

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
In Canada.....\$1.50 per year  
In United States.....\$2.00 per year  
Payable in advance

Volume 47--No. 38.

#### FOR SALE

10,000 feet of 4-inch casing; 10,000 feet of 4 1/2-inch casing; a quantity of 5-inch casing; 6,000 feet of 2-inch casing; Pumping Rig and 12-h.p. Engine, in good repair; a quantity of good Jerker Lines.—Robert Kettle, Petrolia, Ont. Phone 174. 32-4

#### FARM FOR SALE

100 acres, north half of lot 13, 2nd range south of Longwoods Road, Mosa township. This property has a good brick house, grain barn, horse stable, feed and cattle shed and large hen house on it and is well fenced. Soil of clay and sandy loam, and uncultivated supply of good water. This farm is desirably situated on a good gravel road, 2 1/2 miles from village of Wardsville, 5 churches and high school, 1 1/2 miles to common school, 2 phone systems to the place. Will be sold to settle estate. Terms easy. Apply at farm or Mrs. Mary Halliday, R. R. No. 2, Wardsville, Ont.

### Cream and Eggs Wanted

Get our proposition re cream: highest prices paid. Wagon always on the road. Phone us if you want us to call.

**D. R. HAGERTY, Glencoe**  
House, 39-2, Store, 89.

#### FARM FOR SALE

The homestead farm of the late William Sutherland, being the south half of lot 19 in the first concession of the township of Ekfrid and part south of Grand Trunk Railway of the north half of said lot, is offered for sale. This farm is well situated, two miles from Glencoe, on good gravel road and rural mail route. It contains 134 acres, more or less, and has fair buildings and about 25 acres of good timber. Farm has nearly all been under pasture for a number of years. Soil a rich clay and sand loam, with excellent garden spot, orchard and ornamental trees and shrubbery—an ideal farm and home. For further particulars, terms, etc., apply to A. E. Sutherland, Glencoe, or Chas. Sutherland, on the farm adjoining.

### Cream Wanted

Having engaged with the Lambton Creamery Co. as their local manager for the purchase of Cream and Eggs, I hereby solicit a share of your patronage. Cream will be received, tested and paid for by me daily at the Glencoe Butter Factory. Will also have a man collecting on the road.  
Phone 73 ALEX. MCNEIL.

#### 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.

#### WESTERN Business College

A High Grade School. Write for Catalogue. Hundreds of students attend annually in DETROIT and WINDSOR, I. S. McCallum, Prin. P. O. Box 56 Accountant

#### Voters' Lists, 1918

Municipality of the Township of Mosa in the County of Middlesex.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Section 9 of The Ontario Voters' Lists Act copies of the list of voters for the said municipality as required by the said Act, and that the said list is now open for inspection by all persons entitled to vote in the said municipality at my office in Mosa, on the sixteenth day of September, 1918, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

C. C. McNAUGHTON,  
Clerk of Municipality of Mosa

#### CHANTRY FARM

Lincoln Sheep  
and Shorthorn Cattle

ED. DE GEX, Kerwood, Ont.

### 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.

#### J. B. COUGH & SON

Furniture Dealers  
Funeral Directors  
MAIN STREET - GLENCOE  
Phone day 23, night 100

An outward laugh often conceals an inward groan.

# The Glencoe Transcript.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1918.

A GOOD INVESTMENT

It pays to advertise in the Transcript, the local paper with a circulation. Try it.

Whole No. 2434

#### FOR SALE

Part of the west half of the north half of lot 22, con. 1, Ekfrid, known as "Fairview Place." Contains about 35 acres of clay loam soil, good house, barn, orchard, etc. An ideal small farm, with telephone and rural mail, and only one mile from school, church and railroad station. Apply to John B. McRae, Appin Road. 34-13

### Apples Wanted

AT GLENCOE EVAPORATOR

Good hard, sound fruit. No soft apples wanted. Will pay the best prices going—fifty cents per 100 lbs. 31st A. H. COPELAND.

### DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

Meetings every Tuesday night and Thursday afternoon during this month for hospital work and soldiers' field supplies.

There will be given in the Town Hall this winter four concerts by the Chautauqua Lyceum; from October to February:—

Welsh Quartette;  
Lavelle, Community Lecturer;  
Gordon Entertainers;  
Miss Grace Sage, Impersonator.  
Tickets will be on sale this month.

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized.....\$25,000,000  
Capital Paid-up.....14,000,000  
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....15,000,000  
Total Assets.....905,000,000, £13

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

321 Branches. Correspondents in all parts of the world. Savings Departments at all Branches.  
Special attention given to business of Farmers.

Glencoe Branch - E. M. DOULL, Manager  
Branches also at Strathroy, Appin, Wardsville, Dutton and Rodney

## Keith's Cash Store

Our Millinery Opening takes place on Thursday, Sept. 19th, and following days. A very large assortment of the latest styles of hats.

P. D. KEITH

The Thrift Car  
**Overland**  
BUILT for war-winning work, with roomy accommodations but with no waste space, nor unnecessary weight. Model 90 stands out strikingly as a car which completely measures up to meet conditions today.

Its energetic motor gives ample power for any emergency. Its fuel consumption is surprisingly low.

In fact, it is just the right car for you right now.

Back of it is a real Canadian institution fortunately prepared to care for all service and parts requirements now and later.

Points of Overland superiority:—  
Appearance, Performance,  
Comfort, Service and Price

Light Four Model on Touring Car Model 85-4 Touring Car

Wm. McCallum, Dealer  
Glencoe. Phone 88.

Willis-Overland, Limited  
Willis-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons

Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario  
Branches, Montreal, Que., Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask.

## Garage Special

A Preston Garage, 10 x 18, with metal roof, hardware, glass and painted, erected on your place—\$115.00.

or we will furnish

material for garage 10 x 18, felt roofing, doors made up, rafters and studding cut, window frame and sash, everything ready to put together, including glass, nails and hardware—\$75.00.

## McPHERSON & CLARKE

Lumber Yard and Planing Mill

Glencoe, Ont.

#### DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Mahler Bros. have sold the Bothwell evaporator to W. C. Dempsey of Belleville.

In the casualty list of Tuesday there appeared the name of Pte. F. Newman, Ford city, formerly of Bothwell, killed in action.

Alex. Smith of Danwich has been officially notified that his son, Pte. Robert Smith, was killed in the great drive which the Canadians are making on September 8th.

Official word has been received by his father, Ishmael Allen, Mosa, that his son, Pte. D. Stanley Allen, has been admitted to a hospital in France suffering from shell shock.

The funeral of the late Samuel Mitchell, who passed away on Friday at his home on con. 4, Brooke, was held from the residence at 2 o'clock on Monday. Deceased had been ailing for some time with a cancer.

Dogs raided a flock of 140 sheep belonging to W. R. McGregor, a farmer near Blenheim, one night recently. The damage estimated at \$500. The Government should cancel the wolf bounties and offer a bounty for the killing of worthless dogs.

Flags were at half-mast in Rodney last week for Pte. Nelson Doyle, son of Mrs. Sarah Doyle, 3rd concession, Aldborough, who was killed in action on Sept. 3rd. Pte. Doyle prior to enlisting with the 51st Battalion was on the staff of the Royal Bank at Rodney.

There are nine main roads leading from London, each of which is to be paved for a distance of seven miles from the city limits under the new provincial road scheme. The cost of the work will be approximately \$1,250,000, of which amount the city taxpayers will contribute \$420,000.

An engineer from the Government Mines Department made an examination of the Campbell peat beds in Southwick, found the quality of the peat to be excellent, but declared that the total output of the beds would not exceed 3,000 tons and laughed at the idea of the city of St. Thomas thinking of developing the deposit.

Two customs officers, a man and a woman, visited parts of the country around Leamington last week. It is said, calling upon individuals who had beaten the Dominion Treasury by bringing in bicycles from Detroit without paying the duty to make good. It is said that they gathered about \$500, one or two individuals paying as much as \$25.

#### AMOS-GLANFIELD

The home of Mr. and Mrs. William Glanfield, Jarvis, Ont., and the scene of a very interesting wedding on Wednesday, September 11, when their daughter, Almeda, became the wife of George William Amos of Toronto. The wedding dinner was served by four friends of the bride, Miss Muriel Elcoat of Brucefield, Miss Mary Galbraith of Appin and Miss Pearl Duxbury and Miss Mary Trousdale of Jarvis.

#### McALPINE-MORRISON

At "Lisnadel Farm," Brooke township, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Morrison, a quiet but pretty wedding took place on September 11th at one o'clock when their daughter, Gertrude Ethel, became the bride of Malcolm McAlpine, a well-known young resident of Dunwich. Only a few intimate friends were present to witness the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. R. G. McKay of Alvinston. The happy couple left in a wedding train from Glencoe for Toronto and other eastern points for a wedding trip.

#### McALPINE-JAMIESON

West Lorne, Sept. 19.—The wedding was solemnized at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Jas. Jamieson, Crinau, at 3 p. m. yesterday of her youngest daughter, Helen Bernice, to Bruce McAlpine, a prosperous young farmer of Ekfrid. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Hais in the presence of about forty invited guests, the bride couple standing under an arch of evergreens decorated with asters. The bride was given away by her brother, Herbert Jamieson, and the wedding march was played by Miss Minnie McAlpine, sister of the groom. During the signing of the register Miss Mary Jamieson sang very sweetly, "O Promise Me."

The young couple are very popular and have the best wishes of an exceptionally large circle of friends. They left from Glencoe on a wedding trip to Toronto and other points.

#### GLENCOE HORSES LEAD

Glencoe still heads the list for good horses. Exhibitors from here at Strathroy fair were: D. J. Mitchell, James Poole and LeRoy Goff. Mr. Mitchell took first for single carriage and second for gent's turnout. Mrs. Mitchell won first for lady driving. Mr. Poole took first for single roadster and third for turnout. The awards to Mr. Goff were first and second for carriage brood mares, first and second for carriage foals of 1918, first on Hackney yearling, second and third on Hackney two-year-olds and second on span of Percherons.

#### AT THE FAIR

As The Transcript goes to press the big fair of the season is in progress. Since Monday morning President Gillies and Secretary McKellar and their assistants have been busy as hatters receiving entries, making out entry tickets, explaining certain things to people who might have found out all about it weeks ago, and generally attending to the thousand and one other matters that crop up in the few days preceding the fair.

The directorate and officials, too, have been busy fixing up the grounds and making preparations for the crowds at the fair. It is too early at the time of writing to say much about the exhibits, but those brought in so far, and they are many, have all the marks of first-class quality. The prospects are good for a splendid exhibition and a big crowd of visitors, especially if the weather holds good.

#### SHORTHORN SALE

One of the events of the past week was the Shorthorn sale held by Henderson & Treastin at the latter's place, "Treganna," on Sept. 17th, when 52 head of choice breeding stock were sold by Capt. T. E. Robson, auctioneer. A large crowd of lovers of the "red, white and roan" was on hand from all over the province, also from Michigan. Good prices prevailed, with total receipts over \$8,000. The top price for females was \$530, for "Primrose 3rd," bought by the Wm. Field Co., London, contributed by Henderson, the top price for bulls \$275, for "Pride of Treganna," by Big-nell Bros., Mt. Brydges, contributed by Treastin. Messrs. Treastin and Henderson propose making their sale an annual event, and wish all those who bought the best of success.

#### DRIVER HUDSON WOUNDED

Mrs. Sidney Hudson has received word that her husband, Driver S. F. Hudson, was admitted to No. 9 General Hospital, Rouen, on September 7th with gunshot wound in the left leg. Driver Hudson enlisted at Glencoe in November, 1914, and went overseas with the 16th Battery, 2nd Canadian Division.

#### ALFALFA KILLS CATTLE

Five head of young cattle dead, ending a loss to their owner of \$500, was the experience of John Young of Bradley, who turned a drove of nine head of cattle into a field of alfalfa clover, where they were grazing for just 20 minutes. The entire herd got bloated and five of them died after an unsuccessful effort of a veterinary surgeon to relieve them of the gas by punching holes in their sides.

#### HELP THE BOYS "OVER THERE" BY SAVING GASOLINE

The Allies need gasoline. Waste none of it on Sunday motoring for pleasure. He who uses it for this purpose stints those who are fighting our battles. It is the duty of all motor car owners to comply with the fuel controller's request to save "gas." The safety of the state being the supreme law, personal enjoyment must give place to national necessity during war time. To save gasoline is to save money. It will also ensure a more adequate supply of gas for the needs of our war machines, which must lack no essential. To comply with the fuel controller's request will save \$150,000 on a single Sunday. In gasoline it will also save hundreds of thousands of gallons. A word to the wise motor car owner is sufficient.

#### SUCCESSFUL YEAR FOR NEWBURY CLASS

Newbury, Sept. 24.—At a recent meeting of the Unity adult Bible class held in the classroom in the vestry of the Methodist church, the following officers were elected and reports read: Ella Jeffery, president; James Haggitt, vice-president; Annie E. Connelly, secretary; Annie Woods, assistant secretary; Anna Fennell, treasurer; Rose Jeffery, secretary-treasurer; soldiers' fund; Ida Haggitt, organist; Florence Robinson, assistant organist.

Devotional committee—Bessie Haggitt, Jennie Weaver, Gladys Stocking, Will Robinson.

Membership committee—Myrtle King, Florence Hillman, Milton Brennan and Mary Hammett.

Social committee—Jean Archer, Lillian King, Mabel Connelly, Joe Brennan, Jim Jeffery and Arthur Leach.

The yearly report for 1917-18 showed 10 members in uniform; total members enrolled, 33; money raised for general treasury by St. Patrick's concert and collections, \$39.60; cash on hand, \$9.49.

Soldiers' fund secretary's report—Money raised, \$133.48; cash on hand, \$15.77; total cash raised, \$149.25. Boxes sent to overseas soldiers, 24; gifts to soldier members, 7; gift to returned soldier, \$5; socks knit by girls, 43 pairs; wristlets knit, 20 pairs; socks on hand, 16 pairs; wristlets on hand, 6 pairs; yarn on hand, 15 lbs.; yarn in hands of knitters, 10 lbs.

A vote of thanks was extended to all those who in any way helped by knitting, teaching the beginners to knit and by donations for soldiers' boxes; also to those who so kindly entertained the class.

In all, the year has been a very successful one in every respect and the class hopes to be able to do a still greater work this year.

You can't beat the Prussian for arrogance. He even brags about the way he retreats.

#### LOCAL WAR CASUALTIES

**Killed**  
Pte. Isaac Kunes, Glencoe.  
Pte. Fred Newman, Bothwell.  
Signaller J. F. Duffy, Alvinston.  
Sergeant C. G. Fletcher, Mosa.  
**Wounded**  
Pte. Sidney Hudson, Glencoe.  
Pte. M. A. McPhee, Mt. Brydges.  
Pte. M. P. Pleasant, Bothwell.  
**Shell Shock**  
Pte. Stanley Allen, Bothwell.

#### MIDDLESEX W. C. T. U.

The Middlesex W. C. T. U. convention held in London last week elected officers for the coming year as follows:—President, Mrs. John Jones; vice-president, Mrs. Hooper; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Sargent; recording secretary, Mrs. F. Aldred; Glencoe, treasurer, Mrs. S. Fennell, Newbury.

#### THE WILL FOUND THE WAY

A Detroit newspaper despatch from Washington says:—From private to captain in the United States army, all in 48 hours, is the record written opposite the name of Dr. D. A. McAlpine, Detroit, in the War Department lists.

When war was declared Dr. McAlpine was a widely known surgeon. He immediately sought a place in the Medical Corps, but encountered an obstacle. Born in Canada, he came to Detroit to enter the College of Medicine when 20 years old and immediately applied for naturalization. His application was accepted and he was naturalized. He had considered himself a citizen of the United States until he sought to join the army and then it was discovered that his naturalization was illegal because it had begun before he was 21 years old.

No man can be commissioned an officer in the army from civil life unless he is a citizen and Dr. McAlpine's commission was turned down. He declined to accept this disposal of the affair and came to Washington, where he obtained permission to operate in the Walter Reed Hospital. One man who saw his work there was Dr. William Mayo, the famous surgeon, and Dr. Mayo immediately declared that Dr. McAlpine must be brought into the medical corps—law or no law. There was a way out. Dr. McAlpine enlisted as a private. The next day he was assigned to duty and promoted to captain.

Dr. McAlpine's home in Detroit is at 32 Josephine avenue and his offices in the Washington Arcade. He is a former Glencoe boy.

#### HAGGITT-ROBINSON

A quiet wedding took place at the Methodist parsonage, Wardsville, at five o'clock on Wednesday, Sept. 18, when Florence, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Robinson of Mosa, was united in marriage to Thomas Haggitt, also of Mosa. The bride looked sweet in a suit of brown serge with white crepe de chine blouse and white hat. The young couple were attended by Miss Bessie Haggitt, sister of the groom, who wore a navy silk poplin dress and black hat, while Will Robinson, brother of the bride, acted as best man. The groom's gift to the bridesmaid was an amethyst pin and to the best man a pearl stickpin. After the ceremony they returned to the home of the bride, where a dainty wedding dinner was served.

#### A WESTERN WEDDING

Imperial, Sask., Sept. 19.—A quiet wedding was solemnized in the manse on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 18th, by Rev. R. C. Eakin, when Miss Margaret E. McKenzie of Lake City and John Allan Dobbyn of Parkburg, Sask., were united in marriage. The young couple were attended by Miss Florence E. Dobbyn, sister of the groom, and Simon McKenzie, brother of the bride. Miss Susie McKenzie and David Gallagher, sister and brother-in-law of the bride, were also present.

The bride was very becomingly attired in a dress of white silk crepe de chine with rosebud trimmings. After the ceremony the newly-wedded couple and friends proceeded to Mr. and Mrs. George McKenzie's, the bride's home, where the wedding supper was prepared.

Mr. and Mrs. Dobbyn will spend their honeymoon in visiting several places on the Pacific coast, and on their return will make their home at Parkburg, Sask. Their many friends and acquaintances wish them a long and serviceable wedded life.

#### WHY SUGAR IS SHORT

The crop of raw sugar in Cuba turned out to be 300,000 tons short of the estimate upon which the original allotments of sugar to the Allied countries, including Canada and the United States, were calculated. Fifty thousand tons were sunk by submarines off the American coast. The Louisiana cane crop and the American beet sugar crop were alike disappointing. The sugar beet section of Northern France was overrun by the Germans and the sugar beet section of Northern Italy was overrun by the Austrians in their spring offensives. Consequently the world is short of sugar.

#### DATES OF SCHOOL FAIRS

Dates of school fairs for this district are announced as follows:—  
Carleton.....Sept. 26  
Metcalfe.....Oct. 1  
Appin.....Oct. 2  
Wardsville.....Oct. 3

#### OIL FIELD NOTES

The Castle Oil and Gas Company (Symmes interests) brought in the seventh well on the Duncan Gillies farm last week, which has every appearance of proving a large producer. This company have moved their drilling outfit to the south-east corner of Thomas Quick's farm adjoining the new well.

The Toronto-Glencoe oil syndicate brought in well No. 2 on the Lachlan McAlpine farm last week and are now drilling a well west of No. 1. The holdings of this syndicate have every appearance of proving up a profitable lease.

#### ILLUSTRIOUS SONS OF MIDDLESEX MOTHERS

Mrs. Mary McRae, Glencoe, enjoyed a brief but pleasant visit one day last week from a motor party consisting of Mr. Miller, managing editor of the London Free Press, and Mr. Macklin, managing editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, who have recently returned from England and France, where as members of a party of Canadian editors they were guests of the British and French governments, and also Mrs. Miller, Mrs. White and Mrs. Jarvis of London.

Mr. Miller carried greetings to Mrs. McRae from her son, Major-General A. D. McRae. He also performed a similar duty at Strathroy, where the party visited the homes of Major-General Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian Corps in France, and Major-General Lindsay, chief engineer of the Canadian Forces and a son of Dr. Lindsay.

Writing of their trip to Strathroy and Glencoe, Mr. Miller says in part: How fortunate a town is Strathroy, that it should have been the birthplace of two men so illustrious in the services of their country, so unsparring of self, and each capable of giving leadership and help in the great hour of crisis. We motored over to Glencoe, only a few miles distant, and here found the mother and sisters of another splendid son of Canada, who is serving his native land without financial return and at great sacrifice to business interests. In a capacity that calls for the exercise of the utmost self and unwavering devotion. The fortunate mother is Mrs. McRae of Glencoe and the son is Major-General A. D. McRae of Vancouver and a native of Glencoe. The general was formerly quarter-master-general of the forces overseas, and after placing the business of that important office upon its feet he accepted a more onerous and difficult task as chief lieutenant and adviser in the Ministry of Information. But this is another story. Mrs. McRae is in fine health and rejoices, as she very well may, in the contribution through her son that she has been enabled to make in the defense of Canada.

We called to the three generals the fact of our visit and a message from each of the mothers. To us the occasion was one of the deepest interest. I wonder how many people in Middlesex are aware that the women who gave to their country three of its foremost generals in the great war are living in their midst and are close students of the struggle.

#### CHARLES NIXON DIES SUDDENLY

Death came suddenly to Charles W. Nixon at his home, con. 3, Aldborough, on Tuesday, September 10th. Mr. Nixon went out after the mail to the road and was returning to the house when he took a weak spell and lay down and was found some time later by his daughter Ethel who called Dr. Glenn of Wardsville, but death had occurred in the meantime and was due to heart failure. Mr. Nixon was in his 66th year.

Mr. Nixon is survived by his wife, Mrs. Eva M. Nixon, and five sons and five daughters—Charles A. of Ekfrid, William F. of Tansley, Harley of Montana, Ed. and Clarence at home, Mrs. H. Lane of Montana, Mrs. W. T. Purdy of Saskatchewan, Mr. C. Curtis of Winnipeg, Mrs. Frank Siddall of Mosa and Miss Ethel at home. He is also survived by two sisters and a brother—Mrs. Edgar of McGregor, Man., Mrs. Thompson of Arcola, Sask. and Tom Nixon of Unionville, Mich.

The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Selby Jefferson of Wardsville and interment was made at Oakland cemetery.

#### YOUNG PEOPLE'S GUILD

A meeting of the Young People's Guild was held Tuesday night in the lecture room of the Presbyterian church. A good crowd was in attendance. The meeting was opened by the president, Mac. McAlpine, and after the usual opening exercises the following program was given:—Duet by Misses Mamie Grant and Mary Leitch, reading by Mrs. Troyer, instrumental duet by Misses Ethel Cope and Jean Sutherland, an address by the president. Then the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Honorary president, Rev. G. S. Lloyd; president, H. I. Jamieson; vice-president, John Strachan; secretary, V. Hamilton; treasurer, Marion Huston; organist, Jean Sutherland; assistant organist, Ethel Cope; convenors—devotional, Mrs. J. Strachan; missionary, Alex. McAlpine; social, Mac. McAlpine; musical, Mrs. Beckton; lookout, Mamie Grant.

On October 8th there will be a literary meeting and special music to be given and a debate. A silver collection will be taken in aid of the chaplains' fund for overseas.

A man never realizes how high a fence he can jump until he is badly scared.



## BULGARIAN FORCES IN FULL FLIGHT, PURSUED BY SERBS

Burning Villages and Supplies in Retreat—Serbs, French, Greeks and British in Strong Attacks Carry Important Positions.

A despatch from London says: News from the Macedonian front shows that the allied successes are extending beyond all expectations. British and Greek troops are now officially reported to have gained enemy first positions on a wide front, while the Serbian and French operations continue to develop amazingly. A Reuter's despatch says that the Serbians have completely broken the Bulgarian front. Other Serbian cavalry are advancing upon the important junction of Prilep. The front is now twenty-five miles wide, and is regarded as a most important success. It looks likely that the allies will clear the whole of this area.

The late French official report, under date of September 18, reads as follows:

"On September 17 and 18 the allied armies in the East greatly extended the successes of the two preceding days. The Bulgarian divisions engaged on the front of the attack retreated in disorder on the Cerna. Our troops in their pursuit, however, had the Cerna on one part of its course and have occupied in the mountainous zone Guyrov, Kamen and Chazerna, have crossed the Belashitso River, and gone beyond the region of Roden, as well as the Blatets massif.

"The enemy left behind prisoners and considerable material, which have not yet been enumerated.

"In the region of Lake Doiran British and Greek troops likewise have carried forward an attack and gained a foothold in the enemy first positions, notwithstanding stubborn resistance. A great number of prisoners have already fallen into our hands. The attack continues."

The Bulgarians are in flight in Macedonia, and are burning stores

and villages, according to a Serbian official statement received here. The allied troops now have advanced more than 12 miles, and their progress is so rapid that they have not been able to count the prisoners and war material taken. New regiments thrown in by the Bulgarians have been forced to retreat with the others.

The Bulgarians have been defeated completely, and the Serbian troops are pursuing them day and night. The Serbian and French troops have taken the towns of Topolitsa, Pishitsa, Roshitsa, Melynite, Vitolshtia and Rasimbye. They have also taken the height of Kuchkov Kamen.

A later despatch says:—In Macedonia both the French-Serbian and British-Greek detachments have gained important victories over the Bulgarians. The Serbians have extended their front westward to the Cerna River, and it is now 25 miles wide.

The total depth of the advance is 15 to 17 miles. All the Bulgarian trench systems on the Serbian front have been penetrated. Allied cavalry has taken up the pursuit, and one cavalry unit has crossed the Cerna 20 miles north of the Sokol positions. Another force of horsemen has moved the same distance north-east.

The capture of several villages and 5,000 prisoners are reported in the Serbian official statement made public on Friday.

"Continuing our advance," the statement says, "we crossed the left bank of the Cerna River. The enemy burned his depots and camps."

"We have taken more than 5,000 prisoners and captured ten additional guns, mostly heavy pieces. Several villages have fallen into our hands."

## Markets of the World

### Breadstuffs

Toronto, Sept. 24.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½, in store; Fort William, not including tax, \$2.11½; No. 2 C.W., 87c; extra No. 1 feed, 83c; No. 1 feed, 82c; No. 1 feed, 81½c, in store; Fort William, \$2.22, basis in store; Montreal, \$2.22, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 76 to 78c; No. 3 white, 75 to 77c, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2, winter, per car lot, \$2.31; No. 3, winter, \$2.27; No. 2 spring, \$2.26; No. 3 spring, \$2.22, basis in store; Montreal, \$2.22, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

Barley—Malting, new crop, \$1.04 to \$1.06.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Peas—Nominal.

Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, \$11.35, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, \$10.85, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Milled—Grain lots, delivered; Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, \$36.40 per ton; shorts, \$41.40 per ton; Hay—No. 1, \$19 to \$20 per ton, track Toronto; mixed, \$17 to \$18 per ton, track.

Straw—Car lots, \$9 to \$9.50.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Eggs, No. 1, candled, 48 to 49c; selected, new laid, 52 to 54c; cartons, 54 to 55c.

Butter—Creamery, solids, 45½ to 46c; do fresh made, 47 to 48c; choice dairy prints, 41 to 42c; ordinary dairy prints, 38 to 40c; baker's 36 to 38c.

Oleomargarine (best grade), 32 to 34c.

Cheese—New, large, 23½ to 24c; twins, 23c to 24c; spring-made, large, 25½ to 26c; twins, 25 to 26c.

Beans—Canadian, prime, bushel, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Foreign, hand-picked, bushel, \$6.75 to \$7.

Comb Honey—Choice, 10 oz, \$5 to \$5.50 per dozen; 12 oz, \$5.50 to \$6 per dozen; seconds and dark comb, \$2.50 to \$2.75; bulk, 25 to 26c, per lb.

Maple Syrup—Imperial gallons, \$2.25; 5-gallon tins, \$2.10 per gallon. Maple sugar, per pound, 24 to 25c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Barrelled Meats—Pickled pork, \$48; mess pork, \$47.

## SERB FORCES WITHIN FOUR MILES OF USKUB-SALONICA RAILROAD

Captured 16 Villages and 12 Guns in Rapid Advance in Central Macedonia—Italians Advance to East of Monastir.

London, Sept. 22.—Serbian troops pressing the Bulgarians and Germans in Central Macedonia advanced more than 20 kilometers Friday and are now within four miles of the Uskub-Salonica railroad, the main artery for the supply of the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces opposing the British and Greek armies on the Serbian right.

An official despatch from Serbian general headquarters at Salonica received today by the Serbian legation said the Serbians captured 16 villages and 12 guns and now are several kilometers to the north of the village of Kavadar. Fresh Bulgarian and Ger-

man troops are arriving continually to reinforce the enemy lines.

In conjunction with the General Entente allied offensive against the Tenth and Bulgarian forces in Macedonia, Italian troops yesterday began a vigorous advance in the bend of the River Cerna, to the east of Monastir. The official statement issued today by the Italian War Office says that the front enemy positions were captured.

Cutting of the Uskub-Salonica railroad, it was said here officially today, will force the retirement of the enemy left wing, and cause a general readjustment of the enemy lines in this entire section.



Winter Travel in Murman Land—Yukon huskies should be useful there this winter or some of the dog sleds used by the boys in Manitoba.

## ENEMY LOSSES HEAVY IN STRUGGLE FOR ST. QUENTIN

Allies Take 10,000 Prisoners and More Than 60 Big Guns—Enemy Counter-Attack Everywhere Repulsed.

A despatch from London says:—The prisoners taken by the British in the operations begun Wednesday northwest of St. Quentin now exceed Haig's report on Thursday night. More than sixty big guns were taken, and further ground was captured. Most of the fighting was around Gouzeaucourt and to the east of Epehy.

After a violent bombardment Wednesday afternoon the Germans launched a series of desperate attacks to regain their lost positions. They were everywhere beaten off. "Great numbers of German dead are lying before our positions on the whole front of the enemy attack," says Gen. Haig.

The important town of Contescourt, southwest of St. Quentin, and Caestre, near it, are both in the hands of the French, operating on the right of the British. Our allies have also reached Benay.

A despatch from the British Army in France says:—Despite the serious menace which the British established over the Hindenburg line by their capture of ridges northwest of St. Quentin, the Germans Thursday morning continued to nurse their grievances without renewing on a large scale

their costly counter-attacks of Wednesday evening.

Fighting still proceeded, particularly on the extreme flank of the battlefield, where the British were cleaning out strong points and strengthening their line, but the initiative remained entirely with them.

That the situation created by the British seizure of the long Hindenburg outpost line and the dominating heights in front of it could not remain stationary for long seemed a foregone conclusion. Whether the enemy would essay further heavy counter-attacks depended entirely on the badly-drained resources of his command, for the next move undoubtedly belonged to the Germans, since they must push the British back or continue to live with the naked sword hanging over them in this vital sector.

The enemy losses Thursday were extremely heavy, both in the early fighting and in the numerous counter-attacks which were thrown in toward night, in a desperate attempt to regain part of the lost ground. The whole zone of the long battlefield today was strewn with dead in field-grey uniforms.

## LOCAL FIGHTING IMPROVES LINE

Scottish Troops Complete Capture of Moeuvres—British Steadily Press Forward.

A despatch from the British Army in the field says: The Hindenburg fortress line north-west of St. Quentin has not yielded any fresh counter-offensives since its tenants, the German 2nd and 18th armies, were thrown back with a loss of three ridges, ten villages, 10,000 men taken prisoners and between 60 and 70 guns. We hold nearly all the best ground from the neighborhood of Gouzeaucourt to the slopes in front of St. Quentin.

Immediately in front of the armies of Gen. Byng and Rawlinson the enemy is clinging to a series of fortified farms, small bits of woodland and ravines, but these are not a strong, continuous defensive system. We have complete observation over a vast stretch of German-held territory which is being made very uncomfortable for troops waiting over there.

Our victory on Thursday is bearing fruit. English, Scottish and Australian troops continued to improve their positions. At various points hard local fighting in the night yielded fragments of German infantry. Machine-gun positions and several strong redoubts fell on Thursday.

A despatch from London says: Scottish troops Friday morning finally overcame the resistance of the Germans still in the village of Moeuvres, west of Cambrai, where there has been much violent fighting recently, and completely captured the village, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication on Friday night.

British Shell Blast Furnaces in Rhine Factories

London, Sept. 22.—The Entente allied independent air force on Friday dropped bombs on the German towns of Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Boulay, Freycaty and Morhange, according to an official statement issued this evening by the British Government.

Explosives were dropped on the Lanz Works at Mannheim, on wharves and factories at Karlsruhe, on blast furnaces at the Bierbach Works and on airdromes at Boulay, Freycaty and Morhange.

One German machine was brought down. One allied machine is missing.

BRITISH CASUALTIES FOR PAST WEEK

London, Sept. 22.—British casualties for the last week follow:

Officers killed or died of wounds, 487; men, 3,153.

Officers wounded or missing, 1,916; men, 17,206.

## ALLIES MAKE PROGRESS IN BREAKING DOWN DEFENCES OF ST. QUENTIN

British Smashed in German Lines at Four Distinct Points—Laon Shelled by French—St. Quentin in Flames.

London, Sept. 22.—Field Marshal Haig's troops last night smashed into the German lines at four distinct points on the battlefield. Near Gavrelle, north of the Scarpe, the British advanced on a two-mile front. East of Epehy the British captured several organized points of resistance. The gains were made after stubborn fighting.

North of Epehy Haig's men pushed forward in the sector south of Villers-Guislain. They also repulsed a German attack on Moeuvres and then improved their positions there.

This morning the Germans attacked the British positions north-west of La Bassee, in Flanders, but the attack was not pressed.

London, Sept. 22.—Allied troops are progressing satisfactorily in breaking down the defences of St. Quentin. On the north the British are fighting in the Hindenburg positions and pressing toward the canal between St. Quentin and Cambrai, while on the south the French are moving forward steadily.

For a stretch of more than 10 miles north of St. Quentin the British now hold the dominating hills.

English troops attacked the German lines midway between Cambrai

and St. Quentin Saturday on a front of from 2½ to three miles.

Field Marshal Haig's thrust was made towards the strip of high ground in front of the Hindenburg defences which cover the Scheldt Canal. Progress was made east of Epehy and near Hargicourt.

St. Quentin, as a result of the week's operations, is in a more serious position from the enemy viewpoint than probably at any time since the beginning of the war. A further push eastward by the British from their newly won height positions on the north-west will virtually place the allies on three sides of the town.

St. Quentin is an important outpost of Laon, perhaps the most important enemy base in Northern France. The French on the south are 10 miles from Laon and are hammering it with their big guns.

Paris, Sept. 22.—The city of St. Quentin, beset by both British and French, is in flames. The enemy is reported to be removing the civil population and placing his batteries in the city to combat the steady march of Foch's men.

Laon is being shelled by Mangin's Franco-American army, which has swung far enough up the west end of the Chemin des Dames to menace seriously the enemy's defensive line.

## BAKU RETAKEN BY TURKS

British Evacuate Town and Retire to North Persia.

A despatch from London says: Baku, in Trans-Caucasia, has been evacuated by the British, who have withdrawn their forces to North Persia.

The evacuation was made necessary, it is stated, because of the lack of steadiness on the part of the Armenian troops when they were attacked by the Turks during August. By the end of that month it was realized that the co-operation of the local Government and its forces could not be sufficiently effective to justify the retention of the small British detachment in the face of the numbers which the enemy could collect.

On September 1 the evacuation was definitely decided upon, but on the same day the Turks again attacked and the allies of the British, the reports state, again failed to cooperate. The result was that the Royal Warwickshire Regiment had to cover a Russo-Armenian retreat, and it is feared that this force lost heavily.

A small force of Russians arrived at Baku on September 9 to reinforce the British. This, with the inactivity of the enemy, tended to improve the morale of the forces allied with the British, strengthening their wish to hold the town.

They induced the fleet in the Caspian, which was still in Russian hands, to refuse permission for the British evacuation, according to the advice. Meanwhile, it is added, the Armenians were negotiating to hand the town over to the enemy.

On September 14 the enemy made a determined attack, and after fighting that lasted 16 hours, the bulk of which was borne by the British, the account continues, the latter evacuated the town.

GERMANY ADOPTS MEASURES FOR "PITILESS REPRESSION"

A despatch from Paris says:—Because of the aggravation of the internal situation in Germany, which continues to grow, the German Government has taken measures to "assure rapid and pitiless repression" in case of revolt, a Zurich despatch reports.

4,800,000 U. S. TROOPS BY JULY NEXT YEAR

A despatch from Washington says: An army of 4,800,000 by next July, after all deductions have been made for casualties and rejections is what the enlarged American military program calls for, General March said to the House Appropriations Committee.

There are now about 3,200,000 men under arms, General March said, and the plan is to call 2,700,000 of the new draft registrants to the colors between now and July.

SOME OF THE "CONTEMPTIBLES" STILL FIGHTING THE GERMANS

A despatch from Paris says:—The special correspondent of the Matin on the British front, after referring to the obstinacy and dash of the British soldiers, adds: "There might have been noted a unit of the old regular army which has known no rest during the war and the story of whose epic deeds well deserves telling."

FORTY ARMED GERMANS SURRENDERED TO A BATMAN

A despatch from the British Army in France says:—A British brigadier-general left his groom near a quarry, which he supposed had been cleared of the Germans, and went forward to watch the advance of his men. When he returned he found the perplexed groom surrounded by 40 armed Germans, demanding that the groom accept their surrender.

## POISON WELLS DURING RETREAT

DIABOLICAL ORDERS ISSUED BY GERMAN COMMAND

Dashing French Advance Balks Plot to Wipe Out Whole French District.

If proof was ever wanting of the diabolical methods practiced by our enemies in destroying villages and towns by mines, poisoning rivers and falls and generally making life impossible for returning refugees it is surely found in a document which has just fallen into the hands of a French diviseur headquarters.

The document concerns the 108th Battalion of German infantry and bears the date of September 5, 1918. The first part deals with the systematic destruction of all barracks, gun-positions, and depots abandoned in retreating, further on it orders the 27th and 90th German regiments to destroy the villages of Villequier, Aumont, Lequeton and others. Then it deals with poisoning wells.

"All wells should be poisoned. Care should be taken that the bombs do not explode too soon," says the order.

So that everyone might, no doubt, be held responsible, the document ends: "It is the duty of everyone to participate in the destruction of wells."

Devilish Plot Frustrated.

At Merincourt is a well which the dashing French advance balked those who plotted this act of treachery. Around the top of the well is a small brick wall above which is a sign in German, "Do not drink this water." While at the foot of the well is another inscription, reading "Munitions to be blown up. The mine not to be taken away." A cross-shaped shell was close to a hole smashed in a wall of the well. This shell contained toxic gases. The German method is to make such a shell explode directly they evacuate a district, causing gas from the shell to drop to the bottom of a deep well.

The allied leaders would have stopped to drink, refugees would have returned and taken water from the well for their own use and that of their cattle, so, the Germans planned, that in a very short time the people of the whole district would slowly die of poisoning. Such are the methods of a nation which says it means to impose its kultur on the world.

CANADIAN TROOPS ARRIVE IN ENGLAND

A despatch from Ottawa says: It is officially announced through the Chief Press Censor's Office that the following troops have arrived in England: Infantry draft No. 111, Niagara, Ont.; Infantry draft No. 120, 1st Depot Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment, Kingston; Infantry draft No. 123, 1st Depot Battalion, 1st Quebec Regiment, Montreal; Infantry draft No. 124, 2nd Depot Battalion, 2nd Quebec Regiment, Montreal; Infantry draft No. 134, 1st Battalion, Manitoba Regiment, Winnipeg; Canadian Railway Troops, Niagara; draft No. 122, Engineering Training Depot, Brockville, Ont.; draft No. 125, Engineer Training Depot, St. Johns, Que.; draft No. 138, R.M.C. officers; draft No. 127, Laval Canadian Officers' Training Corps; nursing sisters; Canadian Army Dental Corps; details.

AMERICAN SOCIETIES WILL CELEBRATE YPRES

A despatch from New York says: A resolution to organize a committee to co-operate with patriotic societies throughout the country in the celebration on November 9 of "British Day" in commemoration of the British defence of Ypres, which has taken its place in history as one of the 11 decisive battles of the world, was unanimously adopted.

MESSAGES SENT BY CANNON TO THE GERMAN REAR LINES

A despatch from the British Front in France says:—A messenger shell which is being used by the Germans to convey messages to isolated units or from forward to rear lines was shown to the writer on Wednesday. It has a head which can be unscrewed, into which the message is inserted.

3,000 LBS. OF FLOUR IS CONFISCATED

A despatch from Regina says: Chris. Alger, believed to be a German, is minus 3,000 lbs. of flour, which he was found to be hoarding in his house south of Morse. The flour was confiscated. Alger was fined \$200, and the Canada Food Board enriched by the proceeds of the sale of the flour.

Food Production in Great Britain. More than 200,000 women are now engaged on the land in Great Britain.

Musk is the product of world commerce in which China practically enjoys a monopoly.

Photographs of the graves of British soldiers in France are only taken on request of the relatives. Over 50,000 of these requests have been received and complied with.

## TURKS ANNIHILATED IN PALESTINE BY GEN. ALLENBY'S FORCES

British Occupy Nazareth and Other Places Sacred to the Christian World—18,000 Prisoners and 120 Guns Captured.

London, Sept. 22.—Gen. Allenby's forces in Palestine have taken 18,000 Turkish prisoners and have captured 120 guns. This means the virtual annihilation of the Ottoman forces in this region. The British losses were surprisingly slight considering the importance of the advance.

In less than four days the British have swept forward in the centre between the River Jordan and the sea and taken the famous city of Nazareth, while their wings closed round in a swift enveloping movement and nipped within the maw of the great pincer all the Ottoman forces in the coastal sector, the Plain of Sharon, the hill region in the centre and along the western Jordan Valley. Meanwhile to the north-east the Friendly Arab forces of the King of the Hedjaz have cut all railway communication in front of the fleeing Turks, and are standing a barrier to their escape by way of the eastern plains.

It is not improbable that within the

bag, the strings of which have been drawn taut closing the mouth, thousands of Turks are enmeshed. Many of those already made prisoner, fleeing in disorder, literally walked into the hands of the British, not knowing their line of retreat had been cut off.

Although the Turks at some points offered considerable resistance to the British, at no point were they able to stay the advance, even on the famous Field of Armageddon, which the British cavalry swept across and occupied Nazareth to the north. In the operation of sewing the enemy within the sack, airmen played an important role, vigorously bombing the retreating Turks, inflicting enormous casualties on them.

With the British Army in Palestine, Sept. 22.—One incident showed the nature of the surprise attack made by the British. A staff car with Turkish officers, in turning a corner in one town, met a British armored car, and all the Turks were captured.



## THE "BLUE DEVILS"

### Chasseurs Alpins, France's Great Fighting Regiment.

France has no soldiers of whom she is more proud than of her Chasseurs Alpins, whom she has dubbed her "Blue Devils."

See them as they march in their picturesque uniform of black coat, blue trousers, and black tam-o'-shanter set at a jaunty angle! Short of stature, broad of shoulder, with muscles of iron and nerves of steel, they swing proudly along with the air of conquering heroes.

"They are," said a French officer to the writer, "the elite corps of our army, the most daring, skilful, and doughty fighters we possess, and every man of them is a seasoned warrior, hard as nails and bold as a lion. They are, in fact, all specially chosen for their courage and physical strength."

No troops undergo such a hard training for in addition to the regular training for infantry, they are taken for three months to the mountains where they undergo a drilling that would kill or disable any but the strongest men. They are trained to march almost incredibly long distances in the snow, to scale the loftiest and most difficult peaks, to leap crevasses, and to travel swiftly on skis and on skates.

They have as splendid a record of fighting as any soldiers in the world. They performed prodigies of valor at Napoleon. They have covered themselves with glory in the Crimea and Algeria, Italy and Morocco, and during the present war they have excelled even themselves.

It was their furious fighting in Alsace in the early days of the war that won for them the title of "Blue Devils," for no devils could have fought more fiercely. And at Metz, Lingerhoff, and Hartmannswellerkopf they were like so many infuriated tigers let loose on the enemy.

One of their most wonderful feats, indeed, was the capture of Hartmannswellerkopf, a steep and rocky peak, as sheer almost as a precipice, northwest of Thann. It was stoutly defended by a much superior force of Germans; but the Chasseurs charged with such fury in the face of a deluge of bullets, torrents of hand-grenades, and sheets of liquid-fire, that the Huns fled in panic before the "mountain devils" could come within striking distance of them.

"La Belle France" has every reason to be proud of her "Blue Devils."

## WARMTH FOR AIRMEN

As Result of Electric Clothes Now Being Perfected.

The electric clothing worn by British airmen has now been greatly improved, says the Daily Express. Goggles, shoes and waistcoat are attached by separate wires to the battery of the machine, and if the pilot's feet are the only parts of his body which require heat, he can switch off the other wires.

Germany realized the uses of electrically-warmed garments at the beginning of the war, but it was not until later that the British seriously adopted the system. Some eight hundred outfits are now supplied per week by the two firms engaged in the manufacture of these electric clothes.

A Daily Express representative was shown the garments manufactured by the Radio-Electric Clothing Company for the use of airmen. The gloves are of the softest and thinnest flax material, and do not impede the wearer in the most delicate operations to his machine. They are wired up the back and attached by a connecting string to the sleeves of the waistcoat. The cold at high altitudes cannot numb the hands when they are encased in these scientifically-warmed gloves. Fur gauntlets are worn over them.

The electric clothing was first supplied to our airmen in October, 1917, just before the long-distance raids into Germany began. It was not possible to utilize the scientific heating of the clothes by electricity at the beginning of the war as the machines then in use did not generate sufficient power to allow part of the electricity to be used for warming the airmen.

The Shell Maker. Swift running belts and turning wheels. They sound, it seems to me, Like dashing waves against a cliff. When there's a storm at sea. The ringing shell sounds like a bell That tells of victory.

Under the fearful heat I droop. With weariness I stand. And then I think what others do. Defending native land. And turn with cheerful heart to toil. Forgetting blistered hand.

I see the soldiers in the field. The sailors on the sea. The birdmen rising in the sky. To keep our country free. And nurses brave in danger grave. Where sick and wounded be.

In Winter's cold and Summer's heat. Let each one do his share. We work in safety; far away. They toil in danger there. Then never cease our labor Till victorious arms they bear.

Cold water and lard will remove wheel grease from cloth, if the article is afterwards washed in cold water.

## HUN VANDALISM IN FRENCH HOMES

TELLING PROOF IS FOUND BY U.S. CORRESPONDENT.

Inspects Once Beautiful Chateaux. Now Wrecks as Result of Germans' Bestial Savagery.

There seemed to be a suspicion in the United States, at least during the earlier days of the war, that the stories of German vandalism were more propaganda than truth; that they were circulated to stir up and intensify hatred for the Germans. I had some doubts myself regarding the complete truth of the statements that German officers had wantonly wrecked and defiled magnificent private residences.

I have no doubts now. I know the Huns do things which no one without a bestial nature could do. They loot, they burn, they wreck, they defile. They commit crimes against property which cannot be discussed. They leave death traps in their wake. They devise most devilish infernal machines. They treat aged civilians with no consideration whatever, stealing their food and returning just enough to the poor people to keep body and soul together. It is true that row and again an instance is found where one German in a group of a hundred or more shows a spirit of kindness to some feeble civilian, but in every case of this kind I have been able to run down the humanity sprang from the heart of an Alsatian or a Pole.

Every chateau which the Germans have occupied in the region between the Marne and the Vesle—and the chateaux are everywhere and the mans always choose them for their officers' headquarters—has been marred and mutilated. Every city and village where the Huns sojourned on their vandalistic march south from th Chemin des Dames tells a woeful story of destruction and pillage. I went through twenty of them. They are homes of wealthy families. They presented a sad spectacle when the American and French troops entered the city on the heels of the retreating Germans, who had been resting in comfort in the beautiful homes for six weeks.

What They Did.

Here are some of the things the German officers or their orderlies did in one home:

Threw an ink bottle against a seven foot mirror, afterward splashing ink on the walls and ceiling.

Jammed a bayonet through the works of five handsome marble clocks.

Tore covers and blocks of pages from costly volumes and strewn more than 500 books about the floor, practically ruining a library which was evidently the pride of a booklover.

Tore a teddy bear in two; pulled arms and legs from large dolls; smashed a doll cradle and generally wrecked a child's nursery.

Smashed all the china in a cabinet and a cupboard and shattered expensive glassware.

Slit oil paintings and stamped holes in pictures which had been torn from the walls and left on the floor.

Broke the keys on a costly piano.

Knocked tops off vases and fancy urns.

Slit tapestries and curtains to ribbons.

Threw bottles against handsomely decorated walls and poured various kinds of sauces and other liquids on expensive rugs and carpets.

Rifled every drawer in the house; blew open a small safe; threw trink-

ets and fancy articles of wearing apparel all over.

Wrecked beds, dressers and mirrors in all the sleeping rooms.

And even this does not tell all. It would be difficult to give an adequate picture of any of the score or more of fine homes which the Germans occupied and wrecked as they were forced hurriedly to abandon them to the oncoming Franco-Americans. There remains in none of the homes I visited hardly a thing which is of any value, and some of the homes, in furnishings and decorations alone, represented an expenditure of at least \$100,000.

Systematic Destruction.

Chateau Thierry is a very old and a very wealthy city. It is the centre of manufacture of musical instruments. Every shop in the city was stripped. Not a bottle of wine remained in any of the wine shops and not a pair of shoes or a piece of wearing apparel was to be found when the allied troops entered the place.

In Fere-en-Tardenois the homes were mutilated in the same way. There, I think, the Germans were a little more vicious than in Chateau Thierry. The fact that they were not routed so hurriedly out of Fere-en-Tardenois may account for the more perfect disfigurement and destruction of property there. Fere-en-Tardenois is a city ordinarily of about fifteen thousand inhabitants, with large shops, handsome homes and attractive streets. Now there is not a house that is habitable; not a dwelling which has not been mutilated and pillaged; not a shop which has not been looted. Shellfire from the allied guns in their blasts to drive the Germans north did immeasurable damage to the exteriors of the buildings, but the Germans did more. I went through about thirty homes there and found in all the same scene of savage despoliation. Floors littered with shattered pieces of furniture, crockery, glassware; pictures torn from walls and hacked with knives; pianos nicked and in some instances smashed; clocks shattered; drawers open; and the contents strewn all about; private letters opened and torn to bits; wall safes blown or pried open; bottles everywhere.

Mutilation Was Wanton.

In one home more than thirty paintings and pictures of other kinds—engravings, etchings, photographs—were damaged and three remained on the walls untouched. They were photographs of Niagara Falls—one of the American Falls, one of the Horseshoe Falls and one of the river taken from Goat Island.

In another home, which was treated somewhat worse than the others, the Germans had fired rifle bullets into the pictures and, with the same weapons, had shot off the necks of vases and fancy glass flower holders. The mutilation here was unpeppably wanton. Family trinkets and heirlooms—old family portraits—whose preciousness to the owner must have been realized by the vandals, were crunched under heels and thrown against walls. Bedding was ripped to pieces and valuable coverlets and curtains torn to shreds.

ON THE ALLIES' SUBMARINES

THOSE UNIQUE AND MODERN ADJUNCTS TO THE NAVY

Story of Subs Out On Patrol Duty "To Search For and Destroy the Enemy."

The submarine is like nothing else in the Navy. She has always had her own peculiar little worries. When she makes a quick dive she may leave a hatch open, or when she makes a quick periscope she may lift a hatch; and in either case, if the sea gets to her storage batteries, she gets their gases; or her diving rudders may jam, or she may leak, and the deeper she goes the worse it gets; or gas may accumulate in her crank pits. And on top of all these little worries she has to lead the life of a lion, on edge, ready to open valves and alter course at the first sign of anything bigger than a rowing boat. And when she sees a hydroplane, no matter how far off, take it from her captain, she goes down to "nine hundred feet, and on a dark night we get away with it."

Their Little Luxury.

Every little handle in the submarine's central operating compartment has a meaning all its own. She aims her torpedo with her own helm, and whenever it pleases her captain to touch the torpedo-key, she sends it away with ten thousand pounds of compressed air, a reluctant "whoosh!" and a farewell not at the bow.

And the submarine's crew is like no other crew in the Navy. During the first four or five days of a patrol they sleep all the time off watch. After that, when they're completely slept out, there's nothing to do but hang on. They can't sit down, because they'll fall off. They can't play the gramophone, because they'll wake up somebody. They can't smoke, because they may set off an explosion. If they want to smoke they have to go up topside, and the more men up topside, the more time is lost—when time is most valuable—in securing hatches to submerge. For this reason

only two men beside the officer of the deck and a look-out are permitted up topside at once, and these only long enough for one smoke.

Submarines are divided into three sections, with sixteen Army coats for a crew of twenty-four. They stand the usual four hour on and eight off at the base, but at sea their watches are cut to three hours.

A Hint to the Thin.

A submarine is full of stale air, fuel-oil, and battery-gas. She is so small that at the base they have to station a boss watch up topside all night to keep tall surface craft from stepping on her. She has only five rooms, with steel bulkheads between them, and steel doors that can be dogged down so that if one room becomes filled with the sea, four rooms may remain. From bow to stern the five are the torpedo compartment, the forward battery compartment, the central operating compartment, and the engine room.

The officers hang out in the torpedo compartment. The crew hangs out in the forward battery compartment. And they all mess together in the after-battery compartment, where the cook hangs out.

The total effect of it is that the heat and sleep they undergo make the submarine men fatter than other Navy men. Although they are given waterproofs and "submarine clothes" for protection against extremes of heat and cold, they all wear dungarees, except the captain, who wears a uniform as cold-blooded as a fish, and would take the temperature of the sea except for the heat generated by the human bodies, storage batteries, and gas engines in her.

Cramped Quarters.

In the torpedo compartment are four torpedo tubes, the torpedo reserve, the torpedo loading hatch, the tall locker containing three torpedo tools, the anchor stowed overhead, the submarine's arsenal of six Springfield rifles, the officers' lockers, and under the deck the fuel-tanks and air-flasks, of which the latter not only supply breathable air, but also blow the water out of the ballast-tanks.

In the forward battery compartment are the crews' lockers and their submarine-sized gramophone and the radio apparatus, and the varying amount of battery-gas.

In the after battery compartment are the main and auxiliary switchboards, the hand pump overhead, with the safety helmets by which the crew can escape if stranded in shallow water, the after periscope, the work bench, the cruising hatch opening on to the conning tower fairway, and more air flasks along with more battery cells under the deck. Here are also the electric cooking range, the ice box, and the mess lockers. They dine at noon in the submarines on cold storage stuff mostly, and they get along without either bugler or boatswain. When the cook is ready, he rigs the mess table from the stanchions, serves the officers, and calls out "What'd'ye say?" to the crew.

And in the engine room is the petroleum smell which comes from more fuel tanks under the deck, the main engines, now sound asleep, the main pumps, the main air compressors, the after trimming tank control, and the main motors.

The Underwater World.

But it is in the central operating compartment that one finds the heart of the ship. This is the bridge-house and chart-house, and here the log is kept. Six men crowd to their positions here when the captain says "station!" and on any one of them depend the lives of the submarine and everybody aboard when she's submerged. They vary in importance from the man at the main kingposts—levers for operating the flood-valves—up through the man at the main motor controllers, the man at the water manifold and gauges, and the man at the air manifold and gauges, to the two men who whirl the wheels of the stern and bow diving rudders, with their eyes continually on the depth and angle gauges, on whom depends most of all. About them, in a white compartment some ten feet square and not much higher than a man's head, are all the wheels, levers, gauges, bell, and speaking tubes, all the clocks showing the pressure in the air flasks, the weight of water in the ballast tanks, the submarine's distance below the surface and the amount of angle on the diving rudders, all the chronometers, compasses, revolution counters, engine room telegraphs and other bridge gear, including a steering wheel the size of a dinner plate, which controls the submarine's torpedoing, submerging, navigating, and motive power. The forward periscope, ending in two long handles by which it is turned, comes down before its after bulkhead, with the torpedo firing gear close by, and up its forward bulkhead runs the ladder into the conning-tower; and above, at the eye-port in the conning-tower, one sees quite unexpectedly the world outside.

It is a green and silent world, as if the submarine hovered motionless by her fins in a solid green wind. Although outside the after-eye-ports her colors are flapping busily as if just outside the port half a gale were raging in pale-green silence.

The whole cost of the Crimean War—\$70,000,000—would just about pay the cost of the present war for ten days.

In Jamaica there are trees called the "whip-trees," and from these the natives make strong whips with the lash and handle all in one.

## Of Serge and Satin



The girl at college always finds it necessary to have a dressy little serge frock in her wardrobe. The one illustrated is developed in midnight-blue serge with a guimpe of black satin. McCall Pattern No. 8312, Misses' Dress. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.



Elaborately simple, with youthful lines and a pleasing silhouette, is this design of serge and satin. McCall Pattern No. 8492, Misses' Dress. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.

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

WITH THE FINGERS! SAYS CORNS LIFT OUT WITHOUT ANY PAIN

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority. At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Stream Pollution Serious. The Hagar Sawboard and Paper Co., of Xenia, Ohio, was recently fined \$100 and costs for allowing refuse liquors from its paper mills to enter Massie creek, killing large numbers of fish. The company claimed that ally. Pollution of streams is a serious matter.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh. (Signed) W. S. PINEO. "Woodland," Middleton, N.S.

From Vernon, B.C., an average of twenty cars of fruit is going out daily, and packing plants are working overtime every night to keep up with the rush.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

## The World's Wickedest City.

Which is the wickedest city in the world? Put this question to ten different people and they will probably all answer it differently. But if we are to take the verdict of statistics, we must agree that the wickedest city in the world is Irkutsk, in Siberia, which has been figuring so prominently in the news of late.

Before the war, Irkutsk had a population of 120,000, and 500 murders were committed every year there on an average—the highest known average in Christendom. In other words, one inhabitant in every 240 died a violent death. And of the murderers only one in ten was brought to trial, and only half of them were convicted.

To remedy this state of affairs Irkutsk once decided to start a vigilance committee. It got one. Everybody wanted to serve on it. Ex-convicts and thugs joined by the score, and were granted special powers to put an end to their own misdoings by the governor. A reign of terror followed. Under the pretence that they were suspects, rich merchants were shot in broad daylight and robbed. "House inspection" and "penal confiscation" brought in a pretty haul. Before long no man's life and no man's property were safe.

And the government had to appoint a second vigilance committee to get rid of the first one.

## 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 quart 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.

## To Britain From America.

Because we put aside the yoke. Because the voice of freedom spoke. Think you, we have forgotten our fathers? Who made our fathers what they were, Britain?

Think you, that passing tyrannies Could rob us of our memories. Who, in that far unhappy age. Were faithful to our heritage. And kept alive, by word and deed, The fire you lit at Runnymede?

Because we flung our gates so wide. And called all peoples to our side. Think you, that we can walk unmoved Upon the earth our fathers loved; Or witness with untroubled eyes, To-day your splendid sacrifice?

O, Britain! With uncovered head. Here, in the presence of your dead, We plight the word of faithful men; The common cup we drink again. We wrong you not by flattery; But offer that you understand, The true and open heart and hand, The friendship of a people free, The honor of another Land, Her faith in your nobility.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Naming the Rockies. During the progress of the survey of the boundary between Alberta and British Columbia, a region containing some of the loftiest peaks in Canada was encountered not far north of the United States boundary. A number of these peaks have been named by the Geographical Board after Canadian and Allied soldiers of distinction, and travellers through the Rockies may now try to climb such heights as Mount Currie, Mount Turner, Mount Morrison, Mount Mercer, Mount Watson, and Mount Bishop.

The genius of Sir Douglas Haig is commemorated in a peak 11,000 feet high, and the names of Generals Foch, Joffre, and Petain are given to peaks of almost equal elevation. King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium are also remembered, as is General Leman, the gallant defender of Liege.

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

Britain Raising 500,000 Men in India. Half a million combatants are being raised in India this year. It was announced in the House of Commons recently by Edwin Samuel Montagu, the Secretary for India. Numerous non-combatants likewise were being employed.

The June figures, he added, reached the record of 50,000, and provinces from which previously few recruits or none at all had come were now supplying their quotas.

The Secretary emphasized the fact that Indian troops were playing the chief part in the campaigns in Mesopotamia, Palestine, and East Africa.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

An aeroplane recently forced to land behind the British lines in France was piloted by a 17-year-old German girl.

The principal sugar substitutes recommended by Government chemists are corn syrup, maltose (syrup made from potatoes), honey and high-grade refiners' syrup.

### ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Now that the new government standard flour is in general use, the quality of the yeast you use is more important than ever. Use Royal Yeast Cakes. Their quality is absolutely reliable. Bread made with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other.

Send name and address for copy Royal Yeast Cake Book.

**E. W. GILLET CO. LTD.**  
TORONTO, CANADA  
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

"Visiting Cards" at the Pole. The silk flag which M. Amundsen is taking with him to plant at the North Pole—"if the opportunity presents itself"—will be used, of course, for purely formal purposes, for the rights of the first-comer belong to the United States, whose Stars and Stripes were planted there by Commander Peary on April 6th, 1909. Naturally, every nation which achieves either Pole is anxious to leave a visiting card. When Scott reached the South Pole on January 17th, 1912, he planted the Union Jack at a spot half a mile from the Norwegian flag which Amundsen had placed there some months earlier.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

There is no more gentle creature on earth than the British sailor.—The Bishop of Southwell.

## AGENTS WANTED

Portrait Agents Wanted. Good prints. Finishing specialties. Frames and everything at lowest prices. United Art Co., 4 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

## WANTED

BAILED HAY. QUOTE DELIVERED. Bothwell, Ontario. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario.

## FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,000. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

## MISCELLANEOUS

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

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

### KEEP YOUR STOVE BRIGHT

Is easy to use and will not burn.

### KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

## 2 IN 1

### SHOE POLISHES

for BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OXBLOOD SHOES PRESERVE the LEATHER

## KNOCKS OUT PAIN THE FIRST ROUND

Comforting relief from pain makes Sloan's the World's Liniment

This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful sprains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great sales because it practically never fails to bring speedy, comforting relief. Always ready for use, it takes little to penetrate without rubbing and produce results. Clean, refreshing. Made in Canada. At all drug stores. A large bottle means economy.

### Sloan's Liniment

### Kills Pain

ISSUE No. 39-14





# GREAT SALE OF MEN'S CLOTHING

Our Opening Sales of Clothing Exceed by far Sales of any Previous Season.

All are satisfied with our moderate war time prices. Our closest attention to every available source of supply reflects in our splendid stocks of "worthy" merchandise.

THE LITTLE CHAPS, as well as the men are well considered in our ample stocks of Clothing, Caps, etc.

**School Opening Sales**  
of clothing make our clothing room a busy spot. Old Knickers, Bloomers and Trousers. Prices \$1.00 to \$2.50.

**It's a King Hat you want.**  
You can spot them by "that something different in style" and richness of "colors and quality."  
Highest English quality Fur Felt, \$3.50 and \$4.00. \$1 saved from city prices, comparison will show. Outlast two other cheaper Canadian or American makes. Fit more comfortably on the head.

**Splendid Values in Hats**  
at \$2.50 and \$3.00 in the new autumn colors.

**Smart Dressy Caps**  
at \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 and 2.50, from three leading manufacturers, you will see among this big collection. Opened this week. Just what you want.

**Pure wool British made Serge Dress Goods, absolutely fast colors,**  
moderately priced, \$1.25, 1.75, 2.25 and 2.75.

**J. N. CURRIE & CO.**  
THE STORE WITH THE STOCKS TO BRING CUSTOMERS

## MANUFACTURE OF CIDER

Winter Rhubarb Can be Produced Cheaply and Conveniently.

Turnips-Grown on Dairy Farm Best Fed to Dry Cows, Young Stock and Pigs.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

**S**WEET cider is unfermented apple juice, and hard cider is fermented apple juice. To get the juice the apples are either crushed or ground in a cider mill and the juice expressed from the pulp.

The fermentation of apple juice, or any other fruit juice, is brought about by the development in it of yeast. Yeast cells are microscopic plants invisible to the naked eye and are always present on the surface of fruit. When the fruit is crushed to get the juice many of these yeast cells get into the juice and if these are not destroyed they will induce fermentation.

Consequently, in the manufacture of sweet cider we must destroy the yeast cells that are present and prevent others from getting in. The surest way of doing this is to pasteurize the juice immediately after it is obtained from the fruit and store away in well-sealed containers. In the case of cider the pasteurization process means heating the juice to 170°F. for ten minutes and then filling into containers that have been scalded and can be tightly corked. Care should be taken not to let the temperature get above 170°F. during pasteurization or the character of the juice will be injured. The juice is then stored away at a low temperature to allow it to clear.

Hard cider is produced by allowing the fresh apple juice to ferment in the cask. The fermentation is naturally induced by the activities of the yeast cells that get into the juice from the surface of the apples. As, however, there are various kinds of yeast cells, and also many mold spores liable to be on the fruit which may injure the quality of the cider, spoiling the flavor, it is a good plan to control the fermentation either by first pasteurizing the juice and then adding a good yeast or simply by adding a good yeast to the raw juice as soon as obtained from the apples.

—Prof. D. H. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

## How Winter Rhubarb is Produced.

The production of rhubarb in winter has become of considerable value among gardeners. It is easy to do if certain methods are followed. If one is making a permanent business of rhubarb forcing, it is necessary, each year, to set out a new bed as plants once forced are of no further value. In the spring large roots should be dug, split in one bud section and replanted in a moist ground. During the growing season they are kept cultivated and free from weeds. In the fall they are covered with manure. Next spring a second bed is planted as before. That fall a large part of the first bed is taken up leaving sufficient to replant another bed the next spring. The roots are taken up the last thing in the fall before the hard, freezing weather comes and are placed in piles in a shed where they can easily be got at during the winter, but will remain frozen. About Dec. 1st take in a sufficient number of roots, place these bud side up on the floor of a warm cellar—about 68 to 70 degrees—and cover with an inch of sand. Be sure to fill in all interspaces. Keep this sand moist. About a week later the buds will begin to swell, and in four to six weeks, depending upon the heat of the room, the cooler the slower growth starts—you should have rhubarb ready for market. After these roots are exhausted throw them away and put in more. If a constant supply is required make a new bed every two or three weeks during the winter. Be sure to keep all lights dimmed. Put burlap or brown paper over the windows to get the bright light so much desired.

—H. MacLennan, B.S.A., Ontario Vegetable Specialist.

## Should Cows Be Fed Turnips?

This is an old question about which considerable difference of opinion exists. If my reader is Scotch, he or she will likely answer the question by saying, "Yes," as Scotchmen, turnips, and good farming are three things usually found together on farms in Ontario.

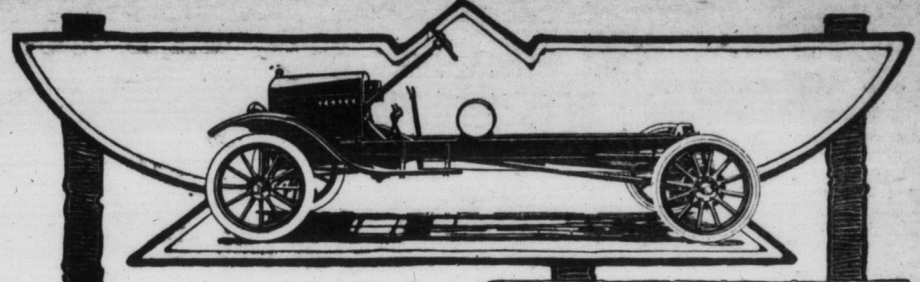
There was a time when butter buyers were not so particular about the flavor of butter as they are at present. It is common to hear women purchasers on city markets, say to farm butter-makers, "Your butter is turnip," which is sufficient to cause a loss of the sale. Creamerymen object very strongly to "turnip cream." While it is doubtless true that some careful feeders are able to feed quite large quantities of turnips to cows giving milk, without causing any serious trouble, there is always danger, which can best be avoided by not feeding these to milking cows.

If they are grown on the dairy farm they are best fed to dry cows, fattening cattle, young stock, pigs, etc. However, if they are fed in the stable where cows are milking, and more especially where the root house opens into the stable and where the turnips are pulped in the stable or in a feed-room adjoining, the odor of the turnips fills the air, which is carried into the milk pail at the time of milking and thus the milk, cream, and butter become tainted from the stable air, even though the milk cows may not be fed any of the turnips.

The safest plan is not to grow turnips on a dairy farm. Grow corn, clover, or sugar beets, and corn for silage. These crops will give as good returns as turnips, are no more expensive to grow, and are much safer.

"Safety first" is a good motto on a dairy farm.

—H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.



## Saves Money For The Farmer

**P**RICES of farm products have reached a high level. The farmer can take full advantage of this situation only by adding to his equipment of time and labor-saving machinery. Time and labor are money. When time and labor are saved, money is saved.

Time and labor-saving devices for working the land do not produce complete results in themselves. The farmer must have rapid and dependable means of placing his products on the market.

The Ford One-Ton Truck will make trips to town so much more quickly than the horse that you will have many extra hours of time to devote to productive work. A large number of farmers have proven the Ford One-Ton Truck to be a time and money-saver—have you?

Price (chassis only) \$750

F. O. B. Ford, Ontario.

**ALEX. DUNCANSON, DEALER, Glencoe**

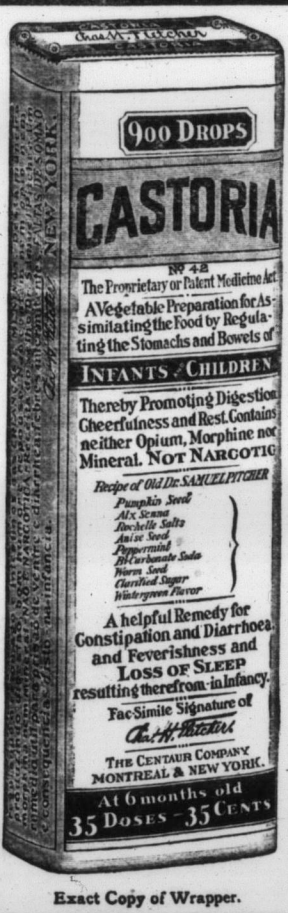
## ALL HONOR TO THEM

The boys who were drafted under the Military Service Act have been fighting in the front line. Some of them have been wounded. Some have "gone west" on that last long journey that leads out through the portals of earthly existence. All honor to them!

"He had served in France for two months" is becoming a common-place phrase in the obituary notices printed regarding soldiers who have fallen. Usually it tells that the man who made the great sacrifice was called up under the conscription measure, and when his age is given it will frequently be noticed that he was a mere boy, perhaps not out of his teens and perhaps just past the age that indicates maturity. Most of the draftees are young men. They were below military age when the war broke out. That they did not enlist as volunteers does not prove to reflect to their discredit. Once called into the service of their country they have met the test of training, of voyaging across the ocean, of fighting with the seasoned veterans of the Canadian forces, of doing their duty to the point of giving their lives. For each of these is a credit to the man. Some have been robbed of a treasure, some a home that will never again be worn by the feet of a boy who played barefooted in the grasses a few short summers ago. A mother will sit silently and look at the picture of her "baby boy," for they never quite grow up to mothers, even though they become bearded men. The menfolk will not show their grief so much, perhaps, but it will be none the less severe. A father is supposed to make little show of grief; he knows that thousands of others have been bereft, but just the same he may have to choke back the sobs when he realizes that his line has now come to an end, that the only boy, the only boy he can hope to be the father of, is gone. His heir has passed on to claim another legacy. That legacy, one must reflect, is a badge of honor in the fight against disaster for the world. His boy went out to help fight the forest fire, to help overcome the rogue elephant that broke loose upon the world. That he perished must be written in letters of gall, yet, just as death to many is inevitable, so to all it is inevitable that mother and father, son and brother must be reunited when "we meet beyond the river where the surges cease to roll." The surges of war have rolled relentlessly for more than four years. Those of the new army who are now giving their lives deserve a place of honor in their country's roll. They fought a good fight. They emulated the record of those who stood as though for a lost cause in the early days of 1915. As victory dawned after a long night of suffering, these younger men go down, taking the places of those war-worn crusaders who rushed forward when the call came, and proving that the country's stock is never found wanting when the need of Canadian manhood is sound in the front line.

—London Advertiser.

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.



## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

**Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria**

Always Bears the Signature of

*Dr. J. C. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over

Thirty Years

**CASTORIA**

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## CANADA'S RANK AS A SHEEP PRODUCER

AUSTRALIA	58
GREAT BRITAIN	52
ITALY	15
ARGENTINA	13
FRANCE	12
HOLLAND	6
UNITED STATES	4
GERMANY	3
DENMARK	2
CANADA	2

COMPARED WITH OTHER NATIONS ON THE BASIS OF THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS TO THE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN FARMS

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

For C.P.R. tickets to all points apply to

**R. CLANAHAN**  
Ticket Agent, Glencoe

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Time Table Changes.

A change of time will be made on September 29th, 1918

Information now in Agents' hands.

Eyes tiring easily Prove eyestrain.



Do not wait till serious trouble develops. Have the strain removed. The sooner the easier. Properly adjusted glasses will do it. We are experts in relieving eye strain and guarantee satisfaction.

## C. E. Davidson

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Address all communications and make remittances payable to A. E. SCHIFFELMAN.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1918

Under pressure of war conditions the people of England are learning that their country when put to the test is capable of producing sufficient food for its population. Some people have known this all along, but it required a great war to make a practical demonstration of the fact. England in the past has depended very largely on the outside world for food it was because she preferred to buy rather than produce. By utilizing to the full the available land of the country there is little doubt that England could feed a much larger population than she is likely to have for many years to come.

According to newspaper reports the old time custom of giving indiscriminate Christmas boxes at Yuletide is to be abolished in a good many cities of the United States. The only ones to receive the blessings of Santa Claus will be the children. The money that would otherwise be wasted in the habit of barter and exchange will go to buy comforts for kids in khaki. It is a good idea and should be taken up by the whole continent. Christmas giving has grown in a good many cases to be a curse instead of a blessing. If anybody in this universe is deserving of a little remembrance at Christmas it is the boy "over there."

## "HONOR TO WHOM," ETC.

A Western member of the party of Canadian editors who went overseas on a sight-seeing expedition at the expense of the British Government, being accused of "utilizing the occasion to swing the censor of Canadian adulation before the shrine of Lord Beaverbrook," makes haste to say that he was misreported. It is well. The men who are most admired and honored by all the Canadian people in these days are not members of the British House of Lords. They are the heroic fighting fellows in khaki who are winning the war.

Good prize list at Newbury school fair, featuring \$30 prize money for best calf and pair of pigs, given through Merchants Bank of Canada.

Get on the other side of the street when you see a man coming who never forgets to inform you that the world is growing worse.

"I see ye have a new hired man. Easy. How is he doing?" "Resting considerably easier than the other one did, thank ye!" a trifle grimly replied honest Farmer Hornbeak.

## SUMMER PASSES

Days are getting shorter and the summer's slipping by. Soon will come October when the blossoms fade and die; Soon the Master Painter will get busy with his brush.

And tint the orchard apples with their most becoming blush. Then the frost will find the meadow and the green will disappear. And the bitter winds will whisper that old Winter's very near.

Oh, the days are coming closer when we'll reap as we have sown. When our worth shall be recorded by the fruits that we have grown. Soon the Master Painter shall inspect what we have made.

And brush our deeds of valor with the hues that never fade. In the glory of life's autumn we shall see our work revealed.

And know how we have labored through the summer in the field. It's too late when winter's coming to attempt the work of spring. Too late for deeds of valor when our youth has taken wing.

Too late for words of kindness when the friends of old are dead. Age must reap as we have labored through the summer that has fled. Oh, the tragedy of autumn and of age is to be heed!

Life's acres bare and barren when they ought to gleam with gold.

—By Edward A. Guest.

## GIVE YOUR COUNTRY A LEG UP—SAVE!

Canadian patriotism demands the practice of thrift by all her sons. The men who are holding the lines at home are they who are making it easy for the business of the country to go on with little jar to its mechanism. The steady pulling together of all citizens in the production of goods and in the conservation of all field crops marks the thrifty nation. Saving on the part of our citizens is going to be the greatest insurance we will have in Canada against a period of depression after the war. The combined capital of the individuals who make the country will form a fund of sufficient power to drive business along in a most satisfying way in spite of the prevailing hard times of such a period.

The saving man is therefore a real patriot. He has Canada's interests fundamentally at heart. May his tribe increase in these days when wealth is piling up under the spur of war-time efforts. Save because it hits both ways. It is a high form of patriotism. And it gives one's country a leg up in a critical time. Put by that extra dollar now. The long procession of thirty dollars will make a line that will not waver—Hindenburg or no Hindenburg.

The Transcript is agent for the Appleford Counter Check Book Company. Why not give us your next order for check books? No matter what style of check book you are using, we can duplicate it at the same price. Give the local man the preference.



STOP THAT AWFUL WASTE OF FUEL.

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OF THE WONDERFUL INVENTION

## Fikeco Ranges and Heaters

"The Great Fuel-saving Stoves"

Thursday, Oct. 10, 10 a.m.-9 p.m.

COME AND SEE:—How to do your Cooking and Baking on ONE HALF the FUEL you are now using, and have a Warner Kitchen in the winter time and a Cooler Kitchen in the summer time with only half the trouble in operation. BETTER, SAFER, MORE ECONOMIC THAN GAS. Burns—Hard Coal, Soft Coal, Coke, Slack or Wood. Combination of Efficiency, Economy, Sanitation & Simplicity.

### JAMES WRIGHT & SON

MAIN ST., GLENCOE

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SILK WAISTS AND SILK SKIRTS

Opposite Royal Bank Building

**FLOWER DEPT.**  
Potted Plants and Cut Flowers for all occasions.

**Highest cash price for Butter and Eggs.**  
Phone 25

**FANCY GOODS DEPT.**  
Stamped Linens and Embroidery Silks; Crochet Cottons of all kinds.

### RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

**Main Line.**  
Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 9:37 a. m.; No. 14, express, local points to London, 2:55 p. m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 6:00 p. m.; No. 18, local accommodation to London, 10:30 p. m.  
Westbound—No. 11, local mail and express, 7:30 a. m.; No. 13, express, local points, 1:31 p. m.; No. 15, local mail and express, 6:37 p. m.; No. 17, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 10:00 p. m.  
Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 18, Sundays included.

**Wabash and Air Line.**  
Eastbound—No. 82, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 9:35 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:30 p. m.; way freight, 4:30 p. m.  
Westbound—No. 83, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:30 p. m.; way freight, 9:35 a. m.  
No. 2, Sundays included.

**Kingscourt Branch.**  
Leave Glencoe for Kingscourt, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia Tunnel and points west—No. 363, mixed, 7:35 a. m.; No. 283, passenger, 8:40 p. m.  
Arrive at Glencoe—No. 272, passenger, 7:05 a. m.; No. 364, mixed, 4:30 p. m.

#### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eastbound—No. 634, 12:42 p. m.; No. 672, Windsor mixed, 6:38 p. m.  
Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor, 4:18 a. m.; No. 671, Windsor mixed, 9:30 a. m.; No. 633, 8:15 p. m.  
Trains 633 and 634, Sundays included.

#### GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 9:00 a. m.; G.T.R. West, 6:00 p. m.; London and East, 7 p. m.; Mails received—London and East, 8 a. m.; G.T.R. East, 7 p. m.; G.T.R. West, 9:45 a. m.  
Street letter box collections made at 5:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.

## ROY SIDDALL

Flour, Feed, Grain, Seeds, Coal, Wood and Cement

All kinds of Grain bought and sold.

Up-to-date Chopping Mill in connection.

Terms Cash, or extra charge for credit.

### 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 Home made Bread made with Fleischmann's Yeast. Also our Buns, Cakes and Pastry, fresh every day. Have our wagon call.

**J. A. McLachlan**  
GLENCOE

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**  
GLENCOE  
Tinmith Plumber

### PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Huston are in Toronto this week.

—Morley Farrell of Sarnia is spending a few days at his home here.

—Miss Fern Graham is spending a few weeks with friends in Toronto.

—Pte. Arthur Davenport of Carling Heights, London, is spending a few days at his home here.

—Mrs. Thomas Strachan and two daughters and Andrew Strachan are visiting in Palmerston.

—Mrs. C. B. McLean of London spent a few days last week with her aunt, Mrs. Alfred Marsh.

—J. C. Elliott, M. P. P., has returned home from the West where he has been for an extended time.

—Miss M. A. McKenzie of London spent a few days with friends in Glencoe and vicinity before leaving for Colman, Alberta.

—Mrs. Louisa Ross and Mrs. John A. Ross and son Jack of London have returned home after spending a few days at the home of their brother, F. W. Gubbins.

### PTE. ISAAC KUNES KILLED

Word was received here last week by friends of the death in action of Private Isaac Kunes, Pte. Kunes enlisted at Glencoe in the 135th Battalion and was a son of the late Mrs. Victoria Kunes of Ekfrid township. Pte. Kunes' name appears on Glencoe Methodist church honor roll, of which church he was a member. He leaves six sisters.

### WHERE ORCHARDS PAY

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

**THIS QUESTION**, will be discussed under four heads: Climate, Soil, Labor and Transportation.

**The Factor of Climate.**  
So far as climate is concerned apples can be grown commercially in any part of old Ontario, south of a line drawn from Parry Sound to Ottawa; in fact, there are commercial orchards producing fruit at a profit considerably further north than this. Many people think of commercial apple orchards as being necessarily confined to the milder parts of the province, and to the lake districts, but the fact is worth emphasizing that we have varieties of apples suitable for commercial culture in every county of old Ontario. The winter-hardiness of the many varieties grown throughout Ontario is now very well established, and it is possible to select varieties which will be hardy for any district.

**The Factor of Soil.**  
The most serious climatic difficulty in the Province of Ontario is the occurrence of late frost in spring, and early frost in fall. Other difficulties of a climatic nature can be largely overcome by the selection of suitable varieties, or by careful discrimination with regard to soil, elevation, aspect, etc. It may be pointed out, however, that frosts are more common and severe over large areas of flat country, than where the topography is rolling and hilly. Large areas of some of the southern counties of Ontario are, therefore, more or less unsuited to commercial apple orcharding because of their flat character. A more rolling country is much to be preferred, so that orchards can be made safer from frost by the better air drainage afforded.

**The Factor of Labor.**  
The choice of varieties for various districts will be made the subject of later notes.

**Suitable Soil in Every County.**  
So far as soils are concerned, it may be stated that there is an abundance of land in every county suitable for apple growing. Well drained land is essential for successful orcharding, and there is plenty of soil of this type to be had in almost every district.

**Summing up Soil and Climate.**  
It may be said that no province or state in North America has so large an area so favorable in soil and climate for apple growing as has the Province of Ontario. If this statement is true it becomes obvious that the present distribution of apple orchards in Ontario is dependent on other factors.

### Most Profitable Near Cities.

Transportation is the most important factor having to do with the distribution of commercial apple orchards in Ontario. In other words, the commercial apple orchards are located within reach of transportation facilities, and the better facilities have been with relation to large cities and to the developing markets of the prairies, the more rapid has been the development of commercial orcharding. A location near a large city may be desirable, but if better soil and climate are to be found at a distance, the more distant location is likely to be preferred, provided transportation facilities can take place in commercial orcharding.

### Labor Situation Very Acute.

At the present time the labor situation is acute, and is rendered more so from the standpoint of the apple grower by virtue of the emphasis which, very correctly, is being placed upon the production of exportable food stuffs. The labor shortage will result in the majority of small orchards being more or less neglected. But the large commercial grower of apples has been in difficulty for years, and it becomes necessary to build dwellings for men and their families so that a supply of labor may be always available.

The difficulties of the labor situation, picking time, etc., can be lessened considerably by the planting of varieties which ripen in succession, and by taking care to get the right proportion of each. A large area of one variety ripening at one time is extremely difficult to handle.

### NOT ON BOAT

Mrs. Charlton has just received the cheering news by wire that her son was not on the torpedoed "Galway Castle" as it was feared he was.

### SPECIAL NOTICES

Found—spectacles in case. This office.

Some extra good bargains in used cars this week—Wm. McCullum.

For sale—good rubber-tired top buggy—W. K. Stephenson, Aggins, 25th.

Dawson's Golden Chaff seed wheat for sale. Apply Simpson Giff, Gore, Ekfrid. 23tf

Flour and feed for sale at store corner of Main and McKellar streets—J. D. McKellar. 23tf

Cream and eggs wanted at the old stand, as usual. Highest prices paid in cash—Wm. Muirhead, 96tf

Give the children an outing at Newbury on Sept. 27. Come with the crowd and have some fun.

A shallow wicker work basket left at one of the stores awaits a claimant at The Transcript office.

For sale—two dozen red raspberry bushes for \$1; three crimson rose bushes for 50c—Miss Riggs.

Wanted—daily work or cooking, by reliable young married woman in Glencoe. Apply box 110, Glencoe.

Next week we will tell you why we ask you to keep Friday evening, October 18th, free from any engagement. Watch for it.

New hats just in, trimmed by wholesale millinery houses, latest New York styles, at prices very much less than regular, at Mayhew's.

Yellow peaches, fancy plums and grapes arriving daily from Niagara now at their best. W. A. Currie, Main street; phone 25.

Found—a sum of money, on Main street, north, Glencoe. Owner may have same on proving property and applying to Jesse Lunnery, Route 2, Wardsville.

For sale—one 16-h.p. Gould, Shipley & Muir portable engine, fitted to use either gasoline or oil. A first-class farm engine and the price on the rock—Wm. McCullum.

For sale, cheap—\$45—large triple heater wood stove. Has been used very little. Suitable for a large room or public hall or school house. Will burn 30-inch wood.—P. D. Keith.

Spend Sept. 27 with youngsters at Newbury school fair. Good sports and exhibits. Fair opens at 1 p. m. sharp, with good baseball match. Adults 25c. school children free.

For sale—maps of Moss and Ekfrid townships, giving location of oil wells, names of land owners and other important information.—Catherine B. Sutherland, South Main street; phone 81.

Wanted—light indoor employment. Any position—bookkeeping or office management; good at figures; have held similar position. Glencoe preferred. Reliable; age 30. Apply box 110, Glencoe.

We are now ready for all kinds of automobile repairing. Good workmen and work guaranteed. Bring in your car; it is no difference what kind it is or who you bought it from.—Wm. McCullum.

Spice up the talking machine with a few new records for the fall and winter months. Flat disc records with a selection on each side and adaptable for any make for sale at Colin Leitch's tailor shop, Glencoe.

George Hulse has opened a garage on McKellar street in the rear end of Roy Siddall's grain store, and solicits a share of your patronage. All kinds of auto repair work will receive prompt and careful attention. Tires and accessories. Phone Roy Siddall, No. 8.

Clearing sale of shoes.—Our spring and summer shoe trade has been good and in order to make room for the fall and winter stock we are going to clean out the balance of the present stock in our sweeping sale. All will be sold regardless of cost. Sale now on. Special price on groceries while sale lasts. Strictly cash.—Chas. George.

Your present talking machine instrument of whatever make or size has a very considerable "trade in" value. It will go a long way towards bringing one of the sweet toned Edison diamond, disc phonograph or a Columbia gramophone to your home in cabinet or table design. A postal address as follows will bring you a home trial.—Daniel H. McKee, Glencoe P. O.

# LET THESE FACTS SINK IN

You people of Glencoe and vicinity—  
—you are right now face to face with the biggest money-saving event that you have witnessed for a long time. Right now when others are making long profits on these goods we are giving you an opportunity to supply your winter needs at a fraction of their worth. Don't let anything keep you away. Come early for best choice.

**COME SOMEHOW!**  
**GET HERE ANYWAY!**  
Buy your needs ahead and save!

It's time to get into your new Fall Suit and Overcoat—and we're ready for you. Why???

All our Tweeds, Worsteds, Serges and Linings were bought over a year ago, before the heavy advance in prices, and you are today receiving the benefit of our foresight.

**MEN'S HATS, UNDERWEAR AND SHIRTS AT TREMENDOUS SAVING**

Reiy on this store for Window Shades, Linoleum, Oil Cloth, and all Home Furnishings.

**MILLINERY**  
New Hats, trimmed by wholesale houses in the latest New York styles, at very much lower prices than regular.

Just received our fall shipment of FINE FRENCH KID GLOVES to wear with your new suit—\$1.50 to \$2.00.

All the new shades in HOLEPROOF SILK HOSE.

**LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WINTER COATS** from \$5.00 to \$18.00.

All new ideas in Fashionable Shoes to wear with your new dress or coat will be found in our exclusive Shoe Department.

Newest Neckwear Novelties include Collars, Sets and Vests of the new Arlette Crepe and also all lace, besides the popular organdies, satins and crepes.

**Peck's CLOTHING**

## E. MAYHEW & SON

### AUCTION SALES

Clearing sale, at lot 1, first range north Longwoods Road, Carleton Place, Ontario, Saturday, Sept. 28, at two o'clock, new time:—1 mare 9 years old, splendid driver and not afraid of autos; 2 milch cows supposed to be in calf and milking now; 1 three years old and 1 four years old; 2 yearlings; 1 steer and 1 heifer; 2 spring calves, steers; 85 hens; 1 binder; 1 binder, Frost & Wood, 6 ft. cut; 1 Deering mower, 5 ft. cut; 1 hay rake; 1 broad-tire wagon, nearly new; 1 top buggy; 1 open buggy; 1 cutter; 1 hay rack; 1 gravel box, also top box; 1 sulky plow, in good repair; 1 two-horse cultivator; 1 corn scuffer; 1 corn marker; 1 corn planter; 1 set of harrows; 1 disc harrow; 1 drilling auger; 1 gang plow; 1 walking plow, new; 1 set of bob-sleighs, nearly new; 2 sets single light harness; 1 nearly new; 1 set double heavy harness; 1 fanning mill; 1 set of scales, cap, 1600 lbs.; 1 set of scales, cap, 240 lbs.; 2 neckyokes; 2 sets of whiffletrees; 1 wheelbarrow; 1 grindstone, on frame; a quantity of elm plank, 2 ins. thick; 250 bushels of good oats; about 15 tons of hay; stack of straw, can be hauled off farm; 1 car, fork, rope, pulleys and slings; 1 sugar kettle; 1 sap pan; 2 tool chests; 1 work bench and vice; carpenter's tools; 3 bedsteads; 1 dresser and commode, combined; 1 kitchen walnut cupboard; 1 Sharples cream separator; 1 barrel of "Favorite"; 1 kitchen table; 3 kitchen chairs; 3 dining-room chairs; 1 couch; 1 writing desk; 1 commode; 1 rocker; 1 armchair; 1 parlor rug; 1 parlor suite; 1 sewing machine; carpets; some dishes; 1 robe; 1 lap rug; 10 chairs, forks, hoes, post augers, halters, etc., and other articles usually used on a farm. Mrs. Annie Cavan, proprietor; McTaggart & McIntyre, auctioneers.

On lot 13, second range south of Longwoods Road, Moss, on Wednesday, October 2nd, at 1 o'clock—1 bay horse, 6 years old; 1 black horse, 11 years old; 3 two-year-old colts; 2 milch cows; 1 fat cow; 2 cows, 4 years old; 10 yearling steers; 7 yearling steers; 13 two-year-old steers; 5 yearlings; 1 calf, 5 months old; 2 calves, 3 months old; 100 White Leghorn hens, 1 year old; 25 Plymouth Rock hens, 1 year old; 1 sulky plow, new; 2 walking plows; 1 hoe drill; 1 disc harrow; 1 Duckfoot harrow; 1 Cockshutt corn cultivator; 1 potato tiller; 1 poultry root pulper; 2 grindstones; 1 lumber wagon; 1 democrat wagon; 1 heavy wagon-box; 1 new hay rack; 1 pig rack; 1 buggy; 1 cutter; car, ropes, slings and pulleys; 1 set heavy double harness, new; 1 single buggy harness; 1 single harness with hames; 1 coal oil tank; 1 gasoline tank; a quantity of fence posts; 3 horse blankets; 40 cotton bags; a quantity of galvanized roofing; pig troughs; Melotte cream separator; Daisy churn; 15-gal. crock; 3 four-gal. crocks; coal and wood stove; coal oil stove; 4 kitchen chairs; rocking chair; bedstead; dresser, good; a quantity of hay and grain; 700 bushels of oats; 200 bushels of barley; numerous other articles, all to be sold, as the proprietor is moving away. The farm will also be offered for sale, subject to reserve bid. Mrs. Mary Halliday, proprietor; M. A. McAlpine, auctioneer.

Come to Newbury school fair on Sept. 27 in Old Boys' Park. Good baseball, juvenile sports, fine exhibits, good prize lists.

## CASTORIA

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

One ounce of edible meat—lean meat, fat and lean, suet or fat, trimmed from steak, chop or roast—A One-inch cube of meat weighs about One Ounce.

If saved every day by each of the 1,600,000 families in Canada would mean a daily saving for the soldiers and our allies of 100,000 pounds of meat.

or a saving in one year of 365,000,000 pounds of valuable animal food.

This saving represents the meat from at least 90,000 steers of average dressed weight.

or from more than 290,000 hogs.

If every Canadian family can save this precious one ounce of edible meat or fat every day from the garbage pail or reduce their consumption of meat by this amount they would save enough to provide for the full meal ration for at least 100,000 Canadian Soldiers.



NOT How much a pound?  
BUT How many cups from a pound?

# "SALADA" TEA

will yield twice as much in the teapot as will ordinary tea. It is REAL economy to use it, to say nothing of the unique flavour.



**Success With Substitute Flours.**  
Almost every Red Cross meeting resolves itself sooner or later into a cooking exchange, for naturally housewives of the present time are concerned to use the supplies available as successfully as possible. We often hear complaints about the substitute flours making the food hard, or tough, or coarse grained or cakes fall. There is a reason for all this, and if we consider the matter a few minutes we will surely see why.

Most of our old tried and true recipes call for wheat flour. Now, days we have to substitute other flours, and it takes experience or exact standards of measurements to know how much substitute to put in for a cupful of wheat.

Experiments prove that substitute flours (not potato flour) and cereals absorb the same amount of moisture as wheat and require the same amount of yeast or baking powder to leaven them. By amount I mean "weight," not "measure." That is where so many people are deceived and wonder why their results are not good; so remember if you want to use substitute flours you can do so with success, if you use an equal weight of corn flour, cornmeal, buckwheat, rice, or rye flour as the recipe called for in wheat flour.

A cup of wheat flour which has been sifted and measured in a half pint cup, being filled in lightly until the cup is even full, weighs four ounces. Let us take this as our standard measurement. Two-thirds of a cup of rolled oats ground through a food chopper, four-fifths of a cup of rice flour, four-fifths of a cup of buckwheat, four-fifths of a cup of coarse cornmeal, one cup of fine cornmeal, one and one-third cups of barley flour, one level cup of corn flour, each weighs four ounces. So if your recipe calls for half a cup of wheat flour, you can use corn flour in its place, or only two-fifths of a cup of rice flour, or one-third of a cup of ground rolled oats. Measure for measure the substitutes do not produce the same results, but weight they may be interchanged, not with the same results as to appearance and taste, but as to success in lightness and moisture.

As we are likely to have to use substitutes for a long time, these are very important points to remember.

**Some Practical Suggestions.**  
When you have a stain which you think is tea, fruit, or of unknown origin and it has been boiled in and "set" try removing it with javelle water. You can get javelle water at the drug store. Put one tablespoonful into half a cupful of water. Immerse the stain in this and leave for twenty minutes or half an hour. If it has disappeared altogether, wash the javelle water out of the cloth with clear water, as to leave it in will weaken the fabric. If the stain has only partly disappeared put it in a white longer.

If your gasoline or coal oil stove shows signs of rusting and begins to look shabby, although it is still quite new, go to the stove company and get a bottle of the kind of oil especially prepared for the care of such apparatus. Follow directions and you will keep your stove looking like new.

When preparing french-fried potatoes cut them in even sections, pre-

ferably eighths. Soak them half an hour in cold water. Drain, turn boiling water over them and let stand two minutes. Drain again, dry with a cheesecloth. Have the fat just hot enough that it gives off a thin blue haze. Drop the dry potatoes in and they will cook quickly, be crisp on the outside, tender and delicious.

As fat is expensive now, it is well to remember that a small, deep container will take less material and answer quite as well for the average family as a broad vessel which requires more fat to give the necessary depth. French-fry potatoes occasionally in the kettle kept for deep frying. This will clarify it and, with the addition of a very little drippings, will give enough clear, pure material for family frying.

When canning vegetables this summer, such as asparagus, beans and peas, the three-period method may be shortened to a single period of one and one-half hours if the vegetables are blanched by dipping in boiling water three minutes, then chilled in cold water, packed into clean sterilized cans and covered with boiling water to which a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of vinegar have been added. Partly clamp down the top. Cook one and one-half hours in a water bath which comes within an inch of the top of the cans. Cover so that the steam will sterilize the tops. Remove from the water bath at once when the period is up. Open the cans, fill any space left by shrinkage, put on the covers at once, clamp tightly, set in a cool room. Do not let cool in a hot kitchen. In the winter if you desire to cook these vegetables with milk, either turn off the liquid containing the trace of vinegar or add a pinch of soda. This prevents the flat taste so many vegetables have and aids the keeping qualities.

**Use Wheat Substitute.**  
Are you insisting on getting wheat substitutes from your grocer and are you, as a housekeeper, trying them out in your kitchen? There is no use saying they are not available because with possible exceptions in some districts, they are, and if your dealer does not carry them then that is his fault and yours. The largest substitute milling concern in Canada has just been opened at Peterboro by the Quaker Oats Company. Cornmeal, oat flour, oatmeal and corn flour will be turned out at the rate of 7,000 barrels a day.

The darker the bread you have these days the more patriotic you are, so don't insist on getting light bread from your baker. On the contrary encourage him to go even further than the regulations specify in the use of substitutes.

**A Cold Reception.**  
They were newly married, according to the New York Sun, and on a honeymoon trip. They put up at a skyscraper hotel. The bridegroom felt indisposed and the bride said she would slip out and do a little shopping. In due time she returned and tapped gently on the panel.

"I'm back, honey. Let me in!" she whispered. No answer.

"Honey. Honey! It's Mabel! Let me in!"

There was a silence for several seconds. Then a man's voice, cold and full of dignity, came from the other side of the door.

"Madam, this is not a beehive. It's a bathroom."

**Safety First.**  
First Negro to Officer—How much wah insurance kin I take out, suh?" Officer—"Oh, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000."

First Negro—"Dat's far enough, boss, just gib me \$500."

Officer to Second Negro—"And how much insurance do you want?"

Second Negro—"What's de most I can git?"

Officer—"\$10,000."

Second Negro—"Jes fix me up wit dat \$10,000 quick."

First Negro to Second—"Looky heah, man, what you mean by gettin' \$10,000 worth ob insurance?"

Second Negro—"Dat's all right, 'cause when dat ordah comes to go over de top, dey sure are going to be mighty careful of a \$10,000 nigger."

Save yourself as well as the surplus—plan your work and work your plan.

## A Man Chooses

The Story of a Struggle to Attain a Great Ambition.  
By R. W. Johnson.

Do you know that a man may think more of a mechanical creation than of his wife? Bud Barnes did, or thought he did, until the day—But that's the story.

In the Barnes family there had always been a fiddler and a fiddler. The strain dated back, perhaps, to a far-off ancestor who talked to life over a finger board, taken in such fashion as to make life itself be cleaner, sweeter, saner. The talent came down the line to its last scion, Bud, and spoiled a potential farmer. The man was not content to till his acres and make a living for his wife. He had a higher aim—a double-headed ambition. He was going to make a violin better than any the world had known. He was going to prove old Strad a back number. And he was going to master the masterpiece.

He could play Devil's Dream before his curls were shorn, and he shaped fiddles with his first jack-knife, within reach. Before the time of his marriage people began to say it might be Bud Barnes would do it. Nadine, the girl he married, did not know a bass bar which at once rescued his work from mediocrity. He knew why some instruments below and some talk through their noses. He was making close shrewd guesses on the influence smallest variations in size and shape have upon tone quality. He knew how much sanding down it takes to shake the woody response. In short, he was trailing his game.

Nadine, the girl he married, did not know a masterpiece from a gourd—but she knew Bud! She loved Bud and she loved his obsession in a queer, fierce, mothering way. She knew the lure of the pay cheque—she had been a school teacher—but she gave not one backward glance at lost opportunity. Her husband was a genius, and she was going to help him make good.

What matter that the home was crumbling about their ears? What matter that frost nipped neglected fields and ruined the corn crop? She was strong—she would lift at the load. She could mix butter and sell eggs. She could sit up nights writing bombastic articles for the papers. Privations didn't hurt. Discouragements slid off like water from the proverbial feathered back. Bud should have his chance.

Nadine had no musical faculty whatever. But she felt that Bud's knowledge of music, learned from a neighborhood teacher, was probably faulty and imperfect, so she urged upon him the need of higher standards. And she sold a pet heifer and made many pitiful personal sacrifices to enable him to make weekly trips to the neighboring city to become a pupil of a noted professor there.

Thus encouraged the man threw himself into the passion of learning. Musical terms and movements filled his days and troubled all his dreams. His evenings echoed to the wail of smitten strings, alternated by the chirp of chisel and rasp of sandpaper—he was bringing forth another wood-encased ideal, and Nadine was no more to him than the future. Sometimes her lips blushed a little as visions of her loneliness rose, like advanced and broke harmonies against the rock coast of her soul. She would not be jealous of his art. Bud should have his chance.

Some such hour was upon her as she picked her way from the creek bottoms, her basket full of late beans, she had left Bud at the last stretch, almost ready for the voice of the latest child of his skill—the little red beech. He had worked on the instrument many days, feverishly as it neared completion. Certain new theories he was trying resulted in results being unfavorable? He was banking on this violin—maybe it was the masterpiece. But so he had dreamed over each new acquisition, only in the end to shake his head and begin another.

She quickened her pace, her eagerness to reach the house. Before her was the memory of the man's eyes, brooding lovingly over the thing of wood and glue as he scrapped and polished. Her own filled with stinging tears, but she dashed them angrily away. Jealous—of the Little Red Beech? Was she so unworthy of her man? Oh, no! She must hurry, to be near to comfort him if—

She went into the kitchen, closing the door behind her, and set her basket on a shelf. Bud heard her and came from the other room. He stood regarding her in silence. He was trembling, and his lips were colorless. His eyes held strange fires. When he spoke his voice was unfamiliar. "Stay there!" he commanded. "Listen!"

He went back into the other room and Nadine listened, holding her breath. The tones of a violin came to her, soft, clear as a bell, tremulously sweet. Deep and powerful on the bass; like bird calls as the melody swept upward. After a moment there was silence, and she went to him. The new violin lay on the chair beside him, the bow dropped to the floor. He was huddled forward, his face in his nerveless hands.

Her arms went around his neck. "You've done it, Charley, and I love you." She choked, using the name so seldom it had ceased to seem his. "You have done it! There has never been another like it in this part of the country, perhaps nowhere else in the world. I'm no judge, I—but it is fine. I feel that it is fine, and altogether—different."

He raised his face at that, laughing, and drew her to his knee. "You're right, Deen," he acquiesced. "Right-to! Salute the master—the Little Red Beech!"

He followed her to the kitchen and, aimlessly fumbling all small objects in reach, watched her kindle the fire, his face still very pale. With boyish

impulse at length he reached for his hat. "I think we should celebrate, Deen," he laughed. "While you start things I'll run to town for oysters. We'll have a stew. I'll not be gone a minute, honey."

After he had gone she picked up the broom his nervousness had overturned and went to the untidy living-room. It was always untidy, a condition which she made no demur. It always had its litter of dust and fine shavings, its array of clamps, scrapers, and bits of sandpaper on floor, chairs, and table. It was Bud's workshop, as was every room in the house.

When he came back the stock had been fed, the cow milked, and the house closed for the night. Bright lamplight shone on the spread board, warmth and comfort reached out to be here! There was a big music table and took from his pocket a couple of letters. "Yours and mine," he smiled. "The world remembers a mine is from—why, yes, from Emmer, the old teacher!" He began reading the enclosure aloud:

Dear Charley: I've been here at Summerland, at my son's, for a week now, and I thought you might like to hear from me. Say, you ought to be here! There's a big music school and they are turning out men and women of talent who are going to do things. My son's oldest boy is attending, and, say, I'd love for you to hear his fiddle talk! We're not in it, Bud, you and me, though we think we know a lot.

In my family, just as in yours, there has always been love of music, a banking for the out-of-reach. But here of the pay cheque—she had been a school teacher—but she gave not one backward glance at lost opportunity. Her husband was a genius, and she was going to help him make good.

What matter that the home was crumbling about their ears? What matter that frost nipped neglected fields and ruined the corn crop? She was strong—she would lift at the load. She could mix butter and sell eggs. She could sit up nights writing bombastic articles for the papers. Privations didn't hurt. Discouragements slid off like water from the proverbial feathered back. Bud should have his chance.

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Thus encouraged the man threw himself into the passion of learning. Musical terms and movements filled his days and troubled all his dreams. His evenings echoed to the wail of smitten strings, alternated by the chirp of chisel and rasp of sandpaper—he was bringing forth another wood-encased ideal, and Nadine was no more to him than the future. Sometimes her lips blushed a little as visions of her loneliness rose, like advanced and broke harmonies against the rock coast of her soul. She would not be jealous of his art. Bud should have his chance.

Some such hour was upon her as she picked her way from the creek bottoms, her basket full of late beans, she had left Bud at the last stretch, almost ready for the voice of the latest child of his skill—the little red beech. He had worked on the instrument many days, feverishly as it neared completion. Certain new theories he was trying resulted in results being unfavorable? He was banking on this violin—maybe it was the masterpiece. But so he had dreamed over each new acquisition, only in the end to shake his head and begin another.

She quickened her pace, her eagerness to reach the house. Before her was the memory of the man's eyes, brooding lovingly over the thing of wood and glue as he scrapped and polished. Her own filled with stinging tears, but she dashed them angrily away. Jealous—of the Little Red Beech? Was she so unworthy of her man? Oh, no! She must hurry, to be near to comfort him if—

She went into the kitchen, closing the door behind her, and set her basket on a shelf. Bud heard her and came from the other room. He stood regarding her in silence. He was trembling, and his lips were colorless. His eyes held strange fires. When he spoke his voice was unfamiliar. "Stay there!" he commanded. "Listen!"

He went back into the other room and Nadine listened, holding her breath. The tones of a violin came to her, soft, clear as a bell, tremulously sweet. Deep and powerful on the bass; like bird calls as the melody swept upward. After a moment there was silence, and she went to him. The new violin lay on the chair beside him, the bow dropped to the floor. He was huddled forward, his face in his nerveless hands.

Her arms went around his neck. "You've done it, Charley, and I love you." She choked, using the name so seldom it had ceased to seem his. "You have done it! There has never been another like it in this part of the country, perhaps nowhere else in the world. I'm no judge, I—but it is fine. I feel that it is fine, and altogether—different."

He raised his face at that, laughing, and drew her to his knee. "You're right, Deen," he acquiesced. "Right-to! Salute the master—the Little Red Beech!"

He followed her to the kitchen and, aimlessly fumbling all small objects in reach, watched her kindle the fire, his face still very pale. With boyish

## HOME, SWEET HOME

The English Place a German Wished to See.

It happened, of course, before the war, when Deutschland über Alles sounded in the ears of the world no more menacingly boastful than Rule, Britannia! and Yankee Doodle. Not yet had the Hymn of Hate been sung; and Germans—plump, peaceful, inquisitive and sentimental—still visited England, arriving by the Channel boats and not by Zeppelins. Some of the things they saw they admired; and occasionally they sought others, of which they had heard interesting rumors.

He was fair, fat, spectacled and big-mouthed, and it needed not his guttural tones and Teuton accent to acquaint the experienced hotel manager that the new arrival was from Germany.

"From Potsdammerburg? I was come, sir," announced the newcomer. "A very nice place, sir," said the manager politely.

"Dere was a petter." "Yes? Berlin?" "Nein. Ohm."

"Ohm? In—er—Germany, of course?" "Donner und blitzen, nein! In England. In blitzen."

"Ohm?" said the manager thoughtfully. "Ja!" growled the German. "I was come from Potsdammerburg to see Ohm. I was at red concert in Berlin and I hear der great Engleesh soprano sing dot der was no place like Ohm, and all der Engleesh beebles in der concert gry like der leedle babies. Dot must be der wonderful place, Ohm, to make der Engleesh beebles gry, and I tell myself dot I will go and see dis Ohm vat was no place like. Now, sir, vich der vat to Ohm?"

It was a sadly disillusioned German who learned that the nearest way to "Ohm" was straight back to Potsdammerburg—sweet, sweet Potsdammerburg.

**The New Excuse.**

"Did you mail that letter I gave you yesterday?" "No, my dear. I whistled to the man in the postal airplane, but he couldn't come down after it."

## Canuck BREAD MIXER



It is apt to be forgotten that men and women are not machines. Muscles and sinews get strained and tired doing the same thing over and over again year in and year out, and the nervous system becomes frayed and worn almost to the breaking point. Under these circumstances, workers are only obeying a natural instinct when they sometimes elect to stay in bed for an hour or two extra of a morning.

A man or woman who has been working at high pressure and for long hours, by missing the "pre-breakfast" quarter of work, and by starting his or her task occasionally at 8.30 instead, sometimes saves himself or herself from a serious breakdown and much greater loss of time.

In fact, this procedure is now a recognized one among munition workers, and even employers are beginning to see the reasonableness of it, says a British weekly. Thus, the doctors at Woolwich Arsenal, to cite but one instance, are now diagnosing industrial fatigue as a recognized illness, the result being, in most instances, that these missed "quarters" no longer figure in the time-keeping records as "avoidable loss time."

Youthful criminals in Germany in 1914 numbered 51,500; last year, 177,000.

## THE MOSLEM CRESCENT

Origin of the Emblem Associated With Mohammedanism.

We naturally associate the crescent with Mohammedanism as readily as we associate the cross with the religion of Christ. That is, of course, because the crescent has long been the symbol of Ottoman Turks, who are the dominant people among the Moslems. It appears, however, from evidence produced in Mr. W. J. Gordon's *Flags of the World*, that it was originally the emblem of Constantinople, or, rather of ancient Byzantium, the city which, eight hundred years after the death of the prophet Islam, became the capital of this religion.

For the origin of the crescent as a heraldic symbol we must go back to the days of Philip of Macedon, the father of Alexander the Great. When, as the legend runs, that enterprising monarch besieged Byzantium in 339 B.C., he met with repulse after repulse, and tried at last to resort to undermine the walls; but the crescent moon shone out so gloriously that the attempt was discovered and the city saved. And thereupon the Byzantines adopted the crescent as their badge, and Diana, whose emblem it was, as their patroness. When the Roman emperors came the crescent was not displaced, and it continued to be the city badge under the Christian emperors. In 1453, when Mohammed II took Constantinople, by way of varying the monotony of the plain red flag under which he had led his men to victory, he embellished it with the old Byzantine emblem, explaining that it meant Constantinople on a field of blood.

That is the story; but there is another. According to it, the Sultan of Man, the founder of the Ottoman dynasty, a hundred and fifty years before the city fell, had a dream in which he saw a crescent moon grow larger and larger until it reached from the farthest east to the farthest west. That led him to adopt the symbol, which had been the emblem of the Janizaries for at least half a century previously, and had long been used in Constantinople.

Where the star came from is not clear. A star within a crescent was the badge of Richard I. more than two hundred and fifty years before Constantinople fell. The device was emblematic of the Crusades, and the star stood for the star of Bethlehem. In his badge Richard placed the crescent on its back and the star above it; but when Mohammedanism became triumphant the Turks made the crescent upright, and placed the star where the dark area of the moon should be. Others tell us that it is the star of piercing brightness, the morning star, Al Tarek, described in the eighty-sixth chapter of the Koran.

## TURF IS IN DEMAND

How Ireland is Supplying a Coal Substitute.

The diversion of ordinary shipping between the ports of the great coal-fields of England and the Irish ports to the needs of the war has brought about a great scarcity in Ireland of many necessary articles, and most particularly of coal. Ireland is supposed to possess vast supplies of native coal, but only in a few cases are attempts being made to work it, and then only in a small way. The railway to the Wolfhill Mine which is being constructed by the Government may not be completed for months, and this is the most extensively worked colliery in Ireland. Its normal output of coal is only about a thousand tons per week.

Formerly the east areas of bog-land provided thousands of the people in rural districts with fuel, and quantities of it have been used in the towns; but efforts are now being made to extend its use to every part of the country.

There is little doubt that these bogs, if worked on a large scale, could supply almost every household with fuel, and many people have already begun to lay in stores of it to take the place of coal during the coming winter.

On all the bogs scattered over Ireland hundreds of peat were working as they never worked before, trying to meet the heavy demand for turf, and the dealers are now reaping a rich harvest, for they are charging the consumers more than twice the old price.

Early and late the bog-dwellers are toiling down in the deep bog-hole, cutting out the sods of soft, moist peat, and throwing a git up on the bank, where it is left to dry.

Among the uneven, bumpy bog-lanes little carts, drawn by donkeys, continually pass. Some of these are driven by strong, hardy girls who have known toil since their childhood, others by small youngsters scarcely able to walk, while old men suffering from the same infirmity allow the slow ass to take its own time to reach its destination. These conveyances are taking the dried turf home, where it is built into huge ricks, from which it is taken and brought for sale to the villages and towns.

Some of the smaller industries of Ireland are arranging to convert their plant, where practicable, to suit the burning of turf, and efforts are being made to utilize it for the driving of small power steam engines.

Up to the middle of August 45,000 auto licenses had been issued for the present year in Saskatchewan.

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# 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., 75 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

## Harvesting and Storing Certain Vegetables.

While vegetables have been harvested continuously in many gardens in Canada since radishes and spinach were ready for use in early spring, the time has come when the bulk of the crop must be gathered to escape hard frosts.

As beans discolor and mould very readily, it is important to dry them as soon as possible, and to keep them dry. They should be spread out thinly under cover, and turned every two or three days until quite dry. If it is necessary to harvest the plants before they are thoroughly ripe they can be hung up outside until dry.

There will be many tomatoes which will not ripen before the plants are killed by the frost. If the fully-grown green specimens are picked before being frozen, and each specimen wrapped in paper and stored in closed boxes, they will be found, from tests made at the Experimental Farm, to ripen better than by exposing them to the sun. Even if put into closed boxes without wrapping each specimen, they ripen well.

Frequently cauliflowers are just beginning to head when it becomes necessary to harvest them owing to severe frosts. If the plants are pulled and replanted in boxes in the cellar, and kept watered, they will go on developing, and one can have cauliflowers for some weeks. Brussels sprouts can also be replanted in this way. Both of these vegetables may, however, be left in the ground for some time yet.

If cabbage begin to split and it is not yet time to harvest them, the splitting will be prevented to some extent by twisting the plants so as to loosen them. This checks the flow of sap into the head. If the cellar is warm and dry, and the cabbage have to be harvested owing to the frost, they will keep well for a time outside if covered with leaves.

Where the accommodation is poor, celery may be kept outside in the soil well into the winter by opening a trench, preferably a narrow one fifteen or sixteen inches wide, and deep enough so that the tops of the celery will come about level with the surface of the ground. The celery plants are put close together in it, and before there are severe frosts, a thin layer of straw or leaves is put over the top. When the cold weather comes a heavier covering of leaves may be put over, if it is desirable to leave the celery longer, and then twelve to fifteen inches of soil over that. By putting sufficient leaves or

straw over the soil again, frost may be kept out, and the celery dug out as required.

In harvesting potatoes, any which show signs of decay should be kept separate from the rest, and used first, thus helping to avoid the development of rot when stored. Potatoes should be dry when they are stored.

Keep onions dry, spread thinly. Squashes, pumpkins and citrons should be kept in a moderately warm, not a cool, place.

## After-Harvest Cultivation.

Adequate cultivation is just as essential for the production of maximum crops as is the application of manures. In fact, many farmers assert that plenty of intelligent tillage is almost equal to a coat of manure. Such statements do not detract from the value of manures or other fertilizers, but they serve, in some measure, to bring into relief, the need for maintaining the soil in the best possible tilth. The proper time to commence tillage is immediately after the crop has been removed.

If the soil is in a feebly tilled, shallow cultivation, either with a gang-plough or a disc-harrow immediately after harvest, will cause the germination of the weed seeds. Subsequent cultivation will kill these young plants and, if the ploughing has been done early enough, it may be possible to effect the germination of a second growth of weed seeds before the final "riding-up" ploughing is done late in the fall. This is one of the most effective means of combating such weeds as wild oats and mustard.

Where the land is comparatively free from weeds some advocates of after-harvest cultivation favor deeper ploughing, for the purpose of retaining more moisture from the autumn rains. This is a matter of experience and the individual farmer should experiment and decide for himself which method is most suitable to the needs of his soil.

The final ploughing in the autumn should leave the land ridged, so that frost action will pulverize it thoroughly. In this way a fine surface mulch is formed during the winter, which dries out quickly in the spring; at the same time it forms an excellent seed bed and protection for sub-surface moisture.

Scarcity of labor may make this process difficult, if not impossible, on many farms. But, where such handicaps do not exist, every effort should be made to practice after-harvest cultivation. It is a factor of prime importance in increasing production next year.

## Sheep Notes

The best time to select breeding ewes for next year's crop of lambs is just about the time they are taken from their lambs this year. The ewe, like the dairy cow, should be judged largely upon her performance. The ewes that bring large, thrifty lambs and provide them with plenty of nourishment are the kind that pay for their keep and return a profit.

For the man who already has his land picked out, and is the possessor of suitable buildings for the purpose of wintering, early fall is the time for starting in sheep raising, and if the beginner has sufficient confidence in his own ability as a judge of sheep, he has no better opportunity to select his foundation stock than is provided at the Fall Fairs. Many of the showmen at the big exhibitions will be found to have, in addition to their first prize-winners, plenty of desirable animals in their show string, especially in the case of young rams. Ewes also can be procured more readily at this season than at any other, and the purchaser will have the opportunity of providing his newly acquired flock with feed at small cost for some weeks to come on grassland that is intended for fall plowing, and on the stubble fields.

It is perhaps wiser for the new beginner with sheep to start with good grade ewes, than to endeavor to get into the pure-bred line immediately. Experience with the less valuable animals will fit him to produce fancy flock headers and exhibition stock later, and in the meanwhile his profits from disposal of wool and mutton will be satisfactory provided he proves a good shepherd. The disposing of any considerable number of top notch pure-breds, on the other hand, is somewhat of a business, in which a man requires, first a reputation for his stock and second a wide connection in the breeding fraternity. The use of only the best in the way of rams is necessary however, in any case, and it goes without saying that the ram must be a pure-bred.

When lambs are weaned keep them on the old pastures for a few days and remove the ewes to pastures as far away as possible. When accustomed to being by themselves, the lambs should be put on good fresh feed.

## Red, White and Blue Pullets.

Red for the six-month-old layers, white for those first laying at seven months, and blue for those laying at eight months are the leg-band colors used by some poultrymen to keep informed of the egg production by the new crop of pullets. Those facts, as well as others which are valuable in culling for the second year and in making up breeding pens, are obtained by noting when the banded pullets molt and begin to lay. Usually, but not invariably the red-banded birds molt last. Blue-banded pullets are always sent to market as yearlings; red-banded ones seldom are. The age at which a pullet starts laying and the date when she begins to molt determine whether it will be profitable to keep her another year. Birds without bands are to be culled.

The first bands in the case of heavy breeders are often put on at six and one-half or seven months. The above ages are for Leghorns. The test is sometimes the trapnest, a band of one color being placed on pullets when coming into laying. Sometimes physical examination is used instead of trapnesting. In the latter case there are reliable signs to follow. The color of the vent and the condition of the "laying" bones change quickly when a pullet begins to lay. The yellow color leaves the vent. The laying bones become pliable and the flesh between them and the end of the breast-bone grows loose and flabby. With experience the poultry keeper acquires skill in reading these signs. A little later the combs of laying pullets will be red, plump and smooth and, in the case of Leghorns, the ear-lobes will be white. When pullets are examined, birds found malformed or very much undersized are culled, as well as those whose conformation indicates they will make poor layers.

In the long run it is short-sighted economy to kill productive cows. It is not only patriotic to keep every good milk cow, but it's the only way to maintain an industry which is essential during the war and after. For after the war European countries will knock at our door for animals for foundation herds. Be ready to open the door.

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## The Dairy

What the Cow Would Say.

We need a period of rest after we have worked for you all the year, so that we may properly nourish our calves and build up our energies for another season's work.

Our food should be well balanced, but we hope that the time may come when you dairymen will not value a pound of protein from one source with a pound from another. Some of the protein feeds you give us are simply awful for us to eat and digest.

We sometimes feel as though we were all out of whack. We can only lay this feeling to the way in which our owners have interfered with nature's laws.

You have bred us so that it is our very nature to put our fat into the pail, and when we get short rations we put the flesh of our own bodies into your milk. The drain on our systems is awful.

It seems as though you thought of nothing except buying more protein, making more milk, and forcing us to our very limit. Do you wonder we get tuberculosis, garget, and that we play out under such care and treatment?

When you confine us to such narrow rations as many of you dairy farmers do, we cannot use our instinctive preferences in the choice of our foods and when you choose our food for us, you should do it wisely.

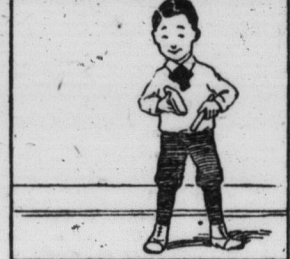
We need some succulent food to keep our bowels in condition and assist us in the digestion and assimilation of the heavy grain foods we are compelled to eat. If you would feed us a little more of the good things that you grow here on the farm, and not so much of those bountiful feeds, we should make better milk, and we should have better calves to take our places when we are sent to the shambles.

## Machine Corn-Cutting.

One man with a corn knife by working hard can cut and shock an average of one and one-half acres a day. Two men with a platform harvester can harvest four or five acres in the same time; and three men with a corn-binder in a ten-hour day can cut and shock seven or eight acres. This year when farm help is so scarce there is urgent need for use of labor-saving machinery wherever possible. Cutting corn by hand is a hard, disagreeable task, and the time when it should be done

## FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



NOW BUTTERED BREAD TASTES VERY GOOD WHEN HUNGRY AS I AM.

BUT IF MY NOSE DECEIVES ME NOT MY MOTHER'S MAKING JAM.



is limited to a few days if the full feeding value of the corn is to be retained.

Full plowing, seeding for winter wheat and digging potatoes must be done on many farms at about the same time. In such cases, the timeliness and ease of accomplishing the work are determining factors in deciding the advisability of using corn-cutting machinery. The corn-binder does the best work when all the corn is standing upright. Usually most satisfactory results are obtained with a three-horse team, and sometimes four horses are necessary when the corn is heavy or the ground hilly. In ordinary yields, one man operating the binder will keep two men busy gathering the bundles and shocking them. These three men, cutting and shocking by hand would scarcely cover more than four acres in a day and it would be necessary to work much harder than when the corn-binder is used, thus the machine requiring less laborious work takes from one-half to two-thirds as long to cut a given acreage.

The boarder, the leaner, the slacker. And other guest cows of that ilk. Should be hurried away to the butcher. They take all the profit from milk.

Have you won a ribbon at the county fair?

## GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

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## Suggestions Relating to Skin Diseases

The prevalence of skin diseases among Canadian people is astounding. Some are simple, local, and easily remedied, many are the outward manifestations of internal disease and others are stubborn local diseases lasting months and years.

In all skin diseases it is safe to assume as a fundamental principle that the bowels must always be kept freely open for the skin is complementary to the intestines in eliminating poisons from the body.

Hence cathartic mineral waters, salts of various kinds and laxative oils are important in treating skin diseases.

Skin diseases are especially prevalent during youth and they often attack the face and neck, the most conspicuous parts of the body and about the beauty or ugliness of which young people are always most sensitive.

You cannot blame young persons for mortification or shame when the mirror reveals blotches and blackheads and sores and swellings which disfigure their countenance and wound their pride, and I always try to lend a sympathetic ear to their tales of woe when they are based upon such disfigurement and annoyance.

The griefs and discomforts of others must always be measured if possible from their standpoint. The patient medicine venders find easy victims in those who suffer from acne, for they grasp at every straw which gives any prospect of relief.

But if there is a patent medicine which will cure acne, I have never seen it.

There are some which may help it, especially when joined with cathartics, massage, and other means for improving the circulation in the skin.

Possibly the new-fashioned method of treating acne with injections of serum may solve the difficulty.

Freckles are another source of annoyance to young people, these being deposits of pigment below the surface of the skin and destroyed only by acids and strong mineral substances. Any of these substances which

penetrates beyond the surface must necessarily leave a scar, hence there is danger of disfigurement from lotions advertised to remove freckles, moles, and liver spots, if they are powerful enough to do this.

The removal of parasites and vermin from the skin requires not only judgment in selecting medicines but skill in using it.

There are good sulphur soaps and ointments for the itch parasite and if they fail a sulphur bath will finish the job.

Mercurial ointments are necessary for the parasites which get at the roots of hair but they must be used cautiously for mercurial poisoning from such a source is not unusual, especially among children.

Caustic and corrosive ointments and salves are often advertised to treat cancer of the skin.

They are painful and destructive and should be used only by those who are familiar with their action and with the diseases for which they are appropriate.

Disease of the skin is often induced by substances used upon it. This is especially true of cosmetics which clog the tubes of the sweat and sebaceous glands of the skin with materials which will not dissolve, which interfere with the circulation of the blood and the discharge of sweat and sebaceous matter and will make the skin dry and hard even if they do not produce eruptive disease.

Theatrical people and others whose taste or preference induces the use of rouges and cosmetics often find the results of such maltreatment of the skin sufficiently disastrous.

Ointments are usually preferable to liquids or lotions for application to the skin as they are more readily applied and more readily retained, and their bases are lard, vaseline, lanolin, cocoa butter, etc.

The lard in ointments often becomes rancid and irritating to the skin.

Ointments for itching eruptions contain tar, zinc, salicylic, etc., and one great advantage of these and other external applications is that they are upon the surface, whereas their action can be watched from day to day.

## FIELD SELECTION OF SEED EARS

Methods of Gathering, Curing and Storing Seed Corn Calculated to Develop Strains of High-Yielding Corn in Ontario.

Right now is the time to make plans for gathering and storing sufficient good ears for next spring's supply of seed. The very basis of success with next year's corn crop lies in the care and common sense with which the seed corn saved to produce this crop is gathered and cured this fall. To be sure, the importance of testing seed corn in the spring cannot be overestimated, but at best spring testing simply serves as a check or safeguard in determining the efficiency of the previous handling and curing which the corn has had.

The first step toward securing better seed ears for planting is that of selecting varieties that will mature during the normal growing season. To intensify early maturing tendencies, and enable one to examine the character of the growing stock as well as the ear that is attached to it, it is preferable to select seed ears from the field about the middle of September. This gives seed corn that will make good silage and mature sound grain during a normal growing season. Only careful seed selection will enable Ontario farmers to gradually intensify the early maturing tendencies of their corn until it is possible to mature a maximum quantity of seed corn.

In selecting seed from the field one should not persist in selecting ears simply because they are big. The profitable limit to the size of the ears is as large as will mature on one's farm. In selecting ears that have reached a fair maturity before it is time to harvest the main crop they may have a deep grain, but never as large a cob as the seemingly large ears that mature later, or as those that are not mature after heavy frosts. The lightness, or circumference of the cob, should correspond with the length of the growing season. This point is important because it enables the grower to keep the size of the ear adapted to his soil and climate. After one has selected his variety and finds that it suits his soil, latitude and requirements, then he should aim to grow as big ears and no larger than will make a maximum crop of sound corn.

Only the inexperienced or the unserving grower persists in selecting ears simply because they are big. Yet the charm of bigness is over many breeders of corn as well as farm animals. The fact that this idea of bigness of ear associates with the idea of bigness of crop is so universal that corn growers must devote special attention to studying the problem before they can succeed in developing strains of high-yielding corn adapted to their soil and climatic conditions. With the big paying crop ever before our minds, we may easily sacrifice bigness of ears for soundness, quality and maturity.

The successful corn grower who takes particular pride in developing a uniform strain of seed corn adapted to his farm finds it pays to strap a bag or basket over his shoulder and go through the field before the corn is cut and walk up and down the rows selecting the best seed ears from the standing stalks. In case he has no special seed plots, he may find it possible to make fairly good selections from the best portions of the field crops. At any rate he must have in mind the type and qualities of a good ear and stalk. He must appreciate

the value of stout, vigorous, leafy stalks, that produce ears at a convenient height for harvesting and husking and with shanks just long enough to allow the ear to droop nicely. As a rule stalks of this type will bear good ears.

It is always better to have a surplus of seed stored away in the fall and to make final selections of seed ears before planting in the spring. It is also important that fairly mature ears be selected, as the immature ones are apt to cause mold, and at best are very difficult to cure. Such immature seed, even though it may possess high germinating qualities, has a tendency to produce weak-growing plants, unless weather and soil conditions are especially favorable. This serves to emphasize the importance of growing a variety of corn that will mature well and which, by careful seed selection, may prove adaptable to climatic conditions.

No amount of attention to scientific field selection will solve the problem of seed corn selection unless adequate plans are made to get the seed ears into storage promptly.

The method which will bring about the quickest drying of the ears is the most efficient. In general, any practical method of storage that will keep the ears separate so as to prevent actual contact of one ear with another and allow free circulation of the air round each ear will give the best results. One of the best and cheapest methods is that of having woven wire cut up into strands. The ears are easily attached to these strands and dry rapidly. Another good scheme is that of driving finishing nails into a cedar post far enough apart to hold each ear separately. Several manufacturers have put on the market devices for keeping the ears separate.

No place on the average farm is better adapted to curing seed corn for moderate plantings than the ordinary, well-ventilated garret with windows that may be opened to permit breezes to blow through freely. In such a place the ears will not be injured by frosts during the fall and at the same time be protected from the rain and storm. The room above the kitchen, where the stovepipe passes through, will furnish ideal conditions for curing the seed ears.

Nothing will give one a better idea of the value of providing ample curing facilities for corn than the tests for germination in the spring. Let the farmer who believes that proper curing of his seed ears during the fall does not pay, test out ears properly cured and those stored in the tool house or barn and the results will prove to his satisfaction that proper curing pays. But such a test does not fully determine the value of proper curing. Many kernels of corn that germinate readily do not produce a vigorous plant. It is only well cured seeds that produce strong vigorous plants. Life processes go on in the seed kernels at a very slow rate. Exposure of the seed ears to damp, freezing and thawing weather and the germinating powers are either destroyed or weakened to such an extent that it is difficult to secure a full stand. Proper curing and storing of the seed ears locks up the energy and vitality in the kernels and keeps it there until it is set free by the soil to produce a healthy, vigorous-growing plant.

## Spreading Farm Manures.

It takes as long to load a manure spreader as it does a wagon box, but the spreader will unload and spread the manure in a third of the time. Hauling manure in a wagon box and spreading it on the field with a hand-fork is hard and disagreeable work. It can be done much easier with a spreader and the material is more evenly distributed. The spreader is a useful implement to have at any time when manure is to be spread, but particularly so now when labor is scarce and the need for increased crops demands that not a pound of fertility be wasted. Save time and avoid waste—buy a spreader. If the amount of hauling is not sufficient to justify the investment, it may be worth while to rent or borrow your neighbor's.

## Leaves as Fertilizer.

Dead leaves, contrary to common belief, have practically no fertilizing value. Most of the elements of plants food pass into the body of the tree on the approach of winter. A ton of the best quality of autumn leaves contains six pounds of potash, less than three pounds of phosphoric acid, and 10 or 15 pounds of nitrogen.

Leaves are of practical value when in the proper state of decomposition. Leaf mold is used in all well-equipped florist establishments for mixing with sand and garden loam to make a good potting soil. Soil made in this manner is especially valuable for ferns, palms, and other woodland and tropical plants.

Composting leaves, manure, and rubbish is not uncommon. A low place is selected for the compost, which is allowed to stand for two years. It will be found advantageous to wet the pile during the dry season. The leaves keep the soil loose and prevent its packing together into a hard mass.

Ships' men should be darning with threads from the raveling.

## THE JUDGE'S LITTLE GIRL

One October dusk when Judge Moulton entered his nephew's library he found the feminine members of the family in deep discussion.

"Lucy again?" he asked. "Yes, Lucy; but it's the worst yet," said Mrs. Grant. "O Uncle Prescott, if you could do something! The Carringtons are planning a three-day motor trip into the mountains—six young people and Mr. and Mrs. Carrington. Bob Carrington invited Lucy, and she asked him why he didn't invite Celia Fenton instead, because she was so much more entertaining. So he took her at her word. And now Lucy is crying her eyes out, for she really wanted to go, and she can't see that it's all her own fault. Really, I don't know what I'm going to do with her."

"People will be calling her 'queer' pretty soon, if they aren't already," said Christine. "And when a girl gets that title, her case is hopeless."

"You can manage her better than anyone else. If you could make her see how foolish her shyness is—," said Mrs. Grant, leaving the sentence unfinished, an open door to her hope. "I'll go up," Judge Moulton answered.

He climbed the stairs slowly—not because he was growing older but because he was thinking how hard life often is for young persons before they have lived long enough to gain a sense of proportion. Lucy always had been his special comrade.

At the door he tapped three times—their old signal. He had to wait before Lucy opened it, and when she did she kept her face turned from the light. But the judge's voice was quite casual.

"Hello, little girl! Suppose anyone's using the nursery?" "Lucy led the way without a word. The nursery, long disused but dear because of old memories, was always a comforting place of retreat. As she pushed the door open, she turned with a sudden cry.

"Why can't people stay little? It was so much easier then. I hate things now. I hate being different and left out—"

He drew her down beside him on the arm of the big chair.

"Lucy," he asked, "what would you think of a storekeeper who when a customer came in declared that he had nothing worth buying? Or a teacher who began every lesson by saying she didn't know enough to teach? Or a doctor who declared that he wasn't competent to practice? Do you think it would be very long before the world took them at their own valuation?"

"Why, I suppose not," Lucy answered slowly.

"Well, then, your business just now is to be a sweet, happy, friendly girl. People—your old uncle included—have an idea that you are. But if you keep insisting that you aren't—don't you see that you aren't playing fair, that you are shirking the business God set you to do, by running yourself down?"

"Shirking!" Lucy cried.

In the dusk her uncle smiled. Whatever else she was, Lucy was no shirk.

## The Sentry.

It's cold out here in the rain and sleet, And I'd rather be home right under a sheet.

My boots are wet and my feet are, too. A sweet comes over my face at times, Then cold it turns as I write these lines.

My back it aches from standing straight, I feel as if I carried a cargo of freight. The gloves I wear are cold and stiff; I'd rather be home beside the "wif." Then I think of the men I'm watching o'er.

The men who came out to end this war. And I'm glad that I'm honored to guard these men.

The cream of the manhood of lands, ye ken; So I buckle up and pace the ground, With not much fuss, and little sound, That the men will rest and sleep While a careful guard I keep.

F. J. C., 1918.

## Air-Cure for Airmen.

On a Cingalese fishing-boat, in the blazing sunshine, two or three pearl-divers, in various stages of paralysis, will lie about the deck. A gong sounds! the paralyzed divers flop and founder in ghastly fashion, like great fish, to the side; then they topple over. To drown? No; for, like the great fish, again, once in the water they are quite themselves. The sea-depths gave them their paralysis. The sea-depths take it away.

Divers' paralysis is due to the too-sudden changes of atmospheric pressure which diverse undergo. "Like cures like," say the homeopaths, and if a diver has contracted paralysis by rising too suddenly from a depth of seventy feet, he can cure himself by going down to seventy feet again.

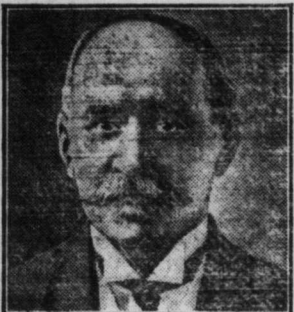
And now to-day our airmen, descending in nose-dives and vrilles from heights of 20,000 feet or 25,000 feet, are attacked in their turn by a disease similar to that of the pearl-diver. The cure is similar.

Ships "wear" flags; they do not "fly" them.



## TORTURED BY RHEUMATISM

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Brought Quick and Permanent Relief



MR. P. H. MCHUGH

108 Church Street, Montreal.  
December 10th, 1917.

"I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism for over 16 years. I consulted specialists, took medicines, used lotions; but nothing did me good. Then, I began to use 'Fruit-a-tives'; and in 15 days, the pain was easier and the Rheumatism was better. Gradually, 'Fruit-a-tives' overcame my Rheumatism; and now, for five years, I have had no return of the trouble. Also, I had severe Eczema and Constipation, and 'Fruit-a-tives' relieved me of these complaints; and gave me a good appetite; and in every way restored me to health". P. H. MCHUGH.

Box a box, 5 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent post-paid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

## The Transcript.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1918

### APPIN

Mr Glasgow is able to be about again after his illness.

William Stephenson has the excavation completed for his house.

Miss Jeanette Lotan is confined to her home with an attack of appendicitis.

Miss Ethel McCulloch of Winnipeg is visiting her cousin, Rev. H. D. McCulloch.

Miss Mary Galbraith was at Jarvis attending the Amos-Glanfield wedding last week.

We wish to add to the list of contributors to the Sailors' Fund—John McTaggart, \$5.

Several from this village and surrounding district attended Strathroy fair last week.

Appin Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Jones on Thursday afternoon of this week at 2.30 o'clock.

A service will be held in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The collection will be for the Women's Missionary Society.

The Women's Missionary Society and Mission Band of the Presbyterian church packed a bale for the West yesterday at the home of Mrs. Lamont.

Mr. and Mrs. James Macfie received word last week that their grandson, Flight-Lieut. B. J. Whitaker of Kenora, was wounded in France in the recent heavy battle. He suffered a fractured nose and contusion of the knee.

Spare the children from suffering from worms by using Miller's Worm Powders, the most effective vermifuge that can be got with which to combat these insidious foes of the young and helpless. There is nothing that excels this preparation as a worm destroyer, and when its qualities become known in the household no other will be used. The medicine acts by itself, requiring no purgative to assist it, and so thoroughly that nothing more is desired.

### CAIRO

Miss Estella Forbes has secured a position near Bothwell.

Seeding in this vicinity is completed and a larger area of wheat has been sown than in many years.

Mac, D. Smith of London is recuperating at his former home, suffering from some affection of the knee.

Mrs. Annie Smith of Detroit is visiting friends here, having attended the funeral of her aunt, Mrs. Henry Tully.

Council met on Saturday, and the members were favored with an address from John McCallum of Alvinston, county road commissioner.

Sacrament was administered in the Presbyterian church on Sunday last. Dr. A. M. Boyd of Thamesville, moderator, conducted the service.

The school fair, held on the 18th, was well attended, and all competitors were well pleased with the judges' decisions. The Tipperary Lassies had a booth and supplied all who wished with refreshments. School Inspector N. McDougall of Petrolia and W. P. McDonald of the agricultural department were present. They gave interesting addresses and otherwise assisted in making the fair a success.

Asthma brings misery, but Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will replace the misery with welcome relief. Inhaled as smoke or vapor it reaches the very inmost recesses of the bronchial passages and soothes them. Restriction passes and easy breathing returns. If you know as well how this remedy would help you as do thousands of grateful users, there would be a package in your home tonight. Try it.

### NEWBURY

J. G. Bayne received a cable on Saturday from his son, Sergt. H. C. Bayne of the Dental Corps, telling of his safe arrival in England.

Tomorrow (Friday) is school fair day. Posters are out with wonderful attractions and the children are almost breathless with anticipation.

Miss Leah Telfer has gone to Port Huron Hospital to train for a nurse. Before leaving she was presented with \$10 by the missionary society of Knox church, of which she was a valued member.

The young people gave a farewell dance on Tuesday evening for the soldiers who had been home on leave. The boys reported at London on Thursday, but had their leave extended to give them time to finish up the fall farm work.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Matthew Armstrong on the afternoon of October 2nd at 2.30. Mrs. Armstrong extends an invitation to all interested to come, whether members of the institute or not. A good program is being prepared. Roll call—What does patriotism mean to me?

Several from here attended the funeral of the late Ellen Douglas on Monday afternoon. Deceased had lived with her brother James in the same neighborhood for many years and was highly thought of. Her death was a great shock, she having been ill only three hours. Interment at Kilmartin cemetery. Sympathy is extended to her brother.

The harvest home services in Christ church on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. were well attended. Rev. Mr. Murphy preached two excellent sermons to attentive hearers. The choir won deserved praise for their good music. The church was beautifully and tastefully decorated with fruits, grains and flowers. On Sunday, 25th, the service will be held at 3 o'clock owing to special services in Wardsville on that date at 11 and 7.30.

A general meeting was held on Monday evening to make final arrangements about the school fair which is to be held on the 27th. The various committees were well represented and the reports from each augur well for the success of the fair. The sports committee have a splendid variety of events which will delight all the kiddies. The prize list has been added to by many residents in giving specials. The Merchants Bank also has offered great inducements for school exhibits. The concert committee has secured the Thamesville dramatic club to give its comedy play, "Cranberry Corners," the evening of the fair. This is highly recommended, and half the proceeds are for Red Cross purposes.

The terrible war came to this village in the saddest way by the message "killed in action" of one of her sons, Sgt.-Major Charles Gilbert Fletcher, son of the late Duncan Fletcher. "Gibb," as he was familiarly called, was a great favorite and much interest has always been taken in him in the great fight "over there." For over three and a half years he has fought for us, for his king and country and been fortunate. Only once before was he wounded, and now when his friends were hoping for his safe return soon, either on furlough or by the end of the war, the shock comes all the more severe. His mother received a letter since hearing of his death, written only recently, in which he tells of winning the military cross. He had led his men up and captured an important post, returning to the line without losing one. He said he had a fine bunch of men, who would follow him anywhere. While we mourn deeply, we feel proud too of his winning distinction and that he died a hero. He laid down his life for his friends; what more could anybody do? Deep sympathy is felt for his widowed mother, his wife and young son Ronald and sisters, Mrs. A. J. Walker of London, Mrs. J. W. Webster and Miss Jean of Melville, Sask., and brothers, Donald and Bruce.

### WARDSVILLE

J. D. O'Hara is very ill. Miss Blanche Snell of London spent a couple of days in the burg.

Mrs. James Mulligan and Marjory went to Birr Saturday to see Mrs. Hobbs, who is ill.

Thomas Haggith and Miss Florence Robinson of Newbury were married at the parsonage last week.

Some unknown friend of Mrs. E. Aitchison made her a life member of the W. M. S. of the Presbyterian church.

The anniversary services in the Methodist church, conducted by Rev. Mr. Barber of London, were well attended.

The annual field day sports of the Wardsville high school will be held on the school grounds Thursday, October 3rd.

Dr. and Mrs. Clare and children and Miss Clark of Toronto and Mary McVicar of London spent a week with Miss McVicar.

The members of the W. M. S. of the Presbyterian church packed their annual bale for the Indian school in the West on Monday. It was valued at \$44.70.

Allan Bayne, who graduated from the Wardsville high school in June, has been elected president of the literary society of the Glencoe high school.

Mrs. P. Doyle has received word that her son Nelson has been killed in France. The community extend their deep sympathy to Mrs. Doyle in her bereavement.

Harvest home services will be held in the English church next Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. On Monday evening, the 30th, Rev. Captain Appleby, M. C., will give a lecture in the church on the war.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

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## NEWBURY CASH STORE

W. H. PARNALL

Successor to W. M. Edwards and L. B. Gage. License No. 8-13967.

## WAIT FOR OUR SALE OF MISS FENBY'S MILLINERY

### PARKDALE

Mrs. T. Bell is seriously ill. Mrs. Kelly of Rodney is visiting Mrs. Fisher.

The Misses Everitt spent a day last week in London.

Mrs. Patterson spent a few days in Strathroy last week.

John Telfer and daughters have purchased J. A. Armstrong's house and have moved to Newbury.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Haggit returned home from Windsor last week, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Archer and daughter.

### KILMARTIN

Corporal George Secord of Toronto is spending a week at his home here.

Leonard and Garfield Munroe and Neil A. Munroe spent last week with relatives and friends in Windsor.

Mrs. Knapp and Mrs. McAlpine of Detroit visited friends here last week while attending the funeral of the late Dougall McKellar at Alvinston.

Rev. Mr. Moore of Strathroy occupied the pulpit in Burns' church last Sunday. Rev. Mr. Robertson will occupy his own pulpit next Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm C. Munroe, Mrs. Janet McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. John Secord and Mr. and Mrs. Doug. Secord attended the funeral of the late Peter B. McNeill at Oakdale.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald McGregor attended Wallacestown fair last week and were accompanied home by Mrs. McGregor's sister, Miss Mary McAlpine, who will spend some time here.

The death occurred at his home at Oakdale on Saturday, September 7th, of Peter B. McNeill. Mr. McNeill was born in Mosca and was in his 69th year. He was a brother of Mrs. Janet McIntyre and Mrs. Malcolm C. Munroe of this place.

### MELBOURNE

Mr. and Miss Squire of Glencoe spent Sunday with friends here.

A. P. McDougall is ill and under the care of Dr. Dewar and a nurse from London.

We are pleased to report that Miss McIntyre, who has been ill for some time, is improving.

Mrs. (Rev.) Bennett and daughter of the Canadian West called on friends here on Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Hosie of London occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian church on Sunday last. Rev. Peter Jamieson took charge of Mr. Hosie's work in London.

The Epworth League held a social evening on Thursday of last week and had a very profitable and interesting time. A splendid program, consisting of games, readings, violin selections, piano and vocal solos and addresses, was given, after which a light lunch was served.

Rev. Mr. Bowen of London addressed a gathering in the Presbyterian Sunday school room in the interests of the Bible Society. The following officers were elected:—Mrs. (Rev.) D. C. Stevens, president; Mrs. Munce, re-elected treasurer; and Mrs. Acton, re-elected secretary. Miss Mather, Miss Parr, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Teeple and Mrs. Newman were appointed to act with the officers as an executive.

### EKFRID STATION

Miss Gunn is visiting her sister, Mrs. Winger.

Mrs. Alex D. Black is under the doctor's care.

The Ekfrid Patriotic Society shipped to Hyman Hall 17 shirts and 12 pairs of socks.

The Ekfrid Patriotic Society will hold their next meeting at the home of Miss Annie Galbraith on October 3rd.

A sure corrective of flatulency.—When the undigested food lies in the stomach it throws off gases, causing pains and oppression in the stomach region. The belching or eructation of these gases is offensive and the only way to prevent them is to restore the stomach to proper action. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do this. Simple directions go with each packet and a course of them taken systematically is certain to effect a cure.

### FALL FAIRS

Alvinston—Oct. 8, 9. Aymer—Sept. 26, 27. Bridgen—Oct. 1.

Dorchester Station—Oct. 2. Dresden—Sept. 26, 27.

Forest—Sept. 26, 27.

Ingersoll—Sept. 30, Oct. 1.

Melbourne—Oct. 11.

Mt. Brydges—Oct. 4.

Muncey—Sept. 26.

Ridgeway—Oct. 7-9.

Seaford—Sept. 19, 20.

Theford—Sept. 30, Oct. 1.

Wallaceburg—Oct. 1, 2.

Watford—Oct. 2, 3.

Wyoming—Oct. 10, 11.

## THOUSANDS ON FARMS

Over-7,500 Persons Were Placed on Farms This Year.

Experience Shows Cold Nights Lower Milk Flow When Cows Are Left In Fields.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

SINCE Oct. 31st, 1917, the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureau have secured employment for 19,000 persons, of which 7,016 were men and 11,984 women. This work has been accomplished for the most part through the efforts of the offices at Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and London. Since April, however, new bureaus have been opened at Kingston, Port Arthur and Fort William.

In order that the best results might be gained through the campaigns for farm laborers the efforts of the Trades and Labor Branch, the Organization of Resources Committee and the Agricultural Representatives were co-ordinated. The province was divided into six districts, each centering around one of the bureaus. The organization is now such that each county, through the Agricultural Representative, is kept in touch with one of the Employment Bureaus. Thus the surplus labor in one part of the province may be shifted to a part where a scarcity is felt. Any farmer in Ontario, by communicating with the Agricultural Representative for his county, may learn how farm help can be obtained.

To date 7,800 persons have been placed on Ontario farms. Of these some 3,300 were men, 2,140 boys and 1,260 women. Several campaigns have been launched including, "Soldiers in the Soil" (boys between 14 and 19 years), "Haying and Harvest," "Sugar Beet Hoeing," "Threshing and Fall Ploughing," and "Flax Pulling." Over 250 boys were sent to the sugar beet fields of the Chatham district, and 125 are now pulling flax.

Of the 1,260 women sent the majority are on fruit farms. An effort was made at the Toronto office to send women to assist in the farm kitchens with the result that 70 women have gone to this work. During the winter a class was organized for the purpose of giving girls a training in house work on the farm. In April a course was opened, at the Ontario Agricultural College, where about 150 women and girls have gone out to assist on mixed farms throughout the province. The results are already showing. There have been satisfactory from the standpoint of the farmer.

It is the desire of the Department that every farmer in need of help is supplied with suitable and satisfactory assistance, and it is toward this end that our offices are organized and into the fulfilling of which practically all the energy of our staff is put.

On account of the extreme importance of food production the greatest amount of effort, in all offices, has been put forth toward recruiting and placing men on farms, yet a large number of people have secured positions in other lines of work. Eight hundred and seventy-one men have been placed at factory and munition work, 3,200 general laborers, 3,000 builders and 1,624 at miscellaneous occupations. Women have been placed as follows: 1,650 domestics; 1,273 munition and factory workers, and 1,700 at clerical and miscellaneous occupations.—Dr. W. A. Riddell, Superintendent, Ontario Trades and Labor Branch.

## Keep Cows Inside During Cold Nights.

The season for cold nights will be here all too soon, in this northern climate. While it is true that keeping the cows inside means more labor in cleaning the stable and more difficulty in keeping the cows clean, the extra fertilizing material collected in this way will probably pay for the extra labor. If this does not, the extra supply of milk received by keeping the cows in a comfortable stable at times when the temperature drops below freezing-point, will do so. Experience shows that cold has a very marked effect in lessening the milk flow, particularly for cows that have been milking for some time, when the natural tendency is for the cow to dry up and during which time every means should be adopted to keep the milk flowing. Cows should milk at least ten months of the year. Leaving cows out of doors on cold nights, after they have been milking for six or eight months, makes a greater tendency for these cows to go dry.

Where cows are kept inside, the stable should be cleaned regularly and some absorbent material like sawdust, shavings, chaff, or peat-straw, should be scattered along the passages, on the platform, and in the gutter. This helps very much in cleaning the stable and in keeping the cows clean.

Another advantage of stabling on frosty nights, is that it prevents the cows eating frozen feed, which is generally considered to be injurious to the milk cows. They may be kept in the stable or yard until after the pasture thaws, and in this way the animals are protected against digestive troubles, and conditions are more favorable for maintaining the health and milk-flow of the cows.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

## Prevent Great Farm Loss.

If, through better care and management, the average life of farm machines could be increased by a single year what a tremendous saving would be effected. The amount a farmer loses each year through neglect of his machinery would pay for the erection of a plain weather-proof shed that would keep them in good condition.—Prof. John Evans, O. A. College, Guelph.

# DO YOU WANT DRY FEET?

If so, buy the Regulation Leather Army Shoe. This shoe contains three soles, is bench-made, and guaranteed to be solid leather. This shoe is made specially for farmers, engineers and mine-workers.

Breaks the wearing record of any shoe that was ever built.

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The Season's Greatest Value in

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Values which are unequalled. Full-length coats of wool Velour in brown, navy, Russian green, Burgundy and black. Plush collars or inset velvet collars. Women's and misses'. One model pictured.

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### HIS LAST LETTER

The following letter, written by Sergt. C. G. Fletcher to his mother, Mrs. Duncan Fletcher of Mosca, on August 25th is probably the last one to be written by him before his death. Since receipt of this letter the writer was killed in action in France on September 1st.

Dear Mother,—As things are quiet, thought I would write a few letters, but I have not had much mail lately. Your letter written when Jessie was down on that short visit is the only one for over a month.

We are still having fine weather. The days are very hot and the roads are very dusty for marching.

I suppose you are all proud of the Canadians since the last scrap. It certainly was a fine sight to see, but I was not allowed to go over the top with the boys but followed them up pretty close. We pulled off a raid which was very successful, especially for No. 10 platoon as we captured six prisoners and a machine gun and had no casualty. They gave me a military medal.

I am hoping to be home by Christmas if I come through O. K. or the war is finished, and that is not impossible for the Americans are here good and strong and Fritz is getting it pretty hard all along the line. Today's paper said it was not Foch's offensive; I pity poor Jerry when he does pull off his offensive.

I have not seen anything of Gordon Armstrong or Harcourt or Uncle Charlie's boy but suppose they are some place around; it is very difficult to find them. We are getting a few of the boys who had to come over.

One of the corporals in my platoon has just gone for some eggs and we are going to have a small lunch. It is quite a time since we have been able to buy anything to eat and it may be our last chance for awhile, so we are making good use of it. We have finished our lunch; had eggs, tea and lobster. I have eaten my issue of bread for tomorrow so it is a case of hardtack, but the corporal got a parcel today with a loaf of bread, pie and cake. I sure get along fine with the platoon and they think I am just it and will follow me anywhere. (Some conceit, eh!) You can send me a parcel with a loaf of bread, cake, a few boxes of matches and a little sugar and tea, but only a little of each as when we move it makes a heavy load if you have anything extra.

I will have my medal sent home to Jessie. I wear a ribbon here. You can put M. M. after my name when you write. This is my address now: Sergt. C. G. Fletcher, M. M. C. Company, 10 Platoon.

It is over three years since I landed in France and I cannot speak French yet.

How are the crops. It will be fine when you get the silo.

I must close now as it is time for bed and we are apt to be on the move any minute. Remember me to all the people. Love to all.

## Prompt Returns From Shipments



When you ship Grain, Butter, Cheese or Fruit, put through The Merchants Bank a Draft on the buyer. This is the business way of securing prompt and satisfactory settlement.

It saves time and possible loss.

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Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.  
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NEWBURY BRANCH, G. T. MURDOCH, Manager.

## BIG SHOE SALE

Starting this week to sell our entire shoe stock at cost and less than cost, as we have decided to go out of the shoe business.

Come and get your share of the bargains while they are on the go.

W. J. Strachan

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