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The Glencoe Transcript.

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

Volume 46.--No. 46.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1917.

Whole No. 2391.

NOTICE

All accounts due the Woodburn Milling Co., Ltd. must be paid at once to the Royal Bank of Canada, Glencoe. Accounts not paid this month will be placed in court.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION of Lorne Lodge No. 282, A.F. & A.M., will be held in the Masonic Hall, Glencoe, on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 22nd, at 7:30 o'clock sharp. General business.

POULTRY WANTED AT ALEX. MCNEIL'S OLD STAND
Shop open all day; prepared to take either Live or Dressed Poultry at highest market prices; shipping daily to a big firm in Toronto.

D. R. Hagerty.

Notice to Contractors.

The undersigned will accept tenders up till Friday, Nov. 16th, for the reconstruction of the main portion of the Brown Drain in the Township of Metcalfe. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications may be seen at my residence, lot 12, con. 14. C. C. HENRY, Commissioner.

Some good breeding Lambs, male and female, for sale

J. L. HULL,
EKFRID AND WALKERS, ONT.
R. R. No. 2, Appin.
Phone 19--Call Melbourne 5517

For Sale.

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

Farms for Sale.

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

A. B. McDONALD
Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile and Animal Insurance. A share of your business solicited. Office at residence, Main street, Glencoe. Phone 74.

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

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

CHANTRY FARM

Lincoln Sheep
and Shorthorn Cattle
ED. DE GEX, Kerwood, Ont.

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

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

A. W. MACFIE
CHIROPRACTOR & OSTEOPATH
Dominion Savings Building
Cor. King & Richmond Streets, London
Electrical Treatments
X-Rays
Rheumatism, Neuritis, Chronic and Nervous Diseases a specialty.
Phone 4710 Residence phone 5710
Residence, 267 Piccadilly St.

We carry a Full Line of
Tin, Enamel and Galvanized Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.

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

J. M. Anderson
Thsmith Plumber

LADIES' BRACELET WATCHES

Wrist Watches are the favorite at the present time. Call and see our large assortment. They are all reliable timekeepers and fully guaranteed. Silver, gold and white dials. Price, \$9.75 to \$25.

Men's Military Wrist Watches
Guaranteed works, luminous dial and hands, \$3.50, \$7.50, \$12, \$15 and \$20.

When in need of a pair of Glasses, remember we are Optical Specialists.

Not too early to have us lay aside your Christmas gifts.

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

Keith's Cash Store

Dry Goods, Millinery, Groceries

Another carload (300 bags) of Redpath Granulated and Yellow Sugar. Present prices for Sugar: Yellow—\$9.50 per bag; Granulated—\$10 per bag, 9 lbs. for \$1, 2 1/2 lbs. for 25c.

P. D. KEITH

SPECIAL FOR TWO WEEKS

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

FRESH GROCERIES ALWAYS ON HAND
Fresh Celery for Saturday.

W. J. STRACHAN'S
Phone orders delivered

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

McPHERSON & CLARKE
PLANING MILL LUMBER YARD CEMENT & COAL

McCLARY AND DOHERTY

STOVES AND RANGES

This season we have added to our stock of Stoves and Ranges the Doherty High Oven Range.

Although this range is somewhat the same in appearance as other makes of high oven ranges the construction is entirely different. Instead of being built of ordinary sheet steel, it is constructed of heavy cast iron, which holds the heat and makes a better baker. The firebox is deep and roomy and fitted for both wood and coal.

OIL HEATERS

JAMES WRIGHT & SON

District and General.

The use of grain in the manufacture of liquors in Canada has been prohibited.

Thursday, November 29th, will be Thanksgiving Day in the United States.

Walter Tobias, an ex-chief of the Moravian Indian Reserve, was recently killed in action in France.

The marriage of William Henry Young of Euphemia and Miss Alviria Annie Dawson of Moss took place recently at the Methodist parsonage in Bothwell.

Port Huron bankers have lifted the one per cent. discount on Canadian money. From now on it will be accepted upon equal value with the American dollar.

Harry Quelch of Thamesville has entered suit against the East Kent fair board for \$2,000 on behalf of his son who was injured at the fair ground in regates last summer.

Detroit capitalists are reported to have leased 600 acres of land abutting on Lake Erie in Yarmouth township, where they claim to have discovered deposits of iron ore.

It is proposed that the bodies of Canadians who fall in the war be embalmed by a special process in the front line trenches and at a convenient opportunity be brought back to Canada for interment.

Bothwell boys have organized an athletic club, which is to be self-supporting, and only those of a good character are admitted. No profane language, smoking or other such habits are allowed.

Owing to the high prices of meat and the increase in expenses in running business, Parkhill butchers will no longer deliver parcels of meat, but they will keep their shops open in the evenings for the convenience of the public.

Every Australian man without wife or children, who is between the ages of 21 and 45, must pay to the Commonwealth of Australia ten per cent. of his taxable income in addition to all other taxes, unless he is serving in the army.

S. Oakes has purchased forty acres of standing timber from Neil McDougall of Strathroy. The timber is on Mr. McDougall's farm, south of Napier, near Walkers. Most of the timber is beech and maple, and Mr. Oakes intends to have it all cut for firewood this winter.

Pte. Wm. Wilson, a Mount Brydges boy, who went overseas with the artillery, is officially reported killed in action.

Mrs. Barbara Fletcher of Melbourne has been officially notified that her son, Lieut. Gilbert Fletcher, who went overseas with the 158th Battalion from Montreal, is wounded. Lieut. Fletcher was attending McGill University when he enlisted.

In their report presented at the Kent assizes the grand jury makes a recommendation that the fees paid to the jurors, constables and other county officials attending court be raised to at least \$4 a day on account of the high cost of living.

A case of interest to Canadian newspapers was decided at the Middlesex assizes, when Wilson v. the London Free Press was dismissed with costs. Wilson sued the paper for damages, alleging that last year when he was an alderman the Free Press deliberately suppressed his name in its reports of the city council proceedings, with the result that at the election last January he was defeated. The paper maintained that it had a right to use Wilson's name or omit it.

A lady who recently returned from a visit with friends in the United States was impressed with the plan that has been adopted in many of the places whereby citizens, who have relatives serving with the American forces, display a flag of a peculiar design from their homes. The flag is of red silk with a white strip down the centre. On this strip a blue star is pasted for each member of the family serving with the American forces. These flags can be seen flying from scores of homes across the line. It is suggested that a similar plan might be adopted in Canada.

Business Change.

J. A. Scott has sold his business to H. I. Johnston of Essex. The transfer will take place Dec. 1st. Mr. and Mrs. Scott and family intend living in the Southern States for a few years. Mrs. Scott has had bad health for some time and it is hoped that she will recover under the more favorable climatic conditions. They will leave about the end of the year.

Two more Middlesex boys are officially reported wounded:—Pte. J. S. Kennedy of Lobo Village, and Pte. A. Noah of Middlemiss.

Exemption Tribunal Busy.

Only three applications for exemption from military service were made before the Glencoe tribunal in their three days sittings last week, when the personal application of Russell C. Parish, Glencoe; McIntyre, Appin, and Reath, a farmer from Saskatchewan, were granted. But the tribunal got down to business on Monday, dealing with ten claims, and the same number on Tuesday and on Wednesday. Commencing with today the board will deal with 25 or more applications per day.

All applicants for exemption are requested to have their applications written out when they appear before the tribunal, in order to save time. Up to yesterday noon the following applications were dealt with:

Exemption Granted.

James Albert Hathaway, farmer, Appin.
Edgar Armstrong, farmer, Newbury.
Bruce Fletcher, farmer, Newbury.

Earl Blain, farmer, Newbury.
Hugh Armstrong, farmer, Newbury.
Wilfred D. Ellwood, farmer, Wardsville.

Evan W. McMaster, farmer, Appin.
Wm. J. Doble, mechanic, Glencoe.
Chas. R. Lotan, farmer, Glencoe.

Wm. H. Nethercott, farmer, Wardsville.
Benjamin C. Nethercott, farmer, Wardsville.
Lee Clannahan Simpson, farmer, Wardsville.

Richard Sidney Jackson, farmer, Wardsville.
Lorenzo George Nethercott, farmer, Wardsville.
Allan R. Purcell, farmer, Wardsville.

Basel Ashton Hubbard, farmer, Wardsville.
Daniel Alexander Kennedy, farmer, Wardsville.
Gordon Daniel Abbott, farmer, Newbury.

Donald Campbell McLean, moulder, Glencoe.
James Turrell, machinist, Glencoe.
Wm. Teller, farmer, Newbury.

John Moran, farmer, Newbury.
Robert John Stocking, farmer, Newbury.
Thomas Stanley Fletcher, farmer, Newbury.

Extension Granted.
Fred Hugh Robinson, undertaker, Newbury.

Unofficially Reported Killed

A London newspaper reports the death in action of Lieut. Earl C. McCallum, third son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McCallum of London, formerly of Ekfrid township, but the parents have as yet been unable to get any official confirmation or denial of the report. Lieut. McCallum enlisted with a Winnipeg battalion two years ago last July, at which time he was on the staff of the Bank of Commerce there, and went direct overseas. Prior to going west he attended the Glencoe High School and was well and popularly known in the community. He was 23 years of age. A brother, Lorne C. McCallum, is a gunner with the 60th Battalion in France. The many friends of the family are hoping that the report will prove untrue.

Kilmartin Calls Minister.

At a congregational meeting in Burns' Church, Moss, on Monday afternoon it was decided to extend a call to Rev. D. Robertson, now minister at Mount Brydges. The meeting, though not large, was representative, and the vote was quite decisive, being made unanimous in favor of Mr. Robertson. The interim moderator, Rev. G. S. Lloyd of Glencoe, has requested a special meeting of Presbytery to deal with the call, and in view of the fact that the minister under call is a member of this Presbytery, the whole matter will be dealt with at the meeting, so that, if Mr. Robertson accepts, the induction may take place within a few weeks.

High School Concert.

The annual High School concert will be held in the town hall on the evening of Friday, December 7th. An excellent program is being prepared, consisting of a play, a drill, musical numbers, etc. Remember the date and come! You will not be disappointed.

Board of Health.

The local board of health of the village of Glencoe held its third meeting in Dr. Walker's office on Monday evening, Nov. 12. Reports from all sources showed the sanitary condition of the village to be very satisfactory. C. GEORGE, Secretary.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE offers for Public Subscription

Canada's Victory Loan

issue of
\$150,000,000 5 1/2% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from December 1st, 1917, and offered in three maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

5 year Bonds due December 1st, 1922
10 year Bonds due December 1st, 1927
20 year Bonds due December 1st, 1937

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The amount of this issue is \$150,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$150,000,000.

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Principal and interest payable in Gold
Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

Subscriptions must be in sums of \$50 or multiples thereof.

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, June 1st and December 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Bearer or Registered Bonds

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable, or payable to bearer, in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued after allotment in exchange for provisional receipts. When these scrip certificates have been paid in full, and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, with coupons attached, payable to bearer, or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds with coupons prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of interim certificates and of definitive bonds will be made through the Chartered Banks.

Bearer bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and may be registered as to principal only. Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance.

Surrender of Bonds

Holders of Dominion of Canada Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, and bonds of the three preceding Dominion of Canada War Loan Issues, have the privilege of surrendering their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to bonds of this issue, under the following conditions:—

Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, at Par and Accrued Interest.
War Loan Bonds, due December 1st, 1925, at 97 1/2% and Accrued Interest.
(The above will be accepted in part payment for bonds of any of the three maturities of this issue.)
War Loan Bonds, due October 1st, 1931, at 97 1/2% and Accrued Interest.
War Loan Bonds, due March 1st, 1937, at 96 1/2% and Accrued Interest.
(These will be accepted in part payment for bonds of the 1937 maturity ONLY of this issue.)

Bonds of the various maturities of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Issue Price Par

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on December 1st, 1917	20% on March 1st, 1918
10% on January 2nd, 1918	20% on April 1st, 1918
20% on February 1st, 1918	20% on May 1st, 1918

A full half year's interest will be paid on 1st June, 1918.

The Bonds therefore give a net interest yield to the investor of about:

5.61% on the 20 year Bonds
5.68% on the 10 year Bonds
5.81% on the 5 year Bonds

All payments are to be made to a Chartered Bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture. Subscriptions accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a Chartered Bank. Any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will forward subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied toward payment of the amount due on the January instalment.

Subscriptions may be paid in full on January 2nd, 1918, or on any instalment due date thereafter under discount at the rate of 3 1/4% per annum. Under this provision payments of the balance of subscriptions may be made as follows:

If paid on January 2nd, 1918, at the rate of 89.10795 per \$100.
If paid on February 1st, 1918, at the rate of 79.46959 per \$100.
If paid on March 1st, 1918, at the rate of 70.72274 per \$100.
If paid on April 1st, 1918, at the rate of 61.97589 per \$100.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof. The books of the Loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Applications will be made in due course for the listing of this issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Subscription Lists will close on or before December 1st, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, November 12th, 1917.

BOVRIL

Repels Colds, Chills, and Influenza

The PURPLE MASK

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

FIFTEENTH EPISODE.—(Cont'd.)

Having worked their way through the bars, the Apaches lowered a rope, which Pat tied under her arms. In a twinkling the girl was hauled up to the window and was dragged through the ladderlike structure held secure a strong landing platform that came just under the window.

When Pat was hurrying to the ground an incident occurred that nearly upset the Apaches' calculations. A patrol wagon, going out of the prison yard in answer to a call, dashed around the corner and nearly collided with the rescue wagon.

There was started in a twinkling a mad scramble and wild fight between the Apaches and the police. The upper was bound to attract attention, and Pat knew that she must make her "get away" in a hurry or stand the chance of being again in the toils. She grabbed a revolver from one of her men and started to run.

The police were too much occupied in measuring blows with their opponents for any one of them to break away from the fight and take after the escaping girl. In the few seconds that passed while Pat ran to the street corner she made up her mind what to do—if luck should be with her.

Just as she reached the juncture of the busy street that ran past the main building of the prison, a passing taxi cab fitted into her purpose. Hailing the chauffeur, she had jumped onto the running-board before he had time to more than slow down.

"Go ahead, and be quick—go anywhere," and the girl acquiesced her command by reaching out, with her free hand and holding the revolver against the taxi driver's side. By the time he had gotten a little distance away from the prison, Pat had worked open the door of the cab and was safely within.

Then she leaned out of the front window and directed the chauffeur, keeping the cold steel pressed against the back of his neck.

"Keep going and you'll be all right. This thing won't go off, if you do as I tell you." Then she gave him directions, to take the least-frequented streets, on a trip that she told him would not end until he had reached West Farms.

"We have a couple of hours to make it, and you'll be well paid for the trip." Thus the journey to West Farms was made, with Pat watching the driver in every move he made.

Before Pat's release from prison was effected, secret service operatives had begun preparations for their raid on the Frenchman's hut. Officers detailed to watch the anarchists had been in the vicinity of their retreat all day, keeping an eye on the movements of the suspects.

When darkness fell, the move to close in on the Frenchman's hut and his desperate attempts to escape were left the federal building, bound for West Farms to re-enforce the

watchers who had been on duty all day. The hut was located in a grove, with thick underbrush to shelter it from the road. It was a ramshackle old place, that had been last occupied by a mysterious Frenchman, who had been found unaccountably murdered. From that time on it had never been occupied as a place of habitation.

It had been selected by the anarchists as an ideal spot for their headquarters, standing, as it did, apart from other houses, in a lonely and isolated spot. From this hut they had organized their attack on New York. The anarchists had dug an underground passage as a means of escape if they were called upon to suddenly vacate, and when they learned of the proposed visit of the secret service officials, they made sure the tunnel was clear of obstructions. Then they prepared the hut for the reception of the officers.

An explosive mine was placed under the floor. The bomb was connected by wire with the underground passage, and made ready to be discharged by electricity when pressure was applied to an exploding-key. To make sure of their work, a quantity of nitro-glycerine was stored in the tunnel as a force for vengeance held in reserve. Everything was prepared for the "welcome" the anarchists intended to give the government officials, and the beetle-browed villains waited restlessly for the arrival of their victims. Some time after dark the lookouts reported that the attacking force was approaching.

The raiding party advanced cautiously from several directions until they finally completely surrounded the Frenchman's cabin. Then the officer in command, with a few of his subordinates, approached the only door that gave access to the hut, and knocked loudly for admittance.

There was no response to repeated demands, and at last the officer pressed their shoulders against the panels of the door and forced it open. Searching the one big room that occupied the ground floor of the hut, with their electric torches, the officials made a careful inventory.

The gleam of the lights upon a wire stretched across the floor awakened suspicion. The leader of the party, concluding that the wire could not be there for any especially good purpose, promptly cut it—and thereby saved the lives of himself and his men.

Underground the anarchists were debating just how soon they should explode the mine that was intended to rid the earth of at least a few of their enemies. When one of their number settled the discussion by pressing the connecting key, and no explosion resulted, the gang knew that something had gone wrong with their plans.

The leader of the anarchists grabbed the container of nitro-glycerine and started to crawl cautiously through the tunnel, followed by the rest of the anarchists. When their mine failed to explode, one of their greatest schemes for vengeance was shattered. They had only the hand-operated explosives now to rely upon.

When the anarchists began their exit from the underground tunnel, the shot that was set off by the officers remaining outside the cabin attracted the attention of the raiders who had gone inside. Some of the secret service men rushed from the cabin and joined the fellows to repel the threatened attack.

At this instant a new and entirely unexpected element entered into the exciting situation. Pat drove up to the Frenchman's cabin, from the main road just as the anarchist in possession of the nitro-glycerine was about to hurl the deadly stuff into the group of officials who had gathered in front of the hut.

Pat had but a second to think, and in the decision to fulfill the purpose for which she had come, the girl took careful aim with her revolver and shot the anarchist at the instant his arm was drawn back to hurl the explosive. The shot was true, and when the flames struck its target the nitro-glycerine fell a few feet away from him and exploded on the ground.

The shock was indescribable. The old shanty fell in a crumbled mass, and an overturned stove set fire to the ruins. Officers and anarchists were alike thrown violently to the ground. Pat had opened the door of the taxi cab when she aimed her shot, and the shock of the explosion likewise threw her to the ground. Men in such trying times have been known to be far more excitable than women, and in this case Pat was the coolest person in the panic-stricken crowd.

When the girl scrambled to her feet the first blaze of the burning cabin attracted her attention. To her utter horror she fancied that she saw, through the open door, a man in the Frenchman's hut wave his arms in sign of distress and then fall to the floor.

Pat waited no precious time in deciding what she should do. In mad leaps she covered the ground and dashed into the burning hut. A few feet inside the door, with the flames roaring about his prostrate body, Pat saw a man who had evidently been stunned or who had been in some way overcome.

The girl dashed into the burning building and dragged the man out through the open door. The flames leaped high, and the underlike cabin was fast crumbling under the consuming flames. Just clear of the threshold, but safe outside of the radius of the flames, Pat fell to the ground, prostrate upon the body of the still insensible man she had so fearlessly rescued.

SIXTEENTH EPISODE

The Surrender.

The battle with the police, beside the prison wall, was spirited, brief and decisive. The Apaches made desper-

The Housewife's Corner

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

Lesson XVIII. Bread.

When making bread use a thermometer and scale for accuracy, so that you will have a positive knowledge of how and what you are doing. Modern inventors have made it possible for the baker to manufacture bread of a uniform quality.

The housewife's lack of knowledge of this most important part of the home cooking has resulted in the numerous large baking plants that are a feature of all large cities. Theory has caused many failures; few women really understand the underlying principles of fermentation.

History tells us that the Egyptians were probably the originators of bread. The following fable illustrates the discovery of the method of converting grain into bread.

The story goes that a slave, while grinding the grain one day between two stones, a sudden shower wet the meal. The slave fled from the storm, forgetting in his haste about the meal. When the storm was over and the sun had come out he returned to his grinding. He found that the sodden mass that was the grain before the storm had come now a very hard cake. This was the first production of unleavened bread.

Modern breadmaking dates back from the Romans, who derived the art from their Greek and Egyptian captives of war. Historians state that the Romans made unleavened bread in 200 B. C.

In many portions of the Old World this style of bread is still made. In this country unleavened bread is made into biscuits and crackers, sometimes called beaten biscuit. It depends upon the amount of air that is beaten or incorporated into the dough to give it its lightness.

Flour.

A knowledge of flour is necessary for successful baking. There are two distinct kinds. One is known as spring wheat and the other as winter wheat. Spring wheat flour contains the large percentage of gluten. This spring wheat is ground into two distinct varieties, known as soft spring wheat, and hard spring wheat.

Winter wheat is divided into two varieties similar to that of the spring wheat flour, namely, red winter flour, which is the hard winter wheat flour, and the soft winter wheat flour. The last-named flour contains a large percentage of starch. It is used for pastry and cakes.

To get successful results the flour must be blended. The fancy patent flours that are on the market are especially prepared for all-around family baking, purposes.

Pastry flour, or soft winter wheat flour, will not make good bread, owing to the low percentage of gluten. The flour should be kept or stored in a room that averages about 70 degrees Fahrenheit and in a container which may be kept closed and away from all foods that have a strong odor. For successful results the home baker must have:

Good flour of a reliable brand.
Good, active fermentation.
Yeast food.
The proper amount of salt.
The proper temperature.
The proper manipulation.

The proper baking.

When starting to make bread select a reliable brand of flour. Store it in a proper container in a place that has the right temperature. Sift the flour before using. The use of compressed yeast eliminates all doubt and uncertainty of the old style liquid and dry yeast.

For successful results it is necessary to supply the yeast with a food for active development. This food is not found in the flour, therefore it must be supplied. The food necessary for the active development of the yeast is sugar. Sugar supplies the carbon which is a necessary principle of the process of fermentation.

Salt is added to the bread for two purposes—first, to flavor the bread and make it palatable, and also to supply one of the mineral elements essential to the human body. Second, to control the process of fermentation. If too little salt is used the bread will lack flavor and be of a coarse, rough texture, while if too much is used the action of the yeast will be retarded and the bread will show a loss of volume.

Temperature is the controlling factor in successful bread-making. The room in which the bread is made must be free from all drafts. The proper temperature is 78 degrees Fahrenheit in summer and 80 degrees in winter. Use a thermometer and eliminate the guesswork.

By this is meant that the dough must be worked sufficiently by rolling and kneading, if made by hand. If a breadmaker is used the bread must be worked for the period of time as per instructions as supplied with the machine.

Time for hand manipulation is from fifteen to twenty minutes and from five to ten minutes when using the mixer.

ate efforts to overcome the officers, but the police were quickly re-enforced, when other officers responded to the blowing of alarm whistles, and Pat's men were soon subdued.

The driver of the electric patrol, sticking to his post through the scuffle, had watched Pat make her getaway and had seen her hail the taxi and drive away.

As soon as the Apaches were overcome, the driver told the commander of the police party what had become of Pat. The chief ordered several policemen to climb into the patrol and it was quickly driven away, headed in the direction Pat had taken when she commandeered the taxi.

After running several blocks, the patrol was halted by a policeman, who had just received telephone orders from headquarters, directing the

Baking.

The baking of the bread will require care. It must not be placed in an oven of uncertain temperature, then the door closed and the bread left to luck. The oven should register 325 degrees Fahrenheit when the bread is placed in it. The bread should be watched carefully and if the heat of the oven is not evenly distributed from forty to sixty minutes for loaves weighing from eighteen to twenty-six ounces.

Remember that while the oven registers a high degree of heat, if you place the thermometer in the center of the loaf of bread you would find that it requires nearly fifteen minutes for the heat to reach the center of the dough to register this temperature of 325 degrees Fahrenheit. For this reason sufficient time must be given after the bread is well colored for the interior of the bread to be well baked.

The time allowance should be from thirty-five to forty minutes for medium-sized loaves, weighing about sixteen to eighteen ounces before baking; from forty to sixty minutes for loaves weighing from eighteen to twenty-six ounces.

Shortening is used to make the bread tender and to neutralize the acid in the flour, it also furnishes fat to the food value of the bread.

Two methods are employed for the making of bread.

First, the sponge method. This mixture is set to rise and then the remainder of the flour, salt and shortening is added. The dough is then worked for fifteen minutes. After this it is allowed to rise for the second time. Now it is molded into loaves, given a short proof and then baked.

Second, the straight dough method. In using this method the salt, shortening, sugar and flour are mixed with the liquid and yeast into a stiff dough that can be worked without sticking to the hands. This method is quicker, and the bread is made in about four and three-quarters hours. This method gives very satisfactory results.

Milk, part water and part milk, or water may be used in making bread. One medium-sized potato may be added when the water is used. Milk increases the food value of the bread. The milk must always be scalded and cooled before using.

The Sponge Method.

Sift the flour and then set it in a place where it will have a temperature of 80 degrees. Now to prepare the sponge. Heat the utensil in which the sponge is to be made by filling it with hot water. Let the water stand in the utensil for a few minutes, then empty out the water and dry the vessel.

Then place in a bowl three cups of liquid, testing it with a thermometer to see if it is exactly 80 degrees Fahrenheit. Crumble in the yeast cake and add two tablespoons of sugar and three cups of sifted flour. Beat with a spoon for five minutes. Cover and set in a place for three hours. Then add six cups of flour, one and one-half tablespoons of shortening and two teaspoons of salt.

Knead for fifteen minutes, then put the dough in a greased bowl; now turn it over. This will grease the dough and prevent it forming a crust while rising. Cover and let rise for two hours.

Mold into loaves, place in well greased pan, and set away to rise for one hour. At the end of this time bake the loaves in an oven registering 325 degrees Fahrenheit for forty-five minutes.

Use a scale when ready to mold the loaves. Weigh twenty ounces to each loaf. Divide the balance of the dough into rolls, weighing two ounces each. This recipe will make two loaves of bread, weighing, after baking, about seventeen and one-half ounces apiece, and ten rolls.

Straight Dough Method.

Two cups of water, 80 degrees Fahrenheit, one and one-half tablespoons of sugar, one and one-half tablespoons of shortening, one and one-half teaspoons of salt. Mix well. Crumble in one yeast cake, stir until dissolved; now add six cups of flour. Work to a dough and then knead well for fifteen minutes. It must now be smooth and elastic. Put in a greased bowl and set to rise in a place free from all drafts, with a temperature of 80 degrees Fahrenheit for three hours. At the end of this time mold into two loaves. Put in greased pans and let rise again for fifty minutes. Now, bake in an oven of 325 degrees Fahrenheit for thirty-five minutes.

This amount of dough makes two loaves of bread, that will average about fourteen ounces apiece, or one loaf and eight rolls, weighing two ounces each.

wagon load of officers to abandon the indefinite chase of the girl and proceed direct to West Farms. The attack on the anarchists' hut had been under way among the authorities and it was proposed to have the men in the patrol get there in time to help in the raid.

The mad dash of the patrol failed to land the policemen at the Frenchman's hut before the anarchists had exploded their charge of nitro-glycerine. When the wagon was less than half a mile away, tearing down the road at full speed, the noise of the explosion and the flare of the fire as the flames began to consume the debris, gave notice to the police that they had, in a measure, failed in their purpose.


But the patrol-load of police were a useful addition to the barest of secret service men who were now considerably stunned by the sudden shock of

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the explosion and the exciting events that had so quickly developed. The anarchists, making their way to freedom through the tunnel they had dug, were fast disappearing from the scene, fleeing in every direction.

The commander of the patrol squad quickly perceived the necessities of the occasion. Some of his men he dispersed, post haste, in pursuit of the anarchists.

The patrol chauffeur was ordered to speed to the nearest telephone and transmit a call for an ambulance—for Pat was still lying insensible upon the ground, beside the chief of the secret service men whom she has so heroically rescued from the burning ruins of the Frenchman's shack.

While some of the police busied themselves in an effort to revive Pat and the secret chief, others hurried into the underground tunnel in the hope of catching some of the anarchists who might have failed to escape. Others joined the secret service operatives in scurrying in every direction, trying to apprehend their escaping foes.

(To be continued.)

THE MIGHTY PEN

That an army of 25,000,000 people is armed with fountain pens is the amazing fact brought out in a recent issue of The Pen Prophet that gives a present day emphasis to Lytton's "The pen is mightier than the sword." And this great army is growing at a tremendous rate. 2,000,000 recruits were added last year by the Waterman Ideal alone. This growth is all the more striking when it is considered that just 34 years ago Lewis Edson Waterman, a native of Dectatur, N.Y., began making fountain pens by hand in a little shop behind a cigar store in New York City. His output was 200 pens a year.

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"WOMEN OF DEATH" FIGHT FOR RUSSIA

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Accepted By All Russians As One of the Bravest Units in the Slav Army.

"A woman can fight just as well as a man and she is just as willing to die for her country."

The speaker was Mme. Vera Bochkareva, commander of the Russian Women's Battalion, better known as the Battalion of Death.

"Besides," she went on, "it's a hundred times easier to fight than to stand the agonizing wait at home, with nothing to break the awful monotony except the arrival of the dreadful casualty lists which tell you that your man has been crippled for life or killed."

Mme. Bochkareva ought to know whether fighting is easier than the watching and waiting which has been woman's traditional part in war, for she has tried both. She stood the waiting at her little home in Siberia until the news was brought to her that her husband had been killed in action, and then she could stand it no longer.

Moreover her boast that women can fight as well as men is not an empty boast; the truth of it has been demonstrated by Mme. Bochkareva and her 250 Amazons against the Germans on Russia's southwestern front. The Battalion of Death proved its mettle in its first engagement, in which twenty of its members were killed, and it is now accepted by all Russians as one of the bravest units in the Slav army.

Under Military Discipline.

Bochkareva might have had two or three thousand women instead of two or three hundred if she had wanted them. But she decided that it was best to begin with a small picked body and consequently she made the requirements so strict for membership in the Battalion of Death that many men could not have met them.

She put into effect the old system of discipline, rejecting all the lackadaisical methods which have crept into the Russian army since the revolution. As she said, "Republicanism and self-government by representative committees is all right in civil affairs, but it won't do in armies."

Of the many girls who applied to her for enlistment some were rejected at once on account of inferior physique. It was soon discovered that others were inclined to take the whole thing as a lark and these were speedily dismissed. There remained a large body of girls and women who meant business, but this number was much reduced by competitive trials and by the exactions of Bochkareva's Spartan discipline. The girls were forced to shave their hair like men soldiers, were made to sleep on hard bare boards, from which they were obliged to rise at 4 o'clock in the morning to face a day of hard drill. What bothered them much until they became hardened were the heavy men's boots which they wear.

Fight For Holy Russia.

The girls eat the regulation army food and carry the regular equipment of the infantry except that they use the cavalry carbine, which is five pounds lighter than the infantry rifle. Before they went to the front the members of the battalion were inspected by the commander of the Petrograd military district, who was enthusiastic over their enthusiasm and evident ability and skill.

Most of them are between the ages of 18 and 25. A few are married, but hardly any of them are mothers. Their social status is rather higher than one might expect it to be. A few are the daughters of nobles or avowed aristocrats, while many are graduates of the higher academies or secondary schools. The percentage of peasant and factory girls is relatively small.

In physique, however, most of them tend toward what is the recognized Russian peasant girl type; that is, short, thick set and burly rather than wiry. They look like good hand to hand fighters, and they are. They have a special fondness for the use of cold steel, but when not busy with bayonet practice they like to wrestle, jump and run races.

The sober, steadfast determination to save the fatherland at any cost, which is the feeling that actuates Bochkareva, is also the spirit which dominates her companions.

The great object lesson that the Battalion of Death is pointing out to the world is the fact that a nation's backbone never lies much deeper than the soul of its women.

Haig's Eyesight.

It is not generally known that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig is color blind. This at first threatened to be a serious obstacle to his career as a soldier, because he was refused entrance to the Staff College. Hearing of the circumstances, Colonel (now Major-General) McCalmont and the late Sir Redvers Buller exerted themselves to secure a reconsideration, pointing out that Haig was not likely often to seek guidance from railway signals. Eventually the decision was reversed, and the future Field Marshal passed through the college with flying colors.

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To willful men the injuries that they themselves produce, must be their schoolmasters.—Shakespeare.

"NOTHING BUT A COLD."

A very great factor in catching colds is the disturbance of the body's equilibrium by passing from the superheated home, where one gets into a perspiration, into the freezing open. Healthy living is the constant and right adjustment of internal relations to external relations. Normal relations are thrown completely out of gear by the procedure just stated. An intimate feature of the common cold is catarrh, inflammation of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat. Some catarrhs have a nervous character. People nervously exhausted—neurasthenic—are apt to get a catarrh in the fall and not to be rid of it until winter is well past. Such folk will have a nervous catarrh simply from the apprehension of catching cold.

The neglected cold, considering its consequences, is the most serious of human ailments. Could its sum total in suffering, money loss, inconvenience, in its infection danger, and in the fatalities which are often times, though perhaps remotely sequel to it—could this sum total be properly appreciated, no one in his senses would say the common cold is a trifling thing.

The common cold leads to, predisposes to many diseases, by weakening the body and by destroying the protective properties against germs, inherent in the mucous membranes of the nose and throat. To two diseases the common cold leads pre-eminently—consumption and pneumonia. The captain of the men of death and his first lieutenant, pneumonia, account between them for more than half of all human mortality.

Cold seem to be the exclusive privilege of civilization. The human race probably did not begin to snuffle until it began to build houses and to wear clothes. The next step toward the handkerchief era was when houses began to be heated. The instead of a glorious, healthy, vigorous battling with the elements, people crowded into their superheated dwellings and then they began to know the nature of colds. Fresh air abounds all over the surface of God's earth, except in the houses which man has built. Not fresh air, but the want of it, is the cause of many diseases, the preface to which are colds.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Catarrh and the Nasal Duct.

I have catarrh of the nose. The nasal passage is choked up, causing the eye on the affected side to become feverish and to feel very enlarged.

Answer—Don't temporize for a moment. There is at least inflammation of the lachrymal or tear duct, which runs from the eye-socket to the nose. Possibly also extension of the catarrhal inflammation to the orbit, the eye socket.

Globus Hystericus.

What is the cause of a slight strangling feeling in the throat, a kind of dryness that keeps me from swallowing. The trouble is at the Adam's apple.

Answer—I could not of course be sure in the circumstance; but the trouble is probably globus hysterics as the doctors call it—a symptom of hysteria. Better be examined however and be sure.

MOTHER-WISDOM

During Knighthood Years Children Need Most Patient Treatment

By Helen Johnson Keyes

In a former article we decided that children will be good if they are given a chance. Shall we look further into parents' duty and privilege in this direction?

Boys and girls at the knighthood age, from ten to fourteen years, are wild, strange and incomprehensible to most grown-ups. Boys want to fight, to throw stones, to have secrets. They are like the knights we read of, who went out to seek adventures, to try their swords against other brave knights; who made trouble just in order to mend it; who loved masks and disguises, wizards, dungeons and castles. These knights seem absurd and childish to us, but they were shipped God, served their country and were true to the best in themselves.

Girls become sentimental, mysterious, full of giggles. They are less wholesome than the boys of their age but they can be led easily to sweetness and religious enthusiasm. It is a fine, brave age, both for our girls and boys.

It is an age of idealism, of hero-worship and reverence. They find out something then which gives them an insight always into the higher, nobler aims of life. We do not want our children to become the sort of men and women who forget God because they have too much to do, who slight love because they are concerned only about money, who see nothing beyond the monotony of the daily tasks.

Allow them then the special preparation granted by this period in childhood when romance and poetry throb with life. They will never forget it. Its spirit will come back to encourage and cheer them in years of maturity when days have grown intolerably dull. It will be like a window, then, into the land of promise. Through it will shine the light that never was on land or sea, but which makes bright the hearts of those who know how to "become as little children."

Whatever your boys and girls do at this age, try to remember that back of their deeds is idealism. What I mean by idealism is rule by ideas. In the animal stage they were ruled by their stomachs; in the savage stage by their five senses; in the period of knighthood, ideas have taken hold of them.

The ideas may be foolish, laughable, dangerous; nevertheless, they are the first reaching-out of the soul and spirit toward things not born of the flesh. Do not ridicule them or you may kill a soul.

Let your children have at this time, plenty of space, plenty of hard, open-air fun as well as systematic work and companions of their own ages. Their stone-throwing, their "gangs" are not necessarily dangerous to the community; even the sentimentality of the girls may be turned into useful channels. All these age-developments can be controlled and made educational. We shall have more to say about them in another article.

Remember that although this period is very difficult for the parents, it is worth while to be patient and affectionate. It leads into adolescence and unless mothers and fathers have held their boys and girls close to them all through their previous development, it will be impossible to establish

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Feeding Fall Litters.

Pigs raised by a mature sow get a better start while young and give greater profits than the pigs from a young, immature sow. To increase the number of brood sows by selection from last fall's litters, one should choose the thrifty, broad-chested sows and leave out the narrow-chested, pinch-bellied ones to be prepared for a market for a convenient season.

Pigs sired by mature boars are generally larger and more thrifty while young than those sired by immature boars. It is expected that the fall pigs will be farrowed as early as October. At that time the sows with their pigs should be allowed to run in the open where there is an abundance of green feed, clover, alfalfa, rape, or rye. If the sows are fed sloppy feed at that time they will give a liberal amount of milk.

When the pigs are about three weeks old they will want to eat more than the milk they can get from their mother. A small shallow trough should be placed where the sow cannot get to it. Scald some middlings, stir and pour in some milk; if the milk is sweet, all the better. Put into the feed about a tablespoonful of molasses. Drive the little pigs carefully over the trough. They will get the odor from the molasses, put their noses to the feed, lap it, and begin to eat.

It will not be necessary to drive the pigs to the trough again. They will go to the same place the next day. They should be fed some warm feed twice each day. If any feed is left in the trough it may be put where the sow can clean it up. Always feed the pigs in a clean trough.

After feeding the pigs in this way for a week or two, coarser feed can be used, and sour or butter-milk in the place of sweet milk. But one should continue to scald the grain feed and feed the pigs while it is warm. Increase the amount of the feed as the pigs grow.

Pigs fed in this manner should weigh 50 pounds at weaning time, when they are about eight weeks of age. If the warm feed is continued, there will be no check in the growth by taking the sow away from them.

Always give the pigs a warm, dry place in which to sleep. Do not allow much air space above the nest. Give an opportunity for an abundance of exercise and a variety of feed. It is practicable to push them to popular market weights by the time they are seven months of age. The gains are made more cheaply before that time than it is possible to make them after that age. As true patriots we must not miss planning for the fall litters, and when they arrive we should make the most of them.

Reforestation.

The problem of reforesting areas that are otherwise unproductive should be considered by agriculturists. Perhaps next in importance to the disposal of brush and slash is the effect of close cutting on hillsides. In many instances, the clearing of trees from a slope has encouraged a washing of soil that not only ruins the slope but also buries the productive field at its foot and greatly increases the damage done by brooks at flood conditions.

Keep Windows Open.

Get into the habit of living in a house with all the windows open, rain or shine—night and day. You can't possibly get too much fresh air. The very fact that people say their houses are damp and chilly shows that the windows have not been open enough. Damp houses come from not having enough air to dry them out. Even on the rainy days it were better to open wide the windows and let the fresh air in and even a little rain than to shut the windows down, stopping the entrance of fresh air.

The healthiest people in the world are the savages, and they live out of doors in the rain as well as in the sunshine. Don't be afraid of fresh air at any time.

Do not neglect a cold. Keep yourself in good physical condition by observing the laws of health. Dress warmly, but not too heavily; get all the fresh air and sunshine you can; sleep with your window partly open at night and keep yourself well by every other possible means.

The potato was first introduced into Spain by Hieronymus Cardan, a monk, in 1563; into England by Sir John Hawkins and Sir Francis Drake in 1563; and into Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1586.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Willie was surprised to see His kitty high up in a tree; But back to the house in fear he flew When Kitty said, "Thoo-Thoo."

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist

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.

C.H.—I have a piece of sod land that I wish to plant in corn next spring. Should I spread manure on before it is plowed?

Answer—I would advise you to have your sod ground plowed this fall, and allowed to stand over winter. Then spread the manure on top of the plowed furrows in the spring before you disk the ground in preparation for corn. On very heavy soil it is sometimes advisable to plow in straw manure in order to open up the soil. Conversely on very sandy soil it is sometimes advisable to plow in straw manure in order to give body to the sandy land, but on normal loam soil the treatment recommended has given the best results.

L.J.—What is the best way to plant and handle a bean crop? Are bean harvesters satisfactory? What is the best soil for beans?

Answer—1. Beans do best on a fairly compact well prepared seed-bed that is loose on top. They thrive on a fertile soil that is neither extremely light, nor too heavy and compact. Beans are a quick-growing, short-seasoned, early maturing crop. An abundance of available plant food is needed in order to produce rapid growth and maximum yield. On a medium loam soil the application of 200 to 600 pounds per acre of a fertilizer carrying 1 to 2 per cent. ammonia and 8 to 12 per cent. available phosphoric acid along with 1 per cent. potash, if it is obtainable, will give this rapid start and vigorous growth. Successful bean growers apply this fertilizer through the attachment of the grain drill, either at seeding time or one or two weeks previous to planting. If you have no fertilizer attachment on the grain drill apply the fertilizer through a lime distributor previous to drilling, but be sure to work in the fertilizer by thorough disking and harrowing the soil before the beans are planted. The amount of seed to plant per acre depends upon the variety. Two to four pecks of the

pea bean or four to five pecks of the larger variety has given good results. In cultivating the beans be careful not to cultivate too deeply. Bean roots are shallow. Do not cut off these roots or cultivate the beans when they are wet, since there is a danger of spreading disease at this time. As a rule bean harvesters do satisfactory work.

P.T.—1. In your opinion what is the best variety of potato for marketing? 2. I wish to seed a six-acre field to alfalfa in the spring. What variety would you advise? 3. Is it best to sow grass seed in front or behind the disks in a disk seed drill? The field is a sandy loam.

Answer—1. There is no best variety of potatoes for all markets. Professor Zavitz of Ontario Agricultural College, who has given the subject careful and long study, reports in his most recent bulletin that for table quality, Empire State, Rose's New Inverness, Rural New Yorker No. 2, White Elephant, and Stray Beauty are all good potatoes. The first four rank above 75, when judged on the basis of 100 for perfect table potatoes. They are also heavy yielders. For early potatoes, Stray Beauty, Howe's Premium, and Early Ohio rank high. 2. As a general rule Grimm alfalfa has given exceedingly good results in the middle west. There are other hardy strains being introduced from seed which is imported from Russia. 3. Grass seed may be sown broadcast in front of the disks, or the conveyers from the grass seed box may be attached so that the seed is sown with the grain seed, falling through the boot. On a sandy loam soil, if the grain is not sown too deeply, the latter method usually will give the best results. If the grain is being sown very deeply, however, it would be better to allow the grass seed to drop broadcast in front of the disks and to rely upon its being thoroughly covered by the chain drags which follow the drilling attachment, or if press wheels are attached, they will deposit the seed satisfactorily.

to do his punishment in silence. Five days later he got this: "My Dear son—I am so glad to hear of your promotion. Be sure to be kind to the men under you, and never forget that you were a private once yourself."

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Results With Root Seed Growing in Canada

Among the problems that the great war has created for Canada, the problem of growing root seed, i. e. seed of swede and fall turnips, mangels, and field carrots, may seem rather insignificant to the average Canadian citizen. Yet, that problem is to-day one of the most vital to the Canadian farmer, notably the dairy farmer, inasmuch as it is directly connected with the providing of that indispensable stock food that is generally referred to as "roots."

In 1915, Canada imported a total of 1,927,313 pounds of turnip seed, and 1,056,060 pounds of mangel and beet seed. In 1916, the import of turnip seed dwindled to 150,855 pounds and the import of mangel and beet seed to 636,797 pounds; and for 1917, the figures stand at 291,379 pounds for turnip seed and 891,677 pounds for mangel and beet seed. This means that Canada imported a total of these most important farm seeds, in the years of 1916 and 1917, which falls short of the import of 1915 alone of, roughly, one million pounds. It should be added that practically every pound of field root seed used in this country is of European origin.

That Canada was running a great risk of having her supply of root seed from Europe shut off, partly or wholly, as a result of the war, was regretfully predicted in an Experimental Farms bulletin entitled "Growing Field Root, Vegetable and Flower Seeds in Canada," issued early in 1915. In the said bulletin, an appeal was made, as has also repeatedly been done later in many issues of "Seasonable Hints" distributed by the Dominion Experimental Farms System, to Canadian farmers and others interested in the seed supply being kept up, urging that Canada could not afford to take the risk or relying on import from Europe either under prevailing war conditions, or immediately after the conclusion of peace.

It was emphatically stated that "Canada should make herself independent of foreign markets and produce at home what now has to be brought from abroad. Canadian farmers should not only try to meet the emergency demand for field root seed in the immediate future, but also try to establish a permanent seed-growing industry which would make them independent of any other country." The bulletin went further and predicted "that many districts of Canada where root seed growing is unknown at present, will prove themselves not only able to produce seed of good quality, but also to be especially well adapted to seed raising."

To what extent this prediction was justified, will be shown by the data following, showing what results in root seed raising were obtained in the year of 1915. In that year the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa raised, from a field about 1 1/4 acres, a first class mangel seed crop at the rate of about 1,150 pounds of seed to the acre. Mangel seed was produced at the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B.C., at the rate of 2,100 pounds per acre, at the Experimental Station at Lennoxville, Que., at the rate of 1,150 pounds per acre and at the Experimental Station at Kentville, N.S., at the rate of 2,100 pounds per acre. The same year the Experimental Station at Lennoxville, Que., raised the swede turnip seed at the rate of close to 1,250 pounds to the acre.

But what about the profit? Does it pay the grower to raise that kind of crop? As an answer, it may be stated that there was, according to records kept, a net profit of about \$80 per acre from the mangel seed crop at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1915. And this in spite of the fact that the men handling the crop were quite unfamiliar with the same.

The above figures indicate, most decidedly, that there are in Canada, great opportunities, for developing a new field in agricultural activity promising substantial rewards, from a profit standpoint, to those who take up root seed growing conscientiously and in a business-like manner.

May it also be added that the raising, in Canada, of the seed needed in the country will directly help to increase the average yield of the root crops of the Dominion. This will, however, be discussed in a special article.—Experimental Farms Note.

Perfect Points in Baby.

What is the perfect baby? According to the medical men in charge of the Canadian National Exhibition Baby Show, the following are the proper proportions:

Age.	Weight.	Height.	Chest.	Head.
6 months	16	25	16	16
1 year	21	29	18	18
18 months	24	30	18 1/2	18 1/2
2 years	28	32	19	19

The following points are also considered: Healthy appearance, good looks, methods of feeding, absence of physical defects, cleanliness, neatness of attire. The expensiveness of material for clothing is not taken into consideration.

Scraps of toilet soap should be saved and when half a cupful or so is saved, it is a good plan to make the scraps into a soap jelly.

Dig bulb beds deep to give good drainage. Eighteen inches is the very least depth for good results. Never use fresh manure. Bone meal and basic slag are good for bulbs.



Not 1 Victory Bond-- But All You Can

This is a chance for all who are able, regardless of sex, age, creed or nationality, to do their "bit." The security is beyond question, and as an investment, security considered, we know of no equal. Victory Bonds will be accepted at par at this store at any time as cash in purchasing.

This is Glencoe's Biggest and Best Clothing Store

Where such high standard suits as 20th Century are featured.

Ample reserve stocks bought months ago account for our present splendid values in Overcoats and Suits.

Suits Right Ready to Don

Black and Blue Suits, made from Victorian's serge, absolutely pure English wool, perfect dye. \$10 to \$20.50. English Tweeds and Worsteds at \$15 to \$25.

Serviceable Business Suits at \$10 to \$18. Young Men's first long-pant Suits.

The First Fall of Snow

makes muddy, slushy roads and a big rush for Rubbers, Rubber Boots, Lumbermen's Rubbers and Sox, strong leather Boots and Shoes.

This Store Sells Cote's, Climax and McCready Makes

of serviceable Footwear at most reasonable prices, much below present values.

Compare Our Values in Hosiery

English Cashmere, full-fashioned. As good as we have ever sold. 75c, 90c, \$1.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance, \$1.50 per year in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.

Advertising:—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application.

For Printing:—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application.

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vice act to the people through a referendum.

To organize and carry out a strong appeal for voluntary recruiting, which has not had a fair trial.

To eliminate the danger of "a dispirited Canada at this critical hour of our history."

To reopen and review the Canadian Northern deal.

To promote a strong and progressive policy of immigration in order to build up the country after the war.

To place returned soldiers in civil life and enable each man if possible to become self-sustaining.

To provide more adequate measures for the care and comfort of soldiers' dependents as a national obligation, not through the medium of public benevolence or charity.

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who were held in the highest esteem in the community. "Johnnie," the youngest, who was then but a boy, was especially well liked, and the above notice of his death will be read with regret by many citizens of Glencoe at that time who are still readers of The Transcript. About the year 1880 the family left Glencoe, the boys going to the Philippine Islands, where they went into mercantile life and achieved more than average success. Both James and John visited the old home town in recent years.

The late Mrs. John Martyn.

The late Mrs. Martyn of Alvinston, who died on October 30th, was the widow of the late John Martyn, of the milling firm of J. Martyn & Co., whose death occurred in November, 1915. The deceased had been in delicate health for several years, but for the past two months her illness had been of a more serious nature.

Mrs. Martyn, whose maiden name was Jane Finkle, was born at Bath, Ontario, being a daughter of the late William Finkle. The Finkle family were United Empire loyalists. After the confiscation of their property by the American Government they came with the earliest settlers to Upper Canada, receiving a grant of land on the shores of the Bay of Quinte. They were interested in the building of the earliest steamboats, the first one in Upper Canada, the Frontenac, being built on the family homestead at Finkle's Point, Bath, in 1816.

From her childhood until the time of her marriage, Mrs. Martyn's home was in Kingston. Shortly afterwards she moved with her family to Strathroy, coming a few years later to Alvinston where the family has since resided.

Mrs. Martyn was a member of the Anglican church, and although unable in recent years to take an active part in the work, retained a deep interest in its welfare. She is survived by one son, Dr. J. B. Martyn, M. P. P., Alvinston; and three daughters, Mrs. J. L. Luckman of Glencoe, and Mrs. C. A. Anderson and Miss Gussie at home.

Moore-Scott.

At the Walkerville manse on Wednesday, November 7, Wilson Moore of Walkerville and Mrs. Mary Scott of Detroit were united in marriage by Rev. Mr. Melvin. Mr. and Mrs. Moore left on the afternoon train for a week's visit with Mrs. Moore's people at Saginaw and St. Charles, Mich. They also visited at the home of Mr. Moore's brother Joseph, Glencoe, where they were entertained at an enjoyable evening, after which they returned to their home in Walkerville, accompanied by Mr. Moore's son, Donald Wilson. Their many friends wish them much happiness in their new home.

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.

Residents of Glencoe forty years ago will well remember the Macleod family,

who were held in the highest esteem in the community. "Johnnie," the youngest, who was then but a boy, was especially well liked, and the above notice of his death will be read with regret by many citizens of Glencoe at that time who are still readers of The Transcript. About the year 1880 the family left Glencoe, the boys going to the Philippine Islands, where they went into mercantile life and achieved more than average success. Both James and John visited the old home town in recent years.

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Glencoe Oil Field.

Geo. H. Anderson, an expert in the United States oil fields, who has been in Glencoe for some time looking over the oil territory and leasing land, gives in an interview the following opinions in regard to the Glencoe oil field.

This is one of the finest and one of the best fields to operate: depths ranging from 300 to 405 feet, with three pay sands and few dry holes. In fact, it beats anything ever discovered. No first capital is required, in account of shallow depth. Wells are doing all the way from 5 to 200 barrels per day, and large pools never drilled yet. There are very few dry holes, compared with other oil fields.

Speaking of Western Ontario oil fields in general, he states that wells 15 years old are doing over a barrel a day, yet plenty of gas to run power, and well watered. Thinks they will develop larger wells in new pools.

This present pool is six miles long and half a mile wide. The formation is corniferous sand or limestone. Wells only pumping in daylight as yet, on account of not enough facilities to handle all the oil, but pipe line companies take care of all oil produced before spring. This field has been run very quietly on account of war times; all excitement runs to war. As oil journals have said nothing about the field, it has been overlooked by many oil men.

Oil is selling now at \$3 15 the barrel.

British Red Cross.

Subscriptions received for the British Red Cross in the canvass made at Glencoe on Trafalgar Day are as follows:

Published last week. \$230 10

Moss and Tomlinson List.

E. M. Dull	5 00
John Hayter	5 00
R. Mumford	5 00
Alex. McAlpine	2 00
C. O. Smith	5 00
C. O. Troyer	1 00
B. F. Clarke	2 00
W. J. Strachan	2 00
A. Friend	1 00
Miss Monaghan	50
Miss George Harris	50
Mahlon Annett	1 00
George J. Bechill	2 00
Mrs. Harper	50
W. F. Hayter	2 00
John Young	1 00
H. Vause	50
A. Parish	1 00
Ophelia Thompson	1 00
Alex. McAlpine	1 00
Mrs. Wm. Sutherland	1 00
Christina E. Sutherland	1 00
Methodist Parsonage	5 00
J. B. Gough	2 00
J. L. Tomlinson	3 00
W. D. Moss	3 00
Thomas Strong	1 10
Mrs. Symes	25

McKellar and Hagerly List.

J. A. McKellar	10 00
J. A. Hagerly	5 00
J. D. McColl	1 00
Mrs. Charles Bellamy	50
Clifford Ewing	25
Mrs. Richard Hicks	3 00
Mrs. John Trestain	50
Mrs. Edward Gale	50
Miss Pearce	1 00
Mrs. John Simpson	1 00
Mrs. Owen	50
Mrs. John Stevenson	1 00
Mrs. Levi Smith	1 50
Mrs. Alfred Marsh	25
Mrs. Hiram Lunney	50
D. Knox	5 00
D. Lamont	17 00
Sam Irwin	1 00
W. Dobie	1 00
H. Lunney	1 00
Oliver Scott	1 00
William Ewing	1 00
Colin Leitch	1 00
Charles Mawhinney	5 00
Martin Dotterer	50

Vause and Poole List.

R. C. Vause	3 00
James Poole	3 00
A. E. Sutherland	3 00
George McCracken	50
John Hicks	1 00
Mrs. Thomas Diamond	1 00
Diamond boys	75
John McMurphy	50
Mrs. Mary McKee	1 00
J. D. Smith	1 00
James Anderson	1 00
P. J. Morrison	1 00
Don McLean	5 00
T. C. Reycraft	2 00

McDonald and Snitter List.

A. B. and Mrs. McDonald	10 00
Lewis Snitter	5 00
Alma McPherson	5 00
C. B. Davidson	5 00
James Milroy	1 50
Mrs. Mary McAlpine	1 50
Mrs. H. S. Blackburn	1 50
Tom Hillman	1 00
John McLean	1 00
William Tait	2 00
John Gilbert	1 00
Miss Mary Tait	1 00
Miss Grey	50
Charles Young	1 00
Wesley Oxley	15 00
William Kerr	1 00
Miss Dalton	50
Dan Stout	1 00
Neil Graham	2 00
J. N. Sexsmith	1 00
G. Precious	3 00
J. E. Bull	1 00
Miss Baird	3 00
Miss Fothergill	2 00
Dan Munro	1 00
Archie Graham	2 00
John H. Hume	50
Mrs. Ed. Stinson	50

Paid Treasurer.

Chas. N. Annett 2 00

Thos. Stinson 5 00

Alfred Aldred 5 00

Glencoe Council 200 00

Battle Hill Relief Society 25 00

No. 7 School, Ekfrid 4 00

Total contributions \$636 20

ADVERTISING RATES.—Cards of Thanks, In Memoriam Verses, Complimentary Addresses, 5 cents per line, minimum charge 25 cents; notices of entertainments to be held, also notices of Lost, Found, Wanted, or For Sale, 10 cents per word each insertion, minimum charge 25c—all to be prepaid.

Abbott-McCallum.

A quiet but pretty wedding took place at the home of Mrs. Margaret McCallum, Ekfrid, on Wednesday, November 7th, at 3 o'clock, when her eldest daughter, Annie, was united in marriage to Gordon D. Abbott of Moss.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Fraser Smith of Blenheim, formerly of Burns' church, Moss, in the presence of the near relatives of the contracting parties. The bride, who was unattended, was given away by her mother, and was attired in white silk crepe de chene with lace and pearl trimmings.

After the usual congratulations the guests, numbering about thirty, repaired to the dining-room, where a dainty wedding dinner was served. The happy couple left amid showers of rice and confetti for eastern points, the bride travelling in a blue serge suit with hat to match. The gifts were numerous and costly, showing the high esteem in which the young couple are held.

School Reports.

Following is the report of S. S. No. 9, Moss, for the month of October:—

Sr. IV., total 850—Lillian Henderson 687

Jr. IV., total 601—Jessie Mitchell 303

Sr. III., total 640—Albert Munro 415, Anna Henderson 148.

Jr. III., total 749—Verna Henderson 458, Verna Henderson 457, Maggie Belle Livingston 388, Hector McLean 303.

Sr. II., total 640—Catharine Mitchell 440

Sr. I., total 767—Johanna Mitchell 440 A. DUNCAN, Teacher.

Glencoe Public School.

WEEKLY EXAMINATION.

Spelling.

Senior Fourth Class—

Frances Sutherland 92

Marion Copeland 88

BIG SALE OF 1,000 PAIRS OF SHOES

SHOES OF EVERY ASSORTMENT

Men's, Boys' and Youths'
Ladies', Misses' and Childrens'
Selling Out at Half Price!

Big Sale of Men's Gray Rubber Boots, reg. \$6.50, for \$4.98.
Men's Rubber Boots with red sole, reg. \$5.50, for \$3.98.
Ladies' Rubbers, 78c.
Men's Rubbers, 98c.

WE WANT
YOUR BUSINESS

THE QUANTITY
MAKES THE DOLLAR

MODERN SHOE STORE

Main Street, Glencoe

Phone 103

MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS

SYMES STREET, GLENCOE

Phone 25

Highest cash price for Butter and Eggs

Patronize Home Industry by buying McLACHLAN'S BREAD

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

J. A. McLachlan
GLENCOE

McAlpine Bros.

Flour and Feed
COAL

All kinds of Grain bought.
See us before selling.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The Double Track Route
between

MONTREAL
TORONTO
DETROIT
and CHICAGO

Unexcelled Dining-car
Service

Sleeping Cars on night trains and Parlor Cars on principal day trains. Full information from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto. C. O. SMITH, Agent, Glencoe Phone 5

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

Quantity of barn or shed timber for sale, 8x8 to 8x8, can cut to order.—W. R. Stevenson, Appin. 73rt

Plan open at Scott's Saturday morning for "The New Minister." Get your tickets exchanged early. Get your tickets exchanged early.

A sale of 21 head of high-class grade Shorthorn cattle and 2 horses will be held at the farm of the late William Reath on Friday, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock. Further particulars next week.

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

M. C. Morgan of Kerwood, district agent for the Deleo-Light system, has installed a plant for Wm. McLean of Alvinston and will put in a large plant for a syndicate to furnish electric light for the village of Appin.

The W. C. T. U. will hold a regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Farrell next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The subject, "The Mission of Flowers," will be taken by Mrs. Clunn, superintendent of that department.

A convention of boys from the surrounding counties is to be held in St. Thomas, but whether to organize a rabbit hunt or a Sunday School rally the advertising which we are asked to insert gratuitously does not state.

The death occurred at her home in Moss township yesterday morning of Mrs. John Newbigging, in her 88th year. The funeral will be held at half-past one o'clock on Friday from her late residence to Oakland cemetery.

Like as in all other portions of the Dominion, the Victory Bond campaign was opened at Glencoe on Monday morning with ringing of bells and blowing of steam whistles. Mr. Poole, one of the local canvassers, reports \$4,000 a day subscribed so far.

Recently there gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Kettlewell, North Ekfrid, a few members of the Latter Day Saints Church to bid them farewell before their departure for Windsor. Mr. and Mrs. Kettlewell have resided at North Ekfrid about forty years. After a brief discourse given by Elder J. A. Blackmore, they were presented with a leather club bag and a leather suit case.

Metcalfe township council met on Monday, November 5th. A number of accounts were passed for payment. A grant of \$500 was made to the British Red Cross fund. Angus McCullum was appointed commissioner on the McCullum drains, with power to let, and C. C. Henry was appointed on the Brown drain. R. Denning was appointed to get lamps for the hall. Council adjourned to meet again on Monday, November 26th.

The duties of the enumerators in the coming Federal elections will consist of making a house-to-house canvass and securing the names of all male subjects over 21 years of age and the names of female British subjects who are mothers, wives, widows or sisters of soldiers or nurses overseas, or mothers or sisters of returned soldiers or nurses. This work will have to be done after nomination day, and will consist of taking about one week to accomplish.

The Presbytery of London has arranged to hold the annual Institute for addresses and discussion in Sunday School work in the Presbyterian Church, here, in the afternoon and evening of November 28th. Delegates are expected from Appin, North Ekfrid, Melbourne, Riverside, Moss, Wardville and Newbury. The visitors will be entertained by the Ross Mission Band of Glencoe. Rev. W. A. Bremner, B. A., will have charge of the meetings.

The death occurred at his home in Moss township, near Alvinston, Thursday of Donald A. Ferguson, aged 74 years. He was sitting in a chair, when he passed away with heart-failure. He leaves, besides his wife, seven daughters and two sons and one brother and five sisters. The brothers are D. A. Ferguson of Regina, and the sisters are Mrs. Hugh McLaughlan of Alvinston, Mrs. D. C. McIntyre of Glencoe, Mrs. Parks of Denver, Col., and Mrs. Archie McIntyre, who resides about two miles south of Alvinston. The funeral took place Saturday to Alvinston cemetery.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Mrs. Mary McRae, Wall street, is visiting in Toronto.

—Mac Leith of St. Thomas visited friends in town on Tuesday.

—Mrs. August Elliott of Iona is visiting at Mrs. Elliott's home.

—Mrs. James Poole visited her sister, Mrs. McCullum, London, on Tuesday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Norman McLachlan of Petrolia spent Sunday at J. A. McLachlan's.

—Miss Tena Marsh was home for the week-end from her school at Lower Aughrim.

—Miss Margaret McAlpine of London is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary D. McAlpine.

—Mrs. Blythe of Windsor is visiting Mrs. Symes and other friends in Glencoe and vicinity.

—Mrs. Harry Singleton of London is spending a week or two with her parents in Glencoe.

—Mrs. Rilling and little daughter Louise of Erie, Pa., are on a visit to relatives and friends here.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. Vair, St. Thomas, and Miss Vair, Bramford, spent Sunday at J. A. McLachlan's.

—Miss Mary Kilmer of Clandeboy and Miss Kathleen Crawford of Lobo are the guests of Mrs. Frank Clarke.

—Miss Sara Munro and Mrs. Dan Walker spent the week-end with their sister, Mrs. Will Watson, St. Thomas.

—Mrs. A. H. Copeland was called to Chatham this week owing to the serious illness in the hospital there of her father, W. H. Ellison.

—Albert Weekes of Detroit visited his brother, George W. Weekes, Glencoe, for a few days, returning home on Sunday evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lorne C. Armstrong of Blythwood returned home on Monday after visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. Z. McCullum.

—Miss Margaret Watterworth returned home on Friday after spending five months in Dilke, Sask., with her niece, Mrs. Angus McKinnon.

—Miss Luete, former teacher in the public school, was the guest of Miss Genge on Monday and left on Tuesday with her grandparents to spend the winter in Florida.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Seacord and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Ross Seacord of Harriestville and Mr. and Mrs. John Farquhar of Glencoe and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Farquhar of Dorchester were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Clannahan Sunday.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Fresh fish every Saturday at Chas. George's.

Harvey's Model flour, \$6 per cwt., at George's.

Marriage licenses issued by J. S. Macraut, Appin. 90-8

Girl wanted at once. Good wages.—McKellar House.

Marriage licenses issued by D. H. McRae, Strathburn. 54rt

1200 lb. scales, nearly new, for sale cheap.—Alex. McNeil.

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

For sale—Shorthorn bull and Tamworth boar.—Wm. A. McCutcheon, Glencoe.

Car of Redwine canal coal expected this week. Leave your order.—McAlpine Bros.

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

Orders taken for cut flowers, choice wedding bouquet and funeral designs, at Lumley's Drug Store. 88rt

Big reduction in trimmed millinery at W. Bayne's store, Newbury—\$10 hats for \$6, \$8 hats for \$5, \$5 hats for \$3.

Red and white spotted cow strayed from lot 1, con. 11, Moss. Please phone information to M. J. McIntyre, Brooke 40-83.

For sale—hand organs for \$10 up, also boxes suitable for holding grain or coal. Address:—Dan. H. McRae, agent, Glencoe.

The Battle Hill Relief Society are having a chicken supper and bazaar in No. 1 school house, Moss, on Dec. 7th. Full particulars later.

Lost—Nov. 6th, between Baptist church and Appin, an umbrella. Finder please leave at McDonald & McIntyre's store, Appin.

If you desire to hear a leading make of phonograph in your home before purchasing, drop a postal card to Dan. H. McRae, agent, Glencoe.

Persons having oil tanks may get them refilled with best American oil at W. F. Hayter's store on Saturday, Nov. 17, only, at 18 cents per gallon.

Lost—black collie dog, with white breast and short tail. Finder please notify John Mitchell, hardware store, Glencoe, or John Patterson, Walkers.

Extra choice apples for sale—Baldwins. Will deliver in Glencoe, Appin and Melbourne, also country points nearby.—Walter Squire, lot 19, con. 1, Ekfrid.

To let—one hundred acres of good pasture land, with water supply the year around. About eight miles north of Glencoe. Apply to A. H. Copeland, Box 152, Glencoe. 88rt

Flour and feed for sale at North Glencoe warehouse. Bring us your wheat and get highest market price.—J. D. McKellar, North Glencoe; Chas. Mawhinney, Glencoe. 81rt

Fresh beef hearts, hog liver, beef and pork every Saturday, on Saturday next, abundance of fresh fish. Don't forget the old stand. Cut prices on all goods.—W. T. Jelly.

For sale—two yearling heifers and one yearling steer, also one bay horse 3 years old, well broken and ready to work, weight about 1,300 lbs. Enquire of Daniel H. McRae, Glencoe.

"The New Minister" brings to the surface all the little faults and hobbies of a lot of otherwise good-hearted, lovable people. The bubbles which bubble over in every scene are there because these men and women have their emotions very near the surface and because they are unspoken and not ashamed of their convictions.

The music is catchy. This production was a huge success in St. Marys, Hen-sall, Exeter and many other places.

AUCTION SALES

At Appin stock yards on Saturday, Nov. 17, at two o'clock sharp, 75 breed ewes. These are well bred ewes of their convictions.

On north parts lots 19 and 20, con. 4, Moss, (south of Haggarty road), on Monday, Nov. 19th, 1917, at one o'clock sharp: 1 mare, six years old, heavy; 1 gelding, good work horse; 1 driving horse, quiet; 1 five-year-old cow, milking; 1 three-year-old cow, milking; 1 cow, due March 23; 1 six-year-old cow, milking; 1 four-year-old cow, due March 21; 1 two-year-old heifer, due May 11; 3 yearling steers, extra choice; 1 yearling heifer; 2 calves, choice; about 300 chickens; a quantity of hay; 1 seed drill, nearly new; 1 harrow, 1 corn scuffer, 1 gang plow, 1 hay rake, 1 fanning mill at 8 bagger, 1 hay fork and car; 1 broad-wagon, new; 1 gravel box, 1 top buggy, 1 set double heavy harness; 1 set of single light harness, new; 1 Daisy churn, 1 washing machine and wringer, 1 parlor suite, 1 sewing machine, 2 oak rockers, 1 iron bedstead and springs, 1 heater and pipes, 1 extension table, 6 dining-room chairs, 1 drop-leaf kitchen table, 2 cupboards, other household effects; also chains, forks, hoes, wheelbarrows and other articles usually used on a farm. At the same time and place the farm above mentioned, consisting of seventy acres, more or less, will be offered for sale subject to a reserve bid. On the premises are a comfortable frame house and good outbuildings; good supply of water for house and stock; farm well fenced and well tilled drained; convenient to railway station, school and churches, and on good gravel road. Terms made known at time of sale. Patrick Kane, proprietor; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.

Sale of 170 head of live stock, on lot 25, con. 9, (known as the Blind Lane) Orford, or about 1 mile east of Clannahan, commencing at 1 o'clock sharp, on Tuesday, Nov. 20—130 sheep (breeding ewes), 16 cows coming soon, 10 yearlings, 7 two-year-olds, 16 spring calves. Peter Thomson, proprietor; D. A. Graves, auctioneer.



Get Behind the Wheel of a Ford and Drive

TRY it just once! Ask your friend to let you "pilot" his car on an open stretch. You'll like it, and will be surprised how easily the Ford is handled and driven.

If you have never felt the thrill of driving your own car, there is something good in store for you. It is vastly different from just riding—being a passenger. And especially so if you drive a Ford.

Young boys, girls, women and even grandfathers—thousands of them—are driving Ford cars and enjoying it. A Ford stops and starts in traffic with exceptional ease and smoothness, while on country roads and hills its strength and power show to advantage.

Buy a Ford and you will want to be behind "the wheel" constantly.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

A. DUNCANSON - Dealer, Glencoe

Runabout - \$475
Touring - \$495

Sydney Basic Slag

FOR CONSUMPTION IN SPRING, 1918

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG retails at \$22 per ton for cash, ex-railway car in Ontario. It is absolutely the best value obtainable in fertilizer. In 1913, the first year of its introduction into Ontario, the sales were 230 tons. For the fall trade this year, over 4,000 tons. Isn't it worth your while to investigate?

Supplies for spring consumption will require to be shipped before December on account of the impossibility of getting transportation in the early months of 1918.

Carload expected in December.

John T. Lethbridge - Agent

POULTRY WANTED

WM. MUIRHEAD and DUGALD MCINTYRE are now buying Poultry for us at their business stand, opposite Merchants Bank, Glencoe. Cash paid for eggs. Get our proposition about noon. Phone 16-3.

SILVERWOODS, LIMITED

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

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

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

Wonderful
Plush Coats
at **25.00**
With Full Fur Collar

Smart looking, full-length coats with all the softness and richness of this beautiful, warm and serviceable material. Belted models with deep collars of taupe-dyed Russian lynx, lining of pure silk and warm interlinings. Winter coats whose possibilities for all-weather are unlimited. And each coat measures up to the B. Siegel Co. standard.

MAIL INQUIRIES SOLICITED

B. SIEGEL & CO.
SENIOR WORKMEN & STATE
MY CONNECTION WITH OTHER STORES
DETROIT



French officer examining the German lines in re-won Flanders.

KERENSKY'S GOVERNMENT FORCED TO CAPITULATE UNDER GUN FIRE

Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates Are in Control of Petrograd—Peace With Teutons Demanded.

A despatch from Petrograd says: Another revolution has broken out. Extremists, led by Lenin, have wrested the reins of power from Premier Kerensky and the latter is reported to be fleeing to Moscow.

A Congress of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of all Russia has convened in Petrograd and will discuss the questions of organization of power, peace and war, and the formation of a Constituent Assembly. A delegation has been named by the Congress to confer with other revolutionary and democratic organizations with a view to initiating peace negotiations for the purpose of "taking steps to stop the bloodshed."

Government forces holding the Winter Palace were compelled to capitulate early Thursday morning under the fire of the cruiser Aurora and the cannon of the St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress across the Neva. At 2 o'clock Thursday morning, the Workmen's Battalion, which had been defending the Winter Palace, surrendered.

ARMISTICE OF THREE MONTHS

Proposal of Lenin, the Maximalist Leader in Petrograd.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The Revolutionary Committee, supported by the military garrison, has taken over all Government offices in Moscow, according to a telegram received by David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, from the American Consul-General in Moscow.

The despatch from the Consul-General was dated Thursday, and added that conditions in the city were quiet. "We plan to offer an armistice of three months, during which elected representatives from all nations, and not the diplomats, are to settle the questions of peace," said Nikolai Lenin, the Maximalist leader, in a speech before the Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress on Friday.

"We offer these terms," M. Lenin added, "but we are willing to consider any proposals for peace, no matter from which side. We offer a just peace, but will not accept unjust terms."

EXEMPTION CLAIMS
AGGREGATE 206,167.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Claims for exemption filed through-out the Dominion totalled 206,167 and 16,433 reports for service.

Taking the whole period since the issue of the proclamation, Vancouver has the highest percentage of reports for service. The Vancouver percentage is 22.71; Kenora is second with 17.95, and Calgary third with 11.49.

In saving the child you are saving the state.

ITALY'S ARMIES TO BE DIRECTED BY ALLIED STRATEGISTS

Inter-Allied Military Committee Formed After Historic Conference—Cadorna Succeeded by Gen. Diaz.

A despatch from Italian Army Headquarters says: The conference of British, French and Italian representatives has resulted in the creation of a permanent inter-allied military committee.

New leadership for the Italian army has been provided. General Cadorna, who has been in supreme command of the Italian army since the beginning of the war, has been given a place on the new committee.

New heads of the Italian army have been named. Gen. Diaz has been appointed first in command, with Gen. Badoglio second and Gen. Grandi third.

Gen. Foch, chief of staff of the French War Ministry, and Gen. Wilson, sub-chief of the British general

DEFEAT OF TURKS IN HOLY LAND AND CAPTURE OF GAZA ANNOUNCED

Gen. Allenby's Forces Take Famous City—Gen. Maude's Troops Occupy Strongly-Entrenched Position on Tigris.

A despatch from London says: The British have captured the city of Gaza, in Palestine, the War Office announces.

The British have made an advance of nine miles, carrying the whole Turkish system of defences in this region and capturing two towns in addition to Gaza.

A later despatch says: There are indications of a general retirement northward by the Turkish forces in Palestine.

The British pushed beyond Gaza, on the right and left, the advance penetrating as far as the mouth of the Wadi-Hesi, eight miles north of the original British line. The British capture of prisoners, guns and stores are considerable in volume.

General Allenby reports that there were considerable captures of prisoners, guns, ammunition and stores but no details are yet available.

A despatch from London says: Tekrit, on the Tigris River, in Mesopotamia, 90 miles north-west of Baghdad, was occupied by the British on November 6, the War Office announced on Thursday.

The text of the statement reads: "Following the successful action fought near Dupa on November 2, our troops advanced further up the Tigris and on November 5th attacked the Turks, who were holding a strongly-entrenched position covering Tekrit. Under the fire of our artillery, our

troops with great gallantry crossed 1,200 yards of open country and the Indian Sikh and rifle regiments, pressing home the attack, captured the first two lines of the enemy trenches, inflicting heavy casualties. These trenches were consolidated, and a Turkish counter-attack proved unsuccessful.

A despatch from London says: The entire Turkish army in Palestine is retreating towards the north. British airplanes are following up the retreating Turks and bombing them.

Forty Turkish guns were captured, says the British Official statement announcing the Ottoman retreat.

British and French naval forces are co-operating against the Turkish communications along the Mediterranean coast.

The following official communication was issued by the War Office on Friday evening concerning the operations in Mesopotamia:

"The clearing of the battle-field at Tekrit (on the Tigris north-west of Baghdad) is continuing. A large amount of war material has been found on the battlefield, in addition to that reported in Thursday's communication, especially guns and small arm munitions. The total number of prisoners captured since the action at Dupa on November 2 is 319, including 17 officers. A large number of Turkish dead have been buried."

fed and watered, \$16.75 to \$17; do. weighed off cars, \$17 to \$17.25; do. r.o.b., \$16 to \$16.25.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
Toronto, Nov. 13.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.23; No. 2 do., \$2.20; No. 3 do., \$2.17; No. 4 do., \$2.14; No. 5 do., \$2.11; No. 6 do., \$2.08; No. 7 do., \$2.05; No. 8 do., \$2.02; No. 9 do., \$1.99; No. 10 do., \$1.96; No. 11 do., \$1.93; No. 12 do., \$1.90; No. 13 do., \$1.87; No. 14 do., \$1.84; No. 15 do., \$1.81; No. 16 do., \$1.78; No. 17 do., \$1.75; No. 18 do., \$1.72; No. 19 do., \$1.69; No. 20 do., \$1.66; No. 21 do., \$1.63; No. 22 do., \$1.60; No. 23 do., \$1.57; No. 24 do., \$1.54; No. 25 do., \$1.51; No. 26 do., \$1.48; No. 27 do., \$1.45; No. 28 do., \$1.42; No. 29 do., \$1.39; No. 30 do., \$1.36; No. 31 do., \$1.33; No. 32 do., \$1.30; No. 33 do., \$1.27; No. 34 do., \$1.24; No. 35 do., \$1.21; No. 36 do., \$1.18; No. 37 do., \$1.15; No. 38 do., \$1.12; No. 39 do., \$1.09; No. 40 do., \$1.06; No. 41 do., \$1.03; No. 42 do., \$1.00; No. 43 do., \$0.97; No. 44 do., \$0.94; No. 45 do., \$0.91; No. 46 do., \$0.88; No. 47 do., \$0.85; No. 48 do., \$0.82; No. 49 do., \$0.79; No. 50 do., \$0.76; No. 51 do., \$0.73; No. 52 do., \$0.70; No. 53 do., \$0.67; No. 54 do., \$0.64; No. 55 do., \$0.61; No. 56 do., \$0.58; No. 57 do., \$0.55; No. 58 do., \$0.52; No. 59 do., \$0.49; No. 60 do., \$0.46; No. 61 do., \$0.43; No. 62 do., \$0.40; No. 63 do., \$0.37; No. 64 do., \$0.34; No. 65 do., \$0.31; No. 66 do., \$0.28; No. 67 do., \$0.25; No. 68 do., \$0.22; No. 69 do., \$0.19; No. 70 do., \$0.16; No. 71 do., \$0.13; No. 72 do., \$0.10; No. 73 do., \$0.07; No. 74 do., \$0.04; No. 75 do., \$0.01; No. 76 do., \$0.00; No. 77 do., \$0.00; No. 78 do., \$0.00; No. 79 do., \$0.00; No. 80 do., \$0.00; No. 81 do., \$0.00; No. 82 do., \$0.00; No. 83 do., \$0.00; No. 84 do., \$0.00; No. 85 do., \$0.00; No. 86 do., \$0.00; No. 87 do., \$0.00; No. 88 do., \$0.00; No. 89 do., \$0.00; No. 90 do., \$0.00; No. 91 do., \$0.00; No. 92 do., \$0.00; No. 93 do., \$0.00; No. 94 do., \$0.00; No. 95 do., \$0.00; No. 96 do., \$0.00; No. 97 do., \$0.00; No. 98 do., \$0.00; No. 99 do., \$0.00; No. 100 do., \$0.00.

Country Produce—Wholesale
Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 42 1/2 to 43; prints, per lb., 41 1/2 to 42; dairies, per lb., 40 1/2 to 41; eggs, per doz., 42 to 43; potatoes, per ton, \$11.00 to \$11.50; apples, per ton, \$12.00 to \$12.50; oranges, per ton, \$13.00 to \$13.50; lemons, per ton, \$14.00 to \$14.50; limes, per ton, \$15.00 to \$15.50; pineapples, per ton, \$16.00 to \$16.50; coconuts, per ton, \$17.00 to \$17.50; cashews, per ton, \$18.00 to \$18.50; almonds, per ton, \$19.00 to \$19.50; walnuts, per ton, \$20.00 to \$20.50; pecans, per ton, \$21.00 to \$21.50; hazelnuts, per ton, \$22.00 to \$22.50; chestnuts, per ton, \$23.00 to \$23.50; macadamia nuts, per ton, \$24.00 to \$24.50; pine nuts, per ton, \$25.00 to \$25.50; sunflower seeds, per ton, \$26.00 to \$26.50; soybean meal, per ton, \$27.00 to \$27.50; cottonseed meal, per ton, \$28.00 to \$28.50; rapeseed meal, per ton, \$29.00 to \$29.50; linseed meal, per ton, \$30.00 to \$30.50; flaxseed meal, per ton, \$31.00 to \$31.50; clover hay, per ton, \$32.00 to \$32.50; timothy hay, per ton, \$33.00 to \$33.50; alfalfa hay, per ton, \$34.00 to \$34.50; corn hay, per ton, \$35.00 to \$35.50; sorghum hay, per ton, \$36.00 to \$36.50; millet hay, per ton, \$37.00 to \$37.50; buckwheat hay, per ton, \$38.00 to \$38.50; rye hay, per ton, \$39.00 to \$39.50; oat hay, per ton, \$40.00 to \$40.50; barley hay, per ton, \$41.00 to \$41.50; wheat hay, per ton, \$42.00 to \$42.50; rye grass hay, per ton, \$43.00 to \$43.50; clover hay, per ton, \$44.00 to \$44.50; timothy hay, per ton, \$45.00 to \$45.50; alfalfa hay, per ton, \$46.00 to \$46.50; corn hay, per ton, \$47.00 to \$47.50; sorghum hay, per ton, \$48.00 to \$48.50; millet hay, per ton, \$49.00 to \$49.50; buckwheat hay, per ton, \$50.00 to \$50.50; rye hay, per ton, \$51.00 to \$51.50; oat hay, per ton, \$52.00 to \$52.50; barley hay, per ton, \$53.00 to \$53.50; wheat hay, per ton, \$54.00 to \$54.50; rye grass hay, per ton, \$55.00 to \$55.50; clover hay, per ton, \$56.00 to \$56.50; timothy hay, per ton, \$57.00 to \$57.50; 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sorghum hay, per ton, \$108.00 to \$108.50; millet hay, per ton, \$109.00 to \$109.50; buckwheat hay, per ton, \$110.00 to \$110.50; rye hay, per ton, \$111.00 to \$111.50; oat hay, per ton, \$112.00 to \$112.50; barley hay, per ton, \$113.00 to \$113.50; wheat hay, per ton, \$114.00 to \$114.50; rye grass hay, per ton, \$115.00 to \$115.50; clover hay, per ton, \$116.00 to \$116.50; timothy hay, per ton, \$117.00 to \$117.50; alfalfa hay, per ton, \$118.00 to \$118.50; corn hay, per ton, \$119.00 to \$119.50; sorghum hay, per ton, \$120.00 to \$120.50; millet hay, per ton, \$121.00 to \$121.50; buckwheat hay, per ton, \$122.00 to \$122.50; rye hay, per ton, \$123.00 to \$123.50; oat hay, per ton, \$124.00 to \$124.50; barley hay, per ton, \$125.00 to \$125.50; wheat hay, per ton, \$126.00 to \$126.50; rye grass hay, per ton, \$127.00 to \$127.50; clover hay, per ton, \$128.00 to \$128.50; timothy hay, per ton, \$129.00 to \$129.50; alfalfa hay, per ton, \$130.00 to \$130.50; corn hay, per ton, \$131.00 to \$131.50; 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sorghum hay, per ton, \$156.00 to \$156.50; millet hay, per ton, \$157.00 to \$157.50; buckwheat hay, per ton, \$158.00 to \$158.50; rye hay, per ton, \$159.00 to \$159.50; oat hay, per ton, \$160.00 to \$160.50; barley hay, per ton, \$161.00 to \$161.50; wheat hay, per ton, \$162.00 to \$162.50; rye grass hay, per ton, \$163.00 to \$163.50; clover hay, per ton, \$164.00 to \$164.50; timothy hay, per ton, \$165.00 to \$165.50; alfalfa hay, per ton, \$166.00 to \$166.50; corn hay, per ton, \$167.00 to \$167.50; sorghum hay, per ton, \$168.00 to \$168.50; millet hay, per ton, \$169.00 to \$169.50; buckwheat hay, per ton, \$170.00 to \$170.50; rye hay, per ton, \$171.00 to \$171.50; oat hay, per ton, \$172.00 to \$172.50; barley hay, per ton, \$173.00 to \$173.50; wheat hay, per ton, \$174.00 to \$174.50; rye grass hay, per ton, \$175.00 to \$175.50; clover hay, per ton, \$176.00 to \$176.50; timothy hay, per ton, \$177.00 to \$177.50; alfalfa hay, per ton, \$178.00 to \$178.50; corn hay, per ton, \$179.00 to \$179.50; 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sorghum hay, per ton, \$372.00 to \$372.50; millet hay, per ton, \$373.00 to \$373.50; buckwheat hay, per ton

MANY MILLIONS FROM WASTE

SALVAGE FROM THE BATTLE-FIELDS AND CAMPS.

Three Hundred Women Sorters Deal With the Discarded Garments Of the Troops.

A big enterprise has been built up at Dewsbury by the War Office, by which discarded uniforms and other articles of clothing collected on the battlefields and in home camps are dealt with in such a way as to save the nation hundreds of thousands of pounds, says the London Daily Chronicle.

Since the work has been in progress about 45,000,000 separate articles have been dealt with, including 4,100,000 jackets, 4,500,000 pairs of trousers, 620,000 great coats, 903,000 pairs of riding breeches, 2,700,000 puttees, 3,500,000 shirts, 855,000 caps, 1,800,000 cardigan jackets, 18,000,000 socks, 2,700,000 pairs of drawers, 6,000,000 other articles.

Skilled "Pickers." This part-worn clothing comes to Dewsbury in bags, and is run in trucks straight into the huge sheds at the three railway stations. Here the bags are ripped open, and the contents spread out, amongst the "pickers" whose nimble fingers and trained eyes quickly discover which garments should be set aside for renovation and which are only fit for disposal to rag merchants and others, who put them through their special machinery preparatory to their being made up again into Army cloth in the local factories.

As many as ninety truck loads have been received in a day. There are about 300 women sorters, who do their work so thoroughly that nothing is wasted. Garments which are beyond repair are carefully scrutinized, and sorted into woollens, linens, Angoras, etc. Articles capable of being restored are sent to a local firm of dyers and cleaners, by whom they are cleaned. Then they are repaired and re-issued to the troops or for the use of German prisoners of war.

In ten months, the value of produce received and disposed of at Dewsbury has been \$3,293,250, while the two-thirds value of garments recovered for re-issue at all depots has been \$1,702,510, making a total of \$4,995,760. Against this expenditure, including enlisted men's pay, civilian wages, cleaning and repair, etc., has amounted to \$336,540, leaving a net credit balance of \$4,659,220.

Valuable Refuse. Articles which are marked for rags are re-converted into their original raw state by special machinery in the district, and used again in the manufacture of new clothing for the Army. Up to the present, sales of rags to merchants and manufacturers in the heavy woollen district have amounted to \$5,000,000.

As showing the completeness of the arrangements to save it may be explained that cotton rags are sent to Woolwich Arsenal to be used as wipers and cleaning rags. Amongst valuable things recovered may be mentioned leather patches from riding breeches, \$2,000 worth of gold lace, and thousands of shirts for use by German prisoners of war; and web equipment—belts, pouches, etc.—is sent back to Ordnance depots for use, and thousands of towels are washed and issued again.

Anthrax. The disease of anthrax occurs among sheep, horses, cattle and other herbivora or grain eating animals. No animal of any of these classes is capable of resisting anthrax infection providing suitable conditions obtain. The disease is also liable to attack human beings although it does not appear epidemically in man. Many cases have been reported where men have died as a result of contracting anthrax from the skinning of an infected animal or from handling the wool or skins of animals that have died from the disease. This information is brought out in Bulletin No. 23 of The Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture entitled "Anthrax." The bulletin is written by Dr. Chas. H. Higgins, pathologist, and deals with the subjects of occurrence, methods of infection, soil infection, diagnosis, etc. It is pointed out that the carcass of the animal that has had the disease should be destroyed by fire, care being taken that all discharges and litter about the animal be burned with it, even to the halter that it has been wearing. Under no circumstances should the animal be skinned, as this is a most dangerous procedure. Neither should it be dragged over the farm. Deep burial is sometimes resorted to, but it is not nearly so satisfactory as burning. Veterinarians, farmers and others who have reason to suspect the existence of anthrax are compelled, under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, to promptly notify the Minister of Agriculture, the Veterinary Director-General or the nearest Veterinary Inspector.

South American ants sometimes construct tunnels, three miles in length.

Though should be kept covered while to prevent a crust from forming which interferes with expansion.

The Real "War Bread" must contain the entire wheat grain—not the white flour center—but every particle of gluten and mineral salts—also the outer bran coat that is so useful in keeping the bowels healthy and active. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is the real "war bread" because it is 100 per cent. whole wheat prepared in a digestible form. Contains no yeast, baking powder, seasoning, or chemicals of any kind. Food conservation begins with Shredded Wheat Biscuit for breakfast and ends with Shredded Wheat Biscuit for supper. Delicious with sliced bananas, berries, or other fruits. **Made in Canada.**

THE MAGNETIC NORTH POLE. Why the Needle of the Compass Points North.

Why does the compass needle point north? Because the earth is a magnet, not differing essentially in its magnetic properties from a bar of magnetized steel.

It has two poles of greatest intensity, and, like most large steel magnets, there are several supplemental poles of lesser intensity. Just as the pole of one bar magnet attracts the end of another, so the magnet poles of the earth behave toward poles of the compass needle, unlike poles attracting, and like poles repelling each other.

But it is not correct to say that the needle always points north; there are few localities where it does so, and these are constantly changing.

An irregular line drawn from the mouth of the Orinoco River through the east coast of Hayti, Charleston, S.C., and Detroit, Mich., represents very nearly the line in which there is no variation to-day.

In all places east of this line the north end of the needle swings slightly to the westward; in all places west of it to the eastward. At the mouth of the Columbia River the variation of the compass is about 22 degrees east; in Alaska it is from 40 to 60 degrees east; midway between New York and Liverpool it is about 35 degrees west.

The magnetic north pole is at present on or near the northwestern shore of Boothia-Peninsula, in the northern part of North America. Its position is constantly changing, and in 600 years it has moved half way round the geographical pole.

Prose Verse. It was a pitiful mistake, an error sad and grim. I waited for the railway train; the light was low and dim. It came at last, and from a car there stepped a dainty dame, and looking up and down the place, she straight unto me came.

"Oh, Jack," she cried, "oh, dear old Jack!" and kissed me as she spoke, then looked again and, frightened, cried—

"Oh, what a bad mistake!" I said, "Forgive me, madam fair, for I am not your Jack, and as regards the kiss you gave, I'll straightway give it back."

And since that night I've often stood upon that platform dim, but only once in a man's whole life do such things come to him.

Don't have an empty preserving jar in your neighborhood this fall.

"Tea and Coffee Interfere with Digestion"—says a well known authority.

Many who use tea or coffee, not knowing that it aggravates stomach troubles, could still enjoy a delicious hot beverage and escape harmful effects by a change to the wholesome, pure cereal drink—

POSTUM "There's a Reason"

South American ants sometimes construct tunnels, three miles in length. Though should be kept covered while to prevent a crust from forming which interferes with expansion.

An Autumn Design



Youthful in every line is this smart frock of navy wool jersey. The large pointed collar is of white flannel. The pocket arrangement is quite novel. McColl Pattern—No. 8026, Misses' Tunic Dress. In 3 sizes; 12 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.

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

FIFTEEN YEARS USE OF BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Thousands of mothers keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house as long as there are little ones about. Among them is Mrs. Marcel D. Le Blanc, Memramcook, N.B., who says:—"For the past fifteen years I have never been without Baby's Own Tablets. Whenever any of my children are ailing the Tablets promptly relieve them. I have such faith in them that I never hesitate in recommending them to any of my friends who have little ones in the home."

The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The African, a gray goose with a distinct brown shade, about the size of the Embden, is a good layer and makes a good market goose, although it has the objectionable dark pinfeathers. It is a rapid grower and matures early.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen.—In July, 1915, I was thrown from a road machine, injuring my hip and back badly and was obliged to use a crutch for 14 months. In September, 1916, Mr. Wm. Outridge of Lachute urged me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I did with the most satisfactory results and today I am as well as ever in my life.

Yours sincerely, MATTHEW BAINES, mark

A critter's a critter and you can't beat human sense into its head with a club.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows IN ORCHARD AND FIELD.

We'd all be healthier if, instead of so many pork barrels down in the cellar, we had more apple barrels.

The wrapper you use does not sell your apples. It is the apple inside the wrapper.

A clean barrel or box makes apples look better to the buyer and may lead to a better sale.

In cold climates the ideal time to prune fruit trees is not in the fall or winter; wait till the severe weather is over.

An apple that has been well cured in an open outhouse will last longer than one put down cellar as soon as gathered.

It's all right to label young trees, but be careful not to have the wire so tight that it will girdle the wood and kill the tree.

Newly planted trees in exposed windy locations may need staking; but watch out that the ties do not chafe the bark and thus ruin the trees.

The fall orchard work will not be done until you have picked up all the decayed apples and put them out of the way. No man who loves his orchard will leave them to multiply worm pests.

A rat in the fruit cellar is fully as bad as a bull in a China shop. Make it a business to capture the pest and stop up the hole where he came in.

It may be that some suckers have started around the base of your trees since the last trimming. Cut every one of these out before snow comes.

Late in the fall plow a furrow down through the orchard between every two rows of trees if the ground is not to be wet. The trees will do a great deal better for this surface drainage. Also, perhaps some tile drains are needed underground.

Ideal mulching materials—clean straw and marsh hay. The right time to mulch the strawberry bed is immediately after the ground freezes.

Fall plowing is all right on some soils, and in some places, but hillsides or sloping, washy fields should be kept in grass or in cover crops through the winter.

STUDY AND EXERCISE

Overstudy and lack of exercise make thin bloodless children. Study does not usually hurt a child at school unless the studies encroach on time that should be spent in out-of-doors exercise. But lack of exercise and overstudy is a combination that brings on St. Vitus Dance. If your boy or girl at school is thin and pale, listless and inattentive, has a fickle appetite, is unable to stand still or sit still, you must remember that health is much more important than education; and more time should be given to exercise and recreation.

See to it at once that the child does not overstudy, gets plenty of out-of-door exercise, sleeps ten out of every twenty-four hours, and takes a safe, reliable tonic like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills until the color returns to the cheeks and lips and the appetite becomes normal. For growing children who become pale and thin Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not only safe but in most cases are the very best that can be taken. These pills build up the blood, strengthen the nerves and assist nature in keeping pace with rapid growth.

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

The Origin of Passports. Passports, which are so much in evidence at present, began as sea-letters, guaranteeing a safe passage for ships. A form of sea-letter was appended to the Treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659.

The more familiar passport is simply a permit authorizing a person to pass into or out of a country. As such it would seem well within the province of any Government to refuse it to any individual who proposes to undertake a journey for an object that Government does not approve. In fact, "permission to circulate," as our Gaelic friends express it, is a favor and not a right.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper. When new soil is broken up for gardening purposes cut the sod in squares a foot wide and about two feet long. Pile the sods up, upside down, in a square pile. Layers of sods are placed between the layers of soil. This will make fine potting soil when it has rotted.

GIRLS! WHITEN SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

Make a beauty lotion for a few cents to remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very best lemon skin whitener and complexion beautifier known. Massage this fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

A

Constipation Cure

A druggist says: "For nearly thirty years I have commended the Extract of Roots, known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, for the radical cure of constipation and indigestion. It is an absolutely reliable remedy that never fails to do the work." 30 drops three times daily. Get the Genuine, at druggists.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding tissue.

A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's foot.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.

ISSUE No. 46—17.

HEMSTITCHING

On Blouses, Dresses, Table Linen, &c. Coordination and Knife Pleating. Covered Buttons made from your own material.

Write For It—It Is Free TORONTO PLEATING CO. 14 Broadbalt St., Dept. W. Toronto

'Tis time to light the evening fire, To read good books, to sing The low and lovely songs that breathe Of the eternal spring.

The crops are in; the wood all cut; I don't care how the wind may roar Its winter threat. By cozy fire I'll laugh or doze, nor ask for folk Than just to hear the good wife say, "The table's set, come all you folk."

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Soothes Eyes, Eases Inflammation, Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and Baby's Eyes.

YOUR EYES No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by Mail. Write for Free Book, Murine Eye Remedy, in Tubes Etc. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

The skin of a whale is from two inches to two feet thick, that of a large specimen often weighing 30 tons.

MONEY ORDERS Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

Practise pacing so that you can step as nearly three feet at a pace as possible. You will be in places many times where the best and perhaps the only measure you have is your stride.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURES RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, BACKACHE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, ETC.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS That make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Book 3 M free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr. are made in Canada.

Railroad Men These men know from experience that Sloan's Liniment will take the stiffness out of joints and the soreness out of muscles—And it's so convenient! No rubbing required. It quickly penetrates and brings relief. Easy to apply and cleanser than musky plasters or ointments.

Always have a bottle in the house for rheumatic aches, lame back, sprains and strains.

Generous sized bottles at all druggists, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

Doctors Tell Why They Prescribe Bon-Opto. Explain How It Strengthens Eyesight Remarkably In a Week's Time In Many Instances.

Dr. Beck, an eye specialist of nearly twenty years practice, says: "Two prominent eye specialists, after a thorough examination of a young girl aged twelve, decided that to save the sight of her right eye the left must be removed. A friend advised her father to try Bon-Opto before permitting the operation. Within three days the inflammation had almost disappeared, and at the end of six weeks all danger was past and the eye saved. I saw the case again to-day. The eye ball has perfect motion. When I began to use Bon-Opto it was in a fixed position. The conjunctival inflammation has disappeared. Her vision is now 20/20 (20/20 is normal as you know) as against 20/2000 when she began the use of Bon-Opto. Another patient came to me suffering from Biphthalmia Marginalis with all the usual symptoms of morning inflammation of the lids, chronic conjunctivitis and epiphora. Her eyes had the dull, suffused expression common to such cases. She used Bon-Opto and not only overcame her distressing condition but so strengthened her eyesight that she was able to dispense with her distance glasses and her headache and neuritis left her. In this instance I should say her eyesight was improved 100 per cent."

Dr. Jenkins says: "While house surgeon at a New England Eye and Ear Infirmary and during many years in general dispensary practice, I found oculists too prone to operate and oftentimes too willing to prescribe glasses, and both inclined to neglect the strengthening and developing of the eyesight. The success of Bon-Opto in strengthening the eyesight will soon make eyeglasses old-fashioned. The Director of Medical Inspection of Boston Schools in a report published February 20, 1917, states that only 14,916 pupils out of \$9,176 examined need to wear glasses now, a marked decrease over the previous report. Bon-Opto is hastening the eyeglasses age in bespectacled Boston."

Dr. Smith, an oculist of wide experience, says: "I have treated in private practice a number of serious cases of Biphthalmia Marginalis with all the usual symptoms of morning inflammation of the lids, chronic conjunctivitis and epiphora. Her eyes had the dull, suffused expression common to such cases. She used Bon-Opto and not only overcame her distressing condition but so strengthened her eyesight that she was able to dispense with her distance glasses and her headache and neuritis left her. In this instance I should say her eyesight was improved 100 per cent."

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The Royal House.

A very common error is to assume that it is the house of Guelph which rules over the British Empire. The royal family were Guelphs from the accession of George I. to the accession of Edward VII., who was the first King of the house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Ill informed persons are rather apt to dwell on the German connections of the royal house of Britain, to the exclusion of all considerations of its British elements. The King, for instance, is a descendant of Alfred, the Great, of Edgar Atheling, of William the Conqueror and of Robert Bruce, to mention but a few of his illustrious ancestors.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

WATERY BLISTERS FORMED ERUPTIONS

On Hands. Caused Disfigurement, Itching and Burning. Cuticura Healed.

"The trouble which I had affected my hands only. It first came in watery blisters under the skin, and if they were scratched they broke, causing a mass of sore eruptions that caused disfigurement, itching, burning and loss of sleep. The trouble lasted about one year and after using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for about three months I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Aileen Sweet, Main St., Eastman, Que.

Keep your skin clear by daily use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

Woman Tells How \$5 Worth of Pinkham's Compound Made Her Well.

Lima, Ohio.—"I was all broken down in health from a displacement. One of my lady friends came to see me and she advised me to commence taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I began taking your remedies and took \$5.00 worth and in two months

after three doctors said I never would stand up straight again. I was a midwife for seven years and I recommended the Vegetable Compound to every woman to take before birth and afterwards, and they all got along so nicely

If You Are Interested in Big Values, Then---
HERE IS THE STORE FOR YOU

This week is the week for the best choice. Come early.

Trying to Scare Us!

Manufacturers have been insisting that we are foolish to not take advantage of the rising market and our preparedness in buying—and now sell our goods at today's higher prices. Our answer has been that we are going to prove ever and always that this is the value-giving store.

Shoes of Style and Quality



The latest New York styles in all the novelty shoes for women and men. Do not fail to see these very fifty styles if you want the latest footwear, at very reasonable prices.

Specialties in Dress Goods this week.

Millinery at half price.

In These Abnormal Times the Mayhew Reputation for Quality and Reliability Brings People to This Live Store in Ever Increasing Numbers.

Our Ladies' Coats

have a "style appeal" and a "quality feel" that wins every woman who sees them. Special values at \$7.50, \$9.50, \$15, \$20, \$25 and \$30.

Just Received! A \$1,000 shipment of Penman's Winter Underwear for Men, bought over a year ago. Our prices:

Heavy Ribbed, sizes up to 44, \$1.25.
 Extra Heavy Ribbed, sizes up to 44, \$1.50.
 Combinations—Ribbed, heavy, \$3.50.
 Spring Needle, \$2.50.

A Real Snap in Men's Overcoats, \$12.50 to \$25.00

You men who are thinking of getting an Overcoat! Come in and see these first.

Men, Attention!

We never had a more complete range of Hats and Caps than we have right now. Come and get first choice.

Special Values in Linoleums, Oil Cloths, Rugs and Carpets, Window Shades and Wall Paper

Why Be Satisfied With Less Choice When the "Big Choice" Can Be Had at This Store?

E. Mayhew & Son

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1917

Newbury

Dr. W. F. Roome and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Will Roome and son Norman of London called at C. Tucker's on Sunday.

Master Jack Walker of London is spending a few days with his grandmother, Mrs. Fletcher.

Archie Campbell spent the week-end with Merling friends.

Miss Janet Picken returned to Ridgeway last week.

Miss Bessie Dobbyn of London is visiting her aunt, Miss McLean.

Mrs. Alex. Gray of Windsor was in town a few days last week.

John Sheppard of London was in town on Monday to see his sister, Miss Hannan Sheppard, who at time of writing is very low.

Mrs. Jas. Brown had a letter from her nephew, Carl Regis, on Saturday, in which he writes of his safe arrival in England. Carl enlisted in Windsor as a dispatch rider.

J. B. Thompson, wife and son of Windsor spent a few days at S. Fennell's last week.

Miss Bessie King is home from Chatham for a week.

Much excitement was created on Monday at 9 a. m. by the ringing of bells and blowing of whistles. Many thought fire was the cause, but it was the opening of the Victory Loan. It is hoped to exceed the \$7,000 assessed to Newbury. It is a safe, paying proposition, and everyone with even \$50 can help themselves and their country.

Nearly \$30 was realized by the girls selling flags for the Italian appeal.

Another change has been made in the Merchants Bank staff. Mr. Hanna goes to Wheatley and Mr. Woodward comes from there. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna have made many friends during their short stay here and we are sorry to lose them, but it is going home to them, therefore we are pleased for their sakes. The exchange took effect in the bank Monday.

The Victory Loan campaign is on. Everybody should assist to the extent of his power for patriotic reasons quite apart from the fact that the purchase of a bond is a splendid investment. D. Stalker and J. A. Armstrong are the canvassers for the village.

All is fun and merriment at "The New Minister" in Glencoe, Nov. 22 and 23.

PARKDALE

The farmers are all busy these days doing fall plowing.

Mrs. Brammer is visiting friends in London.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ward motored over from West Lorne and spent Sunday at W. A. Ward's.

Mrs. John B. Thompson and son of Windsor and Mrs. S. Fennell of Newbury called on friends here Saturday.

The Misses Smith spent Sunday with relatives at Wardsville.

Wardsville

Mr. Petch attended the funeral of his brother-in-law in Kitchener last week.

Miss Dessie Purdy and Fred Took of London spent the week-end at the former's home here.

Neil O'Neill of Beamsville is visiting his uncle, Mr. McGregor.

Mrs. Walkham of Buffalo spent last week with her mother, Mrs. Donald Smith.

Miss Carrie Fletcher of Newbury spent Sunday with Miss Agnes O'Malley.

Mrs. McRoberts and daughter, accompanied by Miss Minnie Randles, have returned to their home in Kenora.

J. Mulligan spent Sunday in London.

Mrs. A. Douglas spent a few days last week in London.

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

Cairo.

David Gage of Newbury visited at the home of his son Osborne on Wednesday.

D. C. McGugan of Oakdale visited friends here on Nov. 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Watson, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. P. Gilbert, motored to Woodstock on Saturday, where they purpose remaining a brief time.

The familiar countenance of Dr. Roome of London was observed while passing in an auto on Sunday.

Mrs. Elizabeth McGugan is at the home of Hugh Murray. Mrs. Murray, her niece, is very ill at present.

Geo. Moody of Highgate motored to the Wehlmann home here on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Eacott of Highgate called at the former's sister's, Mrs. Hugh Clements, on Sunday.

Will Tanner had the misfortune of having one of his horses drop dead while at work.

An auto load from the lakeside called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. Gage on Saturday.

The beautiful weather of the past week has permitted the farmers in this vicinity to do some plowing.

Rev. Harry Walker of Toronto conducted service in the Presbyterian church on Sunday and announced that anniversary services would be held on Nov. 25, conducted by Jas. H. Miers of Toronto, formerly of Appin.

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

Melbourne.

The young ladies of the village met on Tuesday evening for the purpose of organizing a knitting club. A very pleasant evening was spent. Miss Jessie Campbell was elected president, Miss Davidson secretary and Miss A. Campbell treasurer. The club had a sale of homemade candy on Saturday, which was a great success, about \$12 being made, which will be used for Red Cross work or comforts for the boys overseas.

Dr. Rayson occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian church on Sunday last, morning and evening. Miss Alice Troit of Cook's church sang a solo in the evening which was very much appreciated.

Rev. J. F. Reycraft of Mt. Brydges delivered an excellent missionary sermon in the Methodist church on Sunday morning. Special music was rendered by the choir. The number given by the male quartette was appreciated by all present.

Miss Hogarth of Toronto is the guest of Miss McIntyre.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery of Newbury are visiting with their daughter, Mrs. James Collier.

Mrs. Muckle of Blenheim is the guest of her parents here.

Robert Parr, who has been ill for some time, is visiting his daughter at Kimbel.

A number from this village attended the box social at Cook's church on Friday evening of last week.

The Epworth League of the Methodist church are preparing to hold their "Friday day" service on Sunday evening, November 25th.

"Joy nights" in Glencoe, Nov. 22 and 23—"The New Minister."

Kilmartin.

Rev. J. Fraser Smith called on friends here last week while attending the Abbott-McCallum wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Mac Munroe and baby of Walkerville are visiting at Neil Munroe's.

Donald Moore returned to his home in Walkerville this week.

J. D. and Rob McAlpine are home from Detroit.

Corporal George M. Secord of the Military Hospital, Toronto, spent the week-end at his home here.

Miss Mary McAlpine, who spent some weeks with her sister, Mrs. Donald McGregor, has returned to her home in Dutton.

Neil Dewar, who had his thumb crushed while moving John McCallum's house in Moss, is receiving medical attention in the hospital in London.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Thatcher*

STRICKEN IN THE STREET

Completely Restored To Health By "Fruit-a-tives"

382 St. Valier St., MONTREAL.

"In 1912, I was taken suddenly ill with Acute Stomach Trouble and dropped in the street. I was treated by several physicians for nearly two years, and my weight dropped from 225 pounds to 160 pounds. Then several of my friends advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. I began to improve almost with the first dose, and by using them, I recovered from the distressing Stomach Trouble—and all pain and Constipation were cured. Now I weigh 208 pounds. I cannot praise 'Fruit-a-tives' enough". H. WHITMAN.

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

Ekfrid Station

John Switzer was home from London over Sunday.

School was reopened on Monday after being closed for a week owing to two of the pupils being laid up with scarlet fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Coulthard and family of St. Marys visited at W. H. Switzer's for a few days last week.

Murray McCallum, who has been under the doctor's care for some time, is improving.

Bertha Condon and Vera Black are recovering from an attack of scarlet fever.

Mrs. Florence McDonald and sons of Glencoe are moving into the house lately vacated by George Adams.

Mrs. Alex. Webster of Jonette's Creek is visiting at Bernie Galbraith's.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Black moved into their home here last week.

Miss Phemia Gray of Sarnia has returned home after visiting for some time with friends here.

Strathburn

Nathaniel Currie, who underwent an operation at St. Joseph's Hospital, is getting along as well as can be expected.

A good sale of Shorthorns was made from the herd of D. Treastain, Tregeenna Stock Farm, when he sold nine head of pure bred Shorthorn females to an American syndicate. This is the second shipment to the same firm in one year.

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

OPERA HOUSE, GLENCOE ONE DAY ONLY SATURDAY, NOV. 24

**ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
 D. W. GRIFFITH'S EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD**

The greatest art conquest since the beginning of civilization.

Ten times bigger than the biggest circus. 18,000 people. 3,000 horses. Cost \$500,000.

Prices:---

**Matinee: Children, 25c
 Adults, 50c**

Evening: \$1, 75c, 50c

Ye Olde Firme Heintzman Piano used exclusively.



The most tremendous dramatic spectacle that brain of man has yet produced.

More wonderful than Ben Hur or any other production.

Orchestra under the direction of the famous concert master, Jules Brazil.

Owing to the limited seating capacity of the house it would be advisable to make your reservations early.

Seats on sale at Lumley's Drug Store one week in advance.

ORIGINAL MUSIC AND STAGE EFFECTS