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SILVERWOODS, LIMITED

Soils and Crops

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address: Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Growing Onions and Lettuce.

To get the finest results with green onions, starting this year you should use a good quality of white onion sets. These are not expensive. The best ones have very short tips, and the bulbs are firm and unwrinkled. Avoid those with long sprouts and the bulbs of which are withered and spent.

The soil should be very rich, loose, and with a sandy loam. They do not do so well in a stiff limestone-clay soil.

It will pay you to give the onion bed special treatment as to working, before it is planted. Dig, chop and rake the soil to the limit, and when in good condition dig under a heavy dressing of rich well-rotted stable manure. Make the top of the bed as fine as for seeds, ready to plant as soon as the soil dries out somewhat, as it should be drier for onion sets than for seed sowing.

The usual way, in ordinary soil, is to set them about three inches apart. This is not necessary when the soil is rich and porous. As the onions will be picked before the bulbs get more than three-quarters of an inch in diameter you can set them with only an inch space between them—and get good results.

A common practice is to make a shallow trench with the hoe or rake, in which process the bottom thereof is more or less compacted, making a solid mass of soil under the small onion-set. This makes it difficult for the fine roots of the onion, when they commence to forage for food and moisture, to penetrate this soil. In many cases the result is that the set is slightly lifted upward, checking its growth, and making a poor onion, of doubtful quality.

This can be overcome by planting them so that the soil under them is not compacted. Mark off the rows with the straight edge or use the garden-line. With an old spoon or the point of a bread knife, lift out enough soil to admit of the onion-set, insert the set, pour the soil around it, and firm the soil slightly around it. DO NOT PRESS ON THE ONION-SET WHILE PLANTING IT. This method is very simple, rapid and effective. It is based on the necessity for quick growth and good green onions.

Shallow Working Required

In order to facilitate growth quickly, onions when grown for eating green should be well and frequently worked. Only shallow working is required, and when planted intensively in the home garden this can best be done with the hand-weeder, working around the rows to keep down the weeds and a crust from forming on the soil, as well as a dust mulch over the top to prevent evaporation of moisture from the soil. When to be

used green it is well to plant onion-set deeper than if intended to mature into full-grown onions. This will result in longer white stems, which is the edible portion; the more of this the more food value they have. If the sets have not sprouted when set out, plant them an inch below the tops of the bulbs.

Soil For Lettuce

As lettuce should be a quickly grown crop, it should have a light, rich, warm soil, well filled with humus. This latter quality can hardly be over-emphasized. The best lettuce grown in this country comes from the muck farms, which are almost pure humus. This condition of soil applies to most of the succulent crops.

Lettuce is of two general kinds—the "loose head," or "cutting," which does not make tight heads, and the head lettuce. Each of these kinds has its appropriate place and season in the home garden. The former is planted directly into the garden beds for immediate use as soon as large enough, while the head lettuce is sown in the seed bed to be transplanted later on, separately, in rows for heading-up.

Two Ways in Cutting Lettuce

There are two ways in which the cutting lettuce is generally handled. One is to sow it very thickly, and when it gets to be four inches high, cut it off just above the crowns for using as "snip" lettuce, allowing it to grow again large enough for several more cuttings. This is a wasteful and not very satisfactory way.

A better way is to sow the seeds thinly in drills six inches apart in a warm, well-drained location, dropping the seed from the hand so that they will be about three to the inch. When the plants get to be four inches high, remove every other one and repeat this process as they grow larger. This should insure good, tender lettuce as long as there is any to pick.

Make the top of the soil very fine and mellow for sowing the cutting lettuce. The drills can best be made by the straight-edge and should not be over half an inch deep. Cover the seeds by smoothing with the straight-edge across the drills and press down firmly along the rows.

As moisture is necessary to germinate, do not allow the lettuce bed to dry out until the young plants have come through the soil. However, the watering must be done in such a way as not to invite disaster. Early in the morning of a sunny day is the best time, and it should be done with the fine nozzle of a hose, pointed into the air, or a fine-nozzled watering pot. Usually after the lettuce plants get to a height of an inch at this season of the year they will get enough rain to keep them going—but be sure of it.

Poultry

In every household there is a certain amount of table scraps and kitchen waste which finds its way into the garbage pail.

Poultry is the only class of domestic animals suitable for converting this waste into wholesome food in the form of eggs and poultry meat.

Each hen in her pullet year should produce ten dozen eggs. The average size of the back yard flock is ten hens. Each flock should produce 100 dozen eggs, which at 50 cents a dozen, a fair average price, would be worth \$50, and give the family eggs of a quantity and freshness difficult to obtain.

Two-year-old hens had better be sent to the market. They seldom pay for their feed if kept over a third season.

Grit and oyster shell should be included in the ration for both young and old. To neglect this would be poor economy. Supplement the regular feeds with a wet mash—fed crumbly. Feed all the chickens will clean up before going to roost, but none should be left in the trough for it will sour.

The dust bath should be where the sun will shine on it in order that it may be kept dry and warm as may be. On almost all sunny days, one or more hens will be seen filling their plumage with the soft earth, and that will do much toward keeping down lice and assuring the health of the flock. A high-sided box should be used to prevent the fowls from throwing the dirt out when using the bath. The loam should be changed occasionally so that it will not become filthy.

If potatoes that are to be baked are boiled first in salt water for ten minutes they will bake in considerably less time than is the rule.

The British will soon fix it so that a man can go from Jerusalem to Jericho without falling among thieves. Even honest Turks will not regret the change.

Gunn's Super-Gain Fertilizer

The Dairy

The really big question is how to raise the heifer calves, for old dairymen know upon the treatment accorded these youngsters will depend in no small measure their usefulness when they mature, as dairy cows. A few suggestions culled from the experience of some leading milk producers, may accordingly be helpful.

First. The dairy calf should be given its mother's milk for the first ten days, and if it is a weak individual, for at least three or four weeks.

Second. The calf should not be overfed. About two quarts at a feed is sufficient.

Third. Feed three times daily for the first three weeks.

Fourth. The change from whole milk to skim-milk should be made gradually, during a period of ten days. At the same time the number of feeds given daily should be reduced from three to two.

Fifth. Increase gradually the feed allowance until the calf is receiving from four to five quarts per feed.

Sixth. Replace the fat lacking in the skim-milk by feeding such things as ground oats and corn, with a little bran.

Seventh. Teach the calf to eat grain by placing dry grain in the bottom of the pail, or directly in its mouth.

Eighth. Food bright, clean hay.

Ninth. Prevent scours by regular feeding, feeding in clean pails, avoiding over-feeding, providing clean, dry stables; allowing plenty of sunlight to enter, and by keeping the manger free from sour feed.

If skim-milk is not available, calf meal can be used. The following home-mixed calf meal, first tried by the Purdue Experiment Station, has been found to give good results: Hominy or corn meal, oil meal O. P., blood flour and red dog flour or flour middlings, in equal parts, at the rate of one pound of mixture to one gallon of water. This should be fed like skim-milk, though not in excess of one gallon at a feed.

Most birds eat more than twice their own weight of food every day.

Oil of citronella will restore the color to most shades of tan or brown leather.

Top-Notch Strawberries.

"Nothing succeeds like success" holds true in the growing of strawberries which causes passers-by to stop and wonder how such a crop can be grown, he never needs ask for customers for any subsequent crops so long as he keeps his fruit up to a high standard in quality and appearance and plays fair in selling.

I consider it a shameful neglect that so many farmers and suburban dwellers fail to grow a family supply of high-quality strawberries—the task is so small compared to the satisfaction that this appetizing product furnishes.

For a supply sufficient for a good-sized family and some to sell to local customers, my choice is the "hill system." Here is how I handle my plot of 12 rows, 60 feet long, rowed 30 inches apart, plants set 18 inches between hills:

After setting the plants in May in well-prepared soil, made very rich, I give them intensive and practically level cultivation until fall. No runners are allowed to take root, they being regularly clipped off. A piece of sheet steel, about six inches wide, formed into a hoop about 14 or 15 inches in diameter, and to which is fastened an upright handle, furnishes rapidly. The bottom edge of the hoop is made a little larger than the top, to prevent the soil from sticking in the hoop. The bottom edge of the hoop is also kept filed to a sharp cutting edge. Handled as described, the plants get to be giants in development and vigor, and in the spring following they send out an astonishing number of fruit-bearing stems. Then, if an abundance of plant food is present and conditions are right, the yield

is a large quantity of high-quality berries.

I find winter protection has much to do with successful strawberry-raising. I cover my entire berry plot with straw to the depth of about three inches after it settles. In the spring, when the growth commences, I remove most of the straw directly over each hill, and leave the rest undisturbed to act as a mulch to retain moisture and prevent weed growth; also, the heavy clusters of berries rest on the straw, and are kept from the dirt and grit that otherwise injures the appearance and quality of the fruit.

My little plot of not over one twentieth of an acre yields us from 12 to 15 bushels of fancy berries in an average season, and half of the crop sold to customers who come after them more than pays for all labor and cost of growing them. My recommendation is to get into the strawberry-growing game next spring without fail.

Whole Wheat Crumpets.

Scald one pint of milk and add two tablespoonsful of oleomargarine and one teaspoonful each of salt and sugar. When it has become lukewarm, add half a cake of compressed yeast dissolved in a few spoonfuls of tepid water. Stir in about one and a quarter cupful of whole wheat flour and one cupful of wheat flour, or enough of the blended flours to make a good drop batter, then cover well and set to rise over night. In the morning stir it down, beat vigorously and pour into hot greased muffin rings that have been set on a hot greased griddle. Fill the rings half full of the batter. It will rise to the top and bake slowly. Cool and toast on both sides, then spread with butter.

A kitchen in good repair inspires the cook to keep it neat.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M. D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not it will be answered personally. If stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnoses. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Bronchitis.

Bronchitis means inflammation of the mucous membrane which lines the bronchial tubes.

These are air tubes beginning like the branches of a tree at the end of the windpipe, getting smaller and smaller as they ramify, and ending in the balloon-like air vesicles in which the blood is relieved, in exhalation, of its carbonic acid, which oxygen is absorbed from the inhaled air and which is absorbed in the tissues in which the tubes are imbedded.

Anybody can have bronchitis, from an infant in arms to a centenarian; the chief sufferers are those who lack good resisting power.

When the large tubes only are involved the condition is not usually very serious, it is worse when the middle sized tubes are attacked and if the disease attacks the fine capillary tubes it is very apt to have a fatal issue. Infants and young children are frequently victims of capillary bronchitis. The inflamed mucous membrane becomes swollen and obstructs the entrance and egress of air in this disease and in the fine tubes the passage is almost obliterated. It also secretes more material than it does in health and this secretion in the mild cases is plain mucus, in the cases which are severe and in which decomposition takes place it is purulent, and in those in which gangrene of the tissues occurs it is fetid and offensive.

Cough, expectoration and difficult breathing are therefore the characteristic symptoms of bronchitis. The acute form of the disease lasts from a few days to a few weeks, the chronic for months or years, getting better and worse, being especially troublesome in winter.

The cough is worse in the morning after the secretions have accumulated during the night.

The disease is due to inhalation through the nose or mouth of some kind of irritant, either dust, gas or infectious germs. Hence the need of respirators in mining, laboratory work, fighting Germans, etc., and the importance of destroying the ever-present germs in the nose and mouth by routine spraying or irrigation with antiseptics like carbolic or boric acid, menthol or eucalyptol.

Those who live in bad hygienic conditions, those whose habits are bad, and those who are physically weak from any cause, may get bronchitis.

It may be tuberculous in character, hence that must be determined. In order to prevent it, breathe deeply, sleep and live and work in well ventilated rooms and keep the body protected with warm clothing.

Keep the bowels open, use hot drinks to promote perspiration, a hot poultice on the chest to facilitate breathing, and a hot water bag at the feet.

A suitable dose of quinine at the beginning of an attack may arrest it. Let the food be abundant, but simple and depend more upon nature for relief, than upon drugs, if you can.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

M. G. S.—1. Should one who has had a stone removed from the kidney drink only boiled water? 2. Is a tripple stone water filter advisable? 3. Will it remove lime from the water?

Answer—1. That would, of course, be the safest plan, but with reasonable care, I do not think it essential. 2. It is well thought of by some with whom I am acquainted. 3. Not that which is in solution, but that which is precipitated.

Horse Sense

A good grooming costs no money, and is equal to two quarts of oats.

Keep your horse's feet soft, and have him shod often. More feet are ruined in the stable than on the road.

Humanely destroy the worn-out, incurably lame horse. If you sell him, the money that you receive is blood money.

Punctuality in feeding and watering the horses is very important. They will worry and lose flesh if kept waiting beyond the regular time.

If the hoof is kept supple and elastic by soaking, there will be much less trouble from foot lameness, which starts because of a dry, contracted hoof that has no elasticity.

When a horse is disposed to cough in the stable, have his teeth put in order by a veterinarian, as irregularities sometimes cause a cough. Keep the stable clean and well ventilated to prevent inhalation of irritating gases. Wet all feed. If the cough persists give half an ounce of glyco-heroin three times a day, and if necessary increase to one-ounce doses.

Table of Food Groups.

No. 1—Body regulating substances. Fruits: Pears, peaches, plums, apples, strawberries, oranges, melons, etc. And vegetables: Celery, lettuce, greens, potatoes and root vegetables, peas, beans, tomatoes, squash, etc.

No. 2—Muscle-building: Milk, cheese, nuts, eggs, meat, poultry, fish, etc.

No. 3—Foods which furnish starch:

CO-OPERATION IN CUTTING ICE

By Earl W. Gage.

We have a splendid system of team-work in ice harvest down this way. One farmer helps the other, and all have plenty of ice and do not feel the labor shortage or the "high cost of ice."

But a few tools are needed to cut the ice. A steel scraper is useful; some types of small road scrapers may be used for this, or a very good homemade scraper may be fashioned of wood and faced with a strip of steel, such as the back of an old cross-cut saw. An ice plow is almost essential if any quantity of ice is to be harvested, though for small jobs it is not necessary. This aids in removing the porous surface ice and simplifies cutting into blocks. Half a dozen ice pikes, bearing vertical points and horizontal blades, are necessary in floating the ice to the loading platform. An ice saw may be useful or an ordinary cross-cut, one handle removed, may be substituted.

Dividing the Work.

Three squads of men have been found best in this section, each with a team. The first squad removes the snow or spongy ice from the surface of the field and plows, saws and cuts the ice into blocks of a size most convenient to handle and for the purpose for which the ice is intended. Larger cakes are best if they can be used, since the waste will not be as great. If the ice is more than twelve inches thick blocks two feet square on the surface are more convenient to handle; if it is thinner than a foot thick three feet square can be packed well.

The second squad of the community co-operative ice party cuts loose the blocks and floats them to the side of the open water, where they are ready to be loaded on sleighs. Here a tramway with a pair of ice hooks attached to a rope will make loading a relatively easy matter. Let the rope extend across the sled-box from the tramway; hitch one horse to it and drag the blocks from the water to be loaded. This saves heavy lifting and keeps the men from becoming unnecessarily wet. Ordinary ice tongs may be attached to the cakes.

The third gang of men work in the ice-house. They place each load into position in the house, pack sawdust as rapidly as the ice is delivered. Eight men and three teams can work most rapidly in harvesting a crop of ice by this method.

January and February are the best months for the ice harvest, although in this section some very good ice, the best of the season, was put in during March. It is best to start cutting ice the afternoon before storing it, so that a good supply will be on hand to complete storing in one day with two teams hauling to the ice house. In case the weather is clear when beginning to cut, it is best to leave the cakes in the water until evening, when they should be drawn out to prevent freezing in, and to permit the water to freeze again.

Packing the Ice

In conveying the ice from the sled to the house two chutes may be used to advantage; one about twelve feet long for low work and another about twenty feet long to be used above eight or nine-foot doors. The smaller chute may be made of two-by-four's for sides, with one-inch stuff nailed lengthwise of the chute. The long chute had better be made of two-by-six for the sides, with cross braces nailed about every four feet. Make the chutes strong to prevent breaking and injuring the workmen. Fasten with a two-by-four nailed across the top underneath to hold it against the door. Place the other end on the rear of the sled gate so that the ice may be placed on the other end on

the rear of the sled gate. It is much easier to handle the ice this way than over the sides of the sled.

The best method is to pull the ice into the house by hand. Use about thirty-five feet of three-quarter-inch rope, the end at the house being hitched to a rafter so it will be handy and not slip. An ice tong should be tied to the other end, and with this arrangement one man can pull up large-sized cakes to a height of twelve feet on a twenty-foot chute. The tongs must be good and sharp to prevent slipping, as handling ice is dangerous work, and light tongs are preferable to heavy ones. It is well to have an assortment of sizes on hand.

Some farmers think it is too expensive to cut ice, yet ice is the only crop we may say truthfully that can be secured on the farm or near it at cost of taking it away. And ice increases the value of farm products many times, and is especially useful in handling milk, cream and fruits, to say nothing of aiding the farm family in supplying their table with delicious ice cream and cool drinks in summer.

The Amount Required

The dairy farmer should put up about 1,000 pounds of ice for each cow, if used to cool cream. For a twenty-cow herd, ten tons of ice will be needed. If whole milk is cooled, considerably more ice will be needed. Under average conditions it will take from two to two and a half tons per cow for milk cooling. As from forty to fifty cubic feet are required for a ton of packed ice, for ten tons 500 cubic feet of space must be filled.

The sides of the ice house should be well insulated to protect the ice from summer heat. Sawdust is good for this purpose. About a foot should be allowed for the two outside walls, which are filled between with sawdust.

When filling the house, keep the top level, and with a light stick tamp a liberal quantity of broken, chipped, and shaved ice into the joints. An adz is handy for shaving and leveling the ice. Square cakes are used in the middle and uneven ones are trimmed for the edge. Good tight joints are necessary. As the ice is laid and swept with a broom plenty of water is thrown over the ice to freeze the cakes into a solid mass.

Caring for the Product

Not more than twelve to fourteen inches should be left between the walls and the ice, the intervening space being filled with sawdust or clover chaff; straw is too loose and will not pack tight enough. Sawdust is preferable to chaff, and both are better than straw. Tar paper tacked on the walls provides further insulation against the heat.

When the ice house has been filled, if the weather continues cold, it is well not to cover the top for two or three days; but before the weather moderates the top should be covered with two feet of sawdust or clover chaff. This covering should be redistributed and packed into the sides about once a month until the house is opened for summer use.

Ventilation is an important provision in an ice house owing to the presence of warm air which is certain to accumulate on top of the ice. In the newer ice houses it is necessary to place a small ventilator in the center of the roof which carries off this warm air. An opening of this sort will not melt the ice, as an opening in the end would, yet provides space for the warm air to pass out. Cold air is heavier than warm air and because of this fact the cold air which tends to keep the contents of the building from melting, sinks to the floor and from there adjusts itself around the sides of the ice. The warm air, on the other hand, rises to the top and escapes through the ventilator.

Breakfast foods, cereals, rice, macaroni, cakes, cookies, pastes, starchy desserts, puddings, potatoes, etc.

No. 4—Foods depended on for sugar: Honey, syrup, sugar, candies, jams, jellies, sweet cakes, icing, and other sweet desserts.

No. 5—Foods which produce fat: Butter, cream, lard, suet, salad and other oils, pork, etc.

If it is true—and we believe it is—that the war will be won not only in the trenches, but in our kitchens and dining-rooms, then the more we know about food values the better we will be able to "carry on."

When to Cut Trees.

Trees should be cut in winter, as timber dries more slowly at this time of year and there is little danger of damage from season checking. Logs can be handled most economically in the winter months, as four times as many logs can be hauled on sleds as on wheels. If the logs or posts are cut in winter they become well seasoned before they are set, and proper seasoning is the most economical preservative treatment one can give to posts or poles.

All the great industrial organizations, such as railroads, telegraph, and telephone companies, that use enormous quantities of timber specify that it must be cut between October 1st and March 1st. Experience has shown that best results have been obtained by cutting the trees at this time.

The cost of living in Great Britain has risen 106 per cent. since the war, according to official figures presented in the House of Commons.

KEEPINK UP WITH MISS CLINTON

At three o'clock one June afternoon Miss Caroline Winslow arrived at her niece's house. At five o'clock the doorbell rang, and Maggie brought in a basket of wonderful black cherries with a spray of glowing Jacqueminots laid across the top. "For Miss Winslow, with Miss Clinton's compliments," she reported.

"What a beautiful basket!" Miss Winslow exclaimed. "And what a kind thing to do. Who is Miss Clinton. Olive—one of your special friends?"

"She's our next-door neighbor," Mrs. Slater replied. "They are beautiful, aren't they? She—she always arranges things so artistically." Miss Caroline had selected a cherry, but she promptly put it down.

"Olive Slater," she declared crisply, "you might as well tell me straight out. It's no use trying to keep things back, because you couldn't keep your voice from giving them away if your life depended on it. What's the matter with Miss Clinton's cherries? They aren't poisoned, are they?"

"Oh, there's nothing the matter with the cherries," Olive declared. "They're famous. There's no tree like them in the place. There's nothing the matter anyway, Aunt Caroline. I can't imagine what made you think there was."

"I've told you what made me think so—and I shan't touch a cherry till you tell me."

Miss Winslow's manner was pleasant but decisive. Her niece drew a long breath. After all, it would be a relief to tell some one.

"It's just—it's perfectly foolish of me, and I know it; but I'm all worn out trying to keep up. You see, it began the day we moved here. The furniture had just come, and Maggie was hunting for the teakettle, when Miss Clinton's maid came over with the daintiest little supper you ever saw. We enjoyed it so much, Hugh and I, and we agreed we'd show our appreciation by sending her something lovely as soon as we got settled. So we did. And two days later she sent us a box of honey—four combs. So I made one of my lemon pies; it wasn't anything like a return, but it sent me some jars of jelly, and I sent her one of pickles. It has been like that all the year. And I just haven't got anything else to send!"

Miss Winslow was looking at her niece in frank perplexity. "Why don't you tell her so?" she asked. "Just tell her you can't keep up with her kindness." "Oh, I couldn't!" Olive protested. "Well, you needn't have those cherries on your mind, for I'll take care of them myself. But what in the world will you do if you don't come to an understanding?" "I suppose," Olive responded wearily, "I'll just keep on."

"I suppose you will," said her aunt.

The Useful Silo.

Ten good reasons why every farmer who keeps live stock should have a silo.

1. The silo preserves the palatability and succulence of the green corn plant for winter-feeding.
2. It helps to make use of the entire corn plant.
3. The silo increases the live stock capacity of the farm.
4. Silage is a good summer feed when pastures are short.
5. Because of the small amount of ground space required by the silo, it is an economical means of storing forage.
6. The silo prevents waste of corn-stalks, leaves and husks which contain about two-fifths of the feeding value of the corn plant.
7. The silo located near the feed manger is an assurance of having feed near at hand in stormy as well as fair weather.
8. The silo assists in reducing the cost of gains in fattening cattle and sheep.
9. Silage greatly increases the milk flow during the winter season and decreases the cost of production.
10. There are no stalks to bother in the manure when corn is put into the silo.

Mr. Slice O' Bread.

I am a Slice of Bread. I measure three inches by two-and-a-half, and my thickness is half an inch.

My weight is exactly an ounce. I am wasted once a day by 8,000,000 people of Canada.

I am "the bit left over"; the slice eaten absentmindedly when really I wasn't needed; I am the waste crust. If you collected me and my companions for a whole week you would find that we amount to 1750 tons of good bread—WASTED!

Seventeen shiploads of bread are wasted annually by the people of Canada.

Many heavy responsibilities will come to our children when they grow older, and if they have the discipline of regular household duties now, it will help prepare the character for bearing them. The work must be regulated by the demands of school hours and by the ages and strength of the children. Create a system for the individual home that will not only leave playtime for the children but rest and recreation time for the mother.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Hurray! We're going to the park And take our supper—what a lark! But Willie's such an appetite, I doubt if he can wait till night.

AERIAL TRAVEL IN 1928

ALTER-THE-WAR ACTIVITY IN THE AIR.

Beneath These Light Imaginings There Lurk Hints of Possibilities Far From Fantastic.

When peace begins, the aeroplane will at once show us what it can do, says W. McCartney in London. Answers.

It has done wonderful things in war. That, at least, is our first thought. But though war has spread a fever of invention among the men who think in air, and though, consequently, we have faster aeroplanes, safer aeroplanes, and thousands more aeroplanes than we should have had without the god of war, yet war has narrowed the activities of the aeroplane so severely that only the specialists could be expected to forecast what will happen when it is discharged from the armies and set free for the life, instead of the death, of man.

A Week-End Jaunt.

For example: on the day after the war, so to speak, a London newspaper might—probably will—send a correspondent by aeroplane to write of thanksgiving at the Holy City; and he might call at Rome on the way back and spend an hour or two in Paris, and telegraph news from both, and arrive at his Hampstead home refreshed by his short week-end holiday.

Or, we will say that a Birmingham firm wants to be first to push the sale of pocket flash-lights in Baghdad. Its traveller will jump off by aeroplane, and when he lands in that romantic city he will be able to present the executives of Haroun-el-Raschid, if any survive, with a copy of the "Arabian Nights" bought in Corporation Street the day before.

When you talk of flying, it is difficult to be serious without being thought frivolous. I remember when Mr. Grahame-White was preparing for his London-Manchester flight, and I had to hire a fast motor car to follow him, one of the most imaginative men in the motor business picked me out to take it more than three miles out of London. That's further than the aeroplane will go.

Looking Ahead.

To-day some of us are so deeply interested in wondering whether the next aeroplane will drop a bomb on our hats that we are possibly as sceptical about the future of flying as was that mistaken gentleman. But let every reader put on paper to-day a prophecy of what flying will be in 1928—when the war ought to be over—and if he looks up that prophecy, to read it ten years hence, he will, no matter what the altitude of his imagination, blush for shame at his failure.

Any fool—I include myself—can see that the City of London on mail of four p.m. will be delivered in Paris after the same night. A man told me the other day, between his two lunch sandwiches, of another man who had bought land in a certain place by the East Coast, to be held as an aerodrome for the aeroplane service between the North of England and Petrograd; and, later, for the New York-Petrograd mail.

Ten years ago I should have said that the most intelligent thing he could do with the land would be to build a lighthouse on it and live in it.

The Question of Fares.

To tell the truth, I have not much faith in the Transatlantic aeroplane liner even now. But when I recall what Blériot did, what the gallant Latham just missed doing, in crossing the Channel, and how there were people who said the "Daily Mail" ought to be asked why it encouraged suicide, because no such trip was possible, I think that in 1928, after all, it may be easy to see New York during a week's leave.

The fares, of course, would be heavy at first. But the European and American Governments will have to subsidize the flying lines liberally at the beginning, and probably they will, in the end, maintain cheap State passenger services, to supplement the freight-carrying aeroplane lines run by private commercial firms.

A few years ago I prevailed upon myself to spend a short holiday by rushing through certain places in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, the Austrian border, and Switzerland—a most tedious and enervating performance, in which the cost of luggage alone seemed to be about a million pounds sterling, or more. But when the aeroplane holiday is with us, a restless man might easily turn up at his office after three weeks and find that he had been at Copenhagen, the Orkneys, Marseilles, Cairo, Naples, Bordeaux, St. Ives, Galway, Newfoundland, Chicago, Panama, and—where he had a refreshing hot bath at the aerodrome hotel after the August heat of the homeward Atlantic trip—Croydon.

Nothing is Impossible.

It is not obvious that as soon as the war is over the tourist companies will run us round the coast in aeroplanes pretty much as they did through the Highlands or Devonshire in coaches. The air circular-trip will be, to be-

gin with, no holiday for the poor man. But with 250,000 aeroplanes in Europe, with pilots swarming into the industry, just as young men did into electrical engineering twenty-five years ago, and with the added fact that the new generation will take as naturally to travelling by air as the generation after "The Rocket" locomotive engine did to railway carriages, the problem of cost will solve itself.

Naturally, the two institutions that most depend on speed—the newspaper Press and the mails—will be quickest to adopt the aeroplane as part of their daily systems. Reporters will regard a transcontinental aeroplane journey as unemotionally as they now do a taxicab ride to a station.

Let us each write down his forecast of "Flying in 1928," and in 1928, the facts will be so far in front of the forecast that one will have to say: "What an unimaginative idiot I was in 1918!"

A NOTED AVIATOR.

Major Libby Heads Honor Roll in Royal Flying Corps.

An American by birth, Major Frederick Libby heads the honor list in the British Royal Flying Corps, becoming thereby the hero of England and Canada, the province from which he enlisted. Like many other famous aviators, he worked his way into aviation by circuitous routes. He was a mechanic in the English ordnance department when he stole into the observer's seat in an airplane for a trial. Within his first month of the trial period he brought down a German plane and soon thereafter obtained his commission as a second lieutenant. In the next ten weeks he tumbled ten Hunns out of the sky and was given the Military Cross at Buckingham Palace by King George himself.

He is now flight commander as the result of his killing the famous "Red Hun," who was his twenty-second victim. This "Red Hun" was a venomous assailant during the early morning hours before dawn. Swooping low in his racing plane, he would play his machine gun among sleeping soldiers, over hospitals, and through barracks, causing great commotion. No allied airmen could catch him, so fast was his sinister scarlet plane. Major Libby went aloft every morning for two weeks and awaited his coming. One day at dawn his patience was rewarded, and, diving from a 25,000-foot elevation, he caught the "Red Hun" in his fatal machine gun fire.

NOTABLE TOASTS OF BRITAIN.

Robert Burns, Sir Francis Drake, and Queen Elizabeth Honored.

Next to the toast of "The King," which is drunk every night in every military and naval officers' mess, probably the most toasted man in the world is Robert Burns, the poet. There are Burns Clubs in every nook and corner of the earth, and Scott keeps them up even on the battlefield, and whenever they forget "The immortal memory" is toasted.

One of the quaintest toasts is the one and only of the Two Pins Club. The name of the club, which is an ancient one, is derived from Turpin and Gilpin, and the only toast permitted is "To Turpin's daring and Gilpin's respectability."

The Mayor and Corporation of Plymouth drink to the memory of Sir Francis Drake every year, not because he beat the "Armada" and was the first Englishman to sail around the globe, but because he first brought water to the old borough. This is the ancient and solemn toast: "May the descendants of him who brought water never want wine." A rather a biguous toast, truly. It might do for teetotallers!

In the famous old hall of Gray's Inn only one toast is proposed. It is, "The glorious and pious and immortal memory of Queen Elizabeth." Seeing that Bacon and Burleigh were benchers of Gray's, there is no wonder that Elizabeth treated the Inn very well and showed its members much favor.

VERSATILE CLOCKS.

Marvels of Invention Are Some of the World's Timepieces.

Most people are well content with a clock that tells them the correct time, although occasionally an old grandfather's clock will also tell the phases of the moon; but Paris possesses a clock which not only tells the time so well that it does not vary more than the hundredth part of a second a year, but also marks the year, month, and day of the week. The pendulum forms a barometer of singular accuracy, and it indicates the time in twelve of the chief cities of the world, each city having its own dial.

In the year 1880 a clock was brought out of a shed at Hampton Court Palace which had been lying there as so much lumber for fifty years, and the authorities, for once, did the right thing, and set the clock going again and put it where visitors could see it. It tells the hour, the month, the day of the month, the position of the sun, the number of days since the beginning of the year, the phases of the moon and its age, the hour at which it crosses the meridian, and the time of high water at London Bridge.

Clocks have been made within recent years which almost solve the problem of perpetual motion. A man in the Midlands owns a clock which has already gone fifteen years without winding up, and he claims it will run for fifty.

TWO MORE YEARS OF HARD FIGHTING

PREDICTED BY A MAN WHO KNOWS.

Collapse of German Power Unlikely, Says Lieut. Naismith of Canadian Artillery Corps.

The first fissure in the German plan was the defeat at the Marne. After that the unexpected happened so frequently that Germany has finally been used to it, says Lieut. Naismith, M.C. German theory suffered a disastrous upset at Ypres, where raw Canadian troops outfoiled their veteran soldiers, despite poison gas and every other device that years of militaristic planning had prepared. Another prop in the theory collapsed at Lens, where we repulsed fourteen attacks in one day, with a loss to the Germans of 70,000 or 80,000 men.

Still More War.

Now they have settled down doggedly enough to last it out if they can. Two more years of war may be expected with a reasonable degree of certainty. Unless the negotiations with Russia fail utterly Germany will have in a very short time a stronger army on the western front than she has maintained there any time hitherto. That means the urgent necessity of more fighting men to meet them. This augmenting of her man power on the most hotly contested battle front is about the only advantage that the Hunns will boast henceforth. They are permanently enlisted by all allies in military superiority. And it is artillery that is fighting the present war. The big gun and the bayonet are the two agencies that deplete enemy man power on the western front. The Hunns have seen men who have been two years in the trenches without firing their rifles.

British Barrage Superior.

When an attack is being repulsed the machine guns are exceedingly effective. But the true "small arm" is the infantry rifle—has been of less use in this war than in any other fought in the last two centuries. In each company seven or eight "snipers" still use the rifle, but most of the men battle with bombs and bayonets. The mode of attack and defense evolved in three years of fighting makes the light artillery—that is, the type represented by the famous French "75's"—of paramount importance. Barrage fire to be effective must be heavy and sustained. Our advantage in this respect has been reflected in the success of our trench storming operations. The German barrage is not comparable to ours for effectiveness for the reason that Germany has neither sufficient guns nor shells. The barrage itself, as a distinct development of the present war, has attained a remarkable efficiency. It can cover almost any kind of a situation. Barrages requiring the isolation of squares, triangles and depressed areas have all been effectively utilized.

The maintenance of a barrage fire requires speed and accuracy on the part of the gun crews. In the calculations one eighteen-pounder to twenty-five yards is the basic unit. This gun will fire four rounds per minute on an average. Sometimes it accelerates this pace somewhat. The effect of a good barrage fire is to inclose a certain area more securely from interference by enemy reinforcements than if it were hemmed in by a wall of Harveyized steel.

British superiority in this department has been particularly gallant in captured German officers who have seen the earlier days of the war, when German military held the palm. They are good artillery fighters, as a rule. And the rank and file of the boches stand up to it well. Probably they find their natural solidity a real asset under the nerve-racking ordeal of a sustained bombardment.

It is not probable that there will be any sudden dramatic crash of German power. The line will not be miraculously penetrated all at once, as some alleged military experts have professed to believe. Neither is it likely that we can rid Flanders of the invader in any other way than by battering him back to the Rhine step by step.

Win Only by Fighting.

Cavalry units are ready for the big push if such a flaw in the Teuton lines actually develops. But the invader's soft in all likelihood will be won back by a process of attrition which wrests the ground from the enemy mile by mile. These conclusions take no account of the unexpected in German internal politics, but the element of the unexpected is a frail factor in a military campaign.

We can win only by beating the Germans. Internal difficulties will hardly hamper the Kaiser seriously enough to embarrass him in the conduct of the war. German ingenuity has spent itself in petty and malicious expedients, such as poisoning wells and setting trap bombs. Since the beginning of the war they have found that most of the world's inventive genius was without their borders. No, the Hunns have yet been devised by the Hunns. They have four kinds of gas; two causing tears or temporary blindness and two calculated to cause complete asphyxiation.

Men-Prime Need of Allies.

Our gas masks have conquered all four of these, but we have found German gas attack even with their own helmets offset. The war has no new horrors for us. It may go on for years in the obtaining "status quo," but whether it lasts one year or five years the issue will be decided by men and guns rather than by the long expected internal difficulties in Germany. To that end it behooves us to wage the war more energetically day by day, increasing our efficiency in proportion as the enemy's decreases. Men—well disciplined, physically efficient men—are the prime need of the allies. After that, guns and supplies and food—determination. With these at hand we shall not have to resort to any chemical hope that the fatherland will obligingly explode from within!

BRITISH SEA POWER.

Great Achievements of British Navy in the Present Struggle.

So much misunderstanding of naval tactics exists and so much inexcusable adverse criticism is made upon the apparent inactivity of the British navy that it may be well to reproduce the statement of the president of the British Naval League at the beginning of the year. Recognizing the impossibility of possessing accurate knowledge of the conditions affecting naval warfare—outside of those immediately responsible for the direction of naval policy—the head of the league, the Duke of Baccouch, declares that ill-informed comment should be earnestly deprecated. "It may be asserted," he adds, "that with the exception of a negligible minority the public opinion of the whole empire is solidly behind the fleet."

What have been the accomplishments of the British fleet? The territory of the British Empire has been held inviolate from enemy invasion. Lines of communication between all theatres of war have been maintained, and protection for the transport of more than 13,000,000 men from port to port has been provided. In addition 2,000,000 horses, 26,000,000 tons of munitions and war supplies and 53,000,000 tons of oil have been conveyed and landed for the allied armies, and the ocean carriage of 140,000,000 tons of food has been guarded by the fleet.

These are great achievements and proof positive of the enormous and controlling value of sea power. Besides all this the German flag has been driven from the sea, the blockade of Germany has completely stopped her ocean going commerce, and on one occasion only has the German High Seas Fleet dared to challenge a sea action. As the immediate result, even though it was not a complete result of this the German fleet was forced to run from the zone of conflict, with many serious losses, and retire skulkingly behind the protection of its shore guns and submarines. Finally, the conquest of German colonies, the world around was the direct application of sea power to military operations. Here, indeed, is a marvellous record of achievements, even though broadly sketched and freed of illuminating details.

BIRDS ARE BORN FIGHTERS.

Feathered Tribes Are More Warlike Than is Generally Supposed.

Birds, generally speaking, are much more warlike than most people suppose. Many of the feathered tribes are born fighters. Take the common domestic chicken, for example. It is a fierce scrapper. The bantam rooster will fight almost to the death for supremacy over any rival that contests his authority. Cock fighting is even to this day a popular sport in many countries. The common pigeon, though credited with a gentle disposition, is highly combative. In fact, few birds are more quarrelsome, more given to picking upon their weaker neighbors. The sparrow is a desperate duelist, and can deliver tremendous blows with its wings.

Many birds are skillful boxers; their wings, as one should understand, being modified arms. Thus the pigeon guards with one wing and strikes with the other.

Dr. Frederic A. Lucas, says that there are geese in Africa that have pincers peculiarly armed, one of the "wrist" bones being capped with a sharp spur. Plovers are remarkable for the spurs on their wings, which in some species increase in size at the breeding season, so as to be useful for fighting.

The most formidable of spur-winged birds are the South American "scramblers." They have two spurs on each wing, one short, the other an ugly, three-sided, stilette-like blade, almost as sharp as a needle. It could doubtless be driven clear through a man's hand by a stroke of the bird's powerful wing.

Surgical Dressings.

Intermittent folds of gauze. For those whom we shall never see. Remember, when your fingers pause. That every drop of blood to stain. This whiteness falls for you and me. Part of the price that keeps us free. To serve our own, that keeps us clean. From shame that other women know. O saviors we have never seen. Pledge us that we are so slow. God! if that blood should cry in vain. And we have left our moment gone!

—Amelia Josephine Burr.

When whole wheat flour is used people need less meat.

The Aeroplanes.

We are the Eyes of the Army. We are the Throbbing Thought. We are the Wings of Knowledge. High on the breeze caught. We are the Gay and the Signal. We are the Warning Breath. Whispering to the trenches. Wandering off Lurking Death. We are the Midnight Terror. We are the Flash of Light. Leading our hosts to battle. The Spirit of the Fight!

We are as bold as eagles. Fleet as the raven's wing. Over both friend and foe. Our daring motors sing. We are the Vigil-keepers. Tireless our eyes and true. We are the Wind Destroyers. Dropping from out the blue! Spanning the pathless heavens. Following infinite trails: Clouds are our Lone Companions. Our playthings, driving hail!

Continents are our Playgrounds. Criss-crossed, deftly planned; And high o'er the drifting mazes, Star-fields have we scanned! We are the Fleet Forerunners. Of the cannon's crashing blow! The Tongues of Flame we loosen. Hovering high and lonely, (Cleaning and white and free. We are the King's Fearless Soul. Guarding the land and sea! —Bert Hoffman.

THE ONLY PLACE.

Where a Man Can Be At Peace With His Conscience.

This letter from a Methodist minister's son appears in "The Methodist Magazine," says a London weekly. He was in Australia when war broke out. At first his duty was not clear. He wrote from:

"Adelaide, December 2, 1914. "It makes me feel ill when I read of so many of our men being smashed up. If one were only doing something, should feel a lot better. I feel I have no right to be going along so quietly when so many fellows are giving their all, but it is not at all clear to me what I ought to do. If I could clearly see my duty I would willingly do it. It was not long before he saw that his country needed him. In 1915 he resigned his position on the Australian railway as a civil engineer, and at his own expense came to England, and joined the Officers' Training Corps. Having secured his commission, he went to France, and is now a captain in the R.E.C. His conscience was at rest. He felt he had chosen the right way."

"1915. Somewhere in France. "This is the only place a man can be at peace with his conscience; and however much one longs to stay in England, one derives great satisfaction from the feeling that a duty is being done."

The latest message has a noble intensity of conviction and gives a true picture of the inward thoughts of a representative man. How proud our country is of such sons!

"1917. France. "I have seen again to-day the price being paid by men who had the proudest, reddest blood in the world in their veins—row upon row and line after line of the little wooden crosses—a little body of nurses and doctors walked with me and a brother officer. It was a beautiful sight. The sisters in blue and the rest of us in khaki. We stopped and looked at the crosses as one of the nurses said, 'How sublime, how pathetic, and yet how grand and glorious.'"

"Then sleeping there, content in the knowledge that they had died for a glorious life. I would rather it were my fate than to be in the soldier job, and the possessor of the largest amount of war profits in England."

HUN DEATH-TRAPS.

Cunning Devices to Catch the Unwary Soldier.

Not the least among the tricks of the trade now being taught newly recruited soldiers by the French and English is that of avoiding death traps in captured trenches, which have been proven by experience to be so disastrous to the occupiers.

In fact, there is more real danger to men in advancing to occupy abandoned trenches, dugouts and cellars than there is in the actual battlefield. For instance, a device of which the Germans are fond is to arrange one of the higher steps leading down to a dugout so that when an allied soldier, going down to explore the interior, steps upon it a stop-cock is released, from which flows a stream of poison gas, its weight carrying it down into the interior and gradually overcoming any who may not detect the device in time.

An expedient often used when the enemy is preparing to abandon a tract of land is to arrange mines with detonators, which are actuated on the parting of a wire.

This wire is passed through an acid solution which slowly eats it away, so that it may be weeks before the explosion occurs. Dugouts which have been abandoned even for a matter of two months and which appear to be absolutely safe sometimes blow up unexpectedly.

The temptation of trophy-gathering for allied soldiers is well understood by the Germans, and many have lost their lives by cunning devices in this line.

BLIND IN THE MIDST OF DANGER

PAN-GERMAN MENACE TO THE WORLD'S FREEDOM.

Had Population of Nearly 200,000,000 With Possibility of 25,000,000 Men For the Field.

One of a group of business men, which included a judge, recently said: "It seems wonderful that Germany, with a population of but 68,000,000, should be able to fight the rest of the world as she has done." All agreed that it was wonderful. Had they studied the matter with care, the situation would not have looked wonderful, but menacing.

When Berlin despatched Austria-Hungary to begin operations, July 28, 1914, it had not 68,000,000, but at least 140,000,000 population behind it. The lowest official estimate of the Teutonic Alliance is as follows:

Germany	68,000,000
Austria-Hungary	62,000,000
Bulgaria	5,500,000
Turkey	21,000,000
Total	146,500,000

When the Potsdam conference was held in July, 1914, for deciding on the date of opening of hostilities, Turkey and Bulgaria were as much a part of the Pan-Germanic Empire as they are to-day. They entered the war presumably on the days assigned and ordered by Berlin.

Enslavement of Nations.

Thanks to years of preparation the first month of the German military machine carried it far into enemy territory. Enemy populations were promptly enslaved. Little nations were overrun, and their people driven into the slave gangs and put to work. Here is a sample of the means taken to secure labor. It is taken from an Austro-German proclamation in Italy but a few weeks ago:

"Every citizen must obey our labor regulation: all workmen and children over fifteen years of age must work in the fields every day, Sunday included, from 4 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening."

"Lazy workmen will be accompanied in the work and watched by Germans. After the harvest they will be imprisoned for six months and every third day be given nothing but bread and water. Lazy women will be obliged to work and after the harvest will receive six months' imprisonment. Lazy children will be punished by beating. The commandant reserves the right to punish lazy workmen with twenty lashes daily."

Pan-German Menace.

Without counting Armenians and Syrians, over 45,000,000 people have been enslaved and made to work for the conquerors beyond the limits of human endurance. Thus untold thousands of men were released from industry for military service. Many enslaved men are even being forced into the ranks. From the first, Germany's man power has been not 68,000,000 but close to 200,000,000, with a possibility of 25,000,000 men for the field.

Pan-Germany: at which we once smiled, has been unmasked by the war as a hideous reality. Uncompleted, yet its strength is sufficient to shake the world to its foundations. Close our eyes a little longer and it will dominate the world with a rod of iron.

THE MOST TRYING MOMENT.

Suspense Preceding Going Over the Top is Nerve-Racking.

Frequently one encounters the question: "What phase of actual fighting makes the greatest exactions upon one's coolness?" I believe popular opinion accepts actually "going over the top" as the zenith of war time endeavor, says a Canadian lieutenant. As a matter of fact, and any soldier will attest this, the suspense preceding the actual going is the more nerve-racking.

There is nothing spontaneous about preparations for a bayonet charge. They are rehearsed behind the lines, carefully arranged as to time, and made known to the company hours before hand. Almost invariably they occur just before dawn. Those last few minutes before, going over are the most trying experience a man may have at the front.

Casualties during the charge itself are not heavy. I believe our actual losses for one regiment going over at Vimy Ridge were only 200 men. The heavy losses are entailed after an enemy trench is taken. Then the German artillery gets the range of the battered trench while we are striving to dig ourselves in. The charge precedes the dawn by just a few minutes, so that one may advance under cover of darkness and still have the advantage of daylight to repulse the counter attacks which the enemy must immediately inaugurate.

The counter attack cannot be delayed, because every succeeding moment makes the first attacker more secure in his newly won ground. The bitterest and most sanguinary fighting of the war has been that resulting from a series of counter attacks on a given line of trenches.

Split pea soup with plenty of seasoning is an excellent luncheon dish.

THE PICK AND SHOVEL BRIGADE

LABOR CORPS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Members of This Interesting Department Have by no Means a "Cushy" Job.

The Labor Corps of the British Army is the outcome of experience. Prior to February, 1917, labor was supplied by a few battalions with full complements of officers. The military authorities, fully alive to the urgent necessity of having more and more labor, but, at the same time, aware that the creation of fresh units on battalions lines would mean enormous extra charges in the way of officers' salaries, formed what are known as Labor Companies, 500 strong, under command of a major or captain, with four lieutenants as platoon commanders. These, again, were reorganized, and now form the Labor Corps.

Armed With Shovels.

The O.C. company is, of course, an officer of considerable military experience. The subalterns are usually what is termed "technical" officers, many with previous military knowledge. A large number have been wounded earlier in the war, and deemed unfit for further work in the line itself, but capable of work close to it. The companies are worked under what are called groups, perhaps eight or more being commanded by a Colonel O.C. Group, the units being often spread over a large area. The whole corps is controlled by a Director of Labor. Under him are Assistant Directors (A.D.L.), and Deputy Assistant Directors (D.A.D.L.).

In what are known as "back" areas will be found "colored" labor companies. In the "forward" areas none but white labor is employed. The British companies are composed of men who are not of Class "A," but who have been passed for other duty, such as manual labor, or garrison duty abroad. Labor companies are not armed, but are well drilled and disciplined. In the writer's company were a large number of men who had been wounded earlier in the war, but who were unfit for further fighting service.

At Dead of Night.

As was only natural, there was great confusion at first, because men who were skilled in various trades, but who had never done "navy" work, were sent out. This has been gradually rectified, and skilled workmen are now engaged in their proper vocations. In this connection "Employment" Companies—which act as Military Labor Exchanges—are now in operation, and are proving very successful.

Most of the labor in "forward" areas is used in road-making, repairing, and maintenance, and in laying and maintaining light railways, of which a perfect network covers the whole length of the battle front; but the Labor Corps is available for every sort of manual work, as required.

Labor companies are constantly on the move. The hours of work are fixed, but when urgency demands, shifts work night and day. Latterly, when the enemy has taken to shelling the areas behind the line, much work exposed to fire has had to be done by night, in order to avoid casualties.

It must not be thought for a moment that because a man is in a labor unit at the front, that he has a "cushy" job. True, he may not be under rifle or machine gun fire continually, but he comes in for his full share of shell fire.

A Fine Record.

Where possible, labor companies are now in huts for the winter. It was a very different proposition earlier in the war. Dog-outs in what were once woods, and in ruined villages swarming with rats, were their quarters, with often nine miles to fetch rations over shell-devastated roads. The hardships endured by labor men when the organization was far from perfect, were quite as bad as those of their comrades in the line; but their spirit overcame it all, their work being done with a will that earned the unstinted praise of the Commander-in-Chief, who was confident that his communications would be kept open, and that road and railways would be pushed up close on the heels of our advancing troops.

The Oldest Name.

Three jovial travellers were dining together at a hotel one day, when it was agreed between them that whichever of them possessed the oldest name should be exempt from paying the cost of the dinner each was enjoying.

The first traveller said: "My name is Richard Eve, and that is rather old you must admit."

The next man replied: "I go further than you, for my name is Adam Brown."

The third traveller, with a merry twinkle in his eye, took his business card from his pocket and showed it to the other two, who read on it these words, "Mr. B. Glinning."

At every meal, if necessary, preach the gospel of the clean plate.

Delicious muffins as well as griddle cakes can be made with bread crumbs, dried and run through a meat chopper.

This is the Last Week of Our BIG SHOE SALE

We want the people of Glencoe to come and see the big values in Shoes.

SPECIAL.---\$10 to \$14 Shoes will be given on Thursday and Saturday at \$4.98.

The entire stock will be sold at a big reduction.

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Consultation free.

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Liberals of West Middlesex will meet in convention at Mount Brydges on Friday, February 15th, to nominate a candidate for the Legislature and elect officers of the association.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Caradoc-Ekfrid Telephone Company will be held at the Woodmen's Hall, Melbourne, on Wednesday, February 13th.

Mrs. D. H. McRae, Strathburn, wishes to acknowledge the receipt of \$22 for the Battle Hill Relief Society, being the proceeds of a social evening at the home of Albert Winger.

The Bible Class of Appin Methodist Sunday School is giving a box social in the town hall there on Thursday evening, February 14th. An exceptionally good program is promised.

At a meeting of the Tail's Corners Red Cross Society held at the home of Mrs. James Lettbridge on Tuesday, January 29th, there were 88 pairs of socks and 2 sweater coats handed in. They were the work of the society for the month of January.

Monday night was the coldest of the winter in this section, the temperature falling to 24, and in some places 28, below zero. It stood at 15 below for a considerable time during Tuesday forenoon. The temperature has since greatly moderated, with quite a heavy fall of snow.

Lent begins next Wednesday. Besides being a religious duty, Lent should be observed this year from a patriotic motive. We believe, too, that people would enjoy better health if they would lighten their diet for a few weeks and prepare the system for the change to warmer weather.

Trackmen report an unusual runoff on the Grand Trunk Monday morning, when the truck at one end of a freight car of a train going west left the rails at the cross-over switch near the coal chutes, ran on the ties for over a mile and then took to the rails again, without doing scarcely any damage.

A new postal regulation requires that persons mailing newspapers and periodicals to friends or soldiers in either England or France must place each copy in a separate wrapper, properly addressed. The rate on papers posted in Canada for Great Britain is one cent for each four ounces, and for France one cent per two ounces.

Judge Macbeth's decision in the hearings held before the military exemption appeal court held here last week will be announced today. Two of the town boys appealed against, Ed. Mayhew and Fred Gough, were examined by the medical board at London during the week, the former being placed in A2 class and the latter in E class.

Our farmers would not feel happy if they had to give up their rural mail service. Yet the national income derived from it is merely a drop in the bucket of the expenses that are not letters and parcels enough mailed on three routes to pay the expenses of one route. The farmer is favored in mailing privileges if in other things he may be neglected.

Rev. Mr. Irwin has prepared a very important course of Sunday evening discourses on "How may we know that the Bible is the real word of God?" beginning with the time when there was no written Scripture, and tracing the origin and the development of the Bible down to the present time. Subject for next Sunday evening will be "Inspiration. What is it?" To get the full benefit you must hear all the discourses.

The marriage took place yesterday at high noon at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. G. S. Lloyd officiating, of Lorenzo G. Nethercott and Miss Sara A. Simpson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Simpson, all of Moss township. Only the immediate relatives were present at the wedding. After the usual wedding breakfast the young couple left on a short honeymoon trip and to visit friends at London and St. Marys. On their return they will take up their home on the bridegroom's farm near Waverille.

The Red Cross Society of S. S. No. 9, Moss, shipped to Hyman Hall for the month of January, 41 pairs of socks, 23 shirts and 2 pillows, the value of the box being \$84. The total shipment for the year was 230 pairs of socks and 188 shirts, with a total value of \$625. The total amount of money raised by the society for the year was \$502.60. The next meeting will be held at Mrs. D. McClellan's on Feb. 28. Officers for the ensuing year are:—Mrs. Arch. McLachlan, president; Mrs. D. Secord, vice-president; Mrs. F. Abbott, treasurer; Miss Annie Walker, secretary.

Ekfrid Fire Insurance Company's twenty-seventh annual report, issued in January, shows payments last year for losses to have been \$4,300.50. The principal losses were:—H. Loughhead, damage to house caused by defective chimney, \$400; D. W. Leitch, house and contents, exploding oil stove, \$1,600; Wm. Munroe, outbuildings and contents, sparks from engine, \$1,250. The other losses were principally for stock killed by lightning. Total expenses of management for the year were \$619.80. Total assets are \$77,402.37, of which \$4,906.39 is cash in banks and treasurer's hands. There are no liabilities. The annual meeting of the policy-holders will be held at Appin on Wednesday, February 20th.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Mrs. Wallace Smith of Edmonton is visiting Mrs. J. D. Smith.

—A. F. Hubbell of Kent Bridge visited at Colin Leitch's this week.

—Miss Sadie Currie is home from Windsor, owing to illness with bronchitis.

—Mac Leitch of St. Thomas visited his mother, Mrs. Mary Leitch, last week.

—Mrs. Luckham's sisters, Mrs. Anderson and Miss Martyn of Alvinston, left on Monday to spend the rest of the winter in Toronto.

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

Physician (to guard in the insane asylum)—Something is worrying that new patient; he seems despondent. Guard—Yes, he is afraid the Florida keys won't fit the Panama locks.

If you are renewing or subscribing for any of the Canadian daily or weekly papers, you may do so at this office. We have always looked after this for scores of our subscribers, and if it is any convenience for you to leave your subscription with us, we would be pleased to accommodate you.

DANGER LURKS IN EVERY ONE OF US

We Are As Full of Deadly
Poisons As A Germ
Laboratory.

AUTO-INTOXICATION OR SELF-POISONING

"FRUIT-A-LIVES" Absolutely Pre-
vents This Dangerous Condition.

The chief cause of poor health is our neglect of the bowels. Waste matter, instead of passing from the lower intestine regularly every day, is allowed to remain there, generating poisons which are absorbed by the blood.

In other words, a person who is habitually constipated, is poisoning himself. We know now that Auto-intoxication, due to non-action of the bowels, is directly responsible for serious kidney and bladder troubles; that it upsets the stomach, causes indigestion, loss of appetite and sleeplessness; that chronic rheumatism, gout, pain in the back, are relieved as soon as the bowels become regular; and that pimples, rashes, eczema and other skin affections disappear when "Fruit-a-lives" are taken to correct constipation.

"Fruit-a-lives" will protect you against Auto-intoxication because this wonderful fruit medicine acts directly on all the eliminating organs. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Mrs. Love, dressmaking and ladies tailoring, Symes street. 03

Better get that suit of clothes now. Save many dollars.—J. N. Currie & Co.

For sale—8 shafts, weighing about 60 lbs. Apply to Tom Walker, Moss. Parcel left in wrong cutter may be had at Transcript office on paying for this advertisement.

Special bargains in shoes, rubbers and men's socks. Repairing a specialty.—Sexsmith & Co.

Boxes for sale, suitable for holding grain or coal, 50 cents cash. Apply to D. McRae, Glencoe.

For sale—Dunham cow, 5 years old, due to freshen Feb. 10th.—D. J. Mitchell, Route 2, Glencoe.

"Art Souvenir" baseburner for sale. Large size, good as new. Apply to G. W. Weekes, Glencoe.

Lost—gold bar pin, between Johnston's drug store and skating rink. Please leave at this office.

Kilmartin Red Cross play, "Mr. Rich from Richmond," will be held on Friday, Feb. 15, in No. 17, Moss.

Notice.—All accounts not paid by Feb. 15, 1916, will be put in for court for collection with interest and costs.—G. W. Weekes. 02

For sale—residence corner Main street and first concession road, with stable, woodshed and six lots. Apply to D. A. Debie, Route 3, Glencoe. 03

Flour and feed for sale at store corner of Main and McKellar streets. Still buying grain at North Glencoe. J. D. McKellar, Chas. Mawhinney. 08rf

The well-known play, "The Sweet Girl Graduate," will be put on in the opera house, Glencoe, Easter Tuesday, April 2nd, under the auspices of the A. Y. P. A., St. John's. All local talent.

A meeting of the Liberals of Moss will be held in the Town Hall, Newbury, on Saturday, Feb. 9th, at two o'clock, to appoint delegates to the convention at Mt. Brydges.—George Innes, chairman.

For sale—Edison Diamond Disc Phonographs and Columbia Gramophones, on easy monthly or yearly payments, also old phonograph outfits taken in exchange as part payment on new ones. For particulars apply to Daniel H. McRae, Glencoe P. O.

VICTORY BONDS.—Those having money to invest may arrange for the purchase of Victory Bonds at the Transcript office. We have been appointed to look after this business for Glencoe and district. The interest yield is over 5 1/2 per cent. Call and see us.

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and all at once, while future attacks are guarded off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

We carry a Full Line of

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

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

J. M. Anderson

Tinsmith Plumber

A Week of TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS to Clean Up Stocks

It's the final clearing week of certain broken lines. Many lines at half price and less. Only a partial list is given. Drop in and see if it's anything you can use. If it is, you certainly save on price.

Only Six Ladies' Coats left of all our stock

2 Coats, reg. price \$17.50, go at \$9.50.
3 " " " \$12.50, " \$7.50.
1 Coat, reg. price \$15.50, goes at \$8.50.
3 Misses' Coats, reg. \$6.75, go at \$3.75.
2 Children's Coats, reg. \$5.50, go at 2.90.

A chance to buy Boys' and Girls' Underwear at half price

Boys' Scotch Knit Shirts and Drawers, nearly all sizes in lot, reg. value today 50c, clearing at 25c.
Girls' Vests and Drawers, assortment of broken lots, reg. values 40c, 45c and 50c, sale price 25c.

Hosiery, Rubbers, etc.

Here are two specials in Ladies' Hosiery at 35c and 30c. Guaranteed fast black, full fashioned, seamless cashmerino. Pay you well to stock in ample supply for next winter.

Big value in Lumbermen's Heavy Sox at price of a year ago, 95c; worth today \$1.25.

Women's Blizzard Overshoes, best quality, reg. value \$1.50, sale price 85c.

Men's Blizzard Overshoes, best quality, reg. value \$1.75, sale price \$1.25.

Clearing line of Ladies' Rubbers, 68c.

Women with small feet will profit by this Shoe clearing price

Sizes 2 1/2 to 4, a few in larger sizes. "Empress" makes, guaranteed quality, no cheap eastern make bought for a sale, but taken from our regular "Empress" stock.

\$4.00 values for \$3.00.
\$3.50 " " \$2.75.
\$3.00 " " \$2.25.

Balance of Felt Slippers at less than factory prices.

\$1.50 quality for \$1.10.
\$1.25 " " .95.
\$1.00 " " .75.
.75 " " .50.

Remnants

of Silks, Ribbons, Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Lawns, Embroidery—at clearing prices.

Whitewear Specials

White Voile Waists, reg. \$1.25, for 85c.
White Corset Covers, reg. 35c, for 22c.
" " " 50c, for 38c.
White Gowns, handsomely trimmed, reg. \$2.00, for \$1.25.
White Gowns, handsomely trimmed, reg. \$1.50, for \$1.15.
White Drawers, embroidery trimmed, reg. \$1.00, for 75c.
White Drawers, embroidery trimmed, reg. 75c, for 55c.

Shrewd people are buying Underwear now for next winter

We can safely guarantee that prices for coming winter will be at least 25 per cent. above today's prices, and doubtful if enough raw material to supply anything like the requirements. We have the first fall price lists issued from different manufacturers. These price lists will be revised from month to month, each showing increase in prices. We are buying heavily to protect our customers so far as we can, and tell our customers in their own interest to keep fully covered for some time ahead if they want to get the desirable qualities and at a saving in price.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

Glencoe Public School.

WEEKLY EXAMINATION.

Geography

Senior Fourth Class—
Sarah Mitchell 84
R. D. McDonald 84
Frances Sutherland 81
Marion Copeland 81
Jean McEachren 77
Hazel McAlpine 72
Jessie Currie 66
Lloyd Farrell 54
Jean Irwin 41

Junior Fourth Class—
Clifford Ewing 90
Sadie Young 82
Albert Anderson 73
Cecil McAlpine 71
Gladys Bechill 65

Senior Third Class—
Margaret McDonald 85
Florence McEachren 79
John Simpson 61
Leslie Reeves 58
Gladys Eddie 54
Willie Quick 50
Willie Stinson 49
John Hillman 45
Arlie Parrott 44

Composition
Junior Third Class—
Emma Reyecraft 97
Mary Quick 93
Willette Wehlann 93
May McIntosh 92
Mabel Wright 92
Pat Curry 91
Joe Grant 91
William Moss 90
Charlie Strachan 90
Sherman McAlpine 89
Jessie Wilson 87
Mariner McCracken 85
Willie Diamond 82
Harry Knox 75
Alexander Sutherland 75

Senior Second Class—
Grey Doull 93
Eleanor Sutherland 92
Verna Stevenson 92
Isabel McCracken 89
Thomas McCaffrey 86
Jim Donaldson 84
Vada Wehlann 79
Willie Anderson 77
Clifford Stinson 73
Charlie Davenport 67
Martin Abbott 63
Wilfred Haghigh 56
Scott Irwin 56
George Minne 45

Writing
Junior Second Class—
Delbert Hicks 98
Mac Dorman 97
Garret Ewing 95
Mildred Anderson 93
Ida Irwin 91
Billie Doull 89
Marjorie McLachlan 89
Glen Abbott 76
Blake Tomlinson 70
Gordon McDonald 65
Irene McCaffrey 65
William Orley 47
Ivan Ramsey 44
Margaret Smith 43
Gordon Stevenson 40

First Class—
Freddie George 95
Bessie McKellar 84

Fresh White Fish at wholesale prices

Now is the consumers' chance to get Fresh Fish at wholesale prices. We are not wholesalers but we buy our fish in car lots, direct from the producers, at prices the same as the wholesaler, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby cutting out the middleman's profit and transportation charges between.

By eating fish you are releasing meat for the soldiers and thereby performing a patriotic duty.

Fish will be delivered free of transportation charges to any freight or express office west of Toronto. Boxes free.

The following is a list:—
100 lbs. White Fish \$14.00
50 " " 7.50
25 " " 4.00

These are western fish, fresh caught, weather-frozen and dressed, weighing from 2 to 5 lbs. each. Order at once and get in on the low price.

Cromwell Street Fish Market, Cromwell Street, Sarnia, Ont.

R. B. Bawtenheimer, Manager.

Please find enclosed money order for the sum of \$..... for which

ship box of White Fish containing lbs., to be delivered at

..... Station free of charge at \$.....

Name County

Post Office

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized \$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid-up 12,911,700
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits 14,564,700
Total Assets 355,000,000

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President
E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director
C. E. NELL, General Manager
STUART STRATHE, Supervisor of Ontario Branches

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

Special attention given to business of Farmers.

Glencoe Branch - E. M. DOULL, Manager

Branches also at Strathroy, Appin, Wardsville, Dutton and Rodney

Albert Diamond 76
Charles George 73
Vera McCaffrey 65
Tom Hillman 65
Nelson McCracken 62
Gordon Doull 50
Primary Room—Arithmetic

First Class—
Eliza McDonald 100
George McEachren 96
Kathleen Wilson 65
Albert Young 45
Margaret McLachlan 45

A Class—
Willie Ramsey 100
Lillian Dorman 100
Signature of 100
Jean Grover 80

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the

Signature of

Chas. H. Williams

PARIS RAIDED BY ENEMY AIR- CRAFT: 20 KILLED, 50 WOUNDED

Considerable Material Damage Was Occasioned—One German Machine Was Brought Down.

A despatch from Paris says:—Twenty persons were killed and 50 wounded in Wednesday night's air raid, it is announced officially. One of the German machines which raided Paris was brought down. The occupants of the aeroplane were made prisoner.

The alarm was given at 11.30 o'clock. Bombs were thrown at various points in Paris and the suburbs. Material damage is reported.

"Several bombs failed to explode, but others found victims, chiefly women and children. Two hospitals were struck. Several buildings were burned or seriously damaged.

Some thirty French aeroplanes went to meet the enemy as soon as the alarm was given. Several combats occurred to the north, in which one German machine was downed. The aviators were made prisoner. One French machine, in attempting to

BOLSHEVIKS TAKE KIEV

"Mother of Russian Cities" Captured by Lenines' Troops.

A despatch from London says:—Kiev, which for some time past has been invested by the Bolshevik troops, who are engaged against the Ukrainians, has surrendered, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Petrograd.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Petrograd, dated Thursday, says: "Bolshevik forces entered Kiev on Wednesday night. They have occupied the arsenal. The town surrendered after four shots had been fired."

Kiev, capital of the Government of Kiev, lies on the right bank of the Dnieper. It is called the "Mother of Russian Cities," and in 1902 had about 250,000 inhabitants. Recent despatches said that many of the Russian nobility, seeking safety from the Bolsheviks, had taken up their residence in Kiev.

CANADIAN MENTIONED FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Nairobi, British East Africa, Feb. 3.—A mass meeting of the residents enthusiastically and unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Imperial Government to appoint former Governor Sir Percy Girouard Military Governor of British East Africa, and to proceed with the war with powers to organize the colonies' efforts in the direction "of utilizing such a portion of its population as is unavailable for military service to develop its immense potential energies and resources in the immediate production of commodities which are urgently required."

BRITISH LOSSES DURING JANUARY

A despatch from London says:—British casualties reported during the month of January total: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 358; men, 13,698. Wounded or missing—Officers, 1,205; men, 57,756.

11,000,000 SOLDIERS TRANSPORTED BY SEA

A despatch from London says: The Admiralty announced that since the start of the war nine British transports had been sunk and 9,000 lives lost. During the same period 11,000,000 soldiers have been transported.

ITALIANS TAKE IMPORTANT HEIGHT 2,600 PRISONERS AND SEVERAL GUNS

Advance Line North-East of Col Del Rosso in Big Offensive on Brenna Front.

A despatch from Italian headquarters in Northern Italy, says: "The battle in the mountains, west of the Brenna River, during the past two days has been one of the most decisive since the new battle lines were formed. There have been sweeping successes for the Italians, who, after taking three strategic heights, captured the important position of Monte Di Val Bella.

"The enemy was driven far back from his former front, with very heavy losses. The prisoners taken by the Italians exceed 2,500 men, and more than 100 officers, six cannon, 100 machine guns, and several thousand rifles were captured.

A later despatch from Rome says: The Italians' new position west of the Brenna Valley on the mountain front was improved on Thursday. The line was advanced slightly north-east of Col Del Rosso.

The text of the statement reads: "In the plateau zone, on the same scene that witnessed in the last few days the brilliant deeds of the First army, our detachments kept up on Thursday their energetic thrusts south of Asago. West of the Brenna Valley they improved their new posi-

tion, advancing all the way to the north-east of Col Del Rosso.

"Our batteries here kept their fire directed behind the enemy's line, incessantly shelling troop movements there.

A despatch from Rome says: The Austrians on Thursday attacked on the Asiago Plateau in an attempt to drive the Italians from their newly won position on Monte Di Val Bella. The enemy, however, was unable to reach the Italian line.

The Italians by a sudden attack at dawn on Thursday advanced their lines as far as the head of the Telago Valley in this sector. The area of newly-occupied territory is being organized rapidly.

As the Italian brigades which took part in the fighting reassembled it developed that their losses were comparatively small, the aggregate being considerably less than the number of prisoners taken from the enemy.

But the enemy losses were extremely heavy, as is shown by the number of dead left on the field and the reports of prisoners taken by the Italians, was between 5,000 and 6,000.

SUBMARINE HELD, SAYS SIR E. GEDDES

First Lord of the Admiralty Declares Menace Has Been Met.

A despatch from London says: "The submarine is held." Thus in four words Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, on Friday summarized the results of the first year of Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare, which began February 1, a year ago.

A measure of its failure, he added to the correspondent, was found in the fact that the sinking of merchant ships now had been reduced to a level lower than before Germany cast aside all restraint.

"I am an optimist regarding the U-boat war," said Sir Eric. "The submarine, retrained and unrestrained, has been met and has not proved invincible. I am inclined to think that now—since I made my last public statement, 'we are sinking submarines as fast as Germany can build them'—my 'curves' are all good, and I cannot foresee any way in which the situation can be changed except for the better."

GERMANS CONTINUE TO ROB BELGIUM

A despatch from Washington says: Robbing of Belgium and destruction of Belgian industries by the Germans continue relentlessly, according to despatches to the Belgian Legation here. Linen and mattresses are being taken from hotels, boarding-houses and convents, and the Belgians are not allowed to have wool in their possession. They are offered seaweed as a substitute for wool at five cents a pound. The big electric plant known as "L'Escaut," is said to have been stripped and its machinery placed in the German plant known as Rombacher Hutte.

AMERICAN TRENCHES RAIDED BY GERMANS

A despatch from the American Army in France, says:—An American trench on a certain section of the French front was raided during a heavy fog shortly after daylight on Wednesday. The attack was preceded by a violent artillery barrage. Two Americans were killed and four wounded. One soldier is missing and is believed to have been captured by the enemy.

Casualties have been accruing almost daily for several days on this sector. The deaths were caused by shell fire, mostly shrapnel.

VIENNA'S GRAIN WAREHOUSES AFIRE

A despatch from London says: The grain warehouses of the city of Vienna are afire and enormous damage has been caused, according to a Vienna despatch forwarded from Amsterdam by the Exchange Telegraph. Revolutionaries are suspected of having started the fires.

Vorwarts says that the largest flour mill in Kaiser-Ebersdorf, in the environs of Vienna, was burned down Saturday. All the grain, flour and machinery were destroyed. The damage is considered irreparable, as the mill played an important part in provisioning Vienna.

15 BRITISH SHIPS SUNK IN THE PAST WEEK

A despatch from London says:—An increase in British shipping losses is shown in the official summary issued, which reports the destruction of nine vessels of more than 1,000 tons and six of lesser tonnage. The official statement follows: Arrivals, 2,352; sailings, 2,300; British merchantmen, 1,600 tons or over, sunk by mine or submarine, 9; under 1,000 tons, 6; fishing vessels, 1; British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, 8.

LEADING MARKETS

Wheatstuffs
Toronto, Feb. 5.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.25; No. 2, do., \$2.24; No. 3, do., \$2.17; No. 4, do., \$2.16; No. 5, do., \$2.15; No. 6, do., \$2.14; No. 7, do., \$2.13; No. 8, do., \$2.12; No. 9, do., \$2.11; No. 10, do., \$2.10; No. 11, do., \$2.09; No. 12, do., \$2.08; No. 13, do., \$2.07; No. 14, do., \$2.06; No. 15, do., \$2.05; No. 16, do., \$2.04; No. 17, do., \$2.03; No. 18, do., \$2.02; No. 19, do., \$2.01; No. 20, do., \$2.00; No. 21, do., \$1.99; No. 22, do., \$1.98; No. 23, do., \$1.97; No. 24, do., \$1.96; No. 25, do., \$1.95; No. 26, do., \$1.94; No. 27, do., \$1.93; No. 28, do., \$1.92; No. 29, do., \$1.91; No. 30, do., \$1.90; No. 31, do., \$1.89; No. 32, do., \$1.88; No. 33, do., \$1.87; No. 34, do., \$1.86; No. 35, do., \$1.85; No. 36, do., \$1.84; No. 37, do., \$1.83; No. 38, do., \$1.82; No. 39, do., \$1.81; No. 40, do., \$1.80; No. 41, do., \$1.79; No. 42, do., \$1.78; No. 43, do., \$1.77; No. 44, do., \$1.76; No. 45, do., \$1.75; No. 46, do., \$1.74; No. 47, do., \$1.73; No. 48, do., \$1.72; No. 49, do., \$1.71; No. 50, do., \$1.70; No. 51, do., \$1.69; No. 52, do., \$1.68; No. 53, do., \$1.67; No. 54, do., \$1.66; No. 55, do., \$1.65; No. 56, do., \$1.64; No. 57, do., \$1.63; No. 58, do., \$1.62; No. 59, do., \$1.61; No. 60, do., \$1.60; No. 61, do., \$1.59; No. 62, do., \$1.58; No. 63, do., \$1.57; No. 64, do., \$1.56; No. 65, do., \$1.55; No. 66, do., \$1.54; No. 67, do., \$1.53; No. 68, do., \$1.52; No. 69, do., \$1.51; No. 70, do., \$1.50; No. 71, do., \$1.49; No. 72, do., \$1.48; No. 73, do., \$1.47; No. 74, do., \$1.46; No. 75, do., \$1.45; No. 76, do., \$1.44; No. 77, do., \$1.43; No. 78, do., \$1.42; No. 79, do., \$1.41; No. 80, do., \$1.40; No. 81, do., \$1.39; No. 82, do., \$1.38; No. 83, do., \$1.37; No. 84, do., \$1.36; No. 85, do., \$1.35; No. 86, do., \$1.34; No. 87, do., \$1.33; No. 88, do., \$1.32; No. 89, do., \$1.31; No. 90, do., \$1.30; No. 91, do., \$1.29; No. 92, do., \$1.28; No. 93, do., \$1.27; No. 94, do., \$1.26; No. 95, do., \$1.25; No. 96, do., \$1.24; No. 97, do., \$1.23; No. 98, do., \$1.22; No. 99, do., \$1.21; No. 100, do., \$1.20; No. 101, do., \$1.19; No. 102, do., \$1.18; No. 103, do., \$1.17; No. 104, do., \$1.16; No. 105, do., \$1.15; No. 106, do., \$1.14; No. 107, do., \$1.13; No. 108, do., \$1.12; No. 109, do., \$1.11; No. 110, do., \$1.10; No. 111, do., \$1.09; No. 112, do., \$1.08; No. 113, do., \$1.07; No. 114, do., \$1.06; No. 115, do., \$1.05; No. 116, do., \$1.04; No. 117, do., \$1.03; No. 118, do., \$1.02; No. 119, do., \$1.01; No. 120, do., \$1.00; No. 121, do., \$0.99; No. 122, do., \$0.98; No. 123, do., \$0.97; No. 124, do., \$0.96; No. 125, do., \$0.95; No. 126, do., \$0.94; No. 127, do., \$0.93; No. 128, do., \$0.92; No. 129, do., \$0.91; No. 130, do., \$0.90; No. 131, do., \$0.89; No. 132, do., \$0.88; No. 133, do., \$0.87; No. 134, do., \$0.86; No. 135, do., \$0.85; No. 136, do., \$0.84; No. 137, do., \$0.83; No. 138, do., \$0.82; No. 139, do., \$0.81; No. 140, do., \$0.80; No. 141, do., \$0.79; No. 142, do., \$0.78; No. 143, do., \$0.77; No. 144, do., \$0.76; No. 145, do., \$0.75; No. 146, do., \$0.74; No. 147, do., \$0.73; No. 148, do., \$0.72; No. 149, do., \$0.71; No. 150, do., \$0.70; No. 151, do., \$0.69; No. 152, do., \$0.68; No. 153, do., \$0.67; No. 154, do., \$0.66; No. 155, do., \$0.65; No. 156, do., \$0.64; No. 157, do., \$0.63; No. 158, do., \$0.62; No. 159, do., \$0.61; No. 160, do., \$0.60; No. 161, do., \$0.59; No. 162, do., \$0.58; No. 163, do., \$0.57; No. 164, do., \$0.56; No. 165, do., \$0.55; No. 166, do., \$0.54; No. 167, do., \$0.53; No. 168, do., \$0.52; No. 169, do., \$0.51; No. 170, do., \$0.50; No. 171, do., \$0.49; No. 172, do., \$0.48; No. 173, do., \$0.47; No. 174, do., \$0.46; No. 175, do., \$0.45; No. 176, do., \$0.44; No. 177, do., \$0.43; No. 178, do., \$0.42; No. 179, do., \$0.41; No. 180, do., \$0.40; No. 181, do., \$0.39; No. 182, do., \$0.38; No. 183, do., \$0.37; No. 184, do., \$0.36; No. 185, do., \$0.35; No. 186, do., \$0.34; No. 187, do., \$0.33; 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DEVIL'S COPPER: "MYSTERY METAL"

NICKEL HAS MAGICAL EFFECT
ON OTHER METALS.

Canada Possesses a Rich Supply of
Both Nickel and
Copper.

The miners of Germany call nickel "devil's copper"—a name not inapt from our present-day viewpoint, in as much as nine-tenths of the world's output of that metal is used, directly or indirectly, for the killing of men and the destruction of property.

An eminent metallurgist, Dr. E. B. Biggar, says that "chemical research has endowed nickel with the power to bring about the ruin or the triumph of the greatest nations. If no nickel were obtainable, the whole machinery and equipment of modern armament on sea and land would go back with one slide almost to the days of Nelson and Napoleon."

The automobile (including, of course, the wholly indispensable military motor-truck and the "tank"), the airplane, the balloon-airship, and the submarine are, says Dr. Biggar, the offspring of nickel and its alloys. The modern dreadnought—even the great guns it carries—would be impossible without nickel.

He thinks that the main object of the German Government in building such "merchant submarines" as the Deutschland was to procure supplies of this precious war metal, which the Kaiser needs more than anything else in the world. He may lose the war for lack of it.

Nickel in itself is not very remarkable or of much account. But, mixed in small quantities with other substances, it acts like a veritable "philosopher's stone," transmuting them in magical ways.

From 2 to 5 percent, of it added to iron makes the latter wonderfully hard and tough, almost rust-proof, and nearly acid-proof. Thus it gives impregnability to ship-armor, and renders possible the construction of big cannon relatively light in weight and with tremendous striking-power.

Nickel-steel is used for almost every kind of machinery. Rails of this alloy are cheaper at double the price than rails of ordinary steel, because they last so much longer. It has revolutionized the building of bridges and of cities.

Iron, when exposed to heat, expands greatly. So, likewise, does nickel. But, for some reason as yet unexplained, when 36 per cent. of nickel is added to iron, the resulting metal contracts at high temperatures.

Nickel and iron are of all metals the most magnetic. Yet, if the two be mixed in certain proportions, the combination has no magnetism at all!

Monel metal (a mixture of nickel and copper, named after its inventor), can be drawn to a wire 1-400th of an inch thick. And this wire can be woven into cloth as pliable as silk.

Curiously enough, the ores of the Sudbury district furnish nickel and copper in the very proportions required for Monel metal, so that their output can be used direct from the smelter.

No wonder that nickel has been called the "mystery metal." It is in very truth a miracle-worker.

RULES FOR ITALIAN SLAVES.

How the Hun Taskmaster Treats Invaded Province.

The Gazzetta del Popolo, Milan, Italy, has been permitted by the censor to print the text of the first proclamation which the German military government in the province of Udine issued to the population which remained.

The first clauses relate to the obligation to deliver up arms, ammunition and all valuables remaining in the house. The fourth clause of the first proclamation states that "every citizen must obey our labor regulation."

The second proclamation contains the following labor regulation:

"All workmen, women and children over 15 years old are obliged to work in the fields every day, including Sundays, from 4 a.m. to 8 p.m."

"Rests of one half hour in the morning, an hour and a half at noon and half an hour in the afternoon are permitted."

"Disobedience will be punished in the following manner: (1) Lazy workmen will be accompanied to work and watched by Germans. After the harvest they will be imprisoned for six months, and every third day will be given nothing but bread and water; (2) lazy women will be excited and obliged to work, and after the harvest will receive six months' imprisonment; (3) lazy children will be punished by beating. The commandant reserves the right to punish lazy workmen with twenty lashes daily."

Delhi, India, raised \$2,500,000 in one day for the benefit of the Red Cross fund.

Women are asked to reduce the use of fried foods and thereby effect a saving of lard, dripping and other fats. To drop candy altogether, substituting honey, maple syrup, etc., and to make eggless and sugarless hot cakes and waffles. If these rules are carried out to the letter our women will have clear color and good digestion—and virtue prove its own reward.

A WOMAN'S HEALTH Can Only be Maintained by Keeping the Blood Rich and Pure.

Can Only be Maintained by
Keeping the Blood Rich
and Pure.

The woman at home, deep in household duties and the cares of motherhood, needs occasional help to keep her in good health. The demands upon a mother's health are many and severe. Her own health trials and her children's welfare exact heavy tolls, while hurried meals, broken rest and much indoor living tend to weaken her constitution. No wonder that the woman at home is often indisposed through weakness, headache, backaches and nervousness. Too many women have grown to accept these visitations as a part of the lot of motherhood. But many and varied as her health troubles are, the cause is simple and the cure at hand. When well, it is the woman's good blood that keeps her well; when ill she must make her blood rich to renew her health.

The nursing mother more than any other woman in the world needs rich blood and plenty of it. There is one always unfailing way to get this good blood as necessary to perfect health, and that is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make new blood abundantly, and through their use thousands of weak, ailing wives and mothers have been made bright, cheerful and strong. If you are ailing, easily tired, or depressed, it is a duty you owe yourself and your family to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. What this medicine has done for others it will surely do for you. Mrs. W. H. Alberry, Mallorytown, Ont., says:—"I was very much run down and suffered from weakness and nervousness. At times I did not know what to do, as I would shake all over, and would have to go and lie down. I was treated by several doctors, who said the trouble was bad blood and weak nerves, but they did not do me a bit of good. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they made me feel like a new woman. Later when I was nursing my baby, I felt run down, and again took the pills, and my baby at six months weighed thirty-five pounds. It was this medicine that gave me the strength to nurse him, and both baby and myself greatly benefited by it. I hope every suffering woman will give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial as I did, for I have proved their wonderful merit."

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

STOPPING HOUSEHOLD FIRES.
Rules if Put Into Practice Would Save Lives and Property.

A wet broom forms an effective fire extinguisher for all small household fires. If the curtain blows over the gas jet or lamp and blazes up, use a broom. Wet it in pail of water or at a faucet. One can throw a solid sheet of water or just as a spray with this from a pail. It is almost as good as a hose. It is possible to beat out a fire with a wet broom or pull down a blazing curtain or portiere. On discovering flames in any room close the door and window, also, if possible, to stop the draught, and then run for the broom and pail.

If the bed catches fire, beat out the fire with a wet broom. If the fire spreads to the mattress get the man of the family to roll it up and throw it out of the window. If this cannot be done make him upset the bed and throw the mattress on the floor; it will burn slower there and the broom and water can be used to advantage.

Never try to extinguish burning grease by throwing water on the blaze, as this only spreads it. Such fires must be smothered. Put flour, salt, sand, or even baking powder on the flames. If it is out of the window, if this cannot be done make him upset the bed and throw the mattress on the floor; it will burn slower there and the broom and water can be used to advantage.

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REAL COMFORTS BEHIND THE LINES

WHAT ONE NIGHT IN A GOOD
BED MEANT TO SOLDIERS.

Two French Campaigners Describe the
Unaccustomed Luxury of a
Soft Couch.

When the war broke out, Lieut. Maurice Genevoix was a second-year student at the Ecole Normale in Paris. Now, as a veteran of many campaigns, he describes in "Ninth Verdun" what one night in a real bed means to the poilus.

"After months in the trenches Lieut. Genevoix and his company find themselves in a small village behind the lines. With his friend, Porchon, he goes to a small house. He says: 'We are in a smoky kitchen, dimly lit by a single candle placed on the table. From a line across the room hang stockings, handkerchiefs, swathing clothes, drying above a stove. The chairs, scattered here and there, are encumbered with a washbasin, a pair of trousers, some dirty dishes. Our host is still a young man, sickly, pale, thin as a skeleton, his mustache and hair are light-colored. He offers us his hand and says: 'We have been awaiting you. My wife has prepared beds for you in that corner there, against those sacks of bran.'"

The woman leaves her chair near the stove, shakes off three or four urchins hanging to her skirts and raises the candle from the table. 'We can see clearly now. Along the sides of the plastered wall sacks are stacked. In these sacks the miller has placed a plentiful litter of straw of an even depth all over. On the top of the straw she has placed a feather mattress, blankets and sheets. To-night we're to have sheets, a real bed. We're going to undress ourselves, to lie between two sheets, wear nothing but our shirts. I steal a glance at Porchon; his face expresses his unfeigned delight. Suddenly he places his hand on my shoulder and, regarding me with affectionate eyes, says: 'You brick!'

Our bed that night was a thing never to be forgotten. Undressed in a twinkling of an eye, we plunged into its depths. And instantly it wrapped us from head to foot in a sweet, gentle embrace. There was no end to our surprise; each second produced some new discovery; we sought with the whole of our bodies for some hardness, but there was no corner that was not soft and warm. Our bodies, which remembered all the stones of the field, all the gaps in the soil, the greasy humidity of the woods and the harsh dryness of the stubble fields; our bodies, bruised by nights of bivouac, by the straps of our equipment, by the shoes, by the weight of the knapsack, by all the harness of wanderers who know no roof—our bodies were unable swiftly to accustom themselves to so much softness and comfort. And we broke into shouts of laughter; we expressed our enthusiasm in burlesque phrases, in formidable pleasantries, each one of which provoked new laughter that knew no end. And the man laughed at seeing us laugh, and his wife laughed, and the urchins laughed; the hovel was full of laughter.

Then the woman stole out, and when she returned she was escorting five or six of the neighboring villagers. And all these women, too, watched us laughing, and exclaimed in astonishment at this phenomenal spectacle—two poor devils so far scorned by death; two soldiers of the great war who had fought often, had suffered much, who had fought often, had suffered much, who had fought often, had suffered much.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

MAKING OPTICAL GLASSES.
The German Product Equaled by American Scientists.

One of the things for which we were accustomed to depend upon Germany was optical glass, the manufacture of which was originally developed at Jena, even now the most important centre of that industry.

The cutting off of these supplies has been a matter of no small seriousness, especially in view of war needs for telescopes, binoculars, photographic lenses, etc.

But U.S. Government scientists went to work on the problem, in co-operation with two big firms of makers of optical goods in the United States, and in the last six months 50,000 pounds of optical glass as good as the best Jena product have been produced. Here is another thing that Germany will not be able to sell on this continent after the war.

Optical glass is very different in its properties and in processes of manufacture from any other kind. For purity and freedom from defects the raw materials must be selected with great care, and a wide variety of chemical constituents is employed, including oxides of barium, magnesium, aluminum and zinc.

Milk, fruit and vegetables are the last articles to save on.

SHIPBUILDING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.
If history can be relied upon it is just one hundred and thirty-one years since the first ship was built on the Pacific Coast of Canada. A century and a quarter passed without bringing the industry to any immense proportions, but within the last few years shipbuilding advanced in British Columbia as if by magic. In the summer of 1916 there was one ship to be valued at half a million dollars in process of construction in the province. At present the industry represents an investment of \$30,000,000. Nine large vessels the product of British Columbia enterprise are now sailing the vessels, the product of British Columbia, which are of steel construction, are either being built or have been constructed for.

The incentives for these gigantic strides in British Columbia shipbuilding have been the demand for ocean tonnage created by the German submarines, and the many extraordinary facilities which the geographical situation of British Columbia and her forest resorts offer for the shipbuilding trade. It was for these reasons that the Imperial Munitions Board selected British Columbia to build twenty-five vessels.

British Columbia shipbuilding is carried on mainly at Vancouver and Victoria, but New Westminster has a yard of considerable proportions at Poplar Island, where four of the ships ordered by the Munitions Board are being constructed. The classes of ships being built are divided into schooners and steamers. The majority are built mainly of wood, but several are made principally of steel. At present the shipyards of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster are engaged in building fifty of these vessels, which will have a gross tonnage of 116,980, and a deadweight capacity of 185,000 tons.

The cost of the material alone that must be applied for the completion of these ships is estimated at \$1,700,000. In order to finance the shipbuilding undertakings, actual and contemplated, the British Columbia Manufacturers' Association is endeavoring to secure a "Shipbuilding Loan" from the Dominion Government.

There is a bright prospect before the shipbuilders of British Columbia. It is possible that the yards there will be making ships for the Australian Government in the near future. Negotiations are now being carried on by the shipbuilders of British Columbia with the Government of the Commonwealth with a view to securing orders.

The great ships of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, now plying between Vancouver, Victoria and the countries of the East, when they have lived their allotted time "and done their appointed work" may be replaced by other liners, just as magnificent, that will be built in the shipyards of the Canadian Pacific Coast, for it is not likely that industrious British Columbia will ever relax its hold on an undertaking that has begun so auspiciously.

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS SKIN WHITENER.
How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quart of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at any drug store. For a few cents you may have a small jar of the ordinary cold cream. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

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

To Prevent Fading. When washing and rinsing colored material add a tablespoonful of epon salts to each gallon of water and even the most delicate shades will neither fade nor run. Serge and similar materials which have been dyed black can be safely washed in this way without risk of the dye running.

An implement has been patented by a New York man to enable a blind person to thread a needle.

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Western Woman Speaks With Enthusiasm
Mrs. R. Eckford Tells of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

She Says They Are "All Right," and Gives Her Reasons For Saying So—Why They Are Popular on the Prairies.

Leslieville, Alta., Feb'y 4th (Special).—It is with true Western enthusiasm that Mrs. R. Eckford, of this place, gives her opinion of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I wish to inform you that Dodd's Kidney Pills are all right," says Mrs. Eckford.

"I have only taken two boxes, and my back is fine. Of course I will keep on taking them whenever I think my kidneys are not just right."

"Your Diamond Dinner Pills are dandy, too," Mrs. Eckford added. "I keep them in the house, and take one occasionally as required."

What strikes one most on the prairies is the warm praise the people give Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are used for all kidney troubles, including backache, rheumatism, lumbago, heart disease, diabetes, and dropsy and Bright's disease, and their popularity is proof of the good work they are doing. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the standard Canadian kidney remedy.

Lloyd George and the Agriculturists.
In a recent address to a deputation of English agriculturists, Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George said that unless it were possible to supply with food the population behind the lines, as well as the soldiers at the front, the prospects of winning the war were remote. "The enemy is not going to starve us; but that is not enough," he declared. "We have got to produce such a quantity of food that we need not go into the American market and snatch the food out of the mouths of our Allies. If the Allies are short it is because the farmer is handling a rifle to defend his country, instead of the plough."

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. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

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Bakers Helping Food Controller.
The bakers of Canada are co-operating with the Food Controller in an effort to bring about a saving in the consumption of wheat flour in the Dominion, so that larger quantities may be released for export to the Allies overseas. At the annual meeting of the Ontario Bread and Cake Manufacturers' Association held in Toronto lately Professor R. Harcourt, head of the Department of Chemistry, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, represented the Food Controller. The bakers expressed their willingness to do anything in their power to help in the attainment of the Food Controller's objects. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions outlining the views of the Association.

The Nova Scotia "Lumber King" says: "I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the best LINIMENT in use."

I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever next day.

Yours very truly,
T. G. McMULLEN.

Don't Fear the Cold.
Because the air is cold it is not unhealthy. Cold weather, in fact, is healthier than hot, when the sun is breeding flies and other plagues. SHIM, because it is cold and chill people hug tight to the stove and dread going outdoors.

The cold won't hurt you. All you need to do is to dress according to the weather.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.
Plants in the window gardens during severe weather should be removed to a warm place at night.

There has never been a season when the shortage of good seed corn was so acute as this year. Little of the 1917 crop is fit for seed. Purchase seed and have it delivered at once.

EAGLE MOTOR CYCLES.
Write to-day for our big FREE CATALOGUE showing our full lines of Bicycles for Men and Women, Boys and Girls.

MOTOR CYCLES.
MOTOR ATTACHMENTS
Tires, Counter Brakes, Wheels, Inner Tubes, Lamps, Bells, Cyclometers, Saddles, Equipment and Parts of Bicycles. You can buy your supplies from us at wholesale prices.

T. W. BOYD & SON
27 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.

ED. 7. ISSUE 6-18.

A Jellicoe Story.

It is just a quarter of a century ago that the Victoria was rammed by the Camperdown and sent to the bottom of the Mediterranean. At the time Jellicoe, then a commander, was on board the Victoria, helplessly ill with fever in the hospital quarters of the ship. Sir John Tyrone and several hundred officers and men lost their lives, but "Jack" Jellicoe miraculously escaped.

"How," he once exclaimed, in speaking of the incident, "I do not quite know myself!" Suffice it to say that his temperature registered at 103 shortly before the collision, and when he was fished out and handed aboard a rescuing ship it was normal.

As a last resort, doctors sometimes try to bring down a temperature by giving the patient a hot bath. Was Sir John's temperature reduced by a cold one?

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.
It takes twenty sheep to produce the wool needed for one soldier's uniform, blankets, socks and other wool equipments.

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

"Say, John?" "Well?" "Did you feed the furnace?" "You could hardly call it feeding. I did give it a little light lunch, so to speak."

YES! MAGICALLY!
CORN'S LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

"Somewhere a Voice is Calling"

The somewhere is right in Glencoe in this case. It's the voice of "Economy"—coming loud and clear from the E. Mayhew & Son CLEARANCE SALE. It calls to every home in Glencoe and community. Come and save money on your many needs NOW. Clearance reductions on every article. You save on everything you buy.

SPECIAL \$1 Ear-band Caps 69c		THIS SALE We are determined to unload our entire Overcoat stock. Reductions of the most radical kind have been made to accomplish our purpose. People of Glencoe NEVER had an opportunity to buy Overcoats at such savings as we NOW offer.	SPECIAL 35c Boys' Stockings 39c
SPECIAL 50c Heather Sox 29c		Men's High-grade Overcoats All Sacrificed COATS formerly sold at \$15—clearing sale price \$9.75. Formerly sold at \$21—clearing sale price \$15.75.	SPECIAL 65c Boys' Ties 39c
SPECIAL 75c Wool Gloves 33c		Boys' Coats, belted effect, reg. \$11, for \$7.75. In sizes 32, 33, 34 and 35.	SPECIAL \$1.25 Jerseys 85c
SPECIAL \$2 Heavy Grey Sweaters 98c		A special purchase of Men's TROUSERS—\$2.65, \$3.49 and \$4.50.	SPECIAL \$1.50 Boys' Bloomers \$1.12 1-2

Peck's CLOTHING

Kiddies' Furs

Muff and Neckpiece of White Bearcloth, regular \$1 value, clearing sale price 48c set.

Muff and Neckpiece of White Velvet trimmed with black fur, regular \$1.75 value, sale price 89c set.

Opportunity

Conducted by honest methods, with no inflation of values and every reduction as advertised, this sale will appeal to all people. You save on everything. The whole stock is included.

Ladies' Furs and Coats

All to be sold at enormous reductions.

A Tip

The Rug and Linoleum you are thinking of buying about April or May. Take a tip—BUY NOW. We will lay them away for you.

E. MAYHEW & SON

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1918

Appin

L. O. L. No. 581, Elfrid Centre, elected and installed the following officers for the current year:—W. H. Galbraith, W. M.; W. J. Farrell, D. M.; Chas. F. Bardwell, recording and financial secretary; T. J. Devlin, treasurer; Henry Murray, chaplain; Wm. T. May, lecturer; Ed. T. Huston, director of ceremonies; Geo. Huston, A. H. Niven, H. B. Watterworth, T. J. Devlin, C. Bardwell, committeemen.

Appin Red Cross Society wishes to acknowledge the following donations: Wm. Pole \$5, Mrs. Frank Pole \$1, Mrs. John McMaster \$1, Alex. McDonald \$2.

A contest in Red Cross work was held here in connection with the Women's Institute, which proved quite a success. Mrs. John Jones and Mrs. George Mills were the captains. The contest closed last week and the count showed 55 shirts and 108 pairs of socks for Mrs. Jones' side, and 50 shirts and 120 pairs of socks for Mrs. Mills' side. Some who were unable to do work

gave donations to the captains, Mrs. Mills receiving \$6.75 and Mrs. Jones \$22. Some interesting facts about the contest were noted. Mrs. Wm. Taylor was the champion and turned in for Mrs. Mills' side 12 pairs of socks. Thos. King, an earnest Red Cross worker, made one grey flannel shirt. He was the only man who completed his work, although several men helped in the knitting. The Women's Institute was greatly elated over the complete success of the contest, having a total of 105 grey flannel shirts, 224 pairs of socks and \$28.75 in cash as a result.

A large crowd was present at the literary meeting which was held in the town hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 29th, and all enjoyed the good program that was rendered so well. Much credit is due the committee in charge for securing such good talent. We do not think we need leave our own village to get some first-class talent.

The Oil of Power.—It is not claimed for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil that it will cure every ill, but its uses are so various that it may be looked upon as a general pain killer. It has achieved that greatness for itself and all attempts to surpass it have failed. Its excellence is known to all who have tested its virtues and learned by experience.

Cairo.

A good deal of murmuring is heard, owing to the continued severe cold. The wells are drying up and we looked in vain for the January thaw.

A meeting of the Farmers' Club was held in the town hall on Thursday, when the president, Harvey Annett, submitted in his annual report some interesting facts. Some \$10,000 had been expended in purchasing flour, feed, sugar, potatoes, etc., and \$700 was saved to the farmers of this community, without affecting local trade.

Mrs. John Randles and other members of the family are indisposed, but are improving.

Mrs. Catherine Mitchell of Alvinston has been visiting friends in this vicinity.

Prayer meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Smith on Wednesday.

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

Mothers can easily know when their children are troubled with worms, and they lose no time in applying the best of remedies—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Melbourne.

The Guthrie Mission Band of the Presbyterian church held a most enjoyable social gathering on Monday evening of last week in the Sabbath school hall. There was a large attendance and the program of the evening was enjoyed to the full. The following took part:—Piano selection, Annie Acton; readings, John Coombs, Carrie Wellman, Florence Long, Robt. Brown; instrumental duet, Misses Gertrude Howell and Annie Acton; Constance Howell and Emily Clarke; vocal solos, Charles Auld, Lillian Brown and Stella Long.

The Y. P. S. C. E. have decided to meet on Wednesday evening instead of Sunday evening and will alternate their program. On the second Wednesday of the month it will be literary, and the fourth Wednesday devotional. Miss Carrie Carruthers has been elected president.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of Riverside met on Wednesday evening in the church and enjoyed a good program. The topic was, "Young Christian looking upward." These gatherings are growing in interest and in attendance. Ed. Andrews is proving himself to be the right man in the right place.

The Epworth League of the Methodist church, here, met on Wednesday evening as usual. Hazen Clarke took charge of the opening exercises. The Scripture lesson was read by Walter Lewis, the topic, "Religion, education and patriotism," was discussed by Alvin Clarke, Walter Robinson and Frank Near. Solo by Miss Gladys Gleadow.

Last December Rev. S. T. Bartlett of Toronto, general secretary of Sunday schools and young people's societies, offered two prizes for the best composition of not over 200 words, describing the picture, "The arrival of the Shepherds." The first prize has been awarded to Walter Lewis, a member of the Melbourne Epworth League.

A number of young people from our village attended the Hanley & Fisher prices in Mount Bridges on Sunday last.

Oakdale.

A reception was held last Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Wray in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stinson, who have returned from a four weeks' honeymoon at Belleville and other eastern points. After a sumptuous supper the evening was spent in music, singing and games. Mr. and Mrs. Stinson received a number of useful and valuable gifts.

Wm. Brown is suffering from an attack of blood poisoning in his arm. Mrs. John Johnston has received news of the death of her brother, John Brown, of Edmonton, Alberta, formerly of Oakdale.

Mrs. Daniel Leitch and Mrs. John Summers spent a few days last week with the former's daughter, Mrs. Lige Willis of Oakdale.

Miss Florence Mole of Lovegrove spent Sunday with Miss Mary Leeson. Miss Winnifred Hankinson, teacher in S. S. No. 5, Dawn, was unable to teach school last week owing to illness.

Miss Minnie Brown has a situation in Detroit.

Miss Laura Leeson spent last week with Miss Stenna Leeson.

The Oakdale Women's Institute held a bazaar in S. S. No. 5, Dawn, on Friday evening last in aid of the soldiers' comforts. The proceeds exceeded \$75.

Owen McRoberts of Florence spent the week-end with Howard Corlett.

Blank oil leases for sale at the Transcript office.

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

Newbury

Pte. Tom Wood, son of Ed. Wood, who is in training in London, and Pte. John Hillman, son of Neil Hillman, in training in Toronto, were home for the week-end.

Pte. George Gray, son of Alex. Gray, and Pte. Malcolm Fowler were among the soldiers who left London on Thursday for the east.

Miss Sarah Fletcher returned on Thursday from a week's visit in London with Mrs. A. J. Walker.

Knox church had a very encouraging annual meeting in the basement on Monday night last. Each society showed a cash balance on hand, with the church free of debt.

Wardsville

Mrs. Glenn, who has been seriously ill, accompanied her mother, Mrs. McKay, to her home in London on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Palmer and daughter Strathroy are visiting relatives here.

M. Miller spent the week-end in London.

Miss Hilda Blott of Orinam spent the week-end at her home here.

Pte. Albert Constant of London spent the week-end at his home here.

The Junior branch of the Women's Institute held a successful box social on Friday evening, Feb. 1st. The proceeds amounted to \$50.20.

Mrs. Jacob Wilson is seriously ill at her home, following a stroke.

Roy Palmer has leased the farm of Thomas Faulds on the Bend road and will take possession on March 1.

Reeve Patch is attending the good roads convention in Toronto.

Parkdale

Some here are busy hauling gravel, the council having given a grant for several cords to be placed on this road.

H. Blain, who had one of his ribs broken, caused by the barn door blowing against him during the recent blizzard, is able to be around again.

Several here have been employed this winter getting out timber and hauling logs for Reid Bros. of Bothwell.

Pte. Frank Campbell spent the week-end at his home here.

Mosa

The S. S. No. 9 Red Cross Society met at the home of Mrs. Thos. Henderson on Thursday last and packed a box of comforts for the soldiers. The box contained 23 day shirts, 41 pairs of socks and 1 pair of pillows. Total value, \$104.50.

Miss Ethel McGugan of Cairo returned home after spending a month with her aunt, Mrs. McLean.

James and Stewart Nisbit are visiting their aunt at Delhi.

Mrs. D. L. McGugan is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. M. C. McLean.

The next Red Cross meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Duncan McEachern on Feb. 28.

Bruce McGugan of Cairo was a visitor at Mac. McLean's for the week-end.

Do it Now.—Disorders of the digestive apparatus should be dealt with at once before complications arise that may be difficult to cope with. The surest remedy to this end and one that is within reach of all, is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, the best laxative and sedative on the market. Do not delay, but try them now. One trial will convince anyone that they are the best stomach regulator that can be got.

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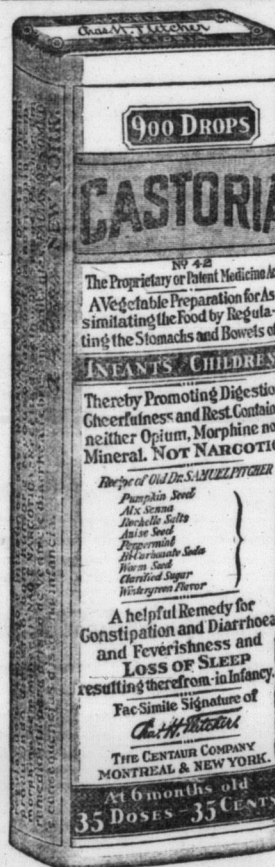
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Think it over—then open a Joint Account.

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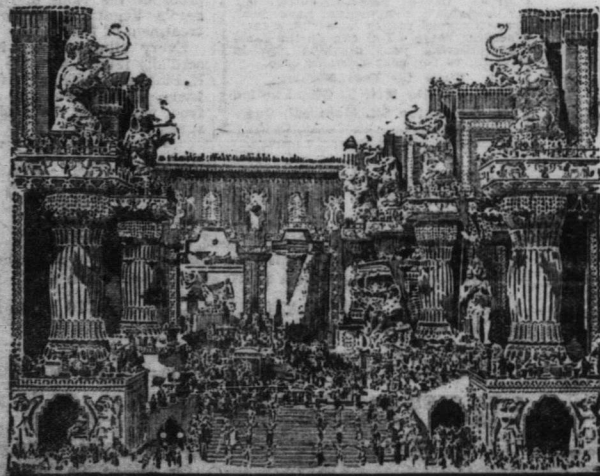
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Critics Proclaim it the Most Astounding Achievement of the Ancient or Modern Stage.

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New York Herald: "The Birth of a Nation" is to 'Intolerance' what the old reel motion picture is to the modern Feature Film.

New York Evening Post: "From the standpoint of sheer artistry, D. W. Griffith's 'Intolerance' may be regarded as the highest achievement the camera has

ever recorded." New York Evening Mail: "Never before has the American stage witnessed so stupendous a spectacle."

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