at the family residence, West Lorne, of Augustus Thomas, aged 93 years and 7 months.

Every household in Canada will be furnished by the Government with a pamphlet telling "How to live in war time."

From present indications the attendance at the Ontario Agricultural College the coming term will be the smallest in its history.

James Morrison, aged 92, of Heaver-ton, who saw the first fair in Toronto seventy years ago, was a visitor to the exhibition last week.

The men who went with the first Canadian contingent are to be granted from one month to six weeks' furlough at the end of the year.

Dick Bodkin of Dawn received a cheque for \$305.15 for the alkali seed off eight acres. He also cut over \$150 worth of hay off the same field.

A shock of oats in a field on R. G. Garbutt's farm in Dunwich was struck by lightning and burned up despite the fact that it was raining heavily at the time.

Ontario's crops for 1917, as forecasted by the returns made to the provincial bureau of industries, promise to be the largest in history, both in size and in value.

Under the provisions of the Military Service Act, all those who are making themselves useful in any way in the increase of agricultural production will be exempted.

George Pettit, son of Martin Pettit of Caradoc had his left arm badly lacerated in the knives of the cutting box while operating a threshing machine on the farm of Gordon Pettit.

Angus D. McGugan, one of the best known residents of West Elgin, died at his home in Aldborough on Tuesday evening of last week, after an illness of several years, due to internal trouble.

E. E. Adams has purchased the 25-acre onion farm of Geo. Scott in the marsh near Leamington. He will tile drain the whole farm and place it in condition for onion growing next spring.

Dunwich council has appointed Geo. A. Waite collector of taxes for 1917 at a salary of \$110. A rate of five mills on the dollar for township purposes and seven mills for county purposes will be levied.

A pretty wedding took place on Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Corder, Rodney, when their only daughter, Violet, became the bride of James A. Tolmie, eldest son of Reeve Williams.

Mrs. Agnes Small, a resident of Mount Brydges for 65 years, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Jones, London. She came to Mount Brydges as a girl from Kirkcaldy, Scotland, and went through all the hardships of the pioneers.

Cattle buyers have been scouring the country buying up all the stockers at good long prices. In fact this class of cattle are selling at present much higher than horses, a useful type, and in some cases nearly, if not quite up to the price of good finished beef cattle. One farmer sold seven head of two-year-olds for \$92 each and \$90 is the ordinary price for good stockers in the district.

The postal authorities find it necessary to again remind the public that in mailing parcels for soldiers overseas, the customs declaration must contain a list of articles contained in the parcel. It is not sufficient to merely state "Soldiers' Comforts," "Foodstuffs," "Eats," etc. Each article must be specified. The sharp corners of tin boxes should also be rounded flat with a hammer before mailing.

Malcolm Campbell, township clerk of Southwold for thirty-three years, died at his home in Pingal Friday morning. A fractured hip, sustained by a fall a month ago, hastened his death. He was eighty-nine years of age, and had lived in Southwold all his life, his father, John Campbell, being one of the original settlers in the Talbot Settlement. His wife, to whom he was married sixty-eight years ago, survives, with four sons and two daughters.

Sometimes, but not often, a man is very ungrateful for attempts to save his life. A farmer near St. Thomas was driving along the road with a load of hay when it upset. He went away to get a couple of men to help him rebuild his load. In his absence others came along, and not seeing the driver, concluded he was under the load and scattered the hay in all directions to find him. He returned, and when he viewed the scene and what had been done to his hay, the things he said were easy to hear although difficult to listen to.

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

More Good Wells.

Two more good oil producers were opened up in the Glencoe field this week, one by the Carman interests on the farm of Archy McVicar, north half lot 7 in the 5th concession, and one by Mr. Harvey on Archy McVicar's farm, south half lot 4 in the 6th concession.

More drilling rigs were brought in during the week, and piping and storage tanks are going into the field almost daily. The pipe line to North Glencoe station is nearly completed. Increased activity is noticed in the field as more prospectors arrive.

Damage by Frost.

Reports from various parts of Western Ontario indicate that damage that will run into many thousands of dollars was done by the frost on Tuesday morning. Corn, beans and tomatoes seem to have suffered the most, and in many sections were hit hard. In some districts considerable harm was done to the tobacco plants.

Similar reports come from the State of Michigan.

G. H. S. News.

On Thursday last, September 6th, the students of the High School reorganized their literary society, which was such a successful career during the past school year.

Mr. Hamilton, principal, presided over the meeting, and the following officers were elected:—President, Florence Keith; Vice-President, Lorna Luckham; Secretary, Jean McEachern; Treasurer, Elinor McNabb; Pianist, Muriel Precious; Editor of "Oracle," Cassie McBean; Reporter to the Transcript, Marguerita Garner; Councilors: L. Frances Moss and John Webster; Form II, Gladys Hurley and Murray Allen; Form III, Adeline Poole and Ernest McKellar; Form IV, Elinor McNabb and Marguerita Garner.

The meetings will be held as usual on the afternoon of the first and third Thursday of each month. The first meeting will be held on the first Thursday in October.

Dates of Fall Fairs.

Alisa Craig	Oct. 5
Alvinston	Oct. 9 and 10
Blenheim	Oct. 4 and 5
Chatham	Sept. 18-20
Dresden	Sept. 27 and 28
Florence	Oct. 4 and 5
Forest	Sept. 29 and 30
GLENCOE	Sept. 25 and 26
Highgate	Oct. 12 and 13
Lambeth	Sept. 28
Leamington	Oct. 3-6
Melbourne	Oct. 2
Mount Brydges	Oct. 5
Oshawa	Sept. 10-12
Ottawa	Sept. 8-17
Parkhill	Sept. 24 and 25
Petrolia	Sept. 20 and 21
Ridgeway	Oct. 8-10
Rodney	Oct. 1 and 2
Sarnia	Sept. 25 and 26
Shedden	Sept. 17-19
Strathroy	Oct. 2 and 3
Thamesville	Sept. 20 and 21
Walden	Oct. 2 and 3
Windsor	Sept. 24-27
Wyoming	Oct. 4 and 5

Do You Knit Socks For the Soldiers?

If you do you will surely approve of our celebrated Home-spun, absolutely pure long wool, at \$1.45 per lb.

Cooler weather in France undoubtedly means "Socks, more socks." It is very important that this call be heeded, that our soldiers may have a sufficient supply of warm, dry socks to make their trying life more comfortable.

Members of various clubs and Red Cross organizations who consider knitting part of their program, or women and girls who knit for their own particular soldiers, will be interested in this "Home-spun" for the making of soft, warm and durable socks. It comes in three sizes—fine, medium or coarse, as the buyer prefers. Natural sheep's grey—absolutely no dye to injure a wound.

We also stocked heavily the other grades of Scotch fingering for those who like this make best. On either yarn our prices are below those of any catalogue house or from any other source we have yet heard of.

Besides, we supply Red Cross societies at any time in any quantities they want it. They can get right to work knitting now and can pay for yarn later on, when money has been collected. Secretaries of societies may have samples and price quotations on different yarns by phoning or sending a postal card.

There will be no disappointment but rather most favorable replies from the boys wearing socks made from our celebrated yarns. Get busy right now. Pure wool yarn will likely be out of the question at no late date. Make closest comparison and see the advantage our stocks of pure yarns offer.

J. N. Currie & Co.

Glencoe Council.

The regular monthly meeting of Glencoe council was held on Monday evening, Sept. 10. Members present: A. J. Wright, reeve; P. D. Keith, A. McPherson, J. E. Roome, W. A. Hagerly, councillors.

On motion of Messrs. Keith and Roome the following accounts were ordered paid:—Neil McAlpine, draying plank, \$1; J. E. Weaver, salary as constable for August \$5, rep. lights in town hall \$1.50—\$6.50; Municipal World, supplies, \$1.12; S. Thompson, salary for August, \$37.50; J. W. Smith, third quarterly grant to firemen, \$25; Russell Congdon, hauling gravel and scraping, \$19.25; Wm. Tomlinson, watering streets \$44, drawing gravel \$2—\$46; Peter Perkins, scavenger work, \$30.

On motion of Messrs. McPherson and Roome the public school was granted a requisition of \$250.
Council adjourned to October 1st.
CHAS. GEORGE, Clerk.

Life Memberships at Tait's Corners

During the afternoon of Tuesday, Sept. 4th, a pleasant time was spent at a meeting of Tait's Corners Presbyterian Missionary society, held in the church. The leading part was the presentation of life memberships to two of the most faithful members, Mrs. James Lethbridge and Miss Effie McEachern. The meeting was ably led by Mrs. Coulthard, who read an address, the presentation being made by Mrs. Tait and Mrs. Trestain. The church was decorated with flowers. Lunch was served.

Writes From France.

Wm. Newport has received a letter from his son Allan, written in France August 6, from which we extract:—I am well and the weather is good. The people here are in the midst of harvesting. Everybody, nearly, cuts their grain with a cradle and bind by hand. Women do the work chiefly, as the men are away. Crops are fairly good. You will see in the papers that the Canadian troops are on Vimy Ridge. The trenches are in the outskirts of the city of Lens. Fritz holds the city. All cellars and houses are barricaded. The place is nearly all knocked down. I have never been in Paris. They are giving some leave to Paris now. Passes seem to come around about every 12 or 14 months.

I have seen British, French, Portuguese, Russian, Black and Chinese troops in this country. The French have large bodies of Chinese to work. I don't see any signs of the war quitting this year. We are the strongest, but the other fellow is on the defensive.

I saw one of the Leitch boys one day. He lived north of Glencoe somewhere and went to high school about the same time as I did.

We are up at 6 a. m. and then feed and water and groom the horses. Some of the horses are out every day, as rations for the battalions have to be got from the dump daily. If we are billeted in a village one team out of a battalion has to be furnished to pick up refuse. We sometimes haul material for the roads, or material for engineers up the line, such as barb wire, stakes, etc.

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

Watt-Hull

The marriage took place quietly on Sunday afternoon of Miss Wilhelmina Hull, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hull, of Glencoe, Ont., to Arthur L. Watt, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Watt, of Port Hope, Ont., and cashed at the local branch of the Royal Bank. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's brother, Gordon Hull, in presence of members of the family only, and was performed by Rev. F. H. Adams. The bride, who was given away by her brother, was attended by Mrs. G. Hull as matron of honor, while Lorne Sutherland acted as best man. While the bride has been a resident of Peace River but a few weeks, she has made a large number of friends, who together with the wide circle of friends made by the groom during his two years' service with the bank here will extend most sincere good wishes to the young couple. The Record joins—Peace River Record.

Lord-Donnelly.

London, Sept. 6.—A very pretty wedding took place yesterday when Miss Nora Donnelly, daughter of Mrs. Nora Donnelly, of this city, and Sergt. Charles Lord, of the Western Ontario Reserves, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. Father McKown. A number of friends of Miss Donnelly were present and the presence of several military officers testified to the popularity of the groom. The bride was becomingly attired in a burgundy suit and a black silk beaver hat and wore a beautiful pearl necklace with earrings to match, the gift of the groom. Among the many presents were a number of fine pieces of silver. Mr. and Mrs. Lord left on the 10 o'clock train for points east and on their return will reside in this city. Sergt. Lord expects to go overseas shortly.

Death of Mrs. Timothy Kelley.

Newbury, Sept. 11.—The death occurred at her son's home on lot 10, con. 1, Mosa township, on Wednesday, Sept. 5th, of Mrs. Timothy Kelley, a well-known and respected neighbor and kind mother, after a lengthy illness. She lived on the farm where she died 37 years, and made many friends, being as good and obliging a neighbor as one could wish to find. She had many relatives, most of whom were at the funeral to pay their last respects, glad to know that she was "safe in the arms of Jesus," passing from this world of sorrow to the better land of peace and rest.

Mrs. Kelley was 60 years of age and leaves to mourn her loss one son and three daughters—Lorenza, on the homestead; Mrs. C. Blain and Mrs. W. Degraw, Newbury, and Mrs. H. Fisher, con. 2, Mosa—besides William Kelley of Newbury, a cousin whom they raised. There are also eleven grandsons and three granddaughters. She leaves four sisters and two brothers—Mrs. John Harder and Mrs. Wm. Tiffin of Wixom, Mich.; Mrs. John McIntyre of Rodney, Samuel Colley and Charles Colley of Aldborough and Mrs. Wm. Hathaway of West Lorne. Her husband passed away two years ago the 3rd of May.

The funeral took place on Friday afternoon to Simpson's cemetery, service being held at the house, conducted by Rev. Mr. Irwin of Glencoe. The pallbearers were A. Gardiner, D. McCallum, P. Gordinier, J. Craig, E. Hurdie, E. Reycraft, J. B. Jones and D. Hagerly. The flowers were beautiful and included a wreath from the family, spray and wreath from Mr. Chittim's family of Walkerville, and spray and wreath from friends and neighbors.

Only Twenty Years Ago

Ladies wore bustles. Operations were rare. Nobody swatted the fly. Nobody had seen a silo. Nobody had appendicitis. Nobody sprayed orchards. Cream was in a pint. Most young men had "livery bills." Cantaloupes were muskmelons. You never heard of a "tin lizzie." Advertisers did not tell the truth. Nobody cared for the price of gasoline.

Farmers came to town for their mail. The hired girl drew one-fifty a week. The butcher "threw in" a chunk of liver.

Folks said pneumatic tires were a joke. Publishing a country newspaper was not a business but a pastime. Jules Verne was the only convert to the submarine.

You stuck tubes in your ears to hear a phonograph, and it cost a dime.

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's hard enough for the average man to love his friends, without including his enemies.

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infant of sleep, the great nourisher. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.

POULTRY WANTED

WM. MUIRHEAD and DUGALD MCINTYRE are now buying Poultry for us at their business stand, opposite Merchants Bank, Glencoe. Cash paid for eggs. Get our proposition about cream. Phone 1663.

SILVERWOODS, LIMITED

The PURPLE MASK

By Grace Curran
Novelized from the Motion Picture Play of the Same Name by the Universal Film Mfg. Co.

TENTH EPISODE.—(Cont'd.)

"Half my work is done. I'll open the other safe and restore the money to the people," was the note one of Pat's men handed to Kelly as the door was opened to release the detective and his aid from their steel-cage prison.

Kelly hurried to the office where safe No. 1 was located and discovered the trick Pat had so cleverly played. The watchman on guard got his first news of the "robbery" when the Sphinx arrived to investigate.

"We must prevent the Purple Mask tapping safe number two at all hazards," said Kelly to his assistants.

Safe No. 2 was located in an old frame building in a quiet part of the town. There were two floors, with an attic. The flat roof, surrounded by a broad high cornice and false front, gave Pat and her Apaches shelter for their operations.

Kelly left one of his men to guard the foot of the stairs and with his chief assistant went up to the office where the safe was located. There was a watchman on guard, and to him Kelly told the story of the other safe-losing.

"You must look alive and stay awake," said Kelly to the guard. "We have been warned that an attempt may be made to rob this one, and we must prevent it without fail."

Only thin boards were used in the ceiling of the room, and Pat could plainly hear, from her station in the garret, all Kelly was saying to the watchman. There was a smile of self-satisfaction playing across her pretty face as she listened.

The watchman left the room to talk further with Kelly in the hall. Working rapidly, one of Pat's men bored a hole through the thin planking, making a small opening into the room below.

Presently a number of men, led by the "boss" of the political ring, came into the room, bringing with them a handbag. They transferred the contents of the bag to the safe—great rolls of money—that formed the rest of the "collection" for their corruption fund.

"We expect you to see that this money is protected," said the "boss" of the gang to Kelly.

"Well, you have your own watchman here," the Sphinx replied, "and we will furnish an extra guard. I guess with these precautions the coin will be safe."

After further parley the politicians departed, leaving the watchman alone in the room to guard the spoils.

Pat now proceeded to put her plans into active operation. She had come provided with a narcotic gas heavier than air, of a kind used by Parisian



Pat Escapes With the Money.

Apaches to put their victims out of commission, and this she began letting into the room below through the hole that had been bored in the ceiling.

The watchman, sitting at a table in the room with the safe, soon began to feel the effect of the gas. His stupor increased until he sat limp and helpless.

Then Pat's men raised a trapdoor that led into a room adjoining the office and Pat descended to her work on the combination of the safe.

Just as Pat finished her work of solving the combination on the safe and was removing the money there was a great commotion in the hallway outside of the office. Phil Kelly had returned to see that everything was all right.

Pat's men in the hall gave vigorous battle to the Sphinx, and Pat made haste to return to the attic with the money she had taken.

She had carefully calculated her

means and method of getting away. Grasping the overhanging branch of a tree that grew near the building, Pat swung herself from the roof. She climbed along the limb and down the trunk of the tree, finally dropping to the ground from the lower branches.

Kelly, meanwhile, was putting up a good battle with Pat's Apaches. Realizing that their leader would need all the time possible to make her getaway, Pat's men kept Kelly engaged in rough-and-tumble fighting.

Finally the detective broke away and rushed into the office. There sat the watchman with a purple mask bound over his face. The door of the safe was open and the satchel with the money it contained was gone.

Although he had again been baffled by the Purple Mask, the Sphinx acted with speed, going headlong down the stairs in his mad rush for the open air. As he reached the street he saw Pat jump into an automobile more than a block away from the scene of the robbery.

Unfortunately for Pat the Sphinx had come to the "job" in his own machine. He lost little time in getting started, for his chauffeur was waiting with the engine running.

It was a hot chase through the suburbs and into the open country. Pat had a good machine and would have won if Kelly had not resorted to drastic measures.

The Sphinx, seeing that he could not overtake the girl, fired several shots from his revolver. Pat waited for two or three reports to ring in her ears and then pulled up.

"I just wanted to let you know you could not beat me at every game," said the detective. "I've had the satisfaction of stopping you, and now I'm going back to town."

So saying, Kelly jumped into his motor, his man turned around—and Kelly made a leap for the ground when the machine was well started on its journey. He crept up behind Pat's motor and climbed aboard.

Believing she was alone, Pat started up. She was greatly surprised to hear the voice of Kelly saying to her:

"Look behind and see how you fancy the view."

When Pat turned her head she was looking into the barrel of Kelly's revolver.

(To be continued.)

WHEN MOST ACCIDENTS OCCUR.

August is Found to be the Most Dangerous Period of the Year.

Science has made exhaustive inquiry into the reasons behind the high accident and mortality rate in the month of August. Dr. E. H. Ingram of Philadelphia has investigated thousands of cases, noting carefully the conditions which prevailed at the time of accidents and classifying the various factors until some sort of general truth could be reached.

The fact that the number of eye injuries is greatest in August is largely due to the fact that workmen during this month lay aside their goggles because the perspiration clouds the glass.

Furthermore, thin shirts and lack of sufficient clothing increase the number of burns caused by hot scales and rivets, also the number of trivial scratches, contusions, abrasions and lacerations, which are often neglected and become infected.

In shipbuilding the perils of August are augmented. Intense temperatures of dry heat may be readily endured in the holds of ship if perspiration is free and the air in motion. Hot, moist, motionless air inhibits evaporation from the skin surface. The circulatory vessels are relaxed and the blood rushing to the surface to be cooled returns unsatisfied. The result is an impoverishment of the blood supplying brain and muscular tissue, causing languor, carelessness and a general stupor, with the resulting train of accidents due to indifference.

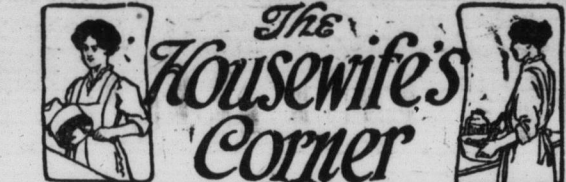
Pure fatigue no doubt contributes largely to accidents, as the accumulation of the waste products of muscular activity poisons the system. The increased amount of oxygen needed by the active muscles is not forthcoming and the neuro-muscular adjustment is thrown out of gear.

Medical science has long been preaching the perils of fatigue, and new investigation shows that it actually poisons the blood, leaving the system open to all manner of infections. That fatigue is the direct cause of many accidents has been proven since the railroads reduced the working hours of train crews and dispatchers. It is being proven anew in England today, where the government is taking steps to reorganize labor conditions after finding that the speeding up program with its long hours and no Sunday off has not only lessened the quantity of work turned out per day but has lowered the standard and led to many accidents.

Sleep and rest, the foes of fatigue, do not come to the worker at night in hot weather, and frequently alcohol, poor hygiene and a hot, sweltering bedroom prohibit rest and recuperation, the man returning to work the following morning before he has recovered his strength and vigor. Often as many accidents happen on the day following an intensely humid and hot afternoon as occur on the day of extreme heat.

How to prevent August casualties is a problem for every plant to solve independently. Possibly a change of working hours would be of some aid, the men reporting earlier in the morning and laying off for a few hours during the intense heat. Rest periods at certain stated intervals might be adopted in every plant at this season.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; and it will not do any harm to keep the other six days decently well.



A COURSE IN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE COMPLETE IN TWENTY-FIVE LESSONS.

Lesson X. Sugar.

The cultivation and manufacture of sugar was introduced into Europe from the east early in the ninth century. Venetian historians state that sugar was imported by their countrymen from Sicily in the twelfth century. The first European plantation of note was at Valencia in Spain. Since its cultivation at this time, it has been grown extensively in every semitropical country of the globe.

Cane sugar is the crystallized product of the juice extracted from the sugar cane. The canes are gathered, freed from all loose leaves, and passed through heavy rollers, which crush them into a pulp, thereby extracting all the juice from the cane. This juice is of a sweetish taste, and muddy brown in color. It is then collected in a reservoir, and there treated by special processes. After this it is run into large caddies, where the process of obtaining the sugar commences.

As heat is applied, a thick scum comes to the top. This scum is removed by running out all the cane juice through a spigot. In this way the scum is left in the kettle. The juice is further processed until the sugar crystals begin to form, when it is run into prepared vessels and allowed to cool. The surplus syrup is drained off, the residue remaining is the raw sugar of commerce, which is then put through a refining process. From every hundred pounds of sugar cane, about sixty to seventy-five pounds of cane juice is extracted.

Reliable Preserving Recipes

The season is rapidly drawing to a close, so that the housewife who has neglected to lay by her store of preserves, canned fruits and vegetables, fruit butters, jellies, jams and pickles will have to utilize every minute of the time left to her if she wishes to reduce her table expenses.

A New Chutney Sauce.—One-half pound of peeled and cored apples, one-half pound of peeled tomatoes, one-half pound of seeded raisins, one-half pound of dates or figs, one-half pound of brown sugar, one-fourth pound of salt, one ounce of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of allspice, one tablespoonful of cloves, one tablespoonful of ground nutmeg, one tablespoonful of paprika, one tablespoonful of ginger, three large onions, peeled and chopped, one clove of garlic. Put in a porcelain preserving kettle and cook until thick, using an asbestos mat to prevent burning. Pack into sterilized jars and seal.

Yellow Tomato Preserve.—Three pounds of tomatoes, three pounds of granulated sugar, juice of two lemons. Cover the tomatoes with sugar and lemon juice. Stand overnight and in the morning drain off the syrup. Boil until thick and then add the tomatoes. Cook gently for twenty minutes after the boiling starts. Seal into sterilized jars.

Tomato Catsup.—One-half peck of tomatoes, one pint of vinegar, three-fourths cupful of salt, one-half ounce of cloves, one ounce of allspice, one-half ounce of cayenne pepper, three-fourths teaspoon of black pepper, one head of garlic. Wash the tomatoes and then remove the cores and cut into pieces. Boil until very soft and then rub through a fine sieve and return to kettle. Add the vinegar and spices. Tie the spice in a piece of cheesecloth. Cook until very thick. Seal in sterilized bottles and cover with paraffin. Tying spices in a piece of cheesecloth keeps the catsup from turning dark.

Plum Jelly.—Select the plums that are underripe. Mash and remove the stems and stones. Put into a preserving kettle and cover with cold water. Bring to a boil and then cook until the pulp is very soft. Drain in a jelly bag. Measure the juice and allow one pound of sugar, one pint of plum juice. Heat the sugar in the oven. Boil the juice for twenty minutes. Add the hot sugar and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Cook for five minutes. Turn into sterilized glasses. Cool and seal in the usual manner for jellies. Store in a cool, dry place.

Sweet Spiced Beets.—Cook the beets until tender and then drain. Remove the skins, cut lengthwise into quarters. Pack in jars and cover with a sweet spiced vinegar.

Sweet Spiced Vinegar.—One quart of vinegar, one-half pound of brown sugar, one tablespoonful of whole allspice, three sticks of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of celery seed, one tablespoonful of mustard seed. Bring to a boil and cook for five minutes. Pour over beets while boiling hot. Seal.

THE DAY OF THE SUPERMAN

"USE YOUR EYE AND YOUR BRAIN," SAYS BRITAIN.

New Watchword of British Nation; Frightfulness is Discarded and "Three B's" Are Used.

British military authorities are convinced that the day of the superman has arrived, and that the part he is to play in ending the war and regenerating the world cannot be overestimated.

A representative of the Associated Press, who was permitted to visit a great training school as the guest of the Foreign Office, obtained an insight to the remarkable change brought about in the British viewpoint during the past three years.

"Use your eye and your brain" is the new British watchword, which is being instilled into the British youth with all the force at the command of his superiors.

We are training our men to believe in themselves," said the General commanding the school. "Each must not only feel that he is better equipped physically and mentally than his antagonist, but he must be able to demonstrate it. That is the lesson we have learned from the world war."

As the average Britisher is naturally a sportsman, his games are being made to play an important part in his training. In shooting, bombing and all the various arts of warfare these are proving invaluable to him.

"I have been very much impressed with the fact that most men who are prominent in our games distinguish themselves at the front," declared the

General. "They are keen, thoughtful and clear-sighted and for that reason become the best fighters."

The "Three B's."

Unlike the armies of other belligerents, the British are discarding what are termed weapons of frightfulness and instructing their young manhood in the use of what they are pleased to call the "three B's"—the bullet, the bayonet and the bomb.

"Experience has shown us that the rifle and bayonet are the best defensive weapons with which to arm a man," asserted an official. "If he has the proper physical and mental training and knows how to handle his rifle and his bayonet, he is certainly the match, if not the superior, of his adversary."

With a single eye to their task, the British have established elaborate systems of trenches wherein the young men are taught every conceivable method of present-day warfare. Young officers and others recommended for promotion are regularly brought back from the front for intensive training of from ten to twenty days, so that they may return to the front and instruct their respective units. In this way, the British argue, their men never become "stale" and are ever fit and ready for any emergency.

The message the British would impart to their American allies was summarized as follows:

"Train your young men to be physically and mentally strong; train them to think for themselves—make them supermen, in the modern sense—and the world will be made safe for democracy."

If there are jars to spare, apples may be cooked to the consistency of sauce and canned, minus sugar, the latter to be added next winter when, let us hope, it will have reached a normal price.

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"A BEAUTIFUL REVOLUTION"

CONTRAST WITH THE RECENT CHANGE IN RUSSIA.

Amusing Stories of Some of the Petty Recurrent Upheavals of Small States.

The recent great revolution in Russia was accomplished with a minimum of bloodshed and disorder; and the provisional government announced with exemplary promptness its full acceptance of all obligations incurred under the old regime. No duties or promises were to be repudiated.

An amusing contrast to the dignity and restraint of this epochal revolution in a mighty empire is often afforded by the recurrent revolutionary overturns in less stable states or among more ebullient races. Edward Lear, the famous writer of nonsense verse and first great popularizer of himericks, chanced to be staying in Sicily in 1848, a year of extreme unrest throughout Europe. He went out sketching one day, but the weather changed suddenly after an hour or so and he returned to the inn to put on warmer clothing. During his absence from the village, however, a local revolution had broken out; and the place had become headquarters for the excited revolutionists, all of whom had drunk many glasses of wine to the downfall of tyrants and the prosperity of good patriots. The Englishman had some difficulty in getting the innkeeper's attention at all, but he finally did so, and requested his key as he wished to go up to his room and change his clothes. Such annoying trivialities were entirely insufficient to bring to earth the soaring, fancy of the patriotic landlord.

"What key? What room? What clothes?" he demanded, with a superb gesture of sweeping aside intrusive cobwebs lest they dim a vision of glory. "There are no more keys! No more rooms! No more clothes! All is love and liberty! Oh, what a beautiful revolution!"

A Five-Day Revolution.

It was during a revolution of somewhat the same variety that an American lady, resident a good many years ago in a small and turbulent South American state, was aroused in the early morning by revolver shots downstairs. Her husband was absent, and it was with a good deal of trepidation that she ventured down to investigate. On the threshold of the kitchen, teetering tipsily on his toes and hanging away at an overturned wheelbarrow in the garden, stood Ernesto, the gardener and odd-job man. He had been several months in the employ of the family—a small, quiet, deferential little man, with the soft, timid eyes of a gazelle. He wheeled and greeted her with an exuberant flourish of his smoking weapon.

"Ah! The revolution is accomplished!" he cried. "Down with tyrants!"

Long live liberty! A good patriot is worth good wages—twice as good wages as a miserable victim of oppression! That is reasonable, senora, is it not? I will work for you still, but I am now a valiant and valuable patriot. You will pay me twice as much!"

"Only twice as much? Absurd!" replied the quick-witted lady, with an anxious eye on the wavering muzzle of the revolver. "You should ask at least three times as much, or perhaps four."

"Admirable! The senora is right! I ask it!" declared Ernesto promptly.

"That shows the proper price of a patriot," she agreed. "Doubtless it will be paid. There are many rich men in the city. Go at once to the quarter of the finest residences, choose the most magnificent mansion, and ask boldly to see the master of the house; do not be content with a mere maid-servant at the back door of the kitchen. Deal with a man; with the master. For me, as you know well, I am but the wife of an American engineer whose salary is modest. Regretfully, I confess that I can no longer afford your services. Good-by, Ernesto. Long live the revolution!"

"Long live the revolution, senora! Farewell! I go!" responded Ernesto proudly; and to her vast relief—he went. The revolution lasted five days; at the end of that time a sad and sober Ernesto was re-employed at the old wages.

Gas In The Stomach Is Dangerous

Physicians Recommend the use of Magnesia.

Sufferers from indigestion or dyspepsia should remember that the presence of gas or wind in the stomach invariably indicates that the stomach is troubled by excessive acidity.

This acid causes the food to ferment and the fermenting food in turn gives rise to noxious gases which distend the stomach, hamper the normal functions of vital internal organs, cause acute headaches, interfere with the action of the heart, and charge the blood stream with deadly poisons, which in time must ruin the health. Physicians say that to quickly dispel a dangerous accumulation of wind in the stomach and to stop the food fermentation which creates the gas, the acid in the stomach must be neutralized, and that for this purpose there is nothing quite so good as a teaspoonful of pure bicarbonate of soda taken in a little water immediately after meals. This instantly neutralizes the acid, thus stopping fermentation and the formation of gas, and enables the inflamed, distended stomach to proceed with its work under normal conditions. Bicarbonate of soda is obtainable in powder or tablet form from any druggist; but as there are many different forms of soda it is important that the bicarbonate which the physicians prescribe should be distinctly asked for.

Straw Hat for Storms

A straw hat which can be taken out in the fiercest storm with impunity is a recent invention of Wm. Wilson, of Newark, New Jersey. They are nothing exceptional about the straw. The top of the hat, however, can be turned inside out. The folded waterproof covering that is thus exposed can be drawn over the entire upper surface of the hat.

Ordinarily the waterproof cover is concealed beneath a cloth lining under the top. An elastic band keeps the lining drawn up tight.

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FROM FAR FIJI TO FIGHT CRUSADE

BROWN BAREFOOT BOYS JOIN THE WORLD WAR.

Two Hundred Papuans Are Vanguard of Sturdy Forces Sent to Aid Adopted Country.

On their way from the Fiji Islands in the South Pacific Sea to the British firing line in France, Great Britain's first contingent of Papuans 200 strong, the strangest of the many strange races to-day fighting under the Union Jack, arrived from an Australian steamship at Vancouver, British Columbia, the last of June. Half across the world the sturdy brown men have to go before reaching their destination.

From the steamship they marched through the streets of Vancouver to Hastings Park military encampment, from where they went later to a waiting troop train that carried them by rail 3,500 miles across the breadth of Canada to the Atlantic seaboard, where they again took steamship for France.

From Fertile Eastern Isles.

With great mobs of woolly hair that added to their already not inconsiderable height, barefooted, and dressed in regulation army shirts, with native skirts jagged of edge and allowing freest of movement, the brown men of Fiji made the most striking military spectacle the city of Vancouver has ever witnessed. Though their arms well all cased, the corps still presented a particularly warlike appearance, with their unhampered native stride and perfect physique. They are probably the finest group of men physically that has joined the British forces.

The Fiji Islands are 225 in number, lying some 1,100 miles north of New Zealand. They are volcanic and tropical, and until 1874 were ruled by a native king. Breadfruit, bananas and a wealth of other fruit grow wild in luxuriance, and until very recently the natives bothered very little with agriculture. In 1874 the islands were formally ceded to Great Britain, and since that time great strides have been made toward development. Immense tea, sugar, cocoa and arrowroot plantations are now being worked.

Twenty-two Nationalities.

Only about eighty of the islands are inhabited. So loyal have the natives proved themselves to their adopted country, Britain, that about eighteen months ago recruiting was begun, with very prompt and large response. The 200 who passed through Canada in June are the first of an army whose number the strict censorship does not at present permit making known, but it will be a distinct addition to the men at the front.

The majority of the men were recruited on the two principal islands of Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). Both of these are some 300 miles in circumference. With the arrival of these men upon the firing line Great Britain will have gathered upon one soil fighting for one cause twenty-two different nationalities and all the range of colors of the human race. It is this unanimity of so many varied peoples that is the surest sign of victory. And in these men of varied color, creed and nation, gathered together from the uttermost ends of the world to fight under the Union Jack, is the hand-writing on the wall for Germany.

SIGNALLING IN OLDEN TIMES

Curious Methods Roman Generals Used for Communication.

The difficulty of keeping up lines of communication between the front trenches and headquarters in the European war zone makes a description of ancient signalling methods found in the writings of Polybius of interest.

This writer had observed the operations of the Roman generals before the fall of Carthage in 146 B.C., and says they provided their signal stations with earthenware vessels, exactly equal in all respects and fitted with corks which allowed the water to escape at the same rate. They were carefully tested to make sure of the last requirement. Corks, of smaller diameter than the vessel, were floated in them bearing rods upon which were marked, at a distance of three fingers apart, the simplest and most urgent military messages.

They were used as follows: The sending station raised a torch; the receiving station, seeing it, did likewise; this was a signal for both stations to open the corks of their water jars. When the rod at the sending station had sunk so that the desired message appeared at the edge of the jar, another torch was raised, the receiving station shut off its cork and read the message on the rod, marked identically with that at the sending station.

A modification of this system, using graduated tubes and rockets in place of the ancient apparatus, might prove effective where visible signalling was out of the question and telephonic lines had been destroyed by shelling.

The ordinary speed of a house fly is twenty-five feet a second; but when chased it often attains a speed of 160 feet a second.

SWEDEN ACCUSED OF GROSS VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY

United States Government Publishes Fact That Neutral Legation at Argentine Was Used to Send Official Cipher Messages to Berlin.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Diplomatic relations between the United States and Sweden are strained to near the breaking point as the result of a discovery that German official telegrams in cipher were forwarded to Berlin through the Swedish Legation at Buenos Ayres.

The fact that messages from German Charge d'Affaires Luxemburg at Buenos Ayres to the German Foreign Office had been forwarded through the Foreign Office at Stockholm was revealed in an official statement by the State Department yesterday afternoon.

The messages concerned the diplomatic situation in Argentina and dealt with the method to be pursued by submarines in sinking Argentine ships.

Besides revealing the means in which Germany used Sweden in her machinations in Argentina, the dispatches show how the German Charge, at the time Argentina was having a critical diplomatic controversy with Germany over submarine destruction of her ships, was sending through the Swedish Legation information of the sailings of certain vessels with recommendations that they be sunk "without leaving any trace."

In other dispatches he was informing his Government how to regard Argentina's protests against the destruction of her shipping.

It is regarded as significant that no steps have been taken by the Swedish Government, so far as the State Department knows, to punish its diplomatic representative in Buenos Ayres.

U. S. TO SEIZE NEUTRAL SHIPS

400,000 Tons of Scandinavian Vessels May be Utilized.

A despatch from Washington says: Shortage of ocean-going tonnage has caused the United States to seize some four hundred thousand tons of neutral shipping now in American ports. Dutch and other Scandinavian ships which are loaded with foodstuffs may be required, it was said on Thursday, to discharge their cargoes and go to Australia and Java for wheat and sugar.

International law, officials point out, gives belligerents the right to commandeer neutral ships whenever the emergency of war requires it. Under this interpretation the American Government has just seized several Austrian ships which took refuge in American ports when the war broke out.

Dutch ships of 300,000 tons, and other Scandinavian vessels of one-third that tonnage, have lain in American ports loaded with foodstuffs ever since the Export Control Act was put into operation. Thus far the owners of the cargoes have refused to unload them, and the American Government has declined to permit the vessels to sail.

FREIGHTERS FIGHT SUBMARINES

Four Merchantmen and Three U-Boats Reported Sunk.

A despatch from an Atlantic Port says: The story of a concerted attack by seven German submarines upon a fleet of twenty-two allied merchantmen steaming westbound for American ports, was told on Thursday by officers and men of four of the vessels which have arrived here during the last few days. Four of the merchantmen—the biggest in the convoy—were sunk by German torpedoes, but before the fight was over the combined fire of the cargo steamship destroyers had destroyed three of the seven submarines.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

ALLIES JOIN UP IN EAST AFRICA

A despatch from London says:—A junction has been effected between an Anglo-Belgian column and a Belgian column operating in German East Africa, the two columns getting in touch 97 miles southwest of Kilossa, says the official statement. The Belgians have crossed the Ulangi River near Mahenge.

"We inflicted severe losses on the Germans retreating towards Mahenge," continues the statement. "We are firmly established at Tunduru. Nearly 400 Germans surrendered at Kakera, northeast of Kilossa, to the colored South Africans, who had invested Kakera."

Cut out rhubarb seed stalks whenever seen, and thus throw all the strength into the plant.

STUBBORN BATTLE IS RAGING ON TABLELAND OF BAINSIZZA

Italian Troops Under Gen. Cadorna Push Enemy Beyond the Chiapovano Valley.

The Italian offensive has assumed a character of greater vigor on the tableland of Bainsizza, and is pushing the enemy beyond the Chiapovano Valley. The enemy has tried several diversions at the east of Gorizia and on the hills between Santa Catarina and San Marco, all of these attempts being utterly defeated.

Further south the Austrians under look repeated counter-attacks in great numbers, with no result. Major Morath, commenting in The Pester Lloyd, says the dash of General Cadorna's army in the recent battle of the Isonzo has surpassed anything attempted before.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
Toronto, Sept. 11.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24; No. 2, do., \$2.21; No. 3, do., \$2.15; No. 4, do., \$2.05. In store Port William, nominal.
Manitoba oats—No. 1 C.W., 64c. in store Port William, nominal.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal, track Toronto.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 60c. nominal; No. 3, do., 58c. nominal, according to freight outside.
Ontario wheat—New, No. 2, \$2.15 to \$2.20, according to freight outside.
Barley—Malt, new, \$1.20 to \$1.22, according to freight outside.
Rye—No. 2, nominal.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in 48 lb. bags, \$11.90; 2nd, do., \$11.75; strong bakers', do., \$11.70.
Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$10.20; new, do., \$10.20; in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.
Milled—Car lots—Delivered, old, freight, bags included, bran, per ton, \$2.42; shorts, \$2.42; middlings, do., \$4.45; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.25.
Hay—No. 1, new, per ton, \$11.00 to \$11.50; mixed, do., \$8 to \$9.50, track Toronto.
Straw—Car lots, per ton; \$7 to \$7.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale
Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 39 to 39½; prim, per lb., 39½ to 40c.; dairy, per lb., 32 to 33c.; soured, 41 to 42c.
Eggs—Per doz., 32 to 40c.
Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:
Cheese—New, large, 22½ to 23c.; twins, 22½ to 23c.; Car lots—Delivered, old, large, 20c.; twins 30c.; triplets, 30c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 35 to 40c.; creamery, 42 to 44c.; middlings, 42 to 43c.
Eggs—New laid, in cartons, 52 to 54c.; out of cartons, 45 to 46c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 25 to 30c.; fowl, 20 to 22c.; ducks, 25 to 30c.; turkeys, 25 to 30c.; ducks, Spring, 25c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 1b. to 2½; hens, 15 to 20c.; ducks, Spring, 17 to 20c.
Honey—Comb—Extra fine and heavy weight, per doz., \$2.75; select, \$2.50 to \$2.75; No. 2, \$2.25 to \$2.50; No. 3, \$1.50 to \$2.25; No. 4, \$1.00 to \$1.50.
Beans—No Canadian beans on market until last of October; imported, hand-picked, \$3.50 per bush; Lima, per lb., 15 to 16c.
Potatoes, on track—Ontario, bag, \$2.15 to \$2.25.

Provisions—Wholesale
Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 20 to 21c.; do., heavy, 20 to 21c.; corned, 42c.; roasts, 27 to 28c.; breakfast bacon, 35 to 40c.; backs, plain, 37 to 38c.; boneless, 40 to 42c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 27½; clear bellies, 28½ to 29c.; ham, 28½ to 29c.; corned, 28½ to 29c.; pastrami, 26 to 26½; compound tierces, 20 to 21c.; tubs, 26c.; to 21c.; pastrami, 21 to 21½.

Montreal Markets
Montreal, Sept. 11.—Date—Canadian Western, No. 2, 75 to 76c.; No. 3, 74 to 75c.; extra, 76 to 77c.
Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$12; seconds, \$11.50; strong bakers', \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 2, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 3, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 4, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 5, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 6, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 7, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 8, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 9, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 10, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 11, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 12, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 13, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 14, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 15, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 16, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 17, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 18, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 19, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 20, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 21, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 22, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 23, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 24, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 25, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 26, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 27, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 28, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 29, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 30, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 31, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 32, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 33, \$11.50 to \$11.75; No. 34, \$11.50 to \$11.75; 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Black and colors in Fine Habutai Silk, 36 inches, \$1.00.
Novelty Large Plaid and Wide Stripe Silks, \$1.50 yard.
Real French Georgette Crepes, all colors, \$1.50 and 1.65.

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Notice to Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of Hugh T. McLachlan, Late of the Township of Mosa, in the County of Middlesex, Farmer, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Hugh T. McLachlan, who died on or about the 30th day of May, 1917, are required to send by post prepaid or deliver in person to the undersigned, a statement of their claims, with names and addresses of full particulars in writing of their claims and statement of their accounts.

And take notice that after the 1st day of October, 1917, the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and the said administrator will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim he shall not then have received notice.

Dated at Sarnia this twenty-ninth day of August, 1917.

HUGH A. McALPINE, Administrator of Hugh T. McLachlan Estate, R. R. No. 3, Walkers, Ontario.

Hanna, LeSueur & McKinley,
Sarnia, Ontario,
Solicitors for the Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

There will be offered for sale by the administrator of the estate of Hugh T. McLachlan, deceased, by Public Auction on

West Half North Half Lot 5, Con. 7,
Township of Mosa, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1917

at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, by L. L. McTaggart, Auctioneer, the above mentioned lands and the goods and chattels of the late deceased, as follows:

1 aged mare, 1 three-year-old horse, 1 yearling colt, 2 milch cows, 1 two-year-old heifer, 3 yearling calves, 3 geese, 1 deerling hindler, 1 mowing machine, 1 hay rake, 1 plow, 1 buggy, 1 cutter, 1 pair bobolinks, 1 wagon, 1 set harness, 1 set double harness, 1 set single harness, 1 farming mill, and other farm and household goods.

At the same time and same place the lands of the said deceased will be offered for sale, being the westerly half of the northerly half of lot number five in the seventh concession of the township of Mosa in the county of Middlesex, subject to a reserve bid and subject to an existing oil lease.

TERMS: For Land—10 per cent cash, balance in 30 days. Chattels—Under \$10, strictly cash; over \$10, six months credit.

Hanna, LeSueur & McKinley,
Sarnia, Ontario,
Solicitors for Hugh A. McAlpine, Administrator of Hugh T. McLachlan Estate.

British Manufactured Serges, Gabardines, Poplins and Venetian Cloths for Suits or Dresses

Absolutely fast dye, and prices much below present values. You will see this by comparison. In all desirable new colors, including black, navy, nigger brown, hunter's green, burgundy and taupe. Prices \$1.25 to \$2.50 for wide widths.

School Opening Demands Suits for Boys

Our stock is very large and well bought before prices got unreasonably high. We save our customers dollars besides giving a better variety of styles and qualities. The garments are made up in that fifty smart way the boys like. A wide range, at prices from \$3.75 to \$10.00.

Early Autumn Air Suggests Heavier Underwear

We're showing exceptional values at 50c and 75c, with heavier still for colder days at \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Boys' School Caps, 50c and 75c.
Boys' and Girls' School Shoes, \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Guaranteed Hosiery values for school for boys and girls, 25c and 35c.

Be sure and see our extra values in Fall Goods. We're keeping the quality up to high mark and prices as reasonable as can be sold from any source.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—To addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for eight months; to addresses in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1917

BRITISH MAKE MUNITIONS.

Production Increases Steadily as the War Goes On.

English munition factories are now turning out every 48 hours more heavy gun ammunition than they manufactured in the entire first year of the war, and the production is still increasing week by week in preparation for the great offensive on the western front which British military critics believe will come next spring.

Although figures of the actual production of guns and munitions are jealously guarded, and there is no avowal on the part of the Ministry of Munitions of any intention to discontinue the importation from America, there is an evident feeling of optimism among the officials in the big munitions headquarters just off Whitehall, as well as a willingness to give out "comparative figures" to justify that optimism.

"The improvement in our position may be illustrated in this way," remarked an official of the Ministry. "We are now manufacturing every week three times as many 155 millimetre shells, five times as many 200 millimetre shells, and three times as many 230 millimetre shells as we manufactured during the whole first year of the war."

"Of smaller shells, we are turning out in about a week the same quantity as was produced the first year. Finally, the number of shells of all kinds completed during the past week exceeded by about thirty per cent. the entire stock of munitions held in reserve at the outbreak of hostilities."

Dealing with guns in the same way it is found that, representing the number of guns manufactured during the first year of war by 100, the number for the second year would be 841, and for the third year will be somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,350. The manufacture of lighter pieces has had to be slackened recently, owing to the fact that the equipment of the British army in light field pieces is approximately complete, and it is only necessary to provide for replacements and renewals.

The improvement in the manufacture of machine guns, rifles, grenades and explosives has been equally satisfactory. Representing the total number of machine guns delivered to the army during the first year as 100, the total for the second year was 1,350, and for the third year will exceed 6,000. The production of trench mortar ammunition and grenades has been

so much developed that any further increase scarcely seems necessary. The increase in the manufacture of explosives has been tremendous. For every ton of explosive employed in September, 1914, 350 tons were employed in July, 1915, and 12,000 tons in July, 1916.

Our Immigration.

A total of 75,395 immigrants were admitted to Canada during the fiscal year 1916-17. Dr. Paquet, of L'Islet, in the Commons recently. Of the number 61,389 came from the United States, 8,282 from Great Britain, and 2,935 from Continental Europe. During the same period 17,988 persons proposing to settle in the Dominion were denied admission at the international boundary line between this country and the United States, 172 were rejected at seaports, and 605 immigrants were deported. In the fiscal year 10,246 Canadians were repatriated from the United States, as compared with 11,084 in 1915-16; 18,011 in 1914-15, and 17,638 in 1913-14.

A War Romance.

One of the most pathetic romances of the war culminated in St. Alban's church at Ottawa, when Lieut. A. G. Viets, bit of a veteran, and Miss Pats, married Miss Mary Moody, a bride he has never seen. Lieut. Viets hails from Digby, N.S., and was one of the first to enlist when war broke out. He received the wound which blinded him during the early stages of the war, and was sent to London to recover. While convalescing there he met Miss Mary Moody, daughter of the late Thomas Moody, of Yarmouth, N.S., who was doing volunteer work in the Old Country. Together they went to theatres and concerts and their friendship gradually ripened.

Regarding the Sabbath.

To the Editor of The Transcript:
Dear Sir,—The short but pointed editorial in your issue of Aug. 30th was worth its weight in gold. It should be read, re-read, read again, then posted up where it could be always under the eye. I refer to your reference to the proper preparation for the observance of the Sabbath day.

I read somewhere not long ago a statement to the effect that we cannot find a case in the history of Christian countries of any nation that decayed whose decay didn't first begin by Sabbath breaking. A census taken in Berlin, Germany, one beautiful Sabbath morning in the spring before the war revealed the startling fact that only two per cent. of the people of that city attended any place of worship. Where and how did the other 98 per cent. spend God's Holy Day?

Do we wonder then at Germany's lapse into low morals and brutalities? Every man who absents himself from the public worship of God contributes his quota to the deterioration of society and of the nation as truly as the faulty brick contributes to the general weakness of the building.

My main object in writing this letter is to point out the prevalent evil of late Saturday night shopping. Making full allowance for the rush of work in the country all through the hours of daylight, we are not far from the

mark in saying that all shopping could be done and stores closed by ten o'clock on Saturday night. I always feel like apologizing to the employees and have done so, when I am ever compelled to enter a store after this hour.

Do late shoppers consider how inhuman it is to keep the men and women on their feet from eight o'clock in the morning until twelve at night? And many of those hard-worked employees attend the morning Sunday schools and teach classes, while the shoppers who kept them up so late are selfishly taking their prolonged Sunday morning nap. For as far as I am aware we have in the Methodist church only two families from the country that are officially connected with the Sunday school, and possibly the same ratio holds good with the other Sunday schools in town.

I am convinced that the rigs and autos that drive out of the church sheds at twelve o'clock on Saturday night are not the ones that drive into them on Sunday morning. So much do the people in town feel the injustice of this that some men speaking to me on the subject wished if it were within the province of our council that a by-law might be passed obligating all business places in town to close at a certain hour on Saturday nights. By so doing no customer except the extremely selfish ones would be inconvenienced, and no daily receipts of the merchants would be cut down.

We are commanded not only to keep the Sabbath Day (we might do that just as an ordinary holiday) but to keep it holy. This means a great deal more. Let Port Stanley and the Eau speak out and record the names of those guilty in this very thing in and around our town, and some who take to themselves the name of Christ will take on such a blush that no cosmetics or face powders will be needed when they remember the kind of crowd among whom they kept the Sabbath Day holy.

Yours truly,
R. FULTON IRWIN.
Glencoe, Sept. 11, 1917.

Glencoe Public School.

WEEKLY EXAMINATION.
Arithmetic.

Senior Fourth Class—
R. D. McDonald 100
Sarah Mitchell 98
Hazel McAlpine 90
Lloyd Farrell 90
Marion Copeland 90
Jean McEachren 90
Frances Sutherland 58
Jessie Currie 40

Junior Fourth Class—
Cecil McAlpine 100
Sadie Young 90
Albert Anderson 70
Clifford Ewing 72

Senior Third Class—
Gladys George 90
Nuala Stuart 50
John Simpson 40
Willie Stinson 40
Gladys Eddie 40
Archie Parrott 40
Margaret McDonald 40
Leslie Reeves 40
Clarence Leitch 40

Junior Third Class—
Sherman McAlpine 100
Joe Grant 100
Edna Reycraft 90
Mary Quick 90
Mariner McCracken 80
Wilhelmina Wehlann 80
Pat Curry 80
Willie Diamond 80
John Holman 80
Alexander Sutherland 80
May McIntosh 40
Jessie Wilson 40
Winifred Hullett 40
Charlie Strachan 40

Senior Second Class—
Vada Wehlann 100
Evelyn Allen 80
Ivan Donaldson 80
Charlie Davenport 80
Daisy Dorman 80
Glen Allen 80
Martin Abbott 80
Clifford Stinson 80
Grey Donli 80
Thelma McCaffrey 40
Isabel McCracken 40
Willie Anderson 40
Winifred Hullett 40
Scott Irwin 40

Junior Second Class—
Garnet Ewing 100
Delbert Hicks 100
Ida Irwin 90
Irene McDonald 90
Gordon McDonald 90
Irene McCaffrey 80
Fred McRae 80
Florence McCracken 80
Miriam Oxley 70
Mildred Anderson 70
Alfred Sutton 70
Glen Abbott 60
Margaret Smith 60
Margaret Strachan 60
Dorothy Dean 60

First Class—
Alma Cushman 95
Frances Sillit 95
Vera McCaffrey 80
Laura Reycraft 80
Katie McCracken 75
Charles George 65
Fred George 60
Bessie McKellar 50
Tom Hillman 50
Albert Diamond 25

Primary Room—Spelling.

First Class—
Stanley Abbott 94
Albert Young 92
Kathleen Wilson 88
Eliza McDonald 88
Margaret McLachlan 84
Ethel McAlpine 82
George McEachren 80
Harold Wilson 76

A Class—
Tom Sutton 90
Willie Ramsay 90
Iillian Dorman 80
Sidney Ewing 80
Nelson Reycraft 80
Angus Ramsay 80

B Class—
Merna Stewart 90
Irene Squire 90
Florence Hills 80
Jean Corbett 80
Norma Scott 80
Reta Cushman 80

Don't keep your hand in your pocket when sympathizing with a man in hard luck.

Hope for the best, prepare for the worst and take what comes.

German Aims in Russia

Are Candidly Discussed

In Both of the Countries

GERMANY'S dream of world domination is beginning to fade and her diplomats and publicists are slowly realizing that, unaided, she can never achieve the desired goal. So the talk is turning to new alliances, now or later, and further efforts are clearly foreshadowed to entrap the Russian Republic into that close alliance with Germany which was almost achieved under the regime of the Czar and Boris Sturmer. The Kolnische Zeitung paints a charming picture of the delights that would follow for Germany could the aim of the Kaiser's diplomats be accomplished and Russia and Japan be detached from the Grand Alliance. The Rhenish organ, however, realizes that if this pretty scheme fails Weltmacht must remain a thing that this generation of Germans will never see.

"If the Russian chooses the Englishman as his friend, the world-power of Germany is relegated to a misty distance; it is, indeed, doubtful whether, in that event, our object can ever be achieved. Moreover, in addition to this loss, we shall have for a long time to come to reckon with continental struggles which will cost blood, money, and strength, and the result of which—with Germany standing at the side of Austria-Hungary against Russia, France, and England—can not be calculated. It is impossible to call attention too insistently to the importance of this decisive moment."

The wicked English and the naughty Americans have just got to be crushed, and this oracle on foreign affairs perceives that a German-Russian-Japanese Alliance is the only way to do it. This is how it works out:

"If there is a way to effect from without, in favor of the rising world powers, the comparatively rapid dissolution of the British Empire, it is only by means of a German-Russian-Japanese world-coalition. Of course, such a coalition is, at bottom, another syndicate for the division of the world. But the object of the political map of the earth is not to remain unaltered; the utmost German devotion to peace would not dispose of the aggressive imperialism of the others, but would merely permit Germany's development to decay. We have the choice between being full partners in the future syndicate for the division of the world or being despised outsiders."

"If we succeed, by means of Russian and Japanese advances, with German and German-Turkish protection of their flanks, in destroying the English positions in the Middle and Far East, the ultimate reconciliation of Russian and North-American imperialism will be facilitated, because North America will then be unable to co-operate with Great Britain in the Pacific Ocean. Perhaps, in a later future—to mention only one of the numerous possibilities—the North-American-European line of separation will run straight across the Australian Continent, which, as is well known, is eagerly coveted by the Japanese."

"If we are able to overthrow the British, and thus to render Russia and Japan decisive service in Asia against England, we ought to be able to obtain permanent recognition of our Turkish and Near-Eastern policy, and to make the western edge of the Persian mountains the frontier between the Quadruple Alliance's sphere of interest and Russia's sphere of interest."

Our Russian friends, however, do not appear to be quite such fools as our enemy thinks, and the Petrograd Ryetch certainly seems to have its eyes wide open. Discussing the meaning of a separate peace, it remarks:

"Peace, particularly a separate, 'treacherous' peace, is, of course, possible. Such a peace, however, will be with the Germany of William and Hindenburg, the real Germany who has devastated Belgium and Poland, who has destroyed Louvain and Rheims, who treats our prisoners of war like slaves and cattle. That peace will, of course, be peace with out annexations for us, a peace by which our ties with brotherly Poland will be severed forever, a Lithuanian-German buffer state created, and the Germans of the Baltic provinces will rejoin Germany, enslaving the Estonians and Letts. And let us not forget that this peace will bring along with the rest the sure and final destruction of all Armenians with whom Turkey has old scores. Such a peace is possible and thinkable, but this peace will be a disgrace and ruin to Russia, the same as if concluded by Protopopoff and Sturmer."

"What will such a peace give to Russia? Let us even grant that Germany will restore to Russia all she has seized. In such case we shall have as our immediate neighbor poor, Germanized Poland, all her hopes for national rehabilitation shattered forever, the Ukraine torn between Russia and Austria, locked gates to the Mediterranean, necessary not only to the manufacturers, landowners, and capitalists, but to the peasant agricultural Russia, which must henceforth be the granary of Europe, and in the Caucasus bleeding and suffering Armenia with a portion of her population condemned to rapid, violent extermination."

"Lastly, and most important of all, we are menaced by the inevitable return of the cultural and economic German semi-slavery under which we lived for so many years."

Shark Meat.

The trade in dried shark meat and fins at Aden, Arabia, has decreased since the beginning of the war.

Pandora Conveniences

The "Pandora" Range has triple grate bars that turn easily because each bar is shaken separately. The firebox is made smooth to prevent clogging of ashes and the ash-pan is large enough to hold more than one day's ashes. Write for booklet.

McClary's PANDORA RANGE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN'S N. HAMILTON CALGARY
SASKATOON EDMONTON

For Sale by James Wright & Son

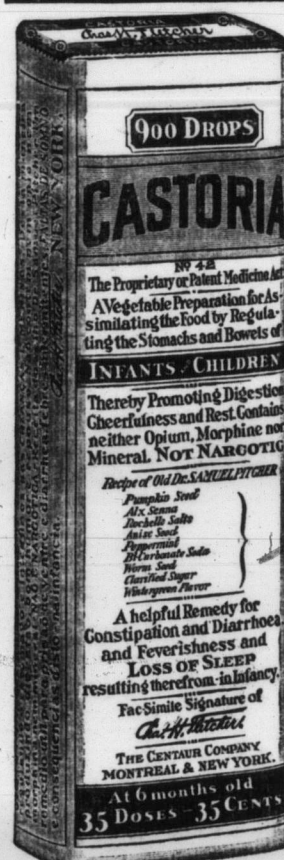
Canadian Bankers' Live Stock Prizes

\$30 OFFERED IN PRIZES to boys and girls under 17 years of age. \$15 for Grade Beef Calves and \$15 for Pigs, bacon type.

Exhibitors must feed and care for the animals they exhibit for at least six weeks.

For rules and full particulars apply at once to the managers of

Merchants Bank of Canada
AND
Royal Bank of Canada



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria

Always
Bears the
Signature

of

Dr. J. C. H. H. H. H.

In

Use

For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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WESTERN FAIR LONDON, CANADA

Sept. 7th to 15th, 1917

1867—"A Half-century of Success"—1917

The Great Agricultural Exhibition
of Western Ontario

\$32,000 in Prizes and Attractions

A very interesting Programme, including Military and other features, TWICE DAILY.

FIREWORKS EACH NIGHT
TWO SPEED EVENTS DAILY

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES

Prize Lists, Entry Forms and all information from the Secretary.
LEWIS, COX, W. M. GARDINER, A. M. HUNT,
President Secretary

EXTRA! EXTRA!

Big sale of MEN'S HEAVY WORKING SHOES, reg. \$5, \$6 and \$7 shoes, for \$3.98 and \$4.49.

Big sale of BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES at HALF PRICE.

Sale of MEN'S FINE SHOES, reg. \$7 and \$8, for \$5.49.

Clearing out of LADIES' OXFORDS for the season. All Ladies' Oxfords given out at HALF PRICE.

THIS SALE IS ON FOR FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY

MODERN SHOE STORE

Main Street, Glencoe

Phone 103

FELT HATS for the early Fall trade now in

MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS

SYMES STREET, GLENCOE

Phone 25

Highest cash price for Butter and Eggs

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.

Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 3:27 a.m.; No. 11, express, local points to London, 2:55 p.m.; No. 18, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 6:30 p.m.; No. 16, local accommodation to London, 10:10 p.m.

Westbound—No. 11, local mail and express, 7:30 a.m.; No. 18, Detroit express, 12:40 p.m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 6:25 p.m.; No. 16, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 3:51 p.m.

Nos. 15, 16, 11 and 115, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line.

Eastbound—No. 332, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 6:35 a.m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:30 p.m. Westbound—No. 333, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:30 p.m.

King's Cross Branch.

Leave Glencoe for Alvin, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia Tunnel and points west—No. 303, mixed, 7:35 a.m.; No. 377, passenger, 3:10 p.m.; No. 285, passenger, 6:30 p.m.

Arrive at Glencoe—No. 272, passenger, 7:05 a.m.; No. 280, express, 4:45 p.m.; No. 394, mixed, 6:15 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eastbound—No. 694, daily, 12:30 p.m.; No. 672, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 6:30 p.m.

Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor, daily, 4:40 a.m.; No. 671, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 6:30 a.m.; No. 636, daily, 5:15 a.m.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE.

Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 9:00 a.m.; G.T.R. West, 6:00 p.m.; London and East, 7 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Round trip tickets to certain points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta via North Bay, Cochrane and Transcontinental Route, or via Chicago and St. Paul, on sale each Tuesday until Oct. 30th, inclusive, at low fares.

Through Tourist Sleeping Cars to WINNIPEG on above dates, leaving Toronto 10:45 p.m. No change of cars via Transcontinental Route.

Return limit two months, exclusive of date of sale. Berth reservations and full particulars at all Grand Trunk ticket offices, or write C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

to the Canadian Northwest Commencing on Tuesday, May 8th, and continuing every Tuesday until Sept. 30th.

For rates and other particulars, apply to R. CLANAHAN Ticket Agent at Glencoe

Patronize

Home Industry

by buying

MCLACHLAN'S

BREAD

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

J. A. McLachlan

GLENCOE

"I FEEL LIKE A NEW BEING"

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Brought The Joy Of Health After Two Years' Suffering



MADAM LAPLANTE

85 St. Rose St., Montreal. April 4th. "For over two years I was sick and miserable. I suffered from constant Headaches, and had Palpitation of the Heart so badly that I feared I would die. There seemed to be a lump in my stomach, and the Constipation was dreadful. I suffered from Pain in the Back and Kidney Disease.

I was treated by a physician for a year and a half and he did me no good at all. I tried "Fruit-a-tives" as a last resort. After using three boxes, I was greatly improved and twelve boxes made me well. Now I can work all day and there are no Headaches, no Palpitation, no Heart Trouble, no Constipation, no Pain or Kidney Trouble and I feel like a new being—and it was "Fruit-a-tives" that gave me back my health."

MADAM ARTHUR LAPLANTE, 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

SPECIAL NOTICES

For sale—baseburner, in good condition. Apply at the rectory. Wanted—steel oil barrel. Transcript office. Take notice, Friday and Saturday—molasses, 60c gal.; 3 boxes biscuits at cost; choice fresh beef, low price; cured meats; white wine and cider vinegar, 35c gal. Low prices on everything. See me for fruit. Highest cash price for eggs, 43c in trade.—W. T. Jelly.

A sewing machine for sale for \$5. Enquire of Daniel H. McRae, Glencoe P. O.

If you have an organ or piano that requires repairing or tuning, drop a postal card to address as follows: Daniel H. McRae, Glencoe P. O.

If you intend purchasing a phonograph and are desirous of hearing the world's best in your home on approval, drop a card as follows:—Dan. H. McRae, agent, Glencoe.

For sale or rent—splendid stock and grain farm, 100 acres; good buildings, etc.; abundance of water. Price right. Fall possession.—Victor Jermy, R. No. 3, Glencoe.

Wanted—millinery apprentice, at Mayhew's.

42c trade or 40c cash for eggs and 44c for butter, at Mayhew's.

House on Concession street, Glencoe, for rent. Apply to W. Whitlock, 370 Hamilton Road, London.

Special this week—two new wagons at the old price; one field cultivator. Must be sold to make room.—Wm. McCallum.

At Keith's Cash Store—the balance of our big purchase of Redpath granulated sugar—2 carloads (30 tons)—bought before the advance, for sale at 80 per bag of 100 lbs.

For sale—one Shorthorn bull; also some Oxford Down ram lambs.—Wm. McTaggart, R. R. No. 1, Appin.

Redpath's granulated sugar, \$3.90 per cwt.; 1-gal. jars, \$1 doz.; 1-qt. jars, 50c doz.; pint jars, 30c doz. Cash.—J. N. Currie & Co.

Boys' school suits and strong, serviceable shoes, and big stocks of hats and caps, moderately priced.—J. N. Currie & Co.

Millinery apprentices wanted. Will be paid while learning.—Mrs. Currie's millinery parlors.

Quantity of barn or shed timber for sale, 6x6 to 8x8, can cut to order.—R. Stevenson, Appin.

Special bargains in shoes, also arch supports for tired feet. Repairing a specialty.—Sexsmith & Co.

Flour and feed for sale at North Glencoe warehouse. Bring us your wheat and get highest market price.—J. D. McKellar, North Glencoe; Chas. Mawhinney, Glencoe.

For sale—comfortable house on Victoria street. Everything in good shape; good large stable; all buildings on concrete foundation; hard and soft water; a bargain. Apply to Alex. McNeil.

Two of our local farmers are entering into business in Glencoe. Roy Siddall and Major Grover are to take over the grain business of McAlpine Bros., in connection with a chopping mill there. The farmers will appreciate the both are of the right calibre to do business on the square. We predict success for them.

Quite a number of farmers have already sown their wheat, there being considerable snow this fall. From the looks of the Longwoods Road these mornings you would think everybody and their autos are taking in the fair this week.

There is nothing so apt to make a man economize as the lack of money. We don't think any too much of a woman who wears silk stockings while her husband sports cotton socks with holes in them.

ABOUT YOUR NEW FALL APPAREL

This week will be an ideal time to choose.

ALL THAT'S NEW IN DRESS FABRICS AND SILKS SHOWN AT MAYHEW'S

Invariably you will find the newest materials and newest designs in the shades displayed first at the Mayhew store.



A Showing of Early Fall MILLINERY

Smart Hats of fine quality black silk velvet, in small Chin-chin, medium sailors, military tricorns, narrow rim and high crown shapes—in fact, anything you wish for in a hat is here, and at very moderate prices.

Men's High-grade Suits at half their real values

Probably never again until after the war is over will you be able to buy such Suits as these for so little money. The price of woollens and the cost of labor are continually advancing. The Suits are all up to the Mayhew high standard of value—Suits that any man or young man will be glad to possess.

Buy Trousers now Values that are away out of the ordinary.

Boys' Bloomers at reduced prices.

A Remarkable Sale of New Fall Shoes begins on Saturday, offering big savings.

A factory clearance of newest Fall Shoes for men, women and children goes on sale Saturday. An opportunity to save money on new fall footwear. Great values in School Shoes.

New Styles in Men's Hats and Caps

The niftiest ever seen in Glencoe or elsewhere. Do not be in doubt when buying your Hat or Cap. Come where you are sure you are getting what is correct in style and right in price.

Specials in Rugs, Oil Cloths and Linoleums

42c Trade or 40c Cash for Eggs and 44c for Butter

Settle the question of your Autumn Clothes at this store this week

E. MAYHEW & SON

Administrator's Notice.

In the Matter of the Estate of Jane McIntyre, late of the Township of Metcalfe, in the County of Middlesex, Unmarried Woman, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario (1914), Chapter 121, Section 56, and amending Acts, that all persons having claims against the estate of the said Jane McIntyre, late of the Township of Metcalfe, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, who died on or about the 14th day of October, A. D. 1914, are required to send by post, prepaid, or to deliver on or before the 1st day of October, A. D. 1915, to the undersigned Solicitors for Donald Campbell McIntyre, Administrator of the estate of the said deceased, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of particulars of their claims and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

AND notice is hereby further given that on and after the said 1st day of October, A. D. 1915, the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

ROSS & BIXEL, Solicitors for Administrator.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1915.

McAlpine Bros.

Flour and Feed

COAL

All kinds of Grain bought.

See us before selling.

Like to "the shadow of a rock in a weary land" is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil to all those who suffer pain. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a liniment that has the blessings of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found wherever enquired for.

J. M. Anderson

Tinsmith Plumber

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

STONE & WELLINGTON

The Fonthill Nurseries (Established 1837)

Toronto Ontario

Canadian Bankers' Live Stock Prizes

\$30 OFFERED IN PRIZES to boys and girls under 17 years of age. \$15 for Grade Beef Calves and \$15 for Pigs, bacon type.

Exhibitors must feed and care for the animals they exhibit for at least six weeks.

For rules and full particulars apply at once to the managers of

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LOCAL AGENT WANTED

for Glencoe and District to sell for "The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries"

Splendid list of stock for fall planting 1917 and spring planting 1918, including many new varieties which we alone control.

Send for new illustrated catalogue, also Agent's proposition. Handsome free outfit; exclusive territory; liberal commissions.

STONE & WELLINGTON

The Fonthill Nurseries (Established 1837)

Toronto Ontario

We Are Showing the Best Fall Suits at \$25.00 To Be Found Anywhere

Beautifully tailored after the newest fashions that the season has brought out. Plain or trimmed styles developed from Gabardine, Men's Wear Serges, Oxford Meltons, Velours and Homespins. The colors—taupe, navy, purple, black, forest green, balsam and Java brown. The new high waist line, submarine collar and bell cuffs are a few of the distinctive features. Trimmings of velvet, braid, fur plush and embroidery. Richly silk lined. All sizes.

B. SIEGEL & CO.

DEPT. OF COMMERCE WITH ALL OTHER STORES DETROIT

MAIL INQUIRIES SOLICITED

2500

TOMMY ATKINS' SWEET TOOTH

WORK OF THE SUGAR COMMISSION IN ENGLAND.

In Order That the Army May Be Supplied, the British Householder Goes Short.

Until one sees statistics one can scarcely believe how much sugar and jam is necessary for supplying Tommy Atkins' sweet tooth. In The World's Work Mr. Frederick A. Talbot's history of the industrial mobilization of the resources of the Empire for war is mainly concerned with this subject. The army is a heavy consumer of sugar, seeing that the daily ration issued ranges from two ounces in the case of the soldier at home to three ounces for the fighting man at the front.

On the basis of 1,000,000 men this represents a daily consumption of 125,000 and 187,500 lbs. respectively, among the home troops and those in Flanders. It is possible to bring home more vividly the military requirements in this connection when one recalls that, according to the statement made in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister on December 14, Great Britain has 5,000,000 men under arms. Assuming that each member of this huge force receives an average of 2½ ozs. per day, then our Army is eating its way through 124,100 tons of sugar per annum.

A Grave Situation.

This is approximately equivalent to one-thirteenth of our total normal annual consumption of this article. In 1913 the nation required 1,700,000 tons of sugar. British refineries contributed 800,000 tons of this total, the balance representing imports from foreign refineries. The British sugar yield was practically nil, inasmuch as we have never enthusiastically embraced the cultivation of sugar beet.

In one stroke our sugar supply was cut in half by the supervision of war, because Germany furnished us with some 50 per cent. of our needs. The situation was undeniably one of gravity, but the Government effectively grappled with it by assuming sole responsibility for the purchase and distribution of the commodity through the specially created organization known as the Sugar Commission. Naturally the Army came first and foremost; no stint in this field could be contemplated for one moment. Some 45,000 lbs. per day had to be immediately earmarked for the use of our troops in Flanders alone, and this quantity at once commenced to grow somewhat startlingly to keep pace with the thousands of men flocking to the colors.

108,000,000 Pounds Per Year.

From the domestic point of view only one course was open to the authorities. The householder and the many interests in which sugar plays an important part must go short.

The question at that time was how to make good the 800,000 tons which formerly came from Germany. A sugar refinery cannot be built in a day. The sugar-refining industry in the United States had fallen upon some evil days, many refineries indeed having fallen into desuetude. American interests, realizing the opportunity to retrieve broken fortunes in this field, at once secured these abandoned factories, overhauled them, and brought them into operation once more. Semi-refining upon the plantations also underwent a decided stimulation.

It was also incumbent upon us to search for further potential contributory sources of supply in connection with the raw material, and simultaneously, to foster the possible yield from British possessions associated with this industry. This latter direction much had been done.

The sugar supplied to the Army is white granulated, and despite the difficulties of the problem there has never been the slightest difficulty in satisfying the War Office requirements. Naturally the leading firms in this country can point to some big orders, the contract with one house alone calling for the supply of 4,000 tons per month, which is equivalent to 108,000,000 lbs. per year.

A CALL TO ARMS.

If you think the cause is right, (And you're not too proud to fight) Get a move on!

Line up beneath the flag! (Don't you love the dear old rag?) Get a move on!

Go sign your name to-day (Be in the game to play) Get a move on!

Don't wait to be the last (Or the war may all be past) Get a move on!

If, when the boys come back You have to clear the track, And get a move on!

You alone will be to blame, And you'll have to bear the shame And to wear a slacker's name. Get a move on!

—D.O.E.

A noble part of every life is to learn to undo what has been wrongly done.

Don't Eat Less—But Eat Better. There is no need of anyone going hungry. Canadians should eat foods that supply the greatest amount of nutriment at the lowest cost. The whole wheat grain is the most perfect food given to man. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is the whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form. Every particle of the whole wheat berry is used—nothing wasted, nothing thrown away. Two or three of these biscuits with milk, sliced peaches or other fruits make a nourishing, satisfying meal at a cost of only a few cents.

Made in Canada.

ARE OUR FORESTS INEXHAUSTIBLE?

ADDRESS BY HON. W. C. EDWARDS IN THE SENATE.

Forest Exhaustion is a Peril to Canada, Says Mr. Edwards in This Outspoken Warning.

"Now I am coming to a subject on which I shall not have sympathy in this Chamber and shall have comparatively few supporters in Canada. There are some men in Canada who have thought as much as I have on the climate conditions of Canada, her geographical construction, and her possibilities. You will be somewhat astonished, honorable gentlemen, at the statement I am about to make. I know of no other public man in Canada who would make such a statement, but the reverse. On all our public platforms, in all our legislative halls, the statement has been continually made that Canada is a country abounding in a variety of natural resources which are of enormous value and inexhaustible. In my opinion this attitude has been more or less misleading and hurtful to Canada, giving her people an exaggerated idea as to her possibilities. Not only has Canada the disabilities due to her climatic condition and her geographical conformation, but she is not a country possessed of numerous natural resources. I make the statement advisedly, and I think I know what I am talking about, and before many years have passed my statement will be found to be true. One of my friends, in talking to me before I arose to address this honorable House, said, 'Edwards, don't be pessimistic.' 'Well, my friend,' I said, 'I will not be pessimistic, but I am going to tell the truth.' Canada, as I have stated, is not a country of a great variety of natural resources. She has just four, namely, agriculture, lumber, mining, and fishing; and a fifth might be added, namely, our water powers. Occupying the northern portion of the North American continent we are naturally rich in water-powers.

"Inexhaustible"?

Coming to the next industry which I have named, that of lumber, I think it will be agreed that with this I am somewhat familiar. I do not hesitate to make the statement that every province in the Dominion of Canada far overestimates its resources in this respect. There are many in Canada who even to-day believe that our resources in this respect are inexhaustible and that it will only be a question of time until the United States will be exhausted of lumber and will have to turn to Canada for a supply. This idea, I assure you, is absolutely incorrect. The United States has as great a supply of lumber relatively to her wants as Canada has, and the total quantity of standing timber in Canada would not supply the wants of the United States for more than eight years. Canada was once a comparatively rich country in this resource, but bush fires and unwise administration of our timber resources on the part of the various provinces, have brought about the unfortunate result I have named.

In pulpwood we are considerably stronger than in timber for lumber manufacturing—of this there is no question; but, if our pulpwood resources are no better administered than our lumber resources have been in former years, they too will become exhausted much more rapidly than is at present anticipated.

Bad Settlement Policy.

I would ask honorable gentlemen who travel through this country from Halifax to Ottawa, or farther west, just to observe as they pass over the various streams the logs that are being sawn to-day; for I assure you, honorable gentlemen, that the logs being sawn to-day in most of the mills in eastern Canada are such as were left in the woods twenty-five years ago, and I do warn the various provinces of this Dominion that, if we do not take care of our resources in this respect, the lumber trade of Canada, except west of the Rockies, will in a comparatively short time be a thing of the past. A stage was reached several years ago in the lumber industry, making it the continuous aim and object of every lumberman to conserve his resources in this respect; but they have not been supported by the administrators of the various provinces. Considerable portions of country are each year being sold for settlement where the object is not settlement but to obtain cheap lumber, on the part of illicit settlers and a certain class of lumbermen. To give evidence of this I could show to any one who would accompany me, say fifty miles from this city, in one single district from fifty to sixty farms once occupied by pretended settlers, but now, as all the timber is cut off, will be no settlers whatever. This condition of affairs, I assure honorable gentlemen, has been most serious in so far as the timber resources of eastern Canada are concerned.

Exaggerated Values.

In making the statements I do relative to our timber resources I do not want to pretend that we have not still timber resources of very considerable value, but I do contend that they are not nearly of the value which the average Canadian believes. With regard to the destruction of these resources, I quite admit that the provinces are not all equally guilty. In so far as fire protection is concerned, the provinces of Quebec and British Columbia have made the greatest strides in improvement in recent years."

FREQUENT HEADACHES

People with thin blood are much more subject to headaches than full-blooded persons, and the form of anaemia that afflicts growing girls is almost always accompanied by headaches, together with disturbance of the digestive organs.

Whenever you have constant or recurring headaches and pallor of the face, they show that the blood is thin and your efforts should be directed toward building up your blood. A fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do this effectively, and the rich, red blood made by these pills will remove the headache.

More disturbances to the health are caused by their blood than most people have any idea of. When your blood is impoverished, the nerves suffer from lack of nourishment and you may be troubled with insomnia, neuritis, neuralgia or sciatica. Muscles subject to strain are under-purified and you may have muscular rheumatism or lumbago. If your blood is thin and you begin to show symptoms of any of these disorders, try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the blood is restored to its normal condition very symptom of the trouble will disappear. There are more people who owe their present state of good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than to any other medicine, and most of them do not hesitate to say so.

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

ANCIENT VAN.

Van, which the Russians now occupy, has a romantic legend. Armenian historians attribute its foundation to Semiramis, the semi-mythical Queen of Assyria. She became enamored of Ara, King of Armenia, and made war on Armenia, to capture him. Ara was killed in the battle that followed; and Semiramis transferred her affection to his country and built the city of Van. Since Prof. Sayce deciphered the local cuneiform inscriptions, we have learned that Van was really built during a Chaldean monarchy that for at least two centuries rivaled in splendor the empire of Assyria. Armenians have a proverb: Van in this world and Paradise in the next. But human perversity, aided by Turkish neglect and misrule, has converted this heaven on earth into a plague spot.

Lake Van, on which the Russians launched a flotilla to attack the city, is the largest inland sea of Asia Minor. It is still imperfectly explored, and possesses two curious characteristics. It contains only one kind of fish, a large bleak that, when salted and dried, furnishes the bloaters or kippers of Armenia. Furthermore its waters are so strongly alkaline that the people of Van can enjoy the luxury of a bath without buying soap.

Our Autumn Clothes



A jersey frock for the little girl is a natural outcome of the popularity of this material for her mother's frocks and suits. The model, charming for fall, is made of white jersey trimmed with soutache braid. The dress is one of those attractive tie-on or button-on frocks so popular because of their simple fastenings. McCall Pattern No. 7908, Girl's Tie-on or Button-on Frock—with or without shield. Pattern in 6 sizes; 4 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents.



Two-fabric combinations are the rage. The model illustrated shows a stunning frock for misses or small women, developed in blue serge and black satin. Serge is used for the panels, front and back, and for the fashionable draped pockets, while black satin is used for the sleeves, side and lower sections of skirt. McCall Pattern No. 7936, Misses' Dress (suitable for small women). In 3 sizes; 16 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.

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

THE THREE FLAGS.

By a Great-Great-Grandson of Martha Washington.

As rosy hues of morning grow And ead emerges from the night, What do I see that stops the flow Of blood to heart and dims the sight?

Three banners floating in the breeze, So bravely waving side by side, The first two come from o'er the seas, The third is sure our country's pride. And God be praised that now at last Three flags are streaming as if one; Mistakes and errors of the past Have gone as mist before the sun. Flesh of our flesh and bone of bone, Brave England's colors wide are flown.

While noble France her ensign thrown, Her loving greetings loud are sung. And untold millions raise the skies In loud acclaim unto our Lord, That after all the sacrifice The beaten foe will drop the sword. America and France shall be As true friends tried in days of yore.

While England lets the whole world see She's with us now for evermore. As brothers we'll united stand, Cemented with the great desire To stop the hellish, Hunnish band, Who've filled the world with blood and fire.

As Allies we'll protect each flag, Where'er it floats on land and sea, On ocean, town or mountain Craig, With fine and perfect loyalty. —George L. Upshur.

This year there are in South Africa, as nearly as can be estimated, 31,424,680 sheep and 8,920,270 goats. Mail service by airplane between Italy and the Island of Cardinia is planned.

Shoes with quickly detachable soles and heels have been invented by a Frenchman for railroad men to enable them to escape should their feet be caught in tracks.

Dr. Ferdinand King can be obtained at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SNAIL FARMS IN FRANCE.

Half Million of the Mollusks Raised On An Acre.

In France, there is a big demand for snails—the daily consumption in Paris alone occasionally reaches fifty tons—the snail-farms yield a handsome profit. As many as 500,000 "first quality" snails, the price of which in normal times averages seven-and-sixpence a thousand, can be reared on an acre of land.

They need only be fed once a day, preferably in the evening, and, though extremely voracious, are by no means fastidious. After a fall of rain, which seems to sharpen their appetite, a bed of 100,000 snails will soon demolish a barrow-load of cabbages. They are fed not only on green stuffs, but on wine-dregs or bran soaked in wine, a diet which is supposed to impart a special flavor.

French farmers find a frog-pond even more profitable than a snail-bed. Good plump frogs realize in the Paris markets from 10d. to 2s. a dozen, wholesale rate. Some people cook them whole, but as a rule only the frogs' saddles—that is, the thighs, and underparts—are eaten, these being meaty and delicate in flavor. England is one of the few countries where these delicacies are not appreciated. Frogs are gladly eaten in the United States and Canada, as well as all over the Continent. One American firm does an annual turnover of \$10,000 in frogs, whilst, according to a report of the United States Consul, the Province of Quebec benefits to the tune of \$20,000 per annum by this commodity. One hotel in Toronto alone is said to consume about 1,500 lb. of frogs' saddles each season.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Painless Bayonet

Alexander Foster Humphrey, of Pittsburgh, invented a narcotic bullet that would kill moose or other animals without hurting them. Now he comes along with an antiseptic, painless bayonet. The Popular Science Monthly says it carries in its blade a capsule containing a mixture of antiseptics, anaesthetics and gelatin. "When the bayonet is plunged into a soldier," it says, "the heat of the body will melt the capsule and release its healing contents, the anaesthetic deadening the wounded man's pain, the antiseptic preventing infection, and the gelatin stopping the flow of blood."

No better time to drain the wet-land than right now, after a good rain has moistened and softened the earth.

Two things are essential to a clean skin: One is bathing and a rub down; but the other is still more important, and that is perspiration, for washing out the impurities from within through the pores of the skin takes the undue load of work off the kidneys.

No two wars and no two battles have ever been fought or ever will be in exactly similar conditions. There is no war in the history of the world which has so differed from its predecessors as the present war.—Sir Wm. Robertson.

Dr. Ferdinand King, New York Physician and Medical Author Says

EVERY WOMAN EVERY MOTHER EVERY DAUGHTER NEEDS IRON AT TIMES

To put strength into her nerves and color into her cheeks.

There can be no beautiful, healthy, rosy-checked women without iron. The trouble in the past has been that when women needed iron they generally took ordinary iron pills, which often corroded the stomach and did far more harm than good. To-day doctors prescribe organic iron. Nuxated Iron. This particular form of iron is easily assimilated, does not blacken nor injure the teeth nor unsettle the stomach. It will increase the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, irritable, cureworn, haggard-looking women 100 per cent. in two weeks' time in many instances. I have used it in my own practice with most surprising results.—Ferdinand King, M. D.

NOTE: NUXATED IRON recommended above by Dr. Ferdinand King can be obtained at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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WRINKLES OF FASHION.

When Some Styles Common To-day Had Their Origin.

In the reign of Charles II. Eve had her first riding habit; before that date mounting a gallant steed in any costume the spirit moved her to wear, even successfully (?) attempting it in a farthingale. The new habit was extremely mannish, not to say ugly, being composed of a doublet, a coat with long skirts and a tall hat.

The Queen Anne period saw the eager welcome of the reticule, grandmother of all sorts and conditions of bags.

The custom of emphasizing the trimming on the left side of my lady's hat, frequently of placing all the trimming on that side, has its origin in the position of the knight's plume that was never put on the right side lest it might be in the way of his uplifted sword.

In border and in lining fur graced many of the earliest garments, but it did not spring into general popularity until the thirteenth century. Sable and ermine—from Herminia, the modern Armenia—was reserved for kings and nobility.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids. Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Soreness, Just Eye Comfort. Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by Mail, 10c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

After first removing the cork of a bottle from glue do not use it again, but in its place insert the stump of an old candle. It will never exasperate you by sticking, and the glue cannot possibly spill.

St. Joseph, Levis, July 14, 1903. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I was badly kicked by my horse last May, and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

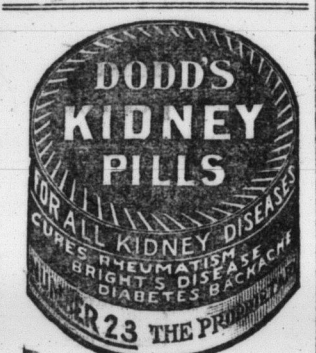
JOS. DUBES, Commercial Traveller.

The honey bee is probably of Asiatic origin. Wild bees are abundant in India and in the islands of the Malay Archipelago.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Don't market eggs gathered from hidden nests without candling them to see if they are good. Better still, turn them into custards at home.

To keep dried fruit from becoming wormy: As soon as it is dried, put it in the oven and thoroughly heat to destroy any eggs which may have been deposited on it while drying. Put it in thin muslin bags and these again in paper bags, tie tightly and insects cannot get at it.



PAIN? NOT A BIT! LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF

No humbug! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.

Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right out. It is no humbug! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a little bottle for you from his wholesale house.



Here is a plan that is worth repeating: When a bottle containing any kind of poison or poisonous mixture is added to the stock of home medicines, a toy bell is threaded on a bit of narrow ribbon and then tied to the neck of the bottle. Thus all danger of making a mistake is avoided, because, even if the bottle is taken from the shelf in the dark, the tiny bell sounds its warning note.

MONEY ORDERS Pay your out of town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

Best sellers, among animals and books, are the result of careful study and consideration.

Minard's Liniment Believes Neuralgia.

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, 18 Adelaide Street, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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



It's wonderful how quickly a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment relieves itching, burning, eczemas, rashes and chafings, permits sleep for infant and rest for mother, and points to speedy healing in most cases when it seems nothing would do any good. This is only one of the many things Cuticura does for the skin when used for every day toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A." Sold throughout the world.

MRS. KIESO SICK SEVEN MONTHS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Aurora, Ill.—"For seven long months I suffered from a female trouble, with severe pains in my back and sides until I became so weak I could hardly walk from chair to chair, and got so nervous I would jump at the slightest noise. I was entirely unfit to do my housework, I was giving up hope of ever being well, when my sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took six bottles and today I am a healthy woman able to do my own housework. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and find out for themselves how good it is."—Mrs. CARL A. KIESO, 838 North Ave., Aurora, Ill.

The great number of unsolicited testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory, many of which are from time to time published by permission, are proof of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, in the treatment of female ills.

Every ailing woman in Canada is cordially invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free, will bring you health and may save your life.

ISSUE No. 37—17.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1917

Newbury

Mrs. John A. Crawford and son Jamie of Ridgetown visited at W. Bayne's last week.

Mrs. Ernest Gay of Windsor visited Miss Gay last week.

Sergt. H. Cameron Bayne was home from Camp Borden for the week-end.

The school fair is the next thing on the program.

An exchange has been made in tellers in the Merchants Bank. R. Howlett goes to Tara and Mr. Sinclair is taking his place here.

Miss Janet Picken of Ridgetown is visiting Mrs. Wm. Bayne.

Rev. J. and Mrs. Malcolm and daughter, Mrs. Edwards, and baby Margaret left on Monday on a three weeks' motor trip to Galt, Toronto and Coburg. For the next three Sundays Rev. Mr. Jefferson of Wardsville will conduct the service in Knox church at 7.30 p. m. instead of 2.30.

Mrs. Jeanette Ward and Peter Hillman were married at the manse Sept. 3rd by Rev. J. Malcolm.

Mr. and Mrs. Martyn and Mr. and Mrs. Bowme and Miss Daisy Bowme of Lambeth spent Labor Day at Mrs. Peter Hillman's.

A very pretty home wedding took place at Neil Hillman's, Fansher road, on Wednesday at 4 o'clock, when his eldest daughter, Annabel, became the wife of Clarence Cox, son of Thos. Cox, Euphemia. They were unattended. The bride looked very pretty in a gown of white silk with lace trimmings. The bride's sister Flora played the wedding march. Rev. J. Malcolm performing the ceremony in the presence of the immediate relatives. Supper was served on the lawn, after which Mr. and Mrs. Cox motored to Glenora, taking the train for Toronto and other points east. All good wishes go with these popular young people to their home in Euphemia.

Friends of George Burtie saw with regret that his name appeared in the casualty list, he having been wounded in the fighting around Lens. He resided in this village some years ago with Amos Fennell, sr. Later he went west, where he took up land in the Willow Bunch district. He enlisted from there in a western battalion.

Rev. Wm. Patterson, formerly of Wardsville, will preach in the Methodist church next Sunday.

Nights of Agony come in the train of Asthma. The victim cannot lie down and sleep is driven from his brain. What grateful relief is the immediate effect of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. It banishes the frightful conditions, clears the passages, and enables the afflicted one to again sleep as soundly and restfully as a child. Insist on the genuine at your nearby druggist.

Wardsville

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Henderson and daughters Laurine and Nora spent last week at Toronto fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Aitchison and Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie and children of London spent Sunday with Mrs. E. Aitchison.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Love left last Wednesday on their holidays, which they intend spending in Aylmer and Toronto. Mr. Birch of Windsor is relieving in the bank here.

The young people of St. James' church held a social evening in the Sunday school room last Friday evening. One of the chief features of the program was a presentation made to Dr. Wilson of a handsome Bible, and to Miss Pauline Wilson a pearl earring.

Jack Cuthbert and family of Windsor renewed old acquaintances here on Saturday.

Rev. and Mrs. T. T. George of Thamesville spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. A. Douglas.

Melbourne.

Rev. Mr. Martin of London occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian church on Sunday last. It is expected that Mr. Martin will preach here on Sunday next also.

Mrs. James Thompson of Strathroy was the guest of Mrs. Geo. Richards last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Anderson visited at the home of Geo. Cawthorpe last week.

Hazen Clarke is the guest of his uncle, Rev. G. N. Hazen, of Sarnia.

Mrs. (Rev.) D. C. Stephens addressed the Epworth League in the Methodist church on Wednesday evening. Owing to the rain the attendance was not as large as usual.

Miss B. C. Buchanan has returned after a visit with friends in Campbellton and Detroit. The ladies in this village and vicinity are now thinking about their fall hats.

A number from this vicinity attended the funeral of Miss Mildred Hill last week. Miss Hill taught school in this vicinity and a sister of Mrs. J. B. Cornelle, who has the sympathy of her many Melbourne friends in her bereavement.

Miss Tillie Richards entertained a few friends to an afternoon tea on Wednesday of last week in honor of her niece, Miss Minnie Huston, and her nephew, Orville Richards, of Alberta.

Some of the ladies of our village and vicinity are busy sewing and knitting for the Red Cross. Do you wish to help them?

Miller's Worm Powders do not need the after-help of castor oil or any purgative to complete their thoroughness, because they are thorough in themselves. One dose of them, and they will be found palatable by all children. They end the worm trouble by making the stomach and bowels untenable to the parasites. And not only this, but the powders will be certain to exert most beneficial influences in the digestive organs.



Vision Your Sons, Mothers of Canada!

Vision them at early morning when through the rising mists, there bursts a hurricane of fire---

See your valiant boys---calm, grim, but cheerful, "stand-to-arms" until the Hun's "morning hate" dies away.

Picture them at breakfast, the meal that must bring them the bodily sustenance to carry them through the strain of another day.

Then think what might happen if, one morning, there was no breakfast---no food, and word went down the lines that Canada had failed them.

Vision all these things, and then---as Women of Canada---Mothers of Men---Answer this Call to Service.

Canada must send to Her Own, and to the Allies Fighting Forces, more wheat, more beef, more bacon, and more of such other foods as are non-perishable and easily exported.

They Must Be Fed

Statistics show that, everyday, in Canada, sufficient food is thrown into garbage cans to feed the entire Canadian Overseas Army.

Travellers have often remarked that many a European family would live well upon the quantity and quality of food wasted in some Canadian homes.

Such waste is shameful at any time; but in these times it is criminal.

Woman's Auxiliary, Organization of Resources Committee, in Co-operation with The Hon. W. J. Hanna, Food Controller.

Sign The Food Service Pledge

Work of the Y. M. C. A.

Ekfrid, Sept. 7, 1917.

To the Editor of The Transcript:

Dear Sir,—In speaking recently to a number of women on the work of the Y. M. C. A. both in England and at the front, I found a great many had apparently no knowledge of what the Y. M. C. A. was accomplishing. The Red Cross as we all know appeals especially for our wounded boys, but the Y. M. C. A. looks after the needs of our well boys, which is equally important and which is apt to be overlooked.

In this connection I thought it might be both interesting and helpful if The Transcript would publish the enclosed appreciation of the Y. M. C. A. work at Witley. As this was written unsolicited by the boys at Witley, where so many from our own neighborhood have been in training, it should be especially convincing to us all.

I take the liberty of asking this favor, as The Transcript has always been very generous in giving largely of its space to patriotic endeavor.

Thanking you, I am,

Yours sincerely,

A Believer in the Y. M. C. A.

The article referred to above is

taken from "The O-Pip" magazine, published by the soldiers at Witley Camp, and is as follows:

Y. No. 4.

This title is not the designation of a new type of submarine but of a place of recreation that is most deservedly popular among the boys. It stands for the Y. M. C. A., and particularly No. 4 Hut which caters to the comforts and amusements of the Artillery. Let us look at the ---th Brigade Orders for Monday, ---1917. Among the notices we see the following:—Program for the week—Y. M. C. A. Hut No. 4—Monday—London Concert; Tuesday—Lecture, "Asia and the War"; Wednesday—Letter Writing; Thursday—Mr. Boulderson's Concert Party; Friday—Address, "Life," Capt. ---, Special Music; Saturday—Letter Home; Sunday—Song Service and Address.

Looks like a pretty busy week for the Y. staff does it not? Yet such is the program that has been followed out week after week since we came to this camp. Under the able and conscientious direction of Captains Jones and Yeoman and their assistants "No. 4" has been a lively place of entertainment, recreation and stimulus. Recently No. 5 Hut, near the gun park, was re-opened and here all the current magazines and newspapers can be

found, besides the usual games, writing material and canteen.

The excellent concerts and lectures outlined in the above program are given free to all men in khaki. Mr. Boulderson's concert parties are looked forward to with great expectations as they are always of the highest class. We owe much to this gentleman's endeavors to relieve the monotony of camp life. Besides the concerts the men are able to write letters home as writing material is supplied gratis. The Y. is always a leader in athletics. In connection with No. 4, basketball, football and soft ball leagues and tournaments are held for both officers and men. Playing grounds and courts have been built and outfitted, equipment has been supplied and the necessary direction given freely and willingly for the benefit of the men and the sport.

We regret that lack of space prohibits "spreading ourselves" in praise of the Y. Its excellent concerts, interesting lectures, helpful services and general efforts have made our camp life bright and pleasant. But with these few remarks we wish to express our appreciation of the work of No. 4 which work is typical of the Y. M. C. A. as a whole.

A small boy says the proper time to gather fruit is when the dog is chained.

Cairo.

The Presbyterian and Sunday School picnic held on the 3rd inst. was largely attended. Swings and other matters were previously arranged so that all could enjoy themselves as desired. After the boys' and girls' races, a program was arranged and J. J. Vincent of Bothwell was called to the platform. His introductory remarks referred to the opening of the church in 1871 and the names of the various ministers who supplied the pulpit to the present time. Jas. H. Miers of Appin was called upon and gave an interesting address. Then followed recitations by local talent, after which all partook of a sumptuous feast.

One of our most estimable young ladies, in the person of Miss Sadie Young, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Young, was united in marriage to Wm. Fraser of Walkerville on Wednesday last. The young couple left immediately after the ceremony for their home in Walkerville.

Mrs. Stuart Smith of Detroit returned to her home on Monday evening last.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian church on Sunday. Rev. Dr. Boyd of Thamesville will officiate.

C. P. Smith returned to the city on the 3rd inst.

Mac D. Smith of London, after a brief visit at his former home here, returned to his home on the 6th inst.

G. L. Smith, who visited friends the latter part of the week, returned to his home in Windsor on Monday.

On the 10th inst. Wm. Turner and Miss Beatrice Hammond were united in marriage at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clements. Rev. M. P. Craig officiated. After a sumptuous feast the happy couple left for their home in London.

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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.

Appin

The local coal dealer has gone to Pittsburgh to the coal mines in an endeavor to secure coal for Appin. Since April he has been endeavoring to secure coal, but so far has been unable to secure a pound. Considerable uneasiness is felt here over the situation, as wood is very scarce.

The departure of Mr. and Mrs. Miers is regretted. Mr. Miers has been manager of the local branch of the Royal bank for some time, but is leaving to return to Knox college, Toronto, where he will take a theological course to become a Presbyterian minister.

The Red Cross cutting committee met at the home of Mrs. D. L. McIntyre and cut up two webs of sheeting, two webs of toweling and one web of grey flannel. Workers are asked to enquire for work at Mrs. J. Jones' house or J. W. Macfie's store.

The anniversary of the Methodist church will be held on Sunday, Sept. 23. Rev. Wm. Sterling of Fingal, a former pastor, will preach afternoon and evening. Special Sunday school service will be held in the morning.

Some excitement was caused in the village when a hog, which had been destroying the gardens and at last had been placed in the local pound, was stolen from the pound enclosure.

CLEAN STOMACH, CLEAR MIND.—The stomach is the workshop of the vital functions and when it gets out of order the whole system clogs in sympathy. The spirits flag, the mind droops, and work becomes impossible. The first care should be to restore healthful action of the stomach, and the best preparation for that purpose is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. General use for years has won them a leading place in medicine. A trial will attest their value.

MOSA.

Miss Duncan spent the week-end at her home in Bothwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones of St. Thomas and B. Haskell of Tilbury called on friends in this vicinity lately.

Miss Belle McIntyre visited friends in Detroit last week.

Miss Pearl Mitchell of Chatham has returned home after spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Mac McLean.

Miss Esther Mitchell of Chatham is visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Mac Seord and some friends motored to Detroit last week.

The next Red Cross meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. M. C. McLean.

The Red Cross society met at the home of Mrs. J. C. Graham on August 31st and packed a box of comforts for the soldiers. The box contained 15 day shirts and 10 pairs of socks. Total value, \$52.

Long Distance Motoring.

Strathclair, Man., Sept. 3rd, 1917.

To the Editor of The Transcript:

Dear Sir,—Having been requested by a number of friends in the Glenora vicinity to send back a report as to the success of a trip from Ontario to Manitoba in a "tin snitch's dream," I concluded to send this brief report for publication in the next issue of The Transcript.

I may say that we left London, Ontario, and travelled by way of the United States, passing through on our way the cities of Detroit, Ypsilanti, La Porte, Chicago, Waukegan, Milwaukee, Madison, La Crosse, Rochester, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Bemidji, Thief River Falls, Winnipeg, Portage La Prairie, besides passing through many smaller towns and villages, and arrived at Strathclair, our home town, without delays or accident of any kind.

We travelled on our journey the following states:—Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and found good crops, prosperity and patriotism in plenty all along the way. You will note that we kept to the east side of the Red River until we reached Emerson, thus carefully avoiding the State of Dakota, it being a prohibition state and reported to us as very dry. The roads were good in Ontario, fair in Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Southern Minnesota, bad in parts of Central and Northern Minnesota and very bad through the State of Wisconsin. We found the country roads in Ontario and Manitoba as good as the best country roads in the U. S.

As for crops, we found them good everywhere, but none which excelled that part of Manitoba through which we travelled, viz., from Emerson to Winnipeg in the Red River Valley and on to Strathclair through Portage La Prairie, Gladstone, Neepawa and Minnedosa. We found hotel accommodation very satisfactory all along the way and the hosts in every case very hospitable. We were particularly fortunate in encountering good weather throughout our journey, passing through only two showers of rain on the way.

The journey from London to Strathclair can be made in ten days' steady driving without undue haste, and although we took a little longer it was no fault of our "tin lizzie," as she was always ready for the road. The most difficult part of the journey was threading our way through the busy congested streets of Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and no doubt would have met many disasters except for the instructions received from the two ladies in the rear seat, who with one voice directed me by different instructions which way to go and how to avoid the many dangers with which the pathway was beset. But the difficulty I experienced in following their instructions was how to go two different ways at the same time, but it is a noted fact well known to all auto drivers that those in the rear seat can see the dangers ahead much better than can the driver in front. However, we arrived home on schedule time, tired, dusty and dirty, sorry to leave the beautiful Province of Ontario with all its comforts, conveniences and hospitalities, but glad to be back again to the "wild and woolly" prairie, upon which we have lived so long that we have grown to love it.

We shall look forward in the future to the pleasure of spending another holiday and a longer one among our friends in the fair Province of Ontario. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for space in your valuable paper, I remain, Yours sincerely,

ANCHIE MCINTYRE.