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The Glencoe Transcript.

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

Volume 46 -- No. 38.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1917.

Whole No. 2383.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION of the Glencoe Transcript will be held in the Masonic Hall, Glencoe, on the evening of Thursday, Sept. 27th, at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Conferring Degrees; General Business. All Masonic brethren welcome.—J. A. McKellar, W. M.; E. M. Doull, Secretary.

Dissolution Notice.
 Notice is hereby given that the partnership between the undersigned, doing business in the hardware line in Appin as the firm of Galbraith Bros., has been dissolved. The business will be carried on by Herman Galbraith, and all accounts of the late firm are to be settled with L. D. Galbraith. Signed—Herman Galbraith, L. D. Galbraith.

Township of Mosa.
 Notice is hereby given that a court will be held, pursuant to the Ontario Voters' List Act, by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Middlesex at the Town Hall, Glencoe, on the 25th day of September, 1917, at 1:30 o'clock afternoon, to hear and determine complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' Lists of the Municipality of Mosa for 1917.
 Dated at Mosa, Sept. 19, 1917.
 C. C. McNAUGHTON,
 Clerk of Mosa.

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

For Sale.
 Piano, surrey and harness, cutter (nearly new), robe, horse blanket, side-board and dining-room table (oak), fall-leaf table, beds, parlor rug, lady's saddle, lawn mower, baseburner, cook stove, etc.
 A. McTAGGART,
 81-3 Melbourne.

POULTRY WANTED
 WM. MUIRHEAD and DUGALD MCINTYRE are now buying Poultry for us at their business stand, opposite Merchants Bank, Glencoe. Cash paid for eggs. Get our proposition about cream. Phone 163.

SILVERWOODS, LIMITED
For Sale.
 Three Shorthorn bulls, age 6 to 10 months; a few good Shorthorn heifers, yearlings and 2-year-olds, and ten yearling steers and heifers.
 TREGENNA STOCK FARM
 Dan Trestant
 83

Farm For Sale.
 One of the best hundred-acre farms in the township of Mosa; clay loam; 3 1/2 miles from Glencoe; three-quarters of a mile from school; first-class house, barn and other buildings; well irrigated; good water supply. For terms and other particulars apply to Mrs. A. Burchiel, Route 2, Glencoe. 83

WALKERS WAREHOUSE
 will be open for buying grain about September first.
 J. L. HULL,
 EKFRID and WALKERS, ONT.
 R. R. No. 2, Appin
 Phone 19—Call Melbourne 2517

For Sale.
 First-class 100-acre stock and grain farm, situated on Longwoods Road, Ekfrid, Middlesex Co. Clay loam, bank barn and stables, brick cottage, convenient to church and school, 2 1/2 miles from railway station. Apply to E. T. Huston, Glencoe. 91ft

Farms for Sale.
 Two choice farms of 100 acres each, on opposite sides of road, half-mile from Appin. Improved, good buildings, well tiled. For particulars apply to Jas. McMaster, Appin, Ont. 38&ft

A. B. McDONALD
 Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile and Aerial Insurance. A share of your business solicited. Office at residence, Main street, Glencoe. Phone 74. 418

R. J. McMURDO, D. S., L. D. S. Offices over Gough's Furniture Store. Phone 16.

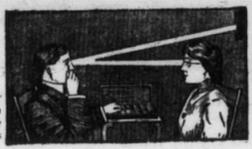
JAMES POOLE
 Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance Agent, representing the greatest fire insurance companies in the world, and the leading mutual fire insurance companies of Ontario. Office at residence, first door south of the Presbyterian Church, Glencoe.

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

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

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

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



PERMANENT RELIEF
 We can relieve permanently these afflictions at small cost, for the method of diagnosing each error of the vision is accurate and scientific. If you are not satisfied with your present glasses, call in and we will change them, and make reading or sewing a pleasure. Lenses prescribed and fitted to your own frames, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Eyes examined free.

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

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

Keith's Cash Store
 We announce our FALL MILLINERY OPENING of all the newest and nicest styles in Ladies' Hats on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, and following days.
 P. D. KEITH

SPECIAL FOR TWO WEEKS
 All Men's, Boys', Women's and Girls' Summer and Running Shoes going at cost.
 FRESH GROCERIES ALWAYS ON HAND
 Fresh Celery for Saturday.
 W. J. STRACHAN'S
 Phone orders delivered

The largest stock of **LUMBER** we have ever carried. Prices right. If you are going to build, come in and see us. We can save you money.
McPHERSON & CLARKE
 PLANING MILL LUMBER YARD CEMENT & COAL

Keep the Cow Comfortable
 —AND—
the Milker Good Natured
 At this season of the year the fly is the cow's worst enemy. In order to keep the cow comfortable and the milker good natured, be sure and use **DR. WILLIAMS' FLY & INSECT DESTROYER.**
 It will add flesh to your cow, keep the skin soft and the hair sleek and clean.
 Price per gallon can, \$1.00.

JAMES WRIGHT & SON
 SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT WIRE FENCE

District and General.

Thirty per cent. of Michigan's bean, potato and corn crop was ruined by frost.

Alvinston is without electric light on account of repairs being made to the power plant.

John Corsaut, born in London township 94 years ago, died at Victoria Hospital, London, last week.

Infantile paralysis has made its appearance in Darton, the victim being the eldest son of A. J. Clapp.

Miss Florence K. Trestant of Clachan will teach the Furnival school, near Rodney, the current school year.

London, Ontario, will eventually have 6,000 returned soldiers to care for. At present there are 500 in the city.

Harry Massey, a prominent live stock buyer of Chatham, was killed in an auto accident near Belle River on Friday.

The lady custom officer was in Sarina last week and assessed a Brock street lady \$14.25 on goods in her possession.

The proclamation calling out men of the first class under the military service act will, it is expected, be issued about October 1.

No less than 1,000 autos, it is estimated, passed through Delaware village on Wednesday morning en route to the Western Fair, London.

By a vote of two to one the Chippewa Indians at their council held recently in Bemidji, Minn., extended the privilege of voting to the non-Indians.

Dr. H. A. Wilson, who is moving to Toronto, served continuously for 32 years as the county representative on the Wardsville high school board.

James Beattie, a well-known resident of North Dunwich, died on Sunday, aged 83 years. He came to Dunwich from Ireland when ten years of age.

James Spence of Rodney, while assisting to operate a farm tractor, got tangled in the machinery and broke his leg and received many cuts and bruises.

Geo. H. Wilkie has sold his residence and nine acres of land at Strathroy to Mr. Wakefield, of Wardsville, who at one time was a resident of Adelaide township.

London's hotel accommodation was inadequate for the Western Fair attendance, and many people who staid over a night in the city had to pay exorbitant charges for lodgings.

Judge Ermatinger of St. Thomas has given judgment in a division court case, deciding that a tenant terminating a lease must leave the electric light bulbs, even when they were purchased by him.

Rev. Gustavus Munro, pastor of St. David's Presbyterian church near Niagara Falls, has been called to take charge of Christ church at Cowal and McBrides church, both in Dunwich township.

A plague of locusts and grasshoppers has struck different sections of Essex county, and much material damage is reported, particularly to the tomato crop. Young clover is also suffering from the pests.

Lieut.-Col. O. L. Berdan of Strathroy, who went overseas as medical officer with the Middlesex Battalion, and has been stationed in England for over a year, left recently to continue work with the forces in France.

Exemption tribunals under the military act will be located in Middlesex county at Westminster, Thorncliffe, Lucan, Dorchester, Arkhill, Ailes Craig, Coldstream, Melbourne, Strathroy, Delaware and Glencoe.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lamont of Wardsville announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary, to Harvey James Douglass, son of James Douglass, Allanburg, Ont., the marriage to take place quietly in September.

Morley Pettit, lecturer in bee-keeping for seven or eight years at the Ontario Agricultural College, has resigned and will go into business at Georgetown.

The railway traffic to the London fair this year was light compared with a few years ago. So many people own autos now and find it more convenient to go to the city in that way. They also avoid the rush to catch the return train.

The Western Fair will this year have a surplus of \$10,000 to \$15,000. This will bring the cash surplus of the association to more than \$30,000, probably \$35,000 at the present time, and boost the assets close to the \$125,000 mark.

One year ago Wednesday there were twenty-one arrests for drunkenness in London. As an evidence of the effects of prohibition, not a single arrest on that charge was made by the police of London the big day of the Western Fair this year.

Frank Howe, a farmer of Dorchester township, had completed his oat harvest and the last load was being lifted to the hay mow by slings when the rope broke and the falling bundles struck him heavily to the ground, causing his death ten hours later.

APPEAL FOR CONSERVATION

Increased Food Supplies are Most Essential to Defeat Enemy.

September 14th, 1917.
 To Lady Hendrie, the members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Organization of Resources Committee and their co-workers throughout Ontario: Great Britain and her European Allies look to Canada for food.

The King has notified the Canadian Government that increased supplies are absolutely essential to the defeat of the enemy's devices and to a speedy and successful termination of the war.

Lord Rhonda, the British Food Controller, has told the Dominion that Great Britain looks to "The resources of Canada and to the indomitable energy of Canadians for an answer that will shatter Germany's threat of starvation."

There is a world famine of wheat and a world shortage of beef and bacon. These are the commodities most required for overseas. It is to ensure supplies of these foods and other non-perishable and easily stored commodities that every housewife is being asked to sign the Food Pledge. Canada has abundance of other foodstuffs. By reducing domestic consumption of wheat, beef and bacon and by using substitutes the housewives of the Dominion can give vital war service. They will give it once they realize the necessity. All that is asked at present is that they do not use beef and bacon on two days a week or at most on one meal on any other day, that they reduce their consumption of wheat bread by one quarter and that they use perishable and non-exportable products to the greatest possible extent as substitutes for the staple foods required for export. The appeal to the housewives is contained in the one word, substitute. When they realize the great need of the fighting forces and our Allies they will also save every ounce of food possible in order to release more for export. To do this means the complete conservation of our food supplies and the elimination of waste.

To yourself, to the members of your committee and to your co-workers I wish to express my great appreciation of the services you are giving in circulating the Food Service Pledges by a house-to-house canvass and thus bringing home directly to the people the imperative need for substituting other foods for those required for export. Your task is an arduous one, but I am confident that the housewives of Ontario will respond splendidly to your war appeal.

Very truly yours,
 (Signed) W. J. HANNA,
 Food Controller.

Police Magistrate's Court.
 Before Police Magistrate D. C. McKenzie on Tuesday evening, Charles Elmore of Ekfrid township was convicted of theft and sentenced to three months in the county jail. The trial was held in the Glencoe court room, County Grover, Attorney McKillop prosecuting and W. D. Moss defending.

On Thursday morning last Angus Taylor of Dunwich missed a quantity of wheat and barley and a pair of halters from his granary situated on a farm about a mile from his residence. Tracks of a horse and wagon which evidently had visited the granary the night previous were followed, with corresponding evidences in sprinklings of grain along the way as from a leaky bag. These led to Elmore's home in Ekfrid and could be traced no further. A search warrant was sworn out and executed by Constable Weaver, and some wheat and barley corresponding to that in Taylor's granary were found in a box in Elmore's barn, where the two halters were also found covered with hay in a manger.

The accused did not deny having possession of the goods, but claimed that he had paid \$8 for them to two men, apparently gypsies, who had called at his house about midnight on Wednesday. Arthur Wrightman of Middlesex said he spent the night at the Elmore home, swore to having witnessed the transaction with the strangers.

Pollyanna Mission Circle.
 The "P. M. C." held its first meeting of the fall term at the home of Miss I. Craig on Monday evening, Sept. 10. It was decided that a book dealing with our missions in China be studied, and Miss E. Fothergill was appointed leader for four months in the study of "The Uplift of China."

The next meeting of the circle will be held the second Monday of October at the home of Miss Pearl George. Come—and bring someone with you.

Alvinston People Hurt.
 James Hand, his son Ernest, wife and two daughters, all of Alvinston, sustained injuries when the motor car in which they were riding skidded into a six-foot ditch and turned turtle, north of Hyde Park. The father and son were the most severely injured, both being thrown through the windshield and cut by glass. The three women were pinned beneath the car and were unable to get out until the machine was raised. Ernest Hand was driving and claims that a motorist coming in the opposite direction crowded him so close to the ditch that the car toppled over, and it skidded on the wet grass.

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

Sky-High Live Stock.

Twenty dollars a hundred for live hogs in Chicago and very near that figure on the Canadian markets—when will the ascension stop? Butcher's cattle are selling around \$11. Never before has the Canadian farmer received such prices, and, although feed prices are high, they are more than offset by those for live stock. What is more, high prices are likely to continue for years after the war.

"The hog supply of the United States is 3,000,000 less than five years ago," recently declared J. G. Rutherford, the leading authority on live stock subjects. "In Canada we have such a shortage of hogs that it is quite impossible to supply our own demands from our own hogs, and large quantities of American pork, hams and bacon are being shipped into our country. I feel satisfied that hogs, provided that fair play is exercised on the market, will maintain a high figure for many years to come."

As for beef cattle, he stated: "There is a tremendous shortage of cattle all over the world. There is an extraordinary demand. The number of cattle in the United States has, decreased by some 7,000,000 in the last nine years, and that with many more people to feed. We have, in Canada, the same diminution going on, although we lack the corresponding increase of meat-eating population. There has been a tremendous waste in the slaughter of calves and yearlings."

After the war, not only Germany, Austria, Italy and Belgium, but every other country in Europe will have been drained of its supply of cattle and the result will be a tremendous demand and the prices will soar far beyond any figure that any of us has ever seen."

Go to Church Sunday.
 A "Go to Church Sunday" has been fixed for Sunday, the 30th inst. Everybody is asked in a general way and will be also asked in a personal way to go to some church at least once on that day, no matter whether they have been in the habit of going or not. The crisis of war time, together with the blessing of Providence in a bountiful harvest, make this a most fitting act. It is to be hoped that the thoughtful friends who have autos and rigs will between now and the 30th of the month look up those who are unable to attend except through the kindly help of somebody else, in so doing they will be performing a good Christian act. An appeal is also made to the regular church attendants to lend a helping hand in making this "Go to Church Sunday" a success by inviting everybody to fall in line with the movement. 83 2

To Drive Motor Ambulance.
 Miss Norine Butler, B. A., V. A. D., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Butler of London and granddaughter of John S. Walker of Glencoe, has the distinction of being the first woman from this part of Ontario to drive a motor ambulance in France. Miss Butler left for overseas on June 30 last as a V. A. D. nurse, with the intention of entering a hospital in connection with the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, but upon arriving in England she was given the opportunity of driving a motor ambulance in France, which which work appealed to her, being an expert driver from experience with her own car. To perfect her knowledge Miss Butler took a course of training in motor driving and mechanics, securing first-class honors in each.

The Kaiser's Prayer.
 Mein Gott, will you be mine partner,
 You don't know who I am,
 I am the German Kaiser,
 The Emperor Will-I-am.
 You know I whipped them Belgians
 And mit bullets filled Russia full,
 And I'll whip dat France and Italy,
 And blow up Johnnie Bull.
 And all them other nations
 I don't give a d-a-m-n;
 If you just be my partner
 I'll whip dat Uncle Sam.
 You know I got dem submarines,
 All Europe knows dat fact,
 But dot Edison got a patent.
 You blows dem all to h—l
 Now, Gott, if you will do this
 Den you and I will love,
 And I will be Emperor of the earth
 And you the emperor above.
 But Gott, if you refuse dis
 Tomorrow night at eleven
 I'll call out mein Zeppelins
 And declare war on Heaven.
 I would not ask so much from you
 But it can be plainly seen
 Dot when Edison pushes the button
 I got no submarine.

Dates of Fall Fairs.
 Ailsa Craig Oct. 5
 Alvinston Oct. 9 and 10
 Blenheim Oct. 4 and 5
 Chatham Sept. 18-20
 Dresden Sept. 27 and 28
 Florence Oct. 4 and 5
 Forest Sept. 26 and 27
 GLENCOE Sept. 25 and 26
 Highgate Oct. 12 and 13
 Lambeth Sept. 26
 Leamington Oct. 3 and 4
 Melbourne Oct. 2
 Mount Brydges Oct. 5
 Perth Sept. 24 and 25
 Petrolia Sept. 20 and 21
 Ridgeway Oct. 8-10
 Rodney Oct. 1 and 2
 Sarnia Sept. 25 and 26
 Thamesville Oct. 2 and 3
 Wallacetown Sept. 20 and 21
 Watford Oct. 2 and 3
 Windsor Sept. 24-27
 Wyoming Oct. 4 and 5

ACTIVITY IN OIL FIELD

Eighteen Producing Wells—Weekly Pay Roll of \$1,000.
 Activity grows in the Mosa oil field. There are this week eight drilling rigs in full operation, and up to the present time there are some eighteen producing wells and ten dry holes. A two-inch pipe line being laid from the Douglas and Secord wells to North Glencoe will be in use this week. Six steamers and thirty other men are employed in the field, with a weekly pay roll of about \$1,000.

More drilling rigs are being brought in and the faces of new promoters of the oil industry are seen daily. Large oil interests in Pennsylvania and Oklahoma have had representatives here who were impressed with the high grade of oil being obtained. A man who was here from Oklahoma last week says the wells they get there is worth only about a dollar a barrel, while the Mosa oil is of the highest grade, comparing with the Pennsylvania oil which sells at three dollars.

Indications are that the coming winter will be a very busy one in the oil field. It is stated on good authority that one farmer turned down an offer of \$17,000 for his hundred-acre farm in addition to one-eighth of the oil that might be secured, while another refused \$6,000 for sixty acres.

The production from the Douglas well during the month of August realized \$1,956. During the part of last week the Brown and Corbett wells together produced about 300 barrels in their initial operation.

Popular Teacher Leaves Kitchener
 The following from the Kitchener Daily Telegraph is of pleasing local interest. Mrs. Williams being a sister of Mrs. J. A. McLachlan and well known in Glencoe and vicinity:—
 Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Williams and family leave on Thursday for Glencoe and Darton, where they will spend a few days with relatives prior to removing to Toronto, where they will make their future home. Mr. Williams is rapidly regaining his old time health and strength after a prolonged illness due to a severe attack of pneumonia, and expects to be able to begin his new duties as instructor in Moderns and English at University School, Toronto, on September 10th next. Mr. and Mrs. Williams will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends in Kitchener. Assistant principal of the K. & W. Collegiate, Grand Master of the Grand River Lodge, a former president of the Ontario County Canadian Club, Captain and Acting Commander of the 108th Regiment, warden of St. John's Anglican church, and an enthusiastic bowler, Mr. Williams has been actively identified with the educational, religious, military and social life of the city. Mrs. Williams has also been an active worker in the church and numerous social organizations. The friends of Mrs. Williams will wish them health and prosperity in abundant measure in their new home.

BIG FAIR NEXT WEEK
 The annual exhibition of the Mosa and Ekfrid Agricultural Society, to be held at Glencoe on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, promises to be the usual big attraction. A great interest is being taken by the countryside generally, and prospects are good for largely increased entries, especially in horses and other live stock and in the ladies' department.

The special attractions include a free-for-all trot or pace, purse \$100, a 250 trot or pace, purse \$100, and a named event, purse \$80. There will be a stock judging contest for young men. Good band music is being secured for the afternoon of Wednesday and a concert by first-class talent will be held in the evening.

Intending exhibitors should make their entries as early as possible, and to assist them in doing this the secretary will have an office in Glencoe at which he will attend on Saturday next.

Damage by Frost.
 Thousands of dollars' worth of crops were destroyed by last week's frost in this section of the country. Corn and beans that two weeks of fine weather would have ripened were cut down and all but completely destroyed, and potatoes that gave promise of a large yield were so badly nipped as to retard growth and ripening of the tubers. Many farmers who planted a large acreage of beans, paying a high price for the seed, and in some cases replanting owing to wet spring, are now plowing under the crop and sowing the ground to wheat. Who will say that the farmer's business is not speculative?

London Officer Returns.
 Major G. N. Wecker, barrister, who went overseas with the first Canadian contingent, returned to London last week. The major left London on the last day of August, 1914, spent a month in Valenciennes, and sailed for England. In that period he has rendered yeoman service, and he returns to Canada for a respite.

"Conditions in England are remarkably normal," he said. "The visitor there, going about, would see nothing to suggest to him that the nation is engaged in a terrible war. The people are cheerful. They are thoroughly optimistic."

Many a grafter has built his fortune on a stool foundation.

Fresh from the Gardens

of the finest Tea-producing country in the world.

"SALADA"

Sealed Packets Only. BLACK GREEN or MIXED.

The PURPLE MASK

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

ELEVENTH EPISODE.

"You had best surrender," said Phil Kelly as he kept the gun pointed at the driver's seat of her stalled machine.

"All right, for this time," said Patricia Montez, "but you would never have caught me if my gasoline had held out."

Dressed in her purple tights and cape, Pat descended to the ground and removed her mask. Kelly stripped off his overcoat and help her into it, for the air was chill and Pat was not quite dressed for the circumstances in which she found herself.

"Let's seek shelter in this cottage," Kelly suggested, pointing to a small shack that stood back from the road a few rods.

"Whatever you say is law, until I can get a chance to escape," said the girl, as Kelly led the way toward the cottage.

Repeated knocks upon the door brought no response. Kelly turned the knob and stepped into a large living room that occupied most of the ground-floor of the shack.

Further investigation developed the fact that tenants of the cottage had gone away.

"There will be someone driving along the road shortly," said Kelly, "and I'll send a note to the chief of police. He'll send for us and save the long walk back to town—it must be a good five miles to a street car."

Kelly searched the table that stood in the center of the room, and in one of its drawers found stationery upon which he wrote a note. Upon the envelope he hurriedly scrawled the address of police headquarters and left the message lying on the table.

When the Sphinx heard an automobile approaching, he ran into the road and hid it off. While he was out of the room Pat's brain was working fast.

Tearing open the original note Kelly had carelessly left upon the table, Pat substituted another envelope on which she had written an altogether different address. She had barely time to complete the substitution and to seal the envelope when Kelly returned with the chauffeur of a machine he had stopped as it was passing the house.

"Push this envelope to the place it is addressed," said the Sphinx. And the stranger took the note, pocketing it along with the crisp bill Kelly gave him as his pay.

Every time an automobile whizzed

down the road, after sufficient time had elapsed for him to expect action on his message, Kelly looked for a load of police to appear on the scene. Pat, however, feigned little interest in anything that was going on around her.

She would occasionally look out of the window, and made several feints, as if she would try to escape.

Finally Pat discovered, as she looked expectantly from the window, a machine loaded with men rapidly approaching from the direction of the city. They were gowned in purple

cloaks with masking hoods drawn over their heads.

Kelly heard the machine stop in front of the cottage and rushed to the door, expecting, of course, to see the police coming in response to his summons. Almost before he could realize, in his surprise, the unexpected presence of Pat's Apaches, they had surrounded him in the room.

Pat slipped out of Kelly's coat and tossed it to him with a gay taunting laugh.

"Thanks for taking good care of me," she said. "I'm sorry I can't take you back to town with me, but I have an important engagement at the Garden to-night, and you might be a hindrance to my plans."

In another instant she had fled to the waiting automobile, followed by her men, and Kelly was left alone, to make his way back to town as best he could.

Arriving at the House of Mystery Pat called an immediate meeting of the Apaches to discuss plans for their evening at the Garden. Word had come to her that a fake benevolent society had been preying upon the poor for some time, collecting money that was squandered in hilarious sessions at the notorious resort held there.

"They have just made an extra heavy haul, and will squander the funds to-night," was the concluding paragraph in the report that came to the queen of the Apaches.

Pat's plans were carefully outlined at the meeting in the House of Mystery.

The Garden cafe was a notorious place where all sorts of people mingled under the bright lights.

"It can do no harm to give the place a good cleaning out for once," said Pat.

The Garden was having a big night when Pat's men began to assemble, just after eleven o'clock. The "benevolent" society was out in force to enjoy the pleasures their ill-gotten money was to provide.

Shortly after Pat arrived in her automobile, she saw Phil Kelly enter with one of his men, and take a seat not far from the entrance.

Pat's men had arrived by twos and fours, distributing themselves at various tables throughout the restaurant. More of them had climbed to the roof, by the fire-escapes, and were ready to descend upon the crowd at the appointed moment.

Kelly was chatting with his assistant, and enjoying the run the dancers were furnishing, when a waiter handed him a card. The Sphinx eyed the pasteboard curiously and then read:

"If you are wise, you will not interfere."

At that instant every light in the place was extinguished. Women screamed with fright, and the men at the tables shoved back their chairs, instinctively rising to their feet.

When the lights went up, as suddenly as they had gone out, men in purple capes and hoods that masked their faces formed a circle around the crowd at the tables. Each man held two revolvers pointed threateningly at the assemblage.

There was a girlish figure in purple tights and cape, with a purple mask across the face, that moved rapidly among the tables. Two men who attended her placed their guns threateningly under the noses of the guests as Pat held out a purple sack and commanded:

THE SHOOTING SEASON.

An Appeal to Hunters to be Careful With Fire in the Woods.

September ushers in the shooting season with the accompanying dangers from the presence of hunters in the woods. The sportsman is usually a smoker, careless with matches and sparks from his pipe.

This year, owing to the long dry spell, the wooded areas are especially inflammable. The least spark may be the cause of a conflagration, the result of which cannot be estimated.

An appeal is made to sportsmen to be careful with fire, to refrain from smoking while in the woods or, if this is impossible, to make sure that all matches are thoroughly extinguished and that live sparks do not fall on the dry leaves or grass.

If camp fires are necessary, guard them, and, when no longer required, extinguish them. Tramping out a fire is not positive; fires frequently follow dry roots into accumulations of dry material only to break out again when fanned by a high wind.

The destruction of the forest means also the destruction of the game and wild life therein, and it is therefore in the interests of the sportsman, if for selfish reasons only, to be careful with fire.

Seventy thousand bells have been received by a bell foundry at Hanover to be recast into war material.

An English vicar, addressing a gathering of young people at Manchester, said that the two chief things in a boy's life should be "to say his prayers and wash the back of his neck; the one would remind him he had a soul to save, and the other the reality of the unseen."

Turkish prisoners in British hands number 34,400.



The Housewife's Corner

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

Lesson X. Vegetables.

Vegetables belong to the carbohydrate class of foods. They contain starch, sugar, cellulose and mineral salts.

There are three distinct groups of vegetables: (1) Green vegetables, composed of leaves and stems, such as lettuce, asparagus, spinach, chard, and celery; (2) starchy vegetables, consisting of roots and tubers, such as potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, radishes, onions and parsnips; (3) legumes, such as peas, beans and lentils. Green vegetables are valuable for their salts and acids and also for cellulose, which is very necessary to the body, as it furnishes material for bulk, diluting the highly concentrated foods. The starch of group 2 is enclosed within the tiny cellulose wall, which, when cooked, softens, permitting the grains of starch to expand and therefore be easier to digest. The legumes contain valuable protein, which may take the place of meat. The other vegetables contain little protein and fat but all vegetables contain a large percentage of water.

Perhaps no article of food suffers more from improper cooking than do vegetables. Be very particular about cleansing. Use a small brush for the purpose. Discard all the stale or decayed vegetables.

Place all vegetables in boiling water to cook, and keep the water boiling gently until they are tender. Overcooking or too rapid boiling spoils the color, appearance and flavor of the vegetable. Do not cover green vegetables while cooking. Spinach, chard, beet tops and squash should be steamed.

The following is a timetable for cooking:

Potatoes. From 20 to 30 minutes, according to size.
Turnips. From 30 to 50 minutes, according to size and age.
Beets. From 45 minutes to 2 hours, according to size and age.
Carrots. From 15 to 40 minutes, according to size and age.
Spinach. From 15 minutes.
Cabbage. From 15 to 50 minutes, according to method of cutting.
Peas. From 20 to 30 minutes, according to size.

Asparagus. From 20 to 30 minutes, according to size.
Potatoes are best boiled in the skins, or steamed. After draining the water from boiled potatoes, cover them with a towel which absorbs the moisture. When baking potatoes, first boil for ten minutes, then grease the skin and bake.

Properties of Vegetables
Potatoes are rich in starch and mineral salts. Tomatoes are of a diuretic nature, and are valuable for their flavor. They are also rich in mineral salts and are easily digested. Celery, lettuce, endive and cress are easily-digested, are cooling, and purify the blood stream. Spinach has aperient qualities. Cucumbers contain mineral salts and cellulose. Asparagus is of diuretic nature. So is the onion. It is also rich in an aromatic oil which contains a large amount of sulphur. Beets contain sugar. Carrots are valuable as a

Tomato Soy.—One-half peck of green tomatoes, one cupful of salt. Slice the tomatoes. Cover with salt and then stand aside over night. In the morning put in a porcelain kettle with eight onions peeled and chopped fine, six green peppers, seeded and chopped fine, one-fourth ounce of paprika, one-fourth ounce of allspice, one-fourth ounce of cloves, two ounces of mustard, one ounce of mustard seed, one ounce of celery seed, one-half cupful of brown sugar. Cover with vinegar and cook slowly until thick. Seal into sterilized bottles and store in a cool, dry place.

Pepper Catsup.—Use twenty-five green or red peppers. Remove the seeds and chop fine. Add ten large onions, and then cook until very soft in a porcelain preserving kettle with one pint of water, one pint of vinegar. When soft, rub through a fine sieve. Return to the kettle and add one pint of vinegar, one-half cupful of brown sugar, two tablespoonsful of allspice, two tablespoonsful of cloves, two tablespoonsful of nutmeg, two tablespoonsful of cinnamon. Cook slowly until thick. Seal in sterilized jars and then store in a dry, cool place.

Pickled Peppers.—Use large green or red peppers. Cut off the tops and then remove the seeds. Put into a brine that is strong enough to float an egg for two days. Drain and then fill with chopped cabbage. Season with celery and mustard seed. Pack in sterilized jars and cover with cold spiced vinegar. Cover the tops of the jars with a tight cover.

To Store Dried Foods
Make bags from clean pieces of muslin or a double fold of cheesecloth. Eight by fourteen inches is a good size. Place the dried food products in bag and tie with string. Wrap bag in a sheet of newspaper. Slip this into a larger bag, turning the string end in the last bag down and tie securely. Apply a coat of whitewash to the outside of second bag. Hang by string in cool, dry place. Great care must be taken to see that fruit or vegetables are thoroughly dry. If not they will be a total loss.

To Win Success.
If you are living and working earnestly and honestly for what seems to you the right and good thing between man and man, and man and God, then you may rest assured of this, that the most tremendous forces in all the universe are somehow working back of and with you. The increasing and unfolding purposes of all the ages, the labors of heroic men and women of countless patient generations, the very ultimate powers in the great universe that God Himself must have made, are all somehow linked up with the aims and purposes and ideals that are yours. Is there, then, any chance of failure or ultimate disaster? Not unless it can be believed that this is an altogether haphazard world, with no purpose back of it, and no destiny before it, such a world as no sane man can believe it to be. No, the man who is ardently and faithfully living for the good and the right is the one man in the world who is unconsciously predestined to victory and achievement, and to whom blighting disappointment can never come.

Do not dig potatoes too soon. Wait until the tops have pretty well dried up. Dig only on a clear day.

Worth Protecting

A good article is worthy of a good package. A rich, strong, delicious tea like Red Rose is worth putting into a sealed package to keep it fresh and good.

A cheap, common tea is hardly worth taking care of and is usually sold in bulk.

Red Rose is always sold in the sealed package which keeps it good.



THE BUILDING OF STRATEGIC LINES

WORKING UNDER ENEMY FIRE IN SUNSHINE AND RAIN.

Canadian Railway Construction Battalions Are Doing Splendid Work at the Front.

While splendid regiments from the Mother Country—English, Scottish and Welsh—and Anzacs are fighting their victorious way over the ground where Canada first won her spurs, the Dominion corps, under Lieut.-General Currie, are holding the line on another part of the western front, says a correspondent. But there is another happy, unlisted corps of Canadians that is helping the thrust back from the Ypres salient, and to the north and south.

It is over a year since the call came from the British higher command for specialists, and more than from any other part of the empire has that call been answered by Canada. When Lieut.-General Turner, a Canadian commander in England, turned his attention to the formation of these expert battalions which are as necessary to the modern commander as are the ordinary infantry and artillery, he made no mistake in his choice, even taking good fighting officers, who had won fame at railway construction, from their units in the front line.

There was grumbling at first, but now there are none but zealous "happy-to-be-in-it" officers and men. They are proud to be Canadian Railway Construction Corps.

Won by Canadians.
Recently I wandered along the fringe of the greatest battle the world has ever seen. Canadians may for a time, proudly call it the third battle of Ypres. Where once there had been a Canadian battalion's headquarters, there was a neatly-built, shell-proof series of dugouts, with a British brigadier and his staff busily at work. Canadian tunnelling companies, the same men who bored under the Huns at Messines, built them, and even the Huns would admit they are quite the latest fashion in dugouts. Outside the entrance, his blue-prints spread in front of him, a Vancouver captain was discussing a similar set, somewhere here grand stand at St. Julien. He had been out in the newly-captured trenches that morning, a few hours after our wave had gone forward, and had found, still marked, some of the Canadian graves their comrades' left when they retreated that April afternoon.

For the Big Guns.
For over a year Canadian railway battalions have been building strategic lines of all gauges up to our former trenches. At first Fritz used to bother them with shells, but this year these expert track-layers have won their own victory. The Huns have discovered that it is cheaper for us to build and repair this steel network than for them to shell and destroy it. Night and day, in sunshine and rain, though these Canadian battalions and their British aides of the labor battalions were under fire, and casualties were not few. Three days ago one battalion was shelled out of its headquarters, but they completed the spurs which were needed for the big guns on the morning of the attack.

At an aerodrome behind the centre of the advance I found a French-Canadian pilot who had brought down three enemy planes on the first day of the battle. There were twelve more Canadians in his squadron, and up and down the line there are Canadian flyers in practically every escadrille.

Two Routes.
Where a new siding runs off the main railway line—it is built of rails taken from the Transcontinental—there are Canadian casualty clearing stations, where nurses and doctors from Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto are busily attending wounded Englishmen and Highlanders brought down comfortably on light railways which were laid by Dominion troops. I remember the station nearby when British, half-gassed Canadians were sitting with only their field dressings staunching their wounds, waiting for a chance of a lift in an ambulance, heavy shells crumpling in the last hope of relief by train and crashing into the very buildings which gave them shelter. The saving, credit side of the formation of these expert battalions would not have stopped the work of mercy. There is an alternative route to and from the hospitals. That is the system we work on now: very British in thoroughness, nothing to chance.

Engineers, Too.
Out on the canal, across which our Dominion troops retreated over a shell-proof pontoon bridge, there are more construction men helping the ever-busy Royal Engineers throw across new wooden structures that will bear the heaviest artillery and rolling stock. The timbers have been sawn and shaped and fitted in a little Canadian mill right under the nose of the enemy, where Amherst boiler drive saws which came from Hamilton, and the sawyer and his men still wear the Stetsons of the woods and live on bacon and beans—sometimes, British rations are, they say, too luxurious even for bushmen.

CONSTRUCTION OF A MODERN TRENCH

TWO PURPOSES MUST BE KEPT IN MIND.

Fashioned So Troops May Quickly Leap Over and Also For Protection Against Shrapnel.

Experience in the field has shown that the best way to construct permanent trenches, where tactical conditions permit, is to group the men in pairs, one with a spade, his companion with a pick.

The line of the trench having been established, the task for each pair may be estimated by laying the spade and the pick end to end along the line. The men in each pair should relieve each other from time to time, unchanging implements, in order to obtain the best results.

The length of line measured by the pick and spade is sufficient to protect the two men who dig it.

The average man, unaccustomed to digging, can deepen his "task" one foot an hour. That is, the team of two men will have a trench one foot deep long enough for both of them to stand in and fire from after one hour of digging.

Two feet four inches an hour can be obtained by frequent reliefs. A fair average is one foot four inches an hour.

As soon as the line of the trench is determined and marked out the men are deployed along the line of the crest. Rifles and packs are placed on the ground in rear of where the trench will be, but within easy reach, for an attack is always a possibility.

How Caving is Prevented.
The sod is first stripped from the ground and a mask, or small parapet, constructed by backing it with earth, so that some sort of protection will be available in case of attack.

The trench proper is dug as vertically as possible. The steeper the sides the greater the protection against missiles coming from overhead.

The development of the trench is a question of time. Once the trench is deep enough for infantry to fire from the kneeling position the work is well under way.

The parapet originally thrown up to protect the workers is generally strengthened by piling sand bags behind it filled with the earth taken from the trench itself.

The parapet is the chief protection for the riflemen, who fire through loopholes made by the sand bags. Artillery fire, of course, tends to crumble the walls of the trench, and the weather itself frequently causes the earth to tumble in. To prevent this caving in from any cause whatever trenches are retverted.

The simplest method is to drive in stakes at the desired angle, about one yard apart, along the bottom of the walls. Every second or third stake is anchored to stakes under the parapet by wires or ropes. Boards are laid behind the stakes, and the pressure of the earth against them hold them in place.

Branches or brush when laid close enough and properly pressed together will prevent the earth walls from filtering through.

Ladders Are Satisfactory.
Firing trenches well to the front cannot be so elaborately retverted and fortified against artillery. In order to give the men occupying them, the maximum of protection they are constructed in broken lines, so that from whatever angle fire is directed upon them the men can find some cover. There are frequent traverses, individual niches for riflemen, splinter-proofs and bomb-proofs with armored roofs.

A form of splinter-proof which has proved to be effective and may rapidly be constructed is made by driving stakes at an angle into the parapet. Across these poles are laid and over the poles a layer of earth about one foot thick. When steel rails are available they are used in place of the stakes and poles.

In the rear of the actual firing trench, covered trenches frequently are used. One type which has become very popular with the British and French in reality is a double trench, situated longitudinally, one section being covered and left open. This gives continuous protection, but does not interfere with the ready egress of the men for an attack.

One of the problems of trench construction in Europe was to construct a firing shelter from which troops could also move quickly to an attack. Steps are used in some cases, but this necessitates the widening of the trench at certain points and is not very satisfactory.

Ramps have been used, constructed parallel to the firing trenches at the ends of zigzag branches of communicating trenches, but the most satisfactory method has been found to be the use of ladders. These do not necessitate the widening of the trench—they occupy practically no space and may be placed at such frequent intervals that the men rush forward out of the trenches in one unbroken line instead of being congested at a number of points.

"Australian" white ants have developed a taste for lead covering and insulation of cables that is proving costly to telephone companies.

A few of the products that can be obtained from soy-beans are as follows: Meal, flour, glycerine, enamel in different colors, lampblack, waterproofing material, linoleum, soft soap, hard soap and soap chips.

REDPATH SUGAR

From "Ye Olde Sugar Loafe" of grandmother's day, to the sparkling "Extra Granulated" in your own cut-glass bowl, Redpath Sugar has appeared three times daily, for over half a century, on thousands of Canadian tables.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."
Made in one grade only—the highest!



Pat's Men Rescue Her From The Sphinx.

down the road, after sufficient time had elapsed for him to expect action on his message, Kelly looked for a load of police to appear on the scene. Pat, however, feigned little interest in anything that was going on around her.

She would occasionally look out of the window, and made several feints, as if she would try to escape.

Finally Pat discovered, as she looked expectantly from the window, a machine loaded with men rapidly approaching from the direction of the city. They were gowned in purple



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

RUSSIA PROCLAIMED REPUBLIC: GENERAL KORNILOFF ARRESTED

Affairs of State Entrusted to Kerensky, President of Ministry, and Four Other Ministers.

Petrograd, Sept. 15.—A Russian republic has been proclaimed. The Provisional Government under date of Sept. 14 issued a proclamation declaring that to strengthen the organization of the State a change to a republican form of Government was necessary. Danger still threatens Russia, the proclamation says, although the rebellion of General Korniloff has failed. The plan of a Russian republic has been one of the chief aims of the Radicals and the Councils of Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates, and was given approval by the recent Russian congress at Moscow.

A cabinet of five members, including Premier Kerensky, has been named to take care of all matters of State. The only party men are Premier Kerensky and M. Nikitine, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, both of whom are Social Revolutionists. The others, including the Ministers of War and Marine, are members of no party. Although the position of the Kerensky Government appears to be improving, the action of the Grand Council of the Don Cossacks in refusing to surrender General Kaledine, their betman, is ominous. The leader of the Cossacks is accused of complicity in the Korniloff revolt. The Cossacks

protest their loyalty to the Government, while ignoring the Government's request for the giving up of General Kaledine.

Petrograd, Sept. 16.—Russia's political crisis has been solved, after an all-night conference, it was announced yesterday by the Russian official news agency. A new Cabinet has been formed.

The Provisional Government has issued a manifesto proclaiming Russia to be a Republican State.

The proclamation follows: "General Korniloff's rebellion has been quelled. But great is the confusion caused thereby, and again great is the danger threatening the fate of the Fatherland and its freedom.

"Holding it necessary to put an end to the external indefiniteness of the State's organization, remembering the unanimous and rapturous approval of the republican idea expressed at the Moscow State conference, the Provisional Government declares that the constitutional organization, according to which the Russian State is ruled, is a republican organization, and it hereby proclaims the Russian republic. (Signed) "Minister and President Kerensky. "Minister of Justice Yaroukni."

NEWFOUNDLAND WILL CO-OPERATE

Chairman of Food Control Board Visiting Ottawa and Washington.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—There is to be close co-operation between the Newfoundland and Canadian Food Administrations. Hon. P. T. McGrath, Chairman of the Newfoundland Food Control Board and President of the Newfoundland Legislative Council, is at present in Ottawa, and has had numerous conferences with representatives of the Canadian Food Administration.

Newfoundland's most immediate food problem is to secure delivery of 400,000 barrels of flour for the next twelve months. Salt beef and salt pork to the quantity of 50,000 barrels are also needed. The colony is wholly dependent upon imports from the United States and Canada for its wheat flour, five-sixths of which come from this country, as also does seven-eighths of its fresh meat. Salt beef and salt pork, however, are supplied almost wholly by the United States.

After leaving Ottawa Mr. McGrath will visit Washington to consult with Mr. Hoover and members of the American Food Administration with the special object of arranging for supplies of salt pork and beef.

U-BOAT PIRATES MURDER CREWS

Turn Guns on Sailors After the Boats Sunk.

A despatch from London says:—Two cases of German submarines firing on the crews of sunken vessels after they had taken to the boats were made public on Thursday.

A submarine sank the schooner Jane Williams, of Arklow, off the coast of Cornwall Monday by shell fire. The gun was then turned on a boat containing the crew of six, of whom three were killed and the remainder badly wounded.

On the following day the schooner William, of Dublin, was sunk by a submarine. The open boat in which the crew left the vessel was shelled with shrapnel, but only one man was wounded.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES FAR EXCEED RECRUITS.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Minister of Militia and Defence has issued the following statement to the Canadian Press:

"The casualties at the front in the Canadian expeditionary force for the period 16th to 31st of August, 1917, so far reported, were 7,586.

"This covers the period of exceptionally severe fighting in and around Lens, where the Canadian forces were heavily engaged.

"The discharges in Canada during the same period for various causes was 689, making a total wastage of 8,275.

"The total recruits in combatant arms during the same period was approximately 800, making a net wastage of approximately 7,475."

One Canadian Gets 15 Huns.

A despatch from Canadian Army Headquarters says: In the Lens region the body of a Canadian who had penetrated the enemy line alone during an attack was found surrounded by the bodies of fifteen of the enemy, whom he had killed with bombs or his bayonet before he himself was slain. No other instance is known in the annals of the army where one man has accounted for so many foes.

BRITISH STOP GERMAN DRIVE

Bombing of Enemy Lines Continues Day and Night.

A despatch from London says:—The British official communication, issued on Thursday, says:

"Last night, after hours of heavy bombardment, the enemy raided our positions east of Bullecourt. He succeeded in effecting an entry in our trenches, but was driven out after sharp fighting, leaving a number of dead and prisoners in our hands.

"We carried out a successful raid during the night in the neighborhood of Ophy.

"Early this morning the enemy opened a heavy bombardment on a front of more than a mile north and northeast of Langemarck and attacked in considerable strength. After fierce fighting the attack was repulsed with severe enemy losses.

"Despite bad visibility some artillery work was carried out by our airplanes yesterday. Photographs were taken, and the bombing of enemy aerodromes, ammunition dumps and railway stations, continued day and night. Three enemy machines were driven down out of control. Two of our machines are missing."

NEW AERO ENGINE A GREAT SUCCESS

Combined Skill of Allied Engineers Produces Efficient Motor.

A despatch from New York says: American inventive genius, assisted by the scientific minds of Great Britain, France and Italy, has been successful in developing an aeroplane engine in which the United States will rely to establish definite supremacy over her enemies in the air.

The engine, which represents the skill of a score of eminent engineers, who pooled their skill and trade secrets in the war emergency, is described by Secretary of War Baker as having in its test exceeded the highest hopes and expectations of all War Department officials.

GERMANS SUFFER GAS ATTACKS

Canadians Bombard Enemy at Lens With Heavy Guns.

A despatch from Canadian Headquarters in France (via London), says:—The Germans in Lens are given no rest. Early Thursday night they were subjected to a heavy bombardment from large-calibre guns. After they had been driven into their cellars and shelter galleries by shell-fire, gas was projected upon the enemy positions shortly before midnight, and again after three o'clock Friday morning.

Serious losses are believed to have followed. A prisoner who wandered into our lines in a dazed condition, after our second attack, says the gas was almost immediately effective. He himself took only two inhalations before he got his mask on, but was seriously affected. The attack surprised many of the enemy in dugouts, where our gas is most deadly.

LARGEST MEASURE IN WORLD HISTORY

Washington, Sept. 16.—The war credits bill, authorizing new bonds and certificates aggregating \$11,538,000,000, and the largest measure of its kind in the world's history, was passed by the Senate late yesterday without a roll call or dissenting vote. It had already passed the House.



First Public Presentation of the Victoria Cross in the History of Canada.

The Duke of Devonshire is seen presenting the Victoria Cross to Mr. J. Sifton, of Wallaceburg, Ont., whose son, the late Sergt. Sifton, gave his life in winning this most coveted of all military decorations. Lieut.-Gov. Hendrie and General Logie are seen on the extreme right of the picture. Mr. Sifton is standing, hat in hand, on the right centre facing the Duke. The presentation took place on the opening day of the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Sept. 15.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.21; No. 2, do., \$2.18; No. 3, do., \$2.15; No. 4 wheat, \$2.09. In store Port William nominal.

Manitoba oats—No. 1, \$1.70; No. 2, \$1.65; No. 3, \$1.60; No. 4, \$1.55. In store Port William nominal.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 60c. nominal; No. 3, do., 55c. nominal, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—New, No. 2, \$2.17 to \$2.20, according to freight outside.

Peas—Nominal.

Butter—Fresh, choice, \$8.40; creamery prints, 42 to 43c; solids, 41 1/2 to 42c.

Eggs—New laid, in cartons, \$2 to \$4; out of cartons, 45 to 46c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 25 to 30c; fowl, 20 to 22c; squabs, per doz., \$3.50 to \$4.00; turkeys, 25 to 30c; ducks, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 1b. 2 1/2 to 3c; hens, 2 1/2 to 3c; turkeys, 1 1/2 to 2c; ducks, 1 1/2 to 2c.

Honey—Comb—Extra fine and heavy weight, per doz., \$2.75 to \$3.00; combed, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; tubs, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

Beans—No Canadian beans on market until last of October. Imported, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per bushel. Lima, per 1b., 15 to 16c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 30 to 31c; do., heavy, 26 to 27c; cooked, 41 to 42c; rolls, 27 to 28c; corned beef, 26 to 27c; backs, plain, 37 to 38c; bonesless, 40 to 42c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.

Lard—Pure, refined, 23 1/2 to 24c; tubs, 25 1/2 to 26c; palis, 25 to 26c; compound, tierces, 26 to 27c; tubs, 26 1/2 to 27c; palis, 24 to 25c.

Montreal Markets

Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.21; No. 2, do., \$2.18; No. 3, do., \$2.15; No. 4, do., \$2.09.

Oats—No. 1, \$1.70; No. 2, \$1.65; No. 3, \$1.60; No. 4, \$1.55.

Flax—No. 1, \$1.70; No. 2, \$1.65; No. 3, \$1.60; No. 4, \$1.55.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Sept. 15.—Cogn—No. 2 yellow, \$2.15 to \$2.20; Olds—No. 2, \$2.00 to \$2.05.

Flour and bran—Unchanged.

Butter, Sept. 15.—Linnec—September, \$3.30; October, \$3.30; asked; November, \$3.30; asked; December, \$3.25.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Sept. 15.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$11.50 to \$12.25; good heavy steers, \$10.50 to \$11.25; butchers' choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do., good, \$9.25 to \$9.75; medium, \$8.50 to \$9.00; do., common, \$7.50 to \$8.00; butchers' bullocks, \$8.50 to \$9.00; do., good, \$7.50 to \$8.00; rough bullocks, \$5 to \$6; butchers' cows, \$7.50 to \$8.00; do., good, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do., medium, \$6.50 to \$6.75; stockers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; feeders, \$5.25 to \$5.50; calves, \$4.50 to \$5.00; springers, \$9 to \$10; light ewes, \$10 to \$11.50; sheep, heavy, \$6 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$11 to \$12.50; calves, good to \$12.50 to \$15.00; spring lambs, \$8.50 to \$10; do., medium, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do., do., weighed off cars, \$12.25; do., 100 lb., \$17.

Cattle, Sept. 15.—Canners' bullocks, \$6 to \$6.25; cows, \$5 to \$5.25; good steers, \$8.75 to \$10.00; butchers' bullocks, common, \$8 to \$8.50; butchers' bullocks, \$7.25 to \$8.00; cows, \$6 to \$6.50; do., large lambs, \$14.50 to \$16; Quebec, \$12.50 to \$14; sheep, \$5.50 to \$6.50; choice, milled calves, \$13 to \$14; good, \$11 to \$12; arranged, \$8 to \$10; selected hogs, \$17.50 to \$18.

BRITISH GAIN AT CHERISY

French Repulse German Attacks in Verdun Sector.

London, Sept. 16.—British troops in a successful raid into the German lines near Cherisy, southeast of Arras, wrecked dugouts and defences. Berlin officials see this effort as an attack in force and announces its repulse with heavy losses. In Flanders, Berlin admits the success of the local British attack on the Ypres-Menin road.

A German attack against Inverness Cope in the same region was repelled by the British, who also checked an attempt to advance north of Langemarck.

In Champagne and in the Verdun region the German Crown Prince has made ineffectual attacks against the French lines. Northwest of Rheims the French repulsed a strong German attack near Lovre. Northeast of Verdun, on the right bank of the Meuse, the French drove back the Germans, who essayed an attack north of the Caurieres Wood.

GERMAN ATTACK AT LENS FAILS

Canadian Outpost Was Unsuccessfully Bombed.

Canadian Headquarters in France, Sept. 16.—Early this morning, Sunday, after a heavy preliminary bombardment with trench mortars and artillery, the Germans attempted to capture one of the Canadian outposts in the St. Laurey sector, but were driven off. A considerable quantity of gas was projected shortly before dawn into the enemy's cellars in Lens. The Germans came back like angry wasps. A large part of our front was subjected to intense shell fire, and a second attempt was made to drive in our outpost line, but without success.

So numerous were the cases of extraordinary courage, resourcefulness, or self-sacrifice at the battle of Lens that it has been found necessary to recognize them by awarding an exceptional number of Military Medals to the men who so distinguished themselves. The corps orders yesterday contained the names of almost ninety men from Western Canada thus honored.

FIGHT RAGES AROUND VERDUN

Italians Capture Mount San Gabriele in Brilliant Fight

Tarnovo was very severe, as the Austrians had assembled an enormous force of artillery there. The positions there were taken by infantry attack at heavy cost to the Italians.

The battle has been raging 20 days. Last week the Austrians changed from defensive and began an offensive, using masses of their best troops against the Italian positions. The loss of San Gabriele will mean for the Austrians, the Embassy says, the loss of all the strategic points against the Gorizia plain and the Frigido valley.

ITALIANS CAPTURE MOUNT SAN GABRIELE IN BRILLIANT FIGHT

Tremendous Battle, Raging For Twenty Days, is Rapidly Near- ing a Great Triumph.

A despatch from Washington says: Italians have taken from the Austro-Hungarians the fortified hill of Dol and the Gargaro basin, and now occupy the slope and top of Monte San Gabriele, after severe fighting. The Italian Embassy in announcing the capture on Friday, said it is the greatest victory gained by the Italians since their entrance into the war.

Capture of all Austro-Hungarian positions on Monte San Gabriele is expected to be a matter of hours. The fighting in the region of the forest of

UNITED STATES TO LIMIT EXPORTS

New Conservation List Includes Wheat, Flour, Sugar, Iron and Steel.

Washington, Sept. 16.—A conservation list, which includes wheat, wheat flour, sugar, steel, and iron for shipbuilding, and many materials needed for the manufacture of explosives among its more important items, has been prepared by the Export Administration Board in connection with its policy of tightening up restrictions already made.

With the publication of this list today comes the announcement that export of these commodities will be "practically prohibited" for the present. The loophole is provided, however, that licenses may be issued when the cargoes for which applications are made are destined for actual war purposes, or where limited quantities may be spared without detriment to the United States.

Today's ruling was accepted pretty generally as definite notice to most of the northern neutrals of Europe that for some time to come, despite protests lodged against the present complete embargo, they would have to get along without American wheat, and that at no time during the war period would shipments be made to them except on the strictest rationing basis, and only after obtaining satisfactory guarantees. This may lead to renewed negotiations for the unloading of the 400,000 tons of neutral ships tied up in Atlantic ports, because of the former rulings. Most of these ships are laden with wheat, corn and cattle fodder.

200 STEEL SHIPS CONTRACTED FOR

New York Shipyard Will Be Largest in U.S.

New York, Sept. 16.—The Submarine Boat Corporation announced last night that it had entered into a contract with the Emergency Fleet Corporation for the immediate construction of fifty steel cargo ships, which will be supplemented later by another contract for 150 more vessels of the same type.

The ships will be built in the metropolitan district in a plant which will be among the largest in the country. The first keels will be laid in December, it was said, and the first launching will be in February. Under the plans of the corporation, when the plant is in full operation, deliveries will be at the rate of one vessel every two days.

If the chimney flue is covered with fine wire netting it will keep out chimney-swallows, bats, mosquitoes and flies, and will not prevent making a fire on the hearth when necessary.

When boiling greasy soups have the heat at one side of the saucepan. The greasy scum will then be thrown to one side and can be easily removed.

HAIG INFLECTS SEVERE LOSSES

Enemy Met With Heavy Artillery Fire at Langemarck.

A despatch from London says: Thursday's attack northwest of Langemarck was a considerable affair. Unusually heavy artillery firing warned our troops, so that when the Germans came on they met such an outburst of rifle and machine-gun fire that they wavered. But so dense were the assaulting waves that the attack reached close quarters, resulting in fierce hand-to-hand fighting. Our main line stood fast, and the enemy suffered huge losses.

The enemy, who was jumpy, evidently wanted to test the efficiency of our defence along the rising ground between St. Jans and Langemarck. The manner in which he is constantly moving his artillery suggests uncertainty. Also in efficiency our counter-battery work, carried out with aerial aid, rendered it difficult for the enemy gunners to conceal their position.

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RUSS ADVANCE TOWARD RIGA

Height in Rumania Captured and 400 Prisoners Taken.

A despatch from London says:—The Petrograd War Office report indicates that no great amount of disaffection had occurred among the fighting forces, who in the region of Riga, near Sventsian and in the Rumanian theatre were vigorously on the offensive against the enemy, and that along the line east of Riga and in Rumania at several points they had won successes over the Teutons.

In the region of Riga the German cavalry was compelled to retire south of the Riga-Wenden Road, while in Rumania a height was captured from the Austro-Germans after a vigorous fight, and more than 400 men made prisoner. German positions to the south of Sventsian, which lies between Vilna and Dvinsk, are being heavily bombarded by the Russian guns.

TO CHECK EXPORT OF COAL TO CANADA

Fuel Administration of U.S. Will Regulate Distribution.

A despatch from Washington says:—Continued export of coal to Canada in large amounts through Great Lakes ports at the expense of the Northwestern States will be checked immediately by the Fuel Administration.

Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, on Friday requested the Export Administration Board to permit no more coal to be shipped from the country except under license restrictions, and asked that no licenses be granted unless they are approved by the Fuel Administration. Coal heretofore, along with other American products, has gone to Canada under blanket licenses issued by Collectors of Customs.

"The Fuel Administration," said Dr. Garfield, "does not intend to cut off Canadian exports, but with this supervision it will be able to equalize the distribution of coal, and see that the Northwest and Canada both get their fair shares."

MUCH BOOTY TAKEN ON SERBIAN FRONT

A despatch from Paris Says:—The enemy attempted reconnaissance on the Serbian front and against our positions northwest of Monastir, but was repulsed. We captured some prisoners. Artillery fighting is reported in the sectors of Monte and Monastir.

Around Pogradec our troops are entrenching themselves in the ground captured recently. In this region we have taken a total of 378 prisoners, including 10 officers. We also captured four mountain cannon, one 87-millimeter gun, eight machine guns and a considerable amount of war material, including more than one thousand rifles and six hundred cases of ammunition.

ITALIANS CAPTURE MOUNT SAN GABRIELE IN BRILLIANT FIGHT

Tremendous Battle, Raging For Twenty Days, is Rapidly Near- ing a Great Triumph.

A despatch from Washington says: Italians have taken from the Austro-Hungarians the fortified hill of Dol and the Gargaro basin, and now occupy the slope and top of Monte San Gabriele, after severe fighting. The Italian Embassy in announcing the capture on Friday, said it is the greatest victory gained by the Italians since their entrance into the war.

Capture of all Austro-Hungarian positions on Monte San Gabriele is expected to be a matter of hours. The fighting in the region of the forest of

TO SOLVE TRANS- PORT PROBLEM

Russia Will Receive Immediate Aid From U.S. Government.

A despatch from Washington says: Immediate aid in solving Russia's transportation problems will be given by the American Government. Shipment of locomotives and cars to Vladivostok will be rushed across the Pacific in Japanese vessels, and American railway men will be sent to serve as inspectors along the Trans-Siberian railway.

The breaking down of Russia's transportation system has been one of her chief handicaps in prosecuting the war. Thousands of tons of freight is piled on the ground at Vladivostok, which Russian railway men have found no way to move. The arrival of American locomotives in large numbers is expected to be of great assistance in starting this freight westward.

American officials are considering proposing to the Russian Government that a section of the Trans-Siberian line be turned over to a group of American railwaymen for operation. The Americans would train Russian crews who would be distributed to other sections as fast as possible.

ENGAGEMENT NEAR IN MONASTIR REGION

A despatch from Paris says:—The War Office report on the eastern theatre operations reads:

"Lively artillery activity was displayed in the region of Monastir. In the neighborhood of the lakes our troops have reached Mumlusha, on the west shore of Lake Ochrida, and Hill 1704, ten kilometers northwest of Mumlusha. On Sept. 11 and 12 we captured 160 prisoners, two mountain guns and three machine guns."

325 RUSSIAN CANNON TAKEN BY GERMANS AT RIGA.

A despatch from Berlin says: The report from army headquarters says: "It has been established that the number of prisoners taken in the battle of Riga is 8,900, and that the booty amounts to 325 cannon, one-third of which are heavy pieces; several fully loaded narrow-gauge trains, large quantities of pioneering materials, railway materials and alimentary supplies and numerous armored cars and other troop conveyances."

THANKSGIVING DAY TO BE OCTOBER 8th.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Thanksgiving Day will fall on Monday, October 8. This was the official declaration of the Secretary of State's Department. Owing to some misunderstanding on the part of department officials or newspapermen, it was announced in many of the papers that Thanksgiving Day would be on October 1. However, the official statement of the State Department shows this to have been an error.

CLIMATE OF HUMAN BODY. A Subject About Which As Yet Little Is Known.

What about your climate? Not the climate you may happen to live in, but the climate of your body. Persons differ very much in this respect. Some perspire more than others; some give out more body heat than others.

This matter is tested by an ingenious little contrivance—a combination of thermometer and hygrometer in small compass—that is worn for a few days next the skin, its record being noted at intervals.

Body climate has a relation to vital activity; also to the nervous system. But as yet very little is known about it. The instrument here described, recording the temperature and moisture of the wearer at all hours, furnishes data concerning the meteorology of the individual that are deemed of value.

They may shed light upon the reason why some folks feel the heat in summer so much more than others. This is evidently a matter of body climate.

"ON RECEIVING A BUTTON FROM FRANCE."

Welcome to my coat sleeve, Little button fresh from France, Whispering to me "Do not grieve, We've all a fighting chance."

Thank you for the kindly thought, Brave soldier over there, You who own what can't be bought, A nation's honor share.

And so I prize this button more Than gifts of happier days, The glad mad hours we had before The parting of the ways.

Honey, fruit jellies and plain cookies are among the best sweets for children.

With feed excessively high and dairying precarious the temptation to sell the cows is strong. The bad effect of this policy is bad instantaneous and cumulative. When the cow goes to the butcher, the source of perpetuation is destroyed.

There Are Reasons Why Our Customers Are Buying Well Ahead at This Store

We are selling many lines at less than today's wholesale price.

We took a daring chance months ago and bought for a year ahead or more. Notwithstanding the fact that all lines of goods are becoming scarce and prices are rapidly climbing, we're in the fortunate position of having heavy reserve stocks to draw from without depending upon buying at today's price and in so many cases finding that the most wantable and desirable goods are all cleared out.

This store is featuring "Rogers" Coats for Ladies

Coats with a reputation for style and fit. We're selling these dainty garments at \$2.50 to 5.00 less than city prices. Compare our values in handsome Coats at \$12.50, 15.00, 16.50, 18.50, 21.00 and 23.50.

Buy Underwear now for early Fall. Watson's celebrated lines for Ladies—35c, 50c, 65c, 75c and \$1.00—with a wide range of different qualities at these prices.

A large stock of Watson's make of Underwear for Misses and Children, 25c to 75c.

Why be satisfied with ordinary clothing when for about same price at this store you can get fitted out with 20th Century Suits, properly tailored, bench made.

We anticipated an increased demand for better garments and larger selections, and bought heavily. It was no mistake. Today people are buying freely and express their entire satisfaction at getting such good goods at such moderate prices. Splendid, serviceable Men's Suits at \$12.50, 15.00 and 16.50. More dressy Suits at \$17.50, 20.00, 22.50 and 25.00.

Young Men's First Long Pant Suits. Cut in a style to give that youthful appearance. Pinch back or corset-fitting shape, sizes 33 to 37. Prices, \$12.50 to 17.50.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

Get your Heavy Working Shoes now and have them seasoned before wet weather.

We're heavily stocked with most serviceable Shoes for heavy wear. Long Boots for ditchers at a saving of \$2.00 on today's regular price. Men's Heavy Shoes at \$2.25, 2.75, 3.00 and 3.75.

Boys' and Girls' Serviceable School Shoes

Light, comfortable uppers; nicely shaped. \$1.50 to 3.00.

Men's and Boys' New Fall Hats and Caps

Including the new wide brim Hats in new green, taupe, African brown, navy and black. \$2.00, 2.50, and 3.00. A great selection of Caps, from 50c to \$1.50, in the new styles for this fall.

We keep our customers posted as to future prices.

Hundreds have benefited by our advice during the last two years. We can assure you with every confidence that prices, as high as they may seem today, will be very much higher at the season advances. Our stock, the heaviest we ever had, offers an excellent opportunity to early buyers to place now their winter's stocks, saving anywhere from 10 to 25 per cent.

Ample Stocks of heavy, wide Flannellets, Military Flannel and Cottons, for soldiers' supplies and Red Cross use. A wide range of best Pure Wool Yarns.

October Magazines Now Here.

Glencoe Public School.

WEEKLY EXAMINATION.

Writing.

Senior Fourth Class—	90
Sarah Mitchell	91
Marion Campbell	91
Frances Sheridan	91
Jessie Currie	90
Hazel McAlpine	90
R. D. McDonald	87
Jean McEachern	86
Lloyd Maxwell	75
Jean Iwin	55

Junior Fourth Class—

Gladys Beehill	78
Albert Anderson	70
Clifford Ewing	65
D. A. Weaver	45
Oecil McAlpine	40

Senior Third Class—

Margaret McDonald	88
Clarence Leitch	85
Florence McEachern	85
John Simpson	85
Muriel Weekes	86
Leslie Reeves	85
Archie Parrott	85
Gladys Ewing	85
Grace Dalgely	83
E. Hel George	60
John Hillman	55

Junior Third Class—

Pat Curry	96
Jessie White	95
Willie Diamond	95
Mariner M. Cracken	95
Florence Sillett	92
William Moss	92
Yvonne McAlpine	91
Winnie Sillett	90
Willette Wehlann	88
Emma Reycraft	87
Charlie Strachan	86
Mary Quirk	86
Harry Knox	86
Mabel Wright	76
Alexander Sutherland	76
May McIntosh	75
Joe Grant	64
Janet Scott	60

Spelling.

Thelma McCaffrey	100
Evelyn Allen	100
Eleanor Sutherland	100
Verna Stevenson	96
Glen Allen	96
Grey Doull	96
Elizabeth Simpson	94
Charlie Davernport	94
Daisy Dorman	93
Duncan Scott	93
Willie Anderson	91
Jim Donaldson	88
Isabel McCracken	88
Clifford Irwin	80
Scott Strain	61
George Minns	40

Junior Second Class—

Fred McRae	97
Ide Irwin	97
Ivan Ramsay	97
Miriam Oxley	94
Mae Dorman	94
Delbert Hicks	91
Wynne Stewart	79
Gordon Stevenson	79
Irene McCaffrey	78
Garnet Ewing	78
Billie Doull	70
Florence McCracken	67
Donna McAlpine	64
Gordon McDonald	64
Margaret Strachan	64
Dorothy Dean	64
Wynne Stewart	61
Mildred Anderson	61
Margaret Smith	49

First Class—

Laura Reyeraft	97
Fred McAlpine	97
Alma Cushman	88
Charles George	85
Bessie McKellar	85
Tom Hillman	78
Gordon Doull	78
Leonard Donaldson	46

Primary Room—Spelling.

Albert Young	92
Margaret McLachlan	88
Eliza McDonald	84
Ethel McAlpine	82
Kathleen Wilson	80
George McEachern	72
Harold Wilson	72
Gordon Ramsay	62

A Class—

Alan Dorman	92
Nelson Reyeraft	92
Sidney Ewing	92
Bert Diamond	92
Helen Clark	92
Carroll Miller	92
Lou Reyeraft	92
Willie Ramsay	92
Angus Reyeraft	92

B Class—

Jean Corbett	92
Florence Hill	92
Merna Stewart	92
Irene Squire	92
Reta Cushman	92
Morna Scott	92
Carrie Smith	92

Canada Needs Men.

God send us men whose aim 'twill be Not to defend some ancient creed But to live out the laws of right. In every thought and word and deed. God send us men alert and quick, His lofty precepts to translate. Until the laws of right become The laws and habits of the state. God send us men of steadfast will, Patient, courageous, strong and true, With vision clear and mind equipped, His will to learn, his work to do. God send us men with hearts ablaze All truth to love, all wrong to hate. These are the bulwarks of the state.

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

Make your money work for yourself and for your country by buying a war bond. Like to "the shadow of a rock in a weary land" is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil to those who suffer pain. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a liniment that has the blessings of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found wherever required for.

SERBS UNDER TWO ENSIGNS.

Call of Race Greater Than Flag and They Deserted Austria.

There are two whole Serbian divisions—forty thousand men—whom entered the war under the Austrian flag fighting against the Entente Allies and which to-day have turned squarely around and are fighting under the Entente colors against the Central powers.

This fighting under two flags is one of the queer romances of the big war, related by Prof. Yanitch, private chaplain of King Peter of Serbia, as illustrating how the conglomerate Slav population of Southern Austria-Hungary is ready to break away from the Hapsburg master. These two divisions, originally Austrian, were forced into the ranks early in the war from Bosnia, Croatia, and Herzegovina, the Balkan States that belong to Austria.

The population is overwhelmingly Slav, but is held in subjection by the iron military rule of the dual monarchy. It was here, at the central point of Sarajevo, that the Austrian crown prince was assassinated and the European war unchained.

The Austrian staff held the Slav forces in reserve for a time, well knowing the bitterness in the ranks. But when General Brusiloff's great drive began a year ago in Galicia, the Austrians had need of every man of their resources, and for the first time Slav was facing Slav. It was literally a fight of brother against brother. After one engagement a young Serb officer went among the enemy wounded and there found two of his brothers fatally shot by his own men and his own orders.

But the ties of race were stronger than flags. In one fight a machine gun battery attached to one of the Slav divisions opened by firing against the advancing Russians, and then swinging their pieces about ended the day by pouring their batteries into the Austrians. As the two sides came together the Slavs with the Austrian forces would call out "mi smo srbii," meaning "We are Serbs," which was the signal for a steady stream of desertion from the Austrian to the Russian ranks.

A MEXICAN PHILOSOPHER.

Zapata the Revolutionist Wants Common Ownership of Land.

When it is considered that Zapata is a half-breed Indian, scarcely able to read and write, it must be admitted that he is somewhat of a philosopher. I believe that this poor chiefdom is the one leader in Mexico who has no ambitions to be a dictator of his country. As long as he can rule his native State and keep his hands off the rest of the country, he sees only one thing—the land question, but he sees that very clearly. His "Plan of Ayala," as far as it applies to the common ownership of land, has worked to the satisfaction of the poor laborers.

Carranza is still carrying on war against him, but Zapata is holding his own. His army is an elastic one. At times it shrinks to a few thousand men, when the peasants go back to their fields. When a campaign is begun his forces swell to many thousands.

One thing is sure. He can't get as many recruits as he has guns. He has the solution of the Mexican problem may be, Zapata and his half million loyal followers must be considered. He will quit fighting only when his "Plan of Ayala" is made part of the law of the nation.

Of all insurgent leaders who have battled for supremacy the last six years in Mexico, he is the one chief who has remained true to his followers. His people know what they are fighting for. They are battling for land and Don Emiliano Zapata—Christian Herald.

Tadpole to Pollywog.

Here's a story about a frog—a real heart-interest story, about how he "finds" himself. In The New Statesman Mr. J. Arthur Thomson says:

"Peculiar half-finished little creatures the new-hatched larvae are—mouthless, limbless, blind, covered with microscopic cilia, with just the beginnings of a first set of gills. They attach themselves by a horseshoe-shaped cement-organ to water weed, and subsist for some time on a legacy of yolk.

"It is an often-told story how these newly hatched larvae develop into true tadpoles, with open mouth, gill-clefs, and a second set of gills; how the limbs bud out; how the lungs develop and the two-month-old pollywogs learn to use them, taking gulps of air at the surface; how the circulation changes from a piscine to an amphibian type, and how after nearly three months have passed there is a striking metamorphosis, the outcome of which is a tiny frog.

"The substance of the tail is broken up and dissolved, as if a pathological process had become normalised; the amoeboid phagocytes which play such an important role in inflammation have their share, in changing the tadpole into a frog."

To Sweep Garden With. Princess Mary likes an open-air life, and has been often seen riding with the King during his Majesty's early morning rides, both in London and at Windsor. She made her debut in the hunting field when she was only eleven, attending a meet of the West Norfolk Foxhounds on her chestnut colt.

As the only daughter in a family with five boys, the Princess has shared her brothers' games and recreations. She enjoys shopping, and takes great trouble to obtain the particular presents which she sets her heart on. For instance, she once asked in a London shop for a small hand broom. They had not one.

"I want a nice little hard broom for my brother to sweep garden paths with," said the Princess.

Since the war Princess Mary has made a quantity of things for sale and distribution on behalf of war funds.—Westminster Gazette.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY LONDON

Three More New Professors, Equal to Any in Canada.

Students can now obtain as good an education in Arts and Medicine at the Western as anywhere.

President: E. E. BRAITHWAITE, M.A., Ph.D.

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

Notice to Creditors.

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

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Hugh T. McLachlan, who died on or about the 29th day of May, 1917, are required to send by post prepaid or deliver to the administrator of the estate of the said Hugh T. McLachlan their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and statement of their accounts.

And take notice that after the 31st day of October, 1917, the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and the said administrator will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim he shall not then have received notice.

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

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

Hanna, LeSueur & McKinley, Solicitors for the Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

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

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1917

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

1 good mare, 1 three-year-old horse, 1 yearling colt, 2 milk cows, 1 two-year-old heifer, 2 yearling calves, 2 sucking pigs, 3 geese, 1 Deering mower, 1 seed drill, 1 hay rake, 1 wagon, 1 buggy, 1 cutter, 1 pair boltheaded horses, 1 set double harness, 1 set single harness, 1 fanning mill, and other farm and household goods.

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

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

Hanna, LeSueur & McKinley, Solicitors for Hugh A. McAlpine, Administrator of Hugh T. McLachlan Estate, Toronto, August 29, 1917.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—50 addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for eight months; to addresses in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.

ADVERTISING.—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted at moderate rates. Prices on application. Job Printing.—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programs, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc.

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1917

Waste Not—Want Not.

Food waste in war time is a crime. People in Europe are starving for food. Belgium is devastated and the crusts Canada throws away would be picked out of the dirt and eaten by the starving Belgians, Serbs, Poles and other unfortunates of the war zone.

Canada wastes an enormous amount of food every year. The Food Controller gives \$50,000,000 as a conservative estimate. Expressed in wheat at \$2 a bushel, this would be 25,000,000 bushels, whereas we are asked to save but 12,000,000 this year out of normal consumption. Expressed in meat at say 40 cents a pound it would be 125,000,000 pounds, or enough to supply a Canadian army of 500,000 men for 200 days.

The bones thrown into the garbage pails every day contain the essence of hundreds of plates of soup.

"The bread thrown there every day is a waste of thousands of loaves.

No bone should leave the kitchen unless every scrap of marrow has been boiled out of it; no scrap of bread should ever be thrown away.

The woman who wastes a crust wastes the war effort of the farmer, the miller, the storekeeper and the transportation and delivery men. This is a time when every man's work is valuable to the country to supplement the invaluable work of our soldiers.

Watch everything. Watch against waste in the kitchen and in the pantry. Watch against waste in the cellar and in the dining-room. As much food is wasted in the eating as in the cooking.

This is the generation of the tin can. Laziness and an indifference to the proper expenditure of money has stimulated the tin can habit. And the strange part of it is that the poorer the people the more firmly the habit is embedded in their systems. No doubt to a great extent the tin can habit accounts for their being poor. Five cents worth of tin can and five cents worth of vegetables for a quarter dollar is

enough to make poor people considerably poorer. Now our Food Controller comes forward and tells us that we cannot, for a reasonable period, buy canned vegetables unless we are content to pose as law breakers. Canned vegetables never were and never can be as good as fresh ones, but half our city dwellers have not yet discovered the fact, though perhaps they will, now that the Hon. Mr. Hanna has issued his "Thou shalt not"—Saturday Night.

The Fall Fair.

The London Free Press.—The war at its inception threatened the existence of the fall fair. It was contended that the country absorb all its thought and endeavor in the winning of the war, and that we might get along without the fall exhibition. Those who argued on these lines were not cognizant of the place that these fairs fill in the development of the most important of our industries—an industry that loses none of its importance when we are at war. Agriculture has this year advanced to a place in public recognition that it has never heretofore held. We have seen the allied cause, with its far-reaching portent, dependent upon the effort of agriculture. We have seen Governments crying out to the farmers to save the nation. We have seen belligerent powers placing their hope of ultimate victory, not upon armies or navies, but upon food supplies. Hence we see the fall fairs, after three years of war, a greater factor in the industrial community than they have yet been. We witness an increased interest in their varied competitions. We find the fairmanagements not always able to accommodate all those who wish to participate in the display of products of factory and field. Railroads that would not give cheap fares because of the pressure upon their rolling stock are impelled to recognize the fall fair, so that none may for this reason be denied attendance. No single influence has operated to the development of the various branches of husbandry as have the fairs, whether held in large centers or in towns and villages. They have brought yeomanry together for the exchange of notes and their animals, grain and fruit for comparison. They have stimulated the farmer to endeavor when he has been enabled to see what his neighbor has accomplished. The town folk have likewise been brought into closer touch with the agriculturists and a necessary harmony has been advanced. It is well, therefore, that wiser counsels prevailed and that for the period of the war the fall fair was not set aside.

The best food conservation slogan to date is, "Don't stuff your husband, but husband your stuff."

A Satisfactory Range

"Pandora" Ranges never disappoint the cook. Also they last longer, maintain a more even temperature, use less fuel and require less attention than any other range you can buy. Write for free illustrated booklet.

McClary's PANDORA RANGE

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

For Sale by James Wright & Son

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

A VALUABLE FEATURE OF A JOINT ACCOUNT

opened with the Merchants Bank of Canada in the names of two persons is that if one dies the family funds are not tied up just when they are likely to be most needed. The survivor can withdraw the money without delay or formality.

Think it over—then open a Joint Account.

GLENCOE BRANCH J. A. McKELLAR, Manager

Branches at Alvinston, Watford, Bothwell, Newbury, West Lorne and Muirkirk.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

What is CASTORIA

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GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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SCHOOL SHOES

Test the goodness of our splendid Shoes this Fall.

While leather is so high priced, manufacturers are tempted to use substitutes, and purchasers have need of caution.

Our School Shoes are built for service by the best of makers. The leathers, the shoemaking, the styles and fitting are right in every detail.

MODERN SHOE STORE

Main Street, Glencoe

Phone 103

FELT HATS for Winter
at opening this week

MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS

SYMES STREET, GLENCOE

Phone 25

Highest cash price for Butter and Eggs

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.

Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 9:27 a. m.; No. 14, express, local points to London, 2:53 p. m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 8:23 p. m.; No. 16, local accommodation to London, 8:50 p. m.

Westbound—No. 115, local mail and express, 7:30 a. m.; No. 115, Detroit express, 12:40 p. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 8:23 p. m.; No. 15, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 9:15 p. m.

Nov. 15, 16, 111 and 115, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line.

Eastbound—No. 332, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 9:35 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:30 p. m.; Westbound—No. 331, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:30 a. m.

Kingscourt Branch.

Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrols, etc., connecting for Sarnia Tunnel and points west—No. 385, mixed, 7:35 a. m.; No. 277, passenger, 3:10 p. m.; No. 288, passenger, 6:30 p. m.

Arrive at Glencoe—No. 274, passenger, 7:40 a. m.; No. 286, express, 2:45 p. m.; No. 391, mixed, 8:15 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eastbound—No. 624, daily, 12:20 p. m.; No. 672, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 6:30 p. m.

Westbound—No. 615, for Windsor, daily, 4:10 a. m.; No. 671, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 8:30 a. m.; No. 623, daily, 8:15 a. m.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE.

Mails closed—G. T. R., East, 9:00 a. m.; G. T. R., West, 6:00 p. m.; London and East, 1 p. m.; G. T. R., East, 7 p. m.; G. T. R., West, 8:45 a. m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

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

Through Tourist Sleeping Cars to WINNIPEG on above dates, leaving Toronto 10:45 p. m. No change of cars via Transcontinental Route. Return limit two months, exclusive of date of sale. Berth reservations and full particulars at all Grand Trunk Ticket Offices, or write C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

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

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

Patronize Home Industry

by buying

MCLACHLAN'S BREAD

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

J. A. McLachlan
GLENCOE

A pretty wedding was solemnized at the parsonage at Mount Brydges, when Lillian Kate Knight, eldest daughter of Pte. Joseph and Mrs. Knight of London, was united in marriage to Henry Kellestine, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kellestine, of Longwood.

Wallacetown Fair will be held on Thursday and Friday of this week. This fair is always a big attraction and will be some the best so far as we notice the prize list and special features are on a more extensive scale than ever. See announcement in another column.

A representative of a Toronto milling firm was in Glencoe last week interviewing the council and looking over the situation with a view to establishing a flour and grit mill to replace the large one the Woodburn Milling Company recently destroyed by fire. He expressed himself well pleased with conditions.

A son of Pte. and Mrs. Ralph Biddle of London, aged about ten years, was run over by an auto near the Western Fair grounds and sustained injuries which it was thought would prove fatal, but there are now hopes for the lad's recovery. The accident occurred on overseas service. The family lived at Glencoe for a time.

The Women's Missionary Society of Knox church, Newbury, was entertained at the home of Mrs. Duncan Fletcher on Thursday. The members from the village motored out. After the usual programme a sumptuous supper was served. Before leaving a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the hostesses, Mrs. Fletcher and daughter Jean.

Miss Adeline Badgero, 72 years of age, was struck by a Wabash freight opposite Payne's Mills station on Thursday afternoon and instantly killed. The accident occurred almost immediately in front of the home of Miss Badgero's nephew, W. C. Berdan, for whom she was keeping house. She had gone across the track to get the mail and was returning to the house.

County Clerk Stuart has received notice that S. Burkholder of Hamilton intends to enter action for unpaid damages against the county, claiming he and other members of his family had suffered personal injuries when his motor car turned over on the road near Strathburn. He will attempt to prove that the county is responsible for not having the road in a better state of repair.

The Red Cross Society of Tait's Corners met at the home of Mrs. David Allan on August 15th and packed a box of comforts for the soldiers, which was sent to Hiram H. Egan. The box contained 14 day shirts and 32 pairs of socks. The collection amounted to \$5.15, and \$7.40 was received for the Red Cross pins. Any socks that are ready to be packed please send them in to Mrs. Geo. Coad by the 27th of September, as there will not be any special meeting until October.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Dan Sinclair left recently on a trip to the West.

—Miss Hattie Samson of Aberfeldy left last week for Swift Current.

—Miss Inez Heas of Appin visited Mrs. J. B. Henry last week.

—Mrs. McLean of Cairo visited her sister, Mrs. Hiram Lumley, last week.

—Miss Jean Crawford of Jackson, Mich., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank Clarke.

—Pte. Charles Stinson has returned to London after spending a week at his home here.

—Mrs. D. McIntyre and two children of Glencoe and Mrs. McIntyre of Appin visited friends in Kilmartin Sunday.

—Mrs. Grace McKinnon and daughter Jean and Dr. F. W. of London visited at James Poole's on Sunday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Claude Watterworth of Collingwood visited Mr. Watterworth's aunt, Mrs. Hiram Lumley, last week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Vair of St. Thomas motored to Glencoe on Friday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLachlan.

—Miss Margaret Stinson has returned home after spending three weeks with friends in London, St. Thomas and Ferguson.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. Quick have returned to their home in Detroit after visiting Mr. Quick's mother, Mrs. James Quick.

—Gunner Harry Moss was home from Petawawa Camp for the weekend, this being his final leave before going overseas.

—Miss Theo Watterworth has returned to her home in London after spending a few days this week with her aunt, Mrs. Hiram Lumley.

—Misses Alif and Violet left on Friday for a month's visit with their aunt, Mrs. Newby of Chicago, and other relatives at Rockford, Illinois.

—Mrs. Edward Galbraith and son Wilson of Limerick, Sask., will spend a few months at her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Squire, Glencoe.

—Miss Ethel Nixon of Aldborough attended the marriage of her sister, Miss Emma, of Hamilton. After visiting friends she will remain in this city for some time.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clarke and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clarke and children motored to St. Thomas and spent the week-end with Dr. and Mrs. R. I. Warner of Alma College.

—Wm. E. Weekes is home from Sarnia, having spent the summer as assistant storekeeper on the steamer Noronic. He will resume his studies at the Western University, London, for the fall and winter.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. Anderson and Mrs. J. S. Cameron and children of Olean, N. Y., spent a day in Glencoe last week while motoring through to Windsor. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson purpose making their home in Windsor.

—Mrs. (Rev.) M. M. Bennett, B. A., of Swift Current, Sask., provincial delegate to the annual conference of the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church in Canada, will visit for a week previous at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. R. Squire, Glencoe.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jane Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Frank I. Abbott and Edward and Miss Maggie Berdan attended the funeral at St. Thomas on Saturday of the late Mrs. Badgero, who was killed on the railway at Fayette. Mrs. Badgero was an aunt of Mrs. Frank Abbott and Mr. and Miss Berdan.

APPLES, ORANGES, FIGS AND PRUNES

Are The Four Fruits Used in Making "Fruit-a-tives"

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is the only medicine in the world that is made from the juices of fresh ripe fruits. Thus, it is manifestly unfair to say, "I won't take Fruit-a-tives because I have tried other remedies and they did me no good". On the other hand, the fact that "Fruit-a-tives" is entirely different from any other preparation in the world, is just why you should give it a fair trial, in any trouble of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys or Skin. "Fruit-a-tives" is composed of the active principle of fruit and the greatest nerve tonic ever discovered. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

SPECIAL NOTICES

A fine lot of auto rugs at Lamont's. Millinery opening Thursday and Friday of this week at Mayhew's.

Onions and cabbages for sale at the Squire gardens, Main street south, 30 Raincoats from \$3.95 up, at Lamont's.

Redpath granulated sugar \$9.00 per bag, 100 lbs., this week at Keith's Cash Store.

For sale—an "Oak Heater" stove, burns either coal or wood. Apply to E. Gale.

Mrs. Keith's millinery opening commences this week—Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Come to Glencoe fair and stay for the concert at the town hall at night. Plan at Scott's.

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

See the latest and most moderate priced millinery at Bayne's, Newbury. Miss Crook of Windsor begins.

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

Don't forget the grand concert in Glencoe town hall fair night, Sept. 23. Plan of hall at Scott's drug store.

Opening of winter millinery begins Friday and Saturday of this week at Mrs. W. A. Currie's millinery parlors.

Special bargains in raincoats at Lamont's, Fair Day.

For sale—one Shorthorn bull; also some Oxford Down rams, different ages.—Wm. McTaggart, R. R. No. 4, Appin.

Siddall & Grover started to operate their chopping mill in the canning factory building this week and will be running full blast from now on.

For sale at the rectory—baseburner, refrigerator, iron bed, springs and mattress, small wood stove, gasoline stove, heating drum and large number of stove pipes.

Gerhard Heintzman and other leading firms of pianos are sold on easy monthly or yearly payments to suit purchaser. Enquire of Dan H. McRae, agent, Glencoe.

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

Bayne's millinery department, Newbury, open for business Monday, Sept. 24th. Miss Crook in charge.

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

Receiving each day this week large shipments of pianos are sold on easy terms, same as W. A. Currie handled for years, at right prices, at D. R. Hagerty's cream and egg store. Eggs taken as cash.

A new, fancy shirtwaist boxes for sale at Lamont's.

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

Photographs from \$8.50 each up to \$615.00, and sold on easy payments. If you are desirous of hearing the world's best at a home trial on approval, drop a postal card as follows, and if you have an old make and wish to trade on a new one, drop a postal card and you can hear one in your own home, whether you buy or not. Address, Dan. H. McRae, agent, Glencoe.

The Heinz pickling station at Newbury has had a short season, with rather poor returns, only 350 barrels of dills being put up, in comparison with 1,000 last season.

John Kettlewell, while helping at a threshing on the farm of B. Pearce, concession 5, Caradoc, fell from the separator and was caught in the belting. His arm was broken in two places, his face was badly crushed and he sustained internal injuries.

The heavy frost did a great deal of damage in the Newbury district. In the lowlying parts the tomato and cucumber vines were completely cut off, even in places where they were covered. Many who had invested considerable in corn and beans are heavy losers.

Fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, completely destroyed the barn of James Lynch, just east of Wallacetown, early Sunday morning. The barn, implement shed, implements, the season's crops and five horses were lost. The total loss will be a heavy one. Mr. Lynch had just refused \$270 for one of the animals destroyed.

Action brought against the Grand Trunk Railway Company by Wm. Harris, the outcome of an accident which occurred on November 15th last when two of the plaintiff's children were killed and two others injured at a crossing in Thamesville, has been settled out of court, the defendant company agreeing to pay the plaintiff \$1,500.

ABOUT YOUR NEW FALL APPAREL

This week will be an ideal time to choose.

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

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

Attention!

Mayhew's announce the opening of their showrooms of Millinery on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 21 and 22. Remember the date.



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

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

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

Boys' Bloomers at reduced prices.

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

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

New Styles in Men's Hats and Caps

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

Specials in Rugs, Oil Cloths and Linoleums

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

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

E. MAYHEW & SON

Administrator's Notice.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario 1914, Chapter 121, Section 56, and amending Acts, that all persons having claims against the estate of the said Jane McIntyre, late of the Township of Metcalfe, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, who died on or about the 4th day of October, A. D. 1916, are required to send by post, prepaid, or to deliver on or before the 1st day of October, A. D. 1917, to the undersigned Solicitors for Donald Campbell McIntyre, Administrator of the estate of the said deceased, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of particulars of their claims and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

ROSS & BIXEL, Solicitors for Administrator.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1917.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized \$25,000,000
Capital Paid-up 12,911,700
Reserve Funds 13,471,700
Total Assets 265,000,000

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

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

Special attention given to business of Farmers.

Glencoe Branch - E. M. DOULL, Manager

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

McAlpine Bros.

Flour and Feed

COAL

All kinds of Grain bought. See us before selling.

J. B. GOUGH & SON

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

LOCAL AGENT WANTED

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

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

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

STONE & WELLINGTON

The Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1837)
Toronto Ontario

The Best Girls' Coats

at \$7.50 and \$10

Shown This Season

The picture will give you some idea of the smart styles, but mothers should see these coats to understand the real values. Made of Cheviot, English Kerseys, plain and checked Velours, Broadcloths and Novelties. Many have trimmings of fur plush; collars of self and novelty materials.

Shown 6 to 14 Years

B. SIEGEL & CO.

MAIL INQUIRIES SOLICITED
100 COLLEGE ST. (CORNER HURON & STATE)
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
DETROIT



Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell



The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

Question—B.E.W.:—I have a field of corn which is now clean and growing very rapidly. I wish, however, to grow a green crop to plow under next year; and have a farm that has been run quite badly; but as you know, the corn crop this year is very late, and its value, if matured, will be greater than usual. Will the sowing of a cover crop now interfere with, or detract in any way from the present crop ripening early? And how much vetch and rye should be sown per acre?

Answer:—Regarding sowing a cover crop in your corn at this stage, I believe it will do no injury to the corn. You will gain in green material which you can plow under to improve the condition of the soil. A good mixture to sow is a bushel of rye to about three pecks of vetch.

The seed should be scattered between the corn rows and then worked in by a leveling cultivator or a narrow sectional harrow. It would be best done, of course, by a single row drill.

The addition of 200 lbs. to the acre of fertilizer analyzing approximately 2 per cent. ammonia and 10 to 12 per cent. available phosphoric acid would insure a good catch, and would also assist the ripening of the corn.

Question—F.W.G.:—I am told repeatedly that one should not cultivate beans after they bloom. They claim it is an old saying but cannot give any good reasons. Will you kindly advise me through your columns if there is anything to this and if so state why it should not be done.

Answer:—Growing beans should be cultivated very carefully. Men who handle large areas of beans say that most of the work should be put on the seed-bed and just sufficient cultivation should be given to keep down the weeds.

If you will carefully dig up a plant of beans you will find that its roots spread out fairly near the surface and sufficiently wide to extend over half the distance between the rows. This being the case, a deep cultivation of beans, when the plant has made maximum growth, such as you will find at blossoming time, will cut off a large percent. of the small roots between the rows. The roots are the conveyors of plant food. Then if you cut off the root, you are to a certain extent starving the plant.

From blossoming time to the filling of the pods of beans is a critical period for the bean crop. At such a time it requires a good supply of water, hence any injury to its root system should be carefully avoided. Another reason for avoiding cultivation at blossoming time is that there is a tendency during damp weather to spread bean disease, by the bean spores being carried by the cultivator or on the shoes or clothing of the workman.

Question—R.F.D.:—I have this year planted beans on heavy clover seed and have a fine crop of beans. I have been told I could plant another crop of beans next year without any added fertilizer on this same soil. I would like your advice on this subject. Another question I would like to ask is, should I be compelled to use commercial fertilizer? When is the best time to use it, fall or spring? Should I drill it in or spread it broadcast, and how much to the acre? This is a light loam sand soil.

Answer:—As a rule, beans should not follow beans. They should follow a cultivated crop like corn or potatoes. Of course, if your soil is in good shape and you have used a large amount of fertilizer this year, and if the beans have been absolutely free of disease, you may safely plant another crop next year where these stand. The last point is really the point of greatest importance, since bean diseases live in the soil for one or two years. On your light sandy loam soil you certainly will have to provide plant food for next year's crop if you expect a good crop. The problem is

just the same as is faced in feeding calves. If you expect the calf to well from one year to another, you have to look out to supply an abundance of suitable food. Now fertilizers are carriers of plant food and although the plant food which you add this year may not all have been used up, yet I am of the opinion that you will find it profitable to make an addition of plant food on next year's bean crop. On light sandy soils, especially if they are low in organic matter, it is profitable to top-dress the land after plowing in the spring with 5 to 8 loads of well rotted manure to the acre. This should be supplemented by the addition of acid phosphate or a complete fertilizer high in available phosphoric acid, at the rate of 200 to 400 pounds per acre, if largest yields of best quality are to be harvested.

The fertilizer, of course, should be applied in the spring. Successful bean growers apply the fertilizer through the fertilizer attachment of the grain drill seven to fourteen days before planting the beans. If no grain drill is available any broadcast distributor will work, applying the fertilizer broadcast and working it in by harrowing and disking. When fertilizer is applied with a grain drill at planting time it should be allowed to run in the furrows on each side of the one which drops the beans and not in the hole dropping the seed. Some successful bean growers go over the field twice, the first time drilling the fertilizer and the second time sowing the seed. This works the fertilizer into the soil and avoids the fertilizer and the beans coming in contact, the one with the other. While this method is good, it mixes the fertilizer thoroughly with the soil, and the tender bean plants are never injured.

Question—J.E.A.:—As I have a field of alfalfa which I think would yield larger returns as seed I take the liberty of writing you for information in regard to the same. If you will kindly answer the following questions I will appreciate it very much. (1) Is the second crop the one to cut for seed? (2) About how many bushels per acre is an average yield? (3) Does it injure the future crops to cut for seed? (4) Do you think the past hot weather has injured the prospects for seed?

Answer:—As a rule the second crop of alfalfa will produce the largest yield of seed in Canada; this is for the reason that there are more bees at the time the flowers of the second crop are in blossom than there are for the same period of the first crop. The seed should be cut when about two-thirds of the pods are filled; otherwise the earliest filled pods will shatter and some seed will be lost. From two to five bushels per acre is an average yield of alfalfa seed.

If the alfalfa crop has made a good strong growth and is well established, little injury will be done to the alfalfa by allowing it to come to seed, especially if after cutting the seed the crop is top-dressed with manure or fertilizer so as to give it strength to meet the coming winter conditions. The hot weather which has just past should not have injured the seed prospects unless the ground is very sandy and has dried out.

Question—H.L.:—I am trying alfalfa this year for the first time without a nurse crop. I will give you a brief outline of what I did and ask your advice as to the next move. Plowed seven acres this spring, three acres bean ground last year, four acres two-year meadow; worked it all about June 25th; sowed ground limestone on it, using about ten tons to the seven acres. Then I inoculated alfalfa seed and put it on about one peck per acre and dragged it in at once with a peg-tooth. The field is heavy clay for the most part, with a few sandy places. The field is rolling so it is pretty well drained. The seed came fine, a good stand. To-day the

Peaches

are the most valued treasure on the preserve shelf.

Lantic pure Cane Sugar, with its fine granulation, is best for all preserving. 10, 20 and 100-lb. sacks 2 and 5-lb. cartons have sent us Red Bull Trade-mark for free copies of our three new Cook Books.

Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited
MONTREAL

"Pure and Unadulterated" 139

Silage As A Grain Substitute

The prevailing high prices of grain feeds in the face of very moderate prices paid for dairy products have reduced the dairy farmer's profits to a point where it is an open question with many whether it is possible to make the cow pay for the large grain ration necessary. Several dairymen have found that if they are able to dispense with half the grain he formerly fed without materially reducing the milk production and butter-fat, the chances for profit have increased at a smaller cost of production.

Several feeding experiments have been held in various sections of New York State to determine just what position silage may be made to occupy in the dairy cow's ration, and the relative basis for feeding as compared with purchased grains. In one of these tests ten cows were used, representing five different breeds, to determine what effect the feeding of more silage than is usually fed, with a corresponding reduction in the grain portion of the ration might have upon the production of milk, butter-fat, gain in weight, cost of ration, and consequent profit.

The general plan of this experiment was to compare two rations which should carry as nearly as possible the same amount of dry matter and nutrients. In one ration these nutrients were to be derived largely from roughage, mainly silage; in the other ration no silage was to be fed and as little roughage as seemed wise, the bulk of the nutrients being derived from concentrates. The two rations fed carried practically the same amount of dry matter, one over fifty per cent. of this dry matter was derived from silage and less than eighteen per cent. from grain. In the other over fifty-seven per cent. of the dry matter was from grain, no silage being fed.

The silage used in the test was a mixture of one-ton of soy beans and cowpeas to two and a half tons of silage corn. There were nearly twice as many soy beans in the mixture as cowpeas. The silage corn was very alfalfa stands six to eight inches high and is commencing to blossom here in a good many places the leaves are turning yellow or pale green. Also quite a few thistles and ragweeds have come up along with it. Now the ground was so wet last spring that we could not draw out manure and we have 2000 spreader loads or better in our barnyard. I decided this afternoon upon looking the field over to go over with mower and clip it quite high, then top-dress it quite heavy. What would you advise?

Answer:—I believe you have handled your new alfalfa field wisely. I would not top-dress it too heavy with manure just at the present time, but would give it a second top-dressing either late in the fall or early in the spring. My thought is that too heavy a top-dressing might smother out some of the tender plants. If after cutting and manuring, the crop does not make a good healthy growth, I would advise you to top-dress still further with 200 lbs. per acre of fertilizer carrying 1 to 2 per cent. ammonia, and 14 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid. This will tend to invigorate the plant and give the crop strength to withstand winter conditions.

The total cordage required for a first-rate man-of-war weighs about 80 tons, and exceeds £3,000 in value.

Horse Service

Calls show to best advantage if taught to stand and lead before they are taken into the show ring. Teach them to walk and go through all the paces to which they will be subjected by the judges. Grooming the coat, combing and decorating the mane and tail, add much to the appearance of a show animal.

The exposure of young horses to the short spells of severe weather which occur frequently during the fall, causes a shrinkage in live weight and is a hindrance to rapid and economical development. Older horses seem to stand this sort of treatment with less loss. It is doubtless true that animals become accustomed to winter weather but frequent changes from fine fall weather to bad storms retard gains in coats without shelter.

Four yearling Percheron fillies with an average weight of 1169 pounds on pasture, with a ration of six pounds of corn and oats (one-half of each by weight) daily shrank an average of 32 pounds each during the spell of severe weather on October 18 to 20 of last year, at an Experimental Station. Aged mares in foal lost only slightly during the same period.

Inexpensive sheds which will protect colts from wind, rain, sleet, and snow will prevent part of such loss in weight. Growing horses should not be housed too closely and prevented from taking plenty of exercise, but they should not be subjected to extremely bad weather if they are expected to make satisfactory growth.

Education must be of character rather than of mere learning, for Germany has shown us during these dreadful days that the possession of knowledge turns a modern man into the most dangerous type of savage that the world has ever seen.

Your Problems

Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 233 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Daughter:—The author of "Martha By The Day" is Julie M. Lippmann. This entertaining story may be had at any of the large bookstores for sixty cents.

Stephanie:—A healing lip salve is made of one ounce cold cream, 15 drops of tincture of benzoin and 30 drops of glycerine. Rub the cold cream and glycerine together and then incorporate the benzoin with the mass. Rub with a spatula or flexible knife on a flat tile or plate. A mixture called cream of roses is also good. Melt an ounce of white vaseline and half an ounce of white wax and beat. When nearly cold add three drops of attar of roses.

E.B.S.:—1. Here is a good recipe for oatmeal muffins: Take one-half cupful milk, one well-beaten egg, one teaspoonful butter, one tablespoonful sugar, one cupful flour, into which has been sifted two teaspoonfuls baking powder and one cupful oatmeal mush. Stir well together and bake in hot muffin pans in moderate oven. 2. Perspiration stains can be removed from a blouse by soaking in strong salt water before washing. 3. The best and simplest way to mend a torn net curtain is to dip a square of net cut to fit into cold starch, lay on the wrong side of the curtain over the rent and iron with a hot iron. 4. A letter of acknowledgement for a wedding gift which has been sent by a whole family should be addressed to the mother but should contain mention of the other members. 5. It is good form to display wedding gifts in a room especially set apart for them. 6. When wedding gifts are on view the cards of the donors should be removed. 7. The best man usually takes charge of the wedding ring and the clergyman's fee.

Would-be Benefactress:—How does the following idea appeal to you? A woman living in a small town originated a novel plan for circulating reading matter among her neighbors of the outlying country districts. Her first step was to collect among her acquaintances all the used books and

magazines that she could find. After sorting and arranging the collection she divided it up with an eye to suitability and variety, made each stack into a neat package and distributed the packages among the farm vehicles that stood hitched every day in the market place and wagon yards. It was not long before the farmers found her out and came to tell her what the contents of the bundles meant to them. They passed the reading matter, they said, from one family to another, so that each might have the benefit of it all. They reported also an unwritten law of their own making—that for every lost or badly injured book or magazine a fine should be paid, in the shape of a bit of farm produce, to be delivered to the giver of the books for the town poor among whom she worked.

The fines filled as real a need as the reading matter had filled; and since the farmers have begun to realize the fact, they carry their tributes straight to the doors of the recipients. Scarcely a week comes that the country people of the magazine circuit fail to bring in a little farm produce—turnips or berries or, in early spring, samples of the new green vegetables that city dwellers crave.

The outcome of the plan has been the establishment of a friendly circle that widens steadily. Good reading is put into the hands of appreciative people; the people themselves are brought into touch with others whose material needs are greater than their own; and the poor become the beneficiaries of a unique form of spontaneous giving. A great deal more than reading matter, in fact, is put into circulation.

Mrs. C. D.:—Yes, there are munition factories in the towns you mention, but they are common with all other plants in Canada just now are not engaging any more workmen. On the contrary they are dismissing their employees, as the supply of ammunition is abundant and the demand is steadily decreasing. It would be better to seek employment at some other occupation.

Only 2,250,000 iron crosses are worn by the Germans, but the iron has entered into the souls of the rest of the people.

Get the wheat land ready early. Those who ploughed early last year got their wheat in; those who didn't have no fall wheat this harvest.

"Did you have the eight-hour system on the farm where you worked?" "Yes; we worked eight hours in the forenoon and eight hours in the afternoon."

Health

The "I'm Afraid" Attitude.

A young man was suffering from a toothache. It had kept him awake and finally he had to stay away from his work for several days.

A friend looked into his mouth and in his amazement, saw that the young man had a number of filthy decayed roots. He said, "Why don't you have them out?"

"I'm afraid," was the reply.

The thing of which this young man was afraid, the extraction of several old roots, is a perfectly painless, harmless operation, requiring a few moments.

The thing of which he was unafraid, the harboring of decayed roots in his jaw, is a dangerous risk to health and life. The germs from such roots may get into other regions of the body, and cause rheumatism and other serious and dangerous maladies.

A young lady was going about a certain office with her hand over her ear and her head on one side. "My ear aches," she said. "I have had a cold and have been suffering from a 'catarrh cure.' Now, the trouble seems to be in my ear."

"Why don't you go to a physician or to an ear clinic and have it examined?" was the query.

Again there was fear of an examination and treatment which might save her life. She was unafraid of the danger to delicate internal canals in the head, of infections from the nasal cavities that often lead to mastoiditis, or even to brain abscess. She did not know that earache is often a manifestation of serious trouble.

Some one had a large and ugly looking wart or birth mark on his chest. It had become irritated and was exhibiting dangerous symptoms. A caterer set in."

His answer was the same old foolish. "I'm afraid."

It is a paradox that many people fear unrealities, but know no fear of their real dangers.

Reasonable precaution against illness need not mean 'fear' itself as fear. Fear is a state of mental ill health. Its unreasonableness is often apparent. It should be corrected by reasoning and will power. Not only the mind but the body would profit.

FIGHTING ANIMALS.

Constant Struggle Between Meat-Eaters and Vegetable-Eaters.

It must not be supposed that the meat-eaters are always successful in making their necessary killings. Even when the great advantage is with the carnivorous creature over the intended victim, the latter not infrequently gets the better of the encounter, or in some way makes its get-away. Naturally, if this were not so there would be no weaker, herbivorous animals left on the earth, and the carnivora would soon be destroying each other for food, which they do to some extent, anyway.

By quicker wits, by superior speed or dodging ability, by defensive tactics that have to be respected by their foes, or by size and power alone, the plant-eating creatures continually maintain themselves, often against great odds. In every case they have numerous and powerful enemies either larger and more powerful, or else well-endowed for overcoming and killing the meat-eating plant eaters.

In this manner the earth supplies its creatures with food, most sections yielding abundant vegetation for the herbivorous kinds, permitting them to increase and to grow fat, thus furnishing the flesh eaters with their quota.

Most animals have means of protection, and it is interesting to note these means. Molly Cotton-tail is an example of one extreme; she has no defense, except her legs and the speed she can get out of them, with an occasional kick to add for good measure if she is barely seized. But the weasel, half her size, will easily kill her, when cornered, just as the puma kills down the deer or the lion overcomes the giraffe.

The opposite extreme is the rhinoceros or the elephant, vegetable eaters, the flesh of which is no doubt coveted, but no carnivora may hope to overcome these powerful beasts. To this class also belongs the moose, able to fight off bear, puma or wolf pack, because of its great size and strength.

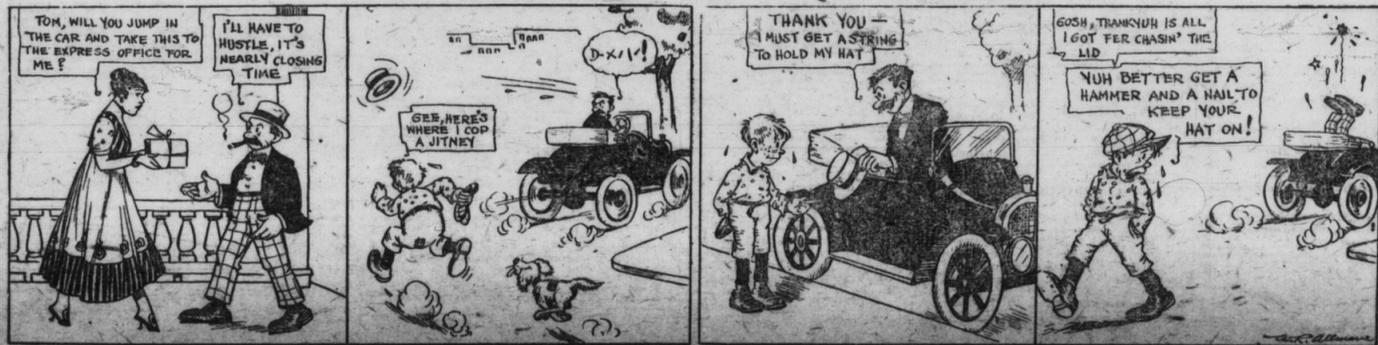
The ox and lion also, for purposes of successful defense, admirably armed with powerful horns, are creatures that the most savage killers must fear. A cow with her calf, the long-horned mother fighting, head up and with eyes wide open and virtually fearless, is an antagonist that any big cat or bear may fear, and a bull has been known to kill a large tiger in fair fight. The African buffalo, in single combat, not only defends itself against but kills an attacking lion, and thus it is that two or more lions generally hunt together when after buffalo meat.

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The Doings of the Duffs.



Newbury

Miss Graydon returned on Thursday from Cincinnati and Detroit. While away she visited her nephew, Graydon Batener, who is training at the officers' reserve camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McRae and daughter Jean left on Monday for Windsor, where they will reside. They leave many friends, who regret their departure.

Miss Mamie Pennell left on Monday for London to attend the Normal school.

Will Rush of Portland, Oregon, is visiting his parents here.

Miss Alta Young of Hamilton visited Mrs. Wm. Bayne last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Guse and Irene and Francis of Caldwell visited her mother, Mrs. McDonald, last week.

John D. Anderson and wife and Mrs. John Cameron of Olean and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Sutherland of Glencoe called on friends here Friday.

Miss Jean Fletcher returned on Saturday from a week's visit in St. Thomas and London.

Miss F. Robinson has returned from Detroit.

Thos. Winship has moved to the village, occupying Jas. Whittington's house.

The marriage of Miss Margaret, only daughter of R. J. Haggith, and Mr. Cousins of Windsor took place on Saturday afternoon. The bride and groom, with her parents and brother and the groom's sister, motored to Glencoe and were married by Rev. W. J. Ford at his home. The bride looked very pretty in her travelling suit of pekin blue broadcloth, with georgette blouse and white plush hat. She was attended by Miss Ruth Cousins, sister of the groom, Robin, brother of the bride, being groomsmen. The wedding dinner was served at the bride's home. The young people took the 6:25 train at Glencoe for Toronto, Niagara Falls and other eastern points. They will be at home to their friends after Oct. 15th at 233 Gladstone Ave., Windsor. Mrs. Cousins was highly thought of and will be followed by the good wishes of everybody.

Friday, 28th, is the date of our school fair. Let each one do something to make it a big success.

Service will be held at 3 p. m. Sunday, 29th, in Christ church.

PARKDALE

Farmers here are busy preparing the land and sowing wheat.

Miss Alta Young of Hamilton and Mrs. J. G. Bayne and Miss Mamie Bayne of Newbury called on friends here one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dawson and Mr. and Mrs. Muecke motored from Blenheim and spent Sunday at Robert Campbell's.

Miss Nessie Archer left to take charge of her school at Brighton last week.

Once in a while the voters get busy and elect an honest man.

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

NORTH NEWBURY.

Mr. Glazier and Miss McGaffey of Goderich spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Crotchie.

D. Weatherspoon shipped a car of bridge material by C. P. R. on Saturday to Putnam.

Miss Ila Smith of Cairo left on Tuesday for Regina, where she will be married shortly.

Mrs. Chick of Goderich left for her home on Saturday evening.

D. D. Graham shipped a car of hogs by C. P. R. on Friday.

Threshing in this vicinity is now in full swing. All farmers report a good output.

Mr. Diggon and his mother of Glencoe and aunt of Toronto motored to the C. P. R. station on Sunday.

Miss Mabel Moran and Miss Curran left Tuesday to attend Normal school in London.

John Curran of Cairo spent Monday in London.

Pte. Cameron Bayne left by C. P. R. last Monday for Camp Borden after spending the week-end with his parents in Newbury. Cameron makes a fine soldier and will no doubt be a credit to his parents and country.

Miss Annie McIntyre of London and Bert McIntyre of Hamilton spent the week-end at their home here.

Mrs. Crotchie and Miss Julia Kane were visitors at London fair this week.

Miss Mae Gillett spent Tuesday in London.

MOBA.

Miss Flora McEachlan left on Monday to attend the Normal school in London.

All Red Cross workers of S. S. No. 9 will please remember the next meeting will be held on Friday, Sept. 28th, at Mrs. M. G. McEachlan's.

Dr. H. and Mrs. McLean of Inwood visited his mother, Mrs. Mary McLean, on Sunday.

A. N. McLean of the Royal Bank staff spent the week-end at his home here.

CASTORIA

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



They Shall Not Pass

The Immortal Cry of Canada at the Second Battle of Ypres.

The defence of Ypres following the first ghastly gas attack April 22, 1915, exalts all history. By it our men were transfigured and the undying, imperishable Soul of Canada revealed.

In the name of these Heroes of Ypres, Festubert, Givenchy, Vimy Ridge, Lens, The Somme, Verdun—aye and the Deathless "Old Contemptibles"—we beseech you, Women of Canada, to Dedicate Yourself and Your Families to War Service by signing the Food Service Pledge.

The sacrifice is not great. We merely want you to substitute other foods for part of the white bread, beef and bacon your family now eat.

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

Sign and Live up to Your Food Service Pledge

"What follows almost defies description. The effect of these poisonous gases was so virulent as to render the whole of the line held by the French Division practically incapable of any action at all.

The Stand of the Canadians

"The left flank of the Canadian Division was thus left dangerously exposed to serious attack in flank, and there appeared to be a prospect of their being overwhelmed and of a successful attempt by the Germans to cut off the British troops occupying the salient to the East.

"In spite of the danger to which they were exposed the Canadians held their ground with a magnificent display of tenacity and courage; and it is not too much to say the bearing and conduct of these splendid troops averted a disaster which might have been attended with the most serious consequences."

From Sir John French's Seventh Despatch, General Headquarters, 15th June, 1915

Thou Shalt Not Want

The Undying Pledge of Canada's Mothers to Her Sons.

When baking use one-third oatmeal, corn, barley or rye flour. Or, order some brown bread from your baker each day. Substitute for beef and bacon such equally nutritious foods as fish, peas, lentils, potatoes, nuts, bananas, etc. Third, and this is most important—positively prevent the waste of a single ounce

of food in your home.

A Food Service Pledge and Window Card has been or will be delivered to you. The Pledge is your Dedication to War Service—The Window Card is your Emblem of Honour.

Sign the one and display the other.

Ekfrid Station

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Smith of Sherbrook called on friends here last week.

Miss Mae Galbraith of Forest was the guest of her cousin, Miss Annie Galbraith, for the past week.

Mrs. Archie McGowan of Mount Brydges is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. L. Hull.

Mrs. Robert Giles of St. Thomas spent a couple of weeks with her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernie Galbraith and family and Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Webster left last week on a trip to Hamilton, Niagara Falls and other points east.

Quite a number from here attended the Western Fair last week.

Mrs. Jan. Murray was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Davidson, at the Tecumseh House during the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beales and family are away on a vacation. Mr. Timothy of Middlemiss is relieving Mr. Beales' absence.

Miss F. Black is visiting her sister in Walkerville.

Miss Jennie Black and Mrs. G. C. Smith attended the annual meeting of the C. A. C. S. last Thursday afternoon at the Masonic Hall, London.

Kilmartin.

Burns' church Red Cross Society will meet on October 3rd at Mrs. D. Leitch's. Proceeds of tea for September, \$9.00. Anyone wanting yarn for knitting may have same by applying to Miss M. Campbell.

Rural school fair at Walkers, S. S. No. 4, on Friday next.

Mrs. Cornfoot and baby son have returned to their home in Port Elgin, after visiting Miss Jean McKellar.

Mr. and Mrs. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. McGill and D. McGill motored from East Aldborough to Alex. Dewar's Archibald Munroe has returned to Walkerville after visiting his parents here.

Mrs. Hugh Munroe is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Elliott Douglas, at Windsor.

Mrs. Margaret Dewar and Miss Cary Hill of Alistoe motored to Port Stanley and Sparta and spent the week-end with friends.

Dr. George W. Ling of Dutton died on Sunday. He was well-known in the community, having resided at Wallace-town and Dutton for many years.

After graduating in 1903 he practiced at Melbourne for a year, moving from there to Wallacestown.

Appin

Mrs. Guest of Brimley, Mich., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Duncan Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McCormick of Shedden and Clarence Minister of Detroit visited at the home of D. A. Patterson Sunday.

Mrs. Macraul has returned home after a three weeks' visit with friends in Toronto.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. John Jones on Thursday, Sept. 27th, at 2:30 o'clock. The hostesses are Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. D. McArthur.

Word has been received here of the death of Private Phillipot.

Mrs. Malcolm Patterson is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Clark, Essex.

CLEAN STOMACH, CLEAR MIND.—The stomach is the workshop of the vital functions and when it gets out of order the whole system clogs in sympathy.

The spirits flag, the mind droops, and work becomes impossible. The first care should be to restore healthful action of the stomach, and the best preparation for that purpose is Parke's Vegetable Pills. General use for years has won them a leading place in medicine. A trial will attest their value.

Wardsville

Several from here attended London fair last week.

Miss Pauline Wilson left on Friday for Toronto, where she will attend Normal school.

Miss Ivy Henderson has returned to London after visiting with her parents here.

Miss Mabelle Moran of Newbury spent Wednesday with friends here.

Misses Dessie Purdy and Oread Sheppard are attending London Normal school.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Purdy of Buffalo are visiting his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hale of Guelph spent the week-end at his home here.

Miss Ella Milner spent the week-end at her home here.

Neil McDougall of Petrolia, the nominee of the Liberal convention of East Lambton, is a native of Lambton County and was raised on his father's farm on the 12th line of Enniskillen. As a young man he entered the teaching profession. After graduating from Toronto University, he was principal of Packhill high school for ten years. He received the appointment of public school inspector for East Lambton ten years ago and still retains that office.

Melbourne.

Sidney Lambert, a returned soldier, formerly of southern Alberta, preached in the Methodist church on Sunday morning.

Mrs. Robert Parr, who has been in Sarnia for some time, has returned home, very much improved in health.

Rev. Mr. Martin of London occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian church here and at Riverside on Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Jamieson preached to the Cowal congregation.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel R. McDougald and family have returned to their home in Winnipeg after a short visit to the former's parents here, Mr. and Mrs. Arch. McDougald.

Isaac Stevenson received word last week that his son, Arthur, reported wounded some weeks ago, had been killed in action. The young man had been in the trenches but a few days before he met his fate. He leaves a widow, besides his father and brother.

Pte. Meredith Griffith, son of J. B. Griffith, of Stettler, Alberta, and nephew of Mrs. George Richards, Melbourne, was killed in action on August 21. Pte. Griffith resided near Melbourne before going west. A brother, Granton, is on the firing line. Both enlisted about two years ago.

An Odd Incident of the War

THE story of the capture of nearly a company of German troops who were trapped in the Dragons Cave, near the famous Chemin Des Dames, when the French troops stormed and carried the German position along that historic road, was told to the Associated Press correspondent the other day by Father Py, a Franciscan priest, who, with a doctor, brought the prisoners into the French lines. Father Py was acting as stretcher bearer to one of the most celebrated regiments of the French army, the One Hundred and Fifty-second Infantry.

The Dragons Cave is near the farm of Hurbise, or what was a farm, for it has now become nothing but a heap of bricks, mud, and splintered timbers.

He is a small man, is Father Py, who when the war broke out was engaged on missionary work in Brazil. The call of his country brought him back to France, and although he is a native of the South of France he volunteered for service in the ambulance section of the One Hundred and Fifty-second, a regiment from the Vosges. He explained to the correspondent how on the day of the battle he had been detailed to go out and tend to the wounded, but not to advance beyond a certain trench, which was very near the most advanced French line. When he got there he found no one. The French soldiers had gone forward with one bound right in the track of the curtain first put up by the artillery and had reached the German trenches on the other side of the crest, out of sight with miraculously slight losses. The priest and a companion looked about in search for wounded but could find none. Then, thinking under the circumstances they were justified in disobeying orders, they climbed over the top of the trench and went further forward.

A little further on they saw a German running about with his clothes aflame and uttering cries for help, at the same time pointing behind him to a hole in the ground where two other men were gesticulating. The priest went on, thinking to find some more wounded men—perhaps men of his own regiment—but soon he saw they were Germans. At once he raised his crucifix in the air in the belief it would protect him, and he continued to advance.

On arriving at the entrance to what he had believed was a dug-out he found the hole went far into the side of the crest. He entered the Dragons Cave still holding his crucifix before him and shouting "Catholice!" Inside he found the hole spread out in all directions and that it was full of armed German soldiers. Four of five of them were officers, and, under the impression some of them at least would understand French, he called out in that language that he was a Catholic priest and that if there were any German wounded there he was prepared to administer the rites of the Church.

One of the officers spoke to him, asking what he was doing there and what was going on outside. He informed him the French had made a long advance over their heads and had crossed the crest and that they had better lay down their arms, for they would either be killed or taken prisoners in any event.

The officers then held a discussion among themselves, at the end of which one of them with tears streaming down his face said he supposed they must resign themselves to their fate, but they could only surrender to an officer.

Father Py scribbled on a piece of paper a note to one of the French captains which was handed to his companion who had remained outside the cave.

While the note was being carried to the French officer, a German doctor in the cave showed the priest the resting place of several German wounded. Among them was a Jesuit priest who was serving in the German army as a soldier, with whom the French priest spoke in Latin. To the other wounded Germans Father Py gave the consolations of the Church.

Afterwards and while awaiting the return of his messenger with the French officer, Father Py advised the German officers to disarm their men in order to avoid any possibility of misunderstanding. He himself superintended the operation, telling each soldier to discard every weapon he possessed, but that they might retain small pocket knives.

A little later, just when the process of disarmament was being completed a French officer—rather a doctor—appeared at the mouth of the cave and the German officers surrendered their swords and revolvers to him.

Then began the exit of the prisoners through the narrow entrance and they were all marched through a communication trench back to French regimental headquarters with an escort composed only of the priest, his stretcher-bearing comrade and the French doctor. They were almost a company, and their arrival caused considerable surprise at headquarters.

The little priest, who always was a favorite in the regiment, with which he participates in all the hardships of fighting and in constant exposure to wounds and death, is now quite a hero. He never leaves the men to go on leave, and did not even go to Paris when a detachment of the regiment went there to receive the decoration of the knotted cord in the colors of the military medal which has been conferred on it for having been five times mentioned in general army orders for bravery. The One Hundred and Fifty-second is the only regiment in the French army besides the Foreign Legion which has won this honor.