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The Double-Walled Secret

By Edwin Baird

CHAPTER VIII

An Unforeseen Happening
They were 500 feet in the air before Kelsey had time to look at the girl beside him. She was leaning against the back of the seat, her feet braced, her eyes big and frightened. The roar of the motor forbade speech, but with his eyes he comforted her. Soon she nestled closer to him, partly forgetting her fears in her admiration of his coolness and masterly handling of the biplane.

though, when she leaned forward and looked down it seemed as if the air-ship stood still and the earth receded. Above the incessant hum of the propellers and the deafening reports of the engine it was impossible to carry on a conversation, and it was largely for this reason that he had suggested the trip—he wanted to lift her out of her brooding.

But with the passing of her first ecstatic thrill of confidence he saw he had failed. The sparkle in her eyes was replaced by inward fear, and it was not the sort of fear he would have seen in any other girl he knew, under similar circumstances. It was, under similar circumstances, it was to be acted by any present or immediate concern. He reflected that her apprehension must be powerful indeed to override the sensation of this her first aerial adventure.

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He went as far as Lake Michigan, flying at an altitude of 2,000 feet, skirted the shore for a mile or two, then turned back inland and took a diagonal course toward their starting-point. As they dipped gradually toward the ground she saw her father's house in the distance, and with a start she awoke from her brooding abstraction.

"Don't go too near!" she cried, with her lips close to Kelsey's ear. Even then she did not divine his purpose.

"I'm going down," came his answer, ringing shout above the roar of the machine. She read the words on his lips, rather than heard them.

In vain she mutely pleaded with him, pressing closely to his side, her white face uplifted, very earnest, very tragic, her gestures easy to understand. He had made up his mind to get at the bottom of the mystery surrounding her father, and he was resolved to go to the source.

But an unforeseen happening turned his plans awry in a horrifying fashion. They were within 800 feet of the house, and she was still clinging to him, pressing closely to his side, her white face uplifted, very earnest, very tragic, her gestures easy to understand. He had made up his mind to get at the bottom of the mystery surrounding her father, and he was resolved to go to the source.

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clung to his neck. All at once he sank to his knees, then plunged, face downward, into the grass.

Bewildered, Kelsey turned to Bonnie for enlightenment. "What is it?" he asked.

"Higher!" she motioned, leaning forward and scanning the air.

He steered upward into the air, wondering if she, too, had gone mad. When he glanced beneath him he saw several of the men lying motionless on the ground. The others were surging in a headlong, disordered rush toward the house.

Then he saw, close at hand, the outline of a swift-flying thing—a horrid, bat-like thing with venomous eyes—a thing that seemed flying straight at Bonnie. Before he could move it dashed past her face—missing her by a miracle—and was instantly churned to pieces in the propeller; but in that instant he knew it was something he had never seen before, a something uncanny, menacing, loathsome. But he had noted that its wings were black and shiny, that its wings were pointed and very powerful, and that it had a murderous beak that made him shudder.

"Higher! higher!" she waved excitedly, and the plane shot upward and away.

CHAPTER IX

The Secret of the Walls

They soon had flown several miles to the west, and while he could not grasp the full significance of what he had seen, he kept the biplane sweeping on as if fearing pursuit. It was nearing sunset when finally he turned back—all because of one word from her—"Father!"

They found the place unnaturally still. There was no sign of life anywhere. He circled in big figure 8's back and forth above the double wall and at last ventured to alight. As he stepped cautiously forth she shuddered and followed. Not ten feet away he came upon the body of one of the hideous bat-like things. A little farther on he found the body of another, and nearby lay two of the Africans.

They found her father. He lay with his face to the sky and his skin was quite black. A dagger, clutched in one hand, was buried to the hilt in the body of the thing that had slain him. Kelsey managed to get poor Bonnie to the house finally. The door was opened by Toto, who evidently had watched them from a window. Behind the hideous little hunchback crowded several of the ex-convents, and behind these stood three of the Africans. Most of them were armed but as he was agreeably surprised to see that none of them made a hostile sign. Indeed, their welcome was as sincere as it was cordial. He soon received this because of their master's daughter, for whom they would have done anything, braved any danger.

From their rambling, excited talk Kelsey learned that only four of the deadly flying things had escaped, and these because of a bungling African, who had paid for his carelessness with his life. The rest were still securely locked behind the double wall. And from Bonnie he heard, between her sobs, the following astounding story:

Her father, a confirmed man-hater, had conceived a desire to destroy all human life in America and thus avenge the wrongs that had been done to him by organized society. He had learned that in the interior of Africa there was a species of vampire whose bite was as venomous as that of a cobra. He went there and, after a lengthy hunt, he captured a pair of the creatures and brought them in a cage to Wisconsin, where he began to breed them. Free of all natural enemies, the things multiplied with frightful rapidity. The giant cages—the grating-covered double wall—that Kelsey had seen was the incubator, and it was crowded to the utmost capacity. It was expected that when free they would propagate far faster than they could be destroyed, and that their swiftness, ferocity, and ability to attack at night, would enable them to kill everything in sight. Stryker had estimated that in three years, or five at the most, America would be a desolate waste.

"We were to have left to-night," she ended, "and the cage was to be opened by a clock-work device the day we sailed from New York."

"It looks," said Kelsey, feeling as if he had listened to the narration of a nightmare, "as though your father had changed the date—"

"No, No!" she cried. "It was a blunder—an accident."

An hour later she stood on the porch with Kelsey and watched the men carry bales of waste-paper and cans of kerosene to the long double wall where so much death and destruction was stored. Then when the wooden cage burst into flames that soon destroyed everything within it, they, with their arms around each other, watched the red glare melt into the dusk. And when they turned and looked into each other's eyes they saw no shadow of parting there.

(The End.)

What He Wondered.

Little Frederick went with an aunt through the cemetery. Upon his return home he went to his father and said: "Father, I went for a walk with auntie through the cemetery to-day, and we read the inscriptions on the tombstones." "And what were your thoughts, my son, after you had done so?" asked the father. "Well, father," replied the child, seriously, "I wondered where all the wicked people were buried."

A bottle containing lime water and lincseed oil (equal parts), should always be kept in the house for the treatment of burns. By applying it directly to a burn it will allay pain and keep the skin from blistering.

Paris is farther north than Quebec, Pittsburg is a trifle farther west than the Panama Canal, Sitka, Alaska, is farther south than Petrograd, Russia.

Do Not Worry If You Cannot Get Sugar

You do not have to forego sweet things because of the present shortage of sugar. Corn Syrup is available, and for years has been available, as a perfect alternative for sugar for cooking in puddings and preserves, in the making of desserts, and on cereals.

People didn't recognize this fact while sugar was cheap and plentiful. Now they are hailing the discovery with delighted surprise.

Buy Crown Brand or Lily White Corn Syrup from your grocer. They are wholesome, delicious and nourishing—true products of the Corn—and, you will soon find, most economical, too.

CROWN BRAND AND LILY WHITE CORN SYRUP

And the use of Corn Syrup instead of Sugar is a War-Service to-day! The carrying of raw sugar on the ocean has meant a huge loss of life and tonnage. It takes ships that are sorely needed to carry troops and supplies.

Corn is grown on this continent and the syrup is manufactured right here in Canada.

Write to the Canada Food Board, Ottawa, for a booklet of recipes in which Corn Syrup takes the place of Sugar. The authorities heartily approve of this movement to conserve Sugar.

Sold by grocers everywhere in 2, 5, 10 and 20 lb. tins.

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The Housewife's Corner

A Non-Essential Industry.

I have never been overly fond of poetry and crocheting, two things which poetic and artistic readers of this department have frequently noted and taken me to task for. I do not know that I ever owned up to it before, but I admit it now, and confess it's a blemish in an otherwise perfect character. Not that I've anything against either poetry or lace, in their place. I have a sneaking fondness, in fact, for "Danny Deever," when some robust baritone growls it out. But when friend Browning smugly tells me, "God's in His Heaven, all's well with the world," I don't like poetry, because it doesn't look that way to me.

Lace, too, is all well enough in its place. I like lace on clothes and handkerchiefs and window curtains and in nice smoothly-rolled bolts in stores. But I don't like to make it. In fact, I think it is perfectly senseless to make it if you are a busy woman, already worked beyond the limit. And, personally, I should scream and tear my hair if I had to sit down and count stitches and make the right number of holes in the right places in a "scallop" after having done a hard day's work. That sort of thing would wear my nerves to a frazzle. But structure was stored. Then when the wooden cage burst into flames that soon destroyed everything within it, they, with their arms around each other, watched the red glare melt into the dusk. And when they turned and looked into each other's eyes they saw no shadow of parting there.

Pertinent Paragraphs.

Now that the fresh summer vegetables are nothing but a pleasant memory the attention to the winter variety now safely stored in the cellar. To make vegetable chowder, take 4 potatoes, 3 carrots, 3 onions, 1 pint canned tomatoes, 2 tablespoons fat, 3 level tablespoons flour substitute, 2 cups sking milk, 2 teaspoons salt. — Cut potatoes and carrots in small pieces. Add enough water to cover, and cook for 20 minutes. Do not drain off the water. Brown the chopped onion in the fat for five minutes. Add this and the tomatoes to the vegetables. Heat to boiling point. Add two cups of sking milk and thicken with flour substitute.

Every precaution should be taken to see that no windfall apples go to waste this year. Gather every one and dry those that are not used in any other way. Prepare the apples for drying by peeling, coring and slicing them one-quarter of an inch thick. Then drop them in brine made with 1 tablespoon salt to 2 quarts of water. This keeps them white. Spread them on clean towels to absorb excess moisture. Then put them on trays and dry them either in the sun or by artificial heat. Finally store them in the cellar or attic.

If you are fortunate enough to possess turkeys, let them develop and grow fat. Do not kill them off before maturity. Turkeys put on weight rapidly and economically at this season of the year and a young gobble that weighs ten pounds in October will weigh twelve or thirteen

pounds 60 days later, if given a little extra feed towards the end of that period.

Canada's Fisheries.

The fisherette idea is taking strong hold in the East and the number of girls now engaged in cleaning and skinning fish for the market is increasing. Clad in oilskins and sou'westers they are bravely plying knives on cumbersome, slimy fish. They are taking the places of brothers and sweethearts who are overseas.

The King.

Where is the King?
Walking through the hospitals, cheering, comforting,
Sympathizing with his fellow-men,
Making them forget awhile, the sufferings they endure.
They only yearn to fight for him again.

Kind is the King.

Where is the King?
Gone down to the shipyards and finding for himself
What the grievances and troubles are about;
Discussing man to man the wisdom of this thing or that,
And ways and means to straighten matters out.

Wise is the King.

Where is the King?
Studying conditions of his country and its needs,
Ordering his household to perform
The strict and firm economy that others have to do,
That he may bear his share of stress and storm.

Just is the King.

Where is the King?
Off across the Channel waves to better understand
The wonders of his fighting men in France,
Geing midst the shot and shell, regardless of himself,
Taking, like other men, his chance.
Brave is the King.

Where is the King?
Everywhere and anywhere that his duty calls
(He remains on duty every day)
Working over for the Kingdom, rather than the King;
So for King and all he stands for, let us pray
God save the King.

A simple milk and potato soup may be given relish with celery salt.

CANADIANS FIRST IN VALENCIENNES

CAPTURE OF TOWN FINE PIECE OF GENERALSHIP

Dominion Troops Received Joyous Reception from Freed Civilians of "City of Lace."

Valenciennes was captured by the Canadians on the morning of Nov. 2, releasing thousands of residents who had been in bondage for four years.

The final link in the encircling chain of troops around the city was forged at 7.50 o'clock, when converging infantry met east of the invested place and began a further advance on enemy territory. Marly was occupied at an early hour and patrols were pushing up the road leading to St. Sauleve.

The greater part of the German troops had been withdrawn from the bottled-up metropolis of Valenciennes during the night, but machine guns, who had been left behind to give battle until they were killed, were still sniping from houses, and street fighting followed the entry of the British forces. During the two days fighting more than 5,000 prisoners were taken.

German troops on November 3 threw explosives and gas into the defenceless city, which the British had carefully avoided bombarding because of the danger to civilians.

Despite the danger the streets were filled with people cheering with hysterical joy at their release and acclaiming their deliverance.

Fine Piece of Generalship.

The capture of Valenciennes was a fine piece of generalship. In their drive of Nov. 2, the Canadians pushed across the Rhonelle and established their lines east and west below the city, then turned sharply southward. Above the city's northern limits the whole country had been flooded so there was no possibility of attacking across it.

Thus the Germans were cut off by water to the north and by the British to the west and south. The eastern exit from the city was the only one left open. The other possible means of escape was by smashing off the point of the Canadian salient to the south of the city.

Then the Germans rushed out by the eastern gates of the city all possible material, leaving snipers and machine gunners who have given their lives to protect the rear of the main German line. German transport and troops raced to the northeast, along the highway leading to Mons. Meanwhile British guns were working destruction in the retiring ranks of the foe.

German machine gunners were widely hidden about the city. Aviators flying over the city reported that the civilians were giving the Canadians a great reception.

German Losses Appalling.

South of Valenciennes where the Canadians have been operating the German losses were tremendous. More German dead are strewn on the battlefield than the Canadians ever have seen before in a similar area.

There were no bridges and the Germans were holding the eastern bank with machine guns. In face of a murderous fire the Canadians coolly plunged into the river and waded across, the water being up to their waists.

Hand-to-hand fighting developed at many places, but the British got through without a serious hold up. There was especially hard fighting west of Mont Houy and about the Poirer station and at Aulnoy.

One Canadian brigade took more prisoners than its total strength of infantry.

HARVESTING SEAWEED

Large Quantities of Potash of Great Purity Are Thus Secured.

A good deal has been written about the use of the seaweed kelp for the production of potash, and a good deal of extravagant dreaming has been indulged in. However, the kelp industry has put itself on a solid and prosperous footing, and gold in the shape of the indispensable potash is being harvested from the waters of the Pacific. The cutters or harvesters are ocean-going boats and stay out at sea all the time, while the barges carry the macerated kelp back to the wharf, where it is pumped from the holds into fermenting tanks. Foreign matter, such as bolts, nuts, etc., brought in with the kelp are removed by electro-magnets before the pumps are reached.

Harvesting consists in cutting the plant about six feet below the surface of the water. It has actually been found that this treatment improves growth and stand of the beds to such an extent that they may be cut over about every ninety days. The area cut at present extends from Conception south to the Mexican line.

The potash is all used for chemical purposes, owing to the unique purity, and there is not enough of it to supply this demand. The total quantity of the pure product is not great enough to be considered seriously for fertilizer purposes. There are, however, a number of residue products containing potash which amount to quite a tonnage.

WORLD WAR ENDED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The world war ended this morning at 6 o'clock Washington time, 11 o'clock Paris time. The armistice was signed by the German representatives at midnight. This announcement was made by the State Department at 2.50 o'clock Monday morning.

This announcement was made verbally by an official of the State Department in this form:

"The armistice has been signed. It was signed at 5 a.m. Paris time, and hostilities will cease at 11 o'clock this morning, Paris time."

The armistice was signed at Senlis, a little French town, the headquarters of the allied Generalissimo.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Revolution in Germany assumes tremendous proportions. The Monarchy is swept away. Berlin, the Capital, is the scene of severe fighting and violent cannonades. Through the provinces of the erstwhile Empire the uprising spreads like wildfire. A Socialist leader is in control as temporary Chancellor. Great public parades are marching the streets of German cities shouting "Long Live the Republic" and singing the Marseillaise.

The Hohenzollern dynasty is at an end. Wilhelm has abdicated, and the Crown Prince has renounced his title to the Throne. The Kaiser left Berlin some days ago and hastened to the Military Headquarters of the High Command in the field. It was here—after hours of pressure on the part of his advisers, and faced with the threatened desertion of his forces—that Wilhelm bowed to the inevitable. Retribution has overtaken autocracy.



Marshal Foch, Generalissimo of the Allied Forces, who Handed the Terms of Armistice to the German Bearers of the White Flag.

NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR PROMISES GREAT REFORMS

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Revolution is spreading throughout Germany. Provisional authorities are exhorting the people to remain calm and avoid the excesses which may destroy the fruits of their labor. In addition to the efforts of Friedrich Ebert, who has been appointed Chancellor, to form a new Government, Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils, similar to those organized in Russia, are springing up all over the country.

Philip Scheidemann, Leader of the Majority Socialists in the Reichstag, is assisting Ebert at Berlin, and has exhorted the people to avoid disorders.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council of Berlin has called a general strike, which has tied up industry. This is spreading, and the leaders of the majority parties are experiencing the greatest anxiety over the grave danger of the country being turned into a state of chaos through the actions of the extreme factions.

Soldiers' and Sailors' delegations have arrived at Berlin to declare their allegiance to the new People's Government, and the War Ministry has placed itself at the disposal of the new Chancellor. Prince Maximilian pleads for a united people to avert grave future dangers from the Empire, which has so calmly, he states, endured the sacrifices of war.

Among other Ministers who desire to be relieved of their duties are the Prussian Food Controller and the Minister of Public Works.

AUSTRALIA'S WAR DEAD TOTAL NEARLY 60,000

A despatch from Melbourne, Australia, says: The latest figures on Australia's casualties show that the dead number 58,890 and the wounded 158,190.

The significance of these figures will be realized when it is remembered that the whole population of Australia is only five million.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS REVOLT AGAINST THE BOLSHEVIKI

A despatch from Stockholm says: According to the latest Russian papers received here discontent with the Bolsheviki in Russia is growing, especially among the peasants, as the result of the attempt to bring pressure to bear on the peasantry. The Bolsheviki papers announce that the anti-Bolsheviki peasant revolts are also growing.

OUTPUT OF SHIPS IN LAST THREE MONTHS

A despatch from London says:—The Admiralty announces that the output of world tonnage in the last quarter exceeded the losses from all causes by nearly half a million gross tons.

The United Kingdom built new shipping to the amount of 411,395 tons; the other allies and neutrals 973,735 tons.

The tonnage of merchant vessels completed in the United Kingdom and entered into service in October was 134,100.

PASS BILL TO PERMIT WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT

A despatch from London says:—The House of Commons on Thursday passed, on third reading, the bill permitting women to sit in Parliament.

HUN WARSHIPS AT DANISH PORT

Fled From Kiel When Sailors' Revolt Broke Out.

Copenhagen, Nov. 10.—The German training ship Schlesien, with 400 men on board, which fled from Kiel when the sailors' revolt broke out there, has arrived at Marstal in distress. The crew had been unable to obtain water at other Danish ports. Two German cruisers in control of Red forces are watching outside of Marstal. The commander of the Schlesien says that he believes Danzig is the only German port he can safely enter.

The Schlesien is a pre-dreadnought battleship. It is 414 feet long and displaces 13,000 tons Marstal, where she took refuge, is a small port on the east coast of the Island of Aroe, in the Baltic.

Whole German General Staff Fleed

London, Monday, Nov. 11.—The former German Emperor's party, which is believed to include Field Marshal von Hindenburg, arrived at Eysden, on the Dutch frontier, at 7.30 o'clock Sunday morning, according to Daily Mail advices. Practically the whole German general staff accompanied the former Emperor, and ten automobiles carried the party. The automobiles were bristling with rifles, and all the fugitives were armed. The ex-Kaiser was in uniform. He alighted at the Eysden station and paced the platform, smoking a cigarette. Eysden lies about midway between Liege and Maastricht, on the Dutch border. The party is proceeding to Middachten Castle, near Utrecht.

Assumes Sovereignty Over Austrian Galicia

Amsterdam, Nov. 10.—Prof. Lammasch, the Austrian Premier, has received official notification, says a despatch from Vienna, that Poland has assumed sovereignty over Galicia. A message from Cracow announces the formation of a Polish republic under the Presidency of Deputy Daszynski. Galicia is a crown land of Austria-Hungary, north of the Carpathians. It has an area of 30,307 square miles and in normal times had a population of some 7,000,000.

Kaiser Falls on Edward's Birthday

Kaiser Wilhelm II. abdicated, the Throne of the German Empire, bringing to an end, by the accompanying renunciation of his son, Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm, the Hohenzollern dynasty, on November 9, 1918, the seventy-seventh anniversary of the birth of the late King Edward VII of Britain. The Royal War-Maker fell on the natal day of the Royal Peacemaker.

Iron Crosses Tabooed

Copenhagen, Nov. 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Danish frontier is being strictly guarded by the German Soldiers' Council. This is being done, it is stated, in order to prevent the escape of rich people, Generals and other high officers.

All national cockades and the eagle on the helmets of soldiers have been removed, being replaced by a red band.

DARDANELLES TO BE OCCUPIED AT ONCE

A despatch from London says: Preparations are being made for the transfer of British and French troops to occupy the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, says the Evening News.



Seven Generals Who Helped—General Sir Henry Horne; 2. General Sir Arthur Currie; 3. General Sir Herbert Plumer; 4. General Sir Julius Byng; 5. Sir John Haldane; 6. General Sir Arthur Godley; 7. General G. H. Cameron, United States army.

FORMER KAISER FUGITIVE IN HOLLAND SIGNED ABDICATION WITH A SHIVER

Crown Prince Also Renounced the Throne—Dramatic Scene at German Headquarters on Saturday—Former Crown Prince is With His Father.

London, Nov. 9.—A German wireless message received in London this morning states:

"The German Imperial Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, has issued the following decree: 'The Kaiser and King has decided to renounce the throne.

'The Imperial Chancellor will remain in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the Kaiser, the renouncing by the Crown Prince of the throne of the German Empire and of Prussia and the setting up of a regency have been settled.

'For the regency he intends to appoint Deputy Ebert as Imperial Chancellor, and he proposes that a bill shall be brought in for the establishment of a law providing for the immediate promulgation of general suffrage and for a constitutional German National Assembly, which will settle finally the future form of government of the German nation and of those peoples which might be desirous of coming within the empire.

'Berlin, Nov. 9, 1918. It is semi-officially reported in Reichstag circles that Prince Max will be appointed regent of the empire. Deputy Ebert, who has been appointed Imperial Chancellor, is Friedrich Ebert, vice-president of the Social Democratic party and president of the Main Committee of the Reichstag.

Ebert's election to the latter office in June of this year was taken to mean at the time that the Socialist minority in the Reichstag had either been reclaimed by the military Government or that the Socialists had proved that the Socialists were in the saddle.

Ebert quite recently declared in the Reichstag that the German people would no longer permit themselves to be without the right to decide their fate. It was he who informed the Reichstag of the release of Dr. Liebknecht.

A telegram received from Brunswick by way of Berlin, asserts that Emperor William's son-in-law, the Duke of Brunswick, and his successor, have abdicated.

The reigning Duke of Brunswick is Ernest Augustus, a son of the Duke of Cumberland. On May 24, 1918, he married Princess Victoria Louisa, the only daughter of Emperor William.

They have three sons, the eldest, Ernest Augustus, whose right to the throne also has been renounced.

Admiralty, stated that 8,946,000 tons of British merchant shipping had been lost during the war up to September 30 last, by enemy actions. Of this number 5,448,000 tons had been replaced by new construction and by the purchase of ships abroad and the utilization of captured enemy ships.



The Crash of Thrones—The crash of thrones in Europe as a sequel of the Allied victory is unparalleled in history. Here are the autocrats whose doom democracy has sealed:—1. Constantine of Greece; 2. Nicholas of Russia; 3. Ferdinand of Bulgaria; 4. Grgi of Austria; 5. Mohammed VI. of Turkey; 6. Boris of Bulgaria; 7. Wilhelm II. of Germany.

THE BANNER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The Flag That Flies Over One Quarter of the Human Race and One-Fifth of the Surface of the World.



The Union Jack, Symbolizing Three Centuries of History, Combines the Crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick.

GERMAN FLEET IN WIDESPREAD MUTINY HOLD MANY NAVAL BASES

Submarine Crews Have Joined Revolutionists—Labor Unions Proclaim General Strike—Revolt Breaking Out at Kiel Spreads Rapidly—Uprising in Hamburg.

A despatch from London says: Virtually all the German fleet has revolted, according to a despatch received from The Hague. The men are complete masters of Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, Borkum and Cuxhaven.

At Kiel the workers have joined the navy men, and declared a general strike, says the despatch. The greater part of the submarine crews, in all the German naval harbors have joined the revolution, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen.

A despatch from The Hague says: "Scant food, bad treatment by their officers and exasperation caused by the collapse of Austria, culminated in a movement of revolt in the German navy. The revolt broke out at Kiel, Nov. 3. Sailors ashore, aided by workmen, seized the fort and arsenal. The movement spread rapidly to the crews of warships in the roadstead.

"On the 4th the labor unions proclaimed a general strike. On the 5th the revolt reached Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, Borkum, and Cuxhaven. Almost the entire fleet is now in revolt. The mutineers have seized the wireless and are communicating with each other. Their officers are powerless. A few units remain loyal."

A strike of dock-workers at Hamburg, involving 10,000 men, is reported by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam.

Altona, across the river from Hamburg, and Flensburg, to the northeast, are reported within the power of revolutionary soldiers. The airbase at Apenrade in North Schleswig, has been occupied, and the airmen there placed under arrest.

FOOD SITUATION WHEN WAR ENDS

North America the Great Channel of Supply For 250,000,000 People.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Whenever peace comes, it is certain not to add one ounce of food to a hungry world. On the other hand, it is certain to increase the claims on this continent to share what it has with others.

The Supreme War Council, in session at Versailles, desires to co-operate with Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria in making available, as far as possible, of food and other supplies necessary for the lives of the civilian populations of those countries.

The resolution was passed unanimously by the Supreme War Council. It shows the food situation is second only to that of the military front, says the Chairman of the Canada Food Board.

To take them in the order of their withdrawal from the war: Bulgaria adds a total of 4,000,000 people to those who must be fed; Turkey, roughly, 15,000,000, and Austria-Hungary, 50,000,000 people. Besides these, there are in Poland, in the Balkans and on the fringes of Russia, probably another 100,000,000 people who have been facing semistarvation for at least two seasons.

These stricken people, when they can be fully relieved, added to the whole population of France, Italy and Great Britain, not to speak of the peoples of the neutral countries, give a total of 250,000,000 who will have to be fed.

Only a part of the allied shipping will be free for many months to come to make the long voyage to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and to the Argentina, where there are undoubtedly stocks of food. Repatriation of troops, which cannot be made to a very great extent until the last belligerent power has been made to throw down its arms, will take up for two years an incredible part of allied shipping. No more vessels will be detached than are imperatively necessary for the distant voyages; the North American route must remain the great canal of food supply for the whole world.

LOOKING FOR MAX WITH HIS TRUNKS

Brother of Austrian Emperor Vanished in a Hurry. Amsterdam, Nov. 9.—Orders have been given for the arrest of Archduke Max, brother of Emperor Charles, according to the Vienna newspapers. Archduke Max left the Imperial Hofburg recently with heavily laden trunks.

TELL HARROWING TALES OF BULGARIAN CRUELTY

A despatch from Athens says: British prisoners returning from Bulgaria say that terrible tortures were practiced by the Bulgarian soldiers upon prisoners, some of whom have been driven insane. Serbian and Roumanian prisoners were badly mistreated, and in one instance a Greek was hung up by the feet and burned.

Many harrowing reports are told by men who for some time have been behind the Bulgarian lines.

BAVARIAN DEMONSTRATION DECLARES FOR A REPUBLIC

A despatch from Basel says: A republic has been proclaimed in Bavaria at the conclusion of a great popular meeting yesterday, says a telegram from Munich under Friday date.

The Wittelsbach dynasty has been deposed, according to the despatch. Ludwig III, King of Bavaria, is head of the House of Wittelsbach. He became regent in succession to his father, Prince Luitpold, in 1912.

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and most exacting inspection of qualities by experts is the best test, and our steadily increasing sales is the best evidence that the purchasing public is well satisfied. We want your trade after the war as well as now and for this reason are keeping up "standard quality" and "prices" as low as is possible to take.

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See the splendid offerings of real economic buying opportunities. Our November prices will make this one of the biggest months of the year for us, and this year prices will mean more in helpful service than ever before.

IN MANY CASES OUR PRICES ARE LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES TODAY

Save money at this sale and buy **Victory Bonds**

MODERN SHOE STORE

GLENCOE

PHONE 103

Farmers of Canada Have Much at Stake In the Victory Loan

Money From Loan Needed to Finance Exports of Farm Products to Britain.

The Canadian farmer stands to gain or lose much through the success or failure of the Victory Loan. He is much more dependent on it for the ready sale of his products than has generally been realized. Some there are, even to-day, who fail to grasp the facts of the situation.

It is a mistaken idea that all a farmer has to do these days is to raise grain, cattle, hogs, or produce cheese, butter or eggs and he is sure to find a ready market at high cash prices. A keen demand for these



MR. J. H. GUNDY.
Vice-chairman of the Dominion Victory Loan Committee, and a strong leader in the campaign.

products, of course, exists, and Great Britain will take all of them that Canada has to spare; but the demands of the war have been so heavy that she cannot pay cash for all these things. She must have credit. It is here that the Dominion Government steps in, and provides the cash, obtaining the necessary funds through the Victory Loan.

The farmers should be as enthusiastic over the Victory Loan campaign as any other class. If it is not a decided success they stand to lose heavily. But if they subscribe to it liberally and endeavor to get others to do so, its complete success is assured.

BUY MORE VICTORY BONDS.

PRAIRIE FARMERS' EXAMPLE.

Saskatchewan, which is almost a purely agricultural province, has given a splendid lead to the rest of the Dominion. Owing to the crop failure in several of the districts, the allotment for the Province in the Victory Loan drive was placed at \$15,000,000. Recently those in charge of the provincial organization said that they would not think of getting less than \$22,000,000.

BONDS OR BONDAGE.

Canadians at Home Must Do Their Utmost

It is For Them to Demonstrate That the Spirit of the Boys Over There Exists at Home.

Canadians at home must do their utmost in the Victory Loan drive, for the boys in France are looking on. These brave fellows, the pride of the British Army, who have carried all before them during the last three months, must not be disappointed in the folks at home. It must be demonstrated to them that the spirit exhibited in the front line, is to be found also on the home front. There is no problem confronting Canada to-day, or likely to confront her in the future, which Canadians cannot solve, if they put their minds to it. There is no task for them too difficult. But, while everybody believes this, there is no use talking about it, unless the Victory Loan is put over. It will be, for it must be.

BUY BONDS FOR VICTORY.

DOUBLE UP.

The call is now "Double up." Everybody seems to be doing it. Why shouldn't they? The cause is worth doubling up for. Besides, it would be impossible to get a better investment. It's better than the Americans were offered, for their Fourth Liberty bonds bear only 4 1/4 per cent., whereas ours carry 5 1/2. So "doubling up" is the correct thing. It is patriotic and also good business. Double up.

THE CRISIS.

Your country needs your financial help to meet its crisis to-day. You may need financial resources to meet a possible crisis in your affairs later on. There is one safe, sane, sure way to meet either kind of crisis. In taking it you discharge your duty to your country and to yourself. Take it to-day. Buy Victory Bonds. Buy all you can.

LEND TO CANADA.



How Many Crowns for Your Honor Flag?

Of course every city, town and district will earn its Honor Flag.

But how about the crowns?

For every twenty-five per cent. in excess of its quota, each city, town and district will be entitled to add a crown to its flag.

Can you do fifty per cent. better than your quota—that means two crowns for your Honor Flag.

But double your quota and it means four crowns.

Hang a Flag in your hall, that for years to come will show that your city, town or district did better than well—

That it was a real factor in the huge success of CANADA'S VICTORY LOAN 1918.

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada

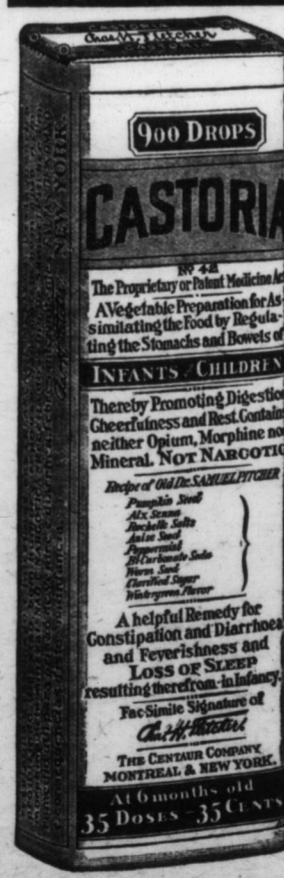
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The Late Mrs. Daniel Hagerty

(Contributed)

Caroline A. Mulholland was born in the village of Ancaster, Wentworth county, Ontario, on the 14th of November, 1856, and when 6 years of age came with her parents and sisters to Moss township, residing continuously in the township until her death. On the anniversary of her 21st birthday she was married. Her husband, the late Daniel Hagerty, predeceased her eight months, dying on the 18th of February, 1918. He passed away leaving a sorely stricken widow and family to mourn his loss. The forty years and over of their married life were years of ideal unity and affection, and the sorrowing sons and daughters—William of Glencoe, Bert at home, Mrs. Andrew Gardiner and Mrs. Arch. Graham of Moss—now doubly bereaved, have the sympathy of all known to them. Three sorrowing sisters—Mrs. Clara Slater of Freeport, Mich.; Mrs. A. E. Powley and Mrs. Walter Clements, both of Winnipeg—mourn the loss of their late sister. As a family, they were so much to each other—so kind and true. The late Mrs. Hagerty was one of the best-known and one of the most highly respected citizens of Moss township. She was one of the kindest of wives and mothers and one of the truest of neighbors. Her kindly heart was large enough and broad enough to embrace her many friends. They loved her dearly. The secret of her beautiful life was her sincere Christian character. Born in a Christian home, reared by one of the noblest of Christian mothers who outlived the father by many years, the late Mrs. Hagerty reflected and lived out her early training.

For some time her health had gradually failed and she went to Rochester, Minn., seeking help from the famous Mayo physicians. Her sister, Mrs. Powley of Winnipeg, was visiting her and accompanied her to Rochester. The hoped-for help was near at hand, but it was not to be. The dread epidemic seized Mrs. Hagerty, accompanied by pneumonia, and on the 21st of October, 1918, her gentle spirit passed away, and her body was laid to rest beside her late husband in Oakland cemetery in sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection. "The memory of the just is blessed."



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By Agronomist.

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

Marketing Fresh Eggs.

Fresh laid eggs have a market value greater than eggs from the cold storage warehouses. They are worth more than eggs put down in water-glass. Too frequently the farmer knows that his fresh eggs are worth a premium and yet he receives the same price that city consumers are paying for storage stock. It is not necessary for a farmer to accept a price for his fresh eggs no greater than the price paid for goods not of the same quality. It is being done because of carelessness in saving and marketing the eggs.

The country egg-buyer who exchanges groceries and merchandise for eggs is not able to pay the price that fresh eggs should command. In the first place too many farmers keep their male birds with the hens during the hot weather. The result is a poor quality of eggs.

Next, we come to the practice of allowing the hens to hide their nests all over the farm. At certain intervals there is a general hunt for eggs and then the good and the bad are sold together. Eggs are placed in one pan or basket and the top eggs are used every day in home cooking. The eggs in the bottom of the pan are taken out each week and possibly not that often. The egg buyer knows that his purchases from farmers will contain a certain number of poor quality eggs so he strikes an average and pays a price allowing for the inferior stock which he will

undoubtedly receive. The farmer producing fresh eggs is forced to suffer because of this undesirable competition.

The best plan is to keep enough fowls to make egg marketing worthy of attention. Then, produce fertile eggs except during the hatching season. Ship the eggs to a reliable dealer who is willing to pay for eggs for a select trade if you have enough eggs. If the production is too small for frequent express shipments, it pays to make arrangements with a local grocer who is willing to pay a fair price for quality eggs. If this does not seem best, try the private trade and try and work up a business with buyers who are willing to pay a slight premium over the market price for eggs that are fresh laid and absolutely guaranteed to be fresh.

It is unfair to the producer of good fresh eggs to compel him to sell at the same price paid for mixed stock and that is what happens to the farmer who makes no effort to obtain his due credit for the effort necessary to produce eggs that are right in every way. At first thought, the difference of a few cents in the price of a dozen eggs does not seem worth worrying about, but when that is multiplied by several thousand during the course of a year, the result is surprising. Little things count up in every business and it seems as if this is more true in the poultry business than in any other.

FREE TO GIRLS

Big Doll and Doll Carriage

This Big Doll is 15 inches tall, has jointed legs and arms and a natural head, hands and feet. The Doll Carriage has steel frame and wheels, and the seat, back and hood are made of leatherette. It is 24 inches high and is just the right size for the Big Doll.

Just send us your name and address and we will send you 25 Packages of lovely embossed Xmas Post Cards to you. We will also send you the money and we will send you the Big Doll, with all charges prepaid, and we will also send you the Doll Carriage quickly.



Address: HOMER-WARREN CO., Dept. 198, Toronto.

feeding, and good care, will make a profit—even in war times.—E. E. R.

The Dairy

The small-top milk pails have been found by experiment to keep from forty to seventy per cent of the dirt out of the milk. It is a little more difficult to use than a regular milk pail but it can be done. The practical dairyman knows that it is impossible to keep every microscopic bit of dust and dirt out of the milk at milking time, even if the cows are perfectly clean and the air is as pure as good ventilation can make it. These small-top milk pails are of assistance in producing cleaner milk on the farm and they should be in more general use.

The barrel churn operated by power is a practical investment for the farmer who makes butter often. It saves time and cuts out one more of the regular farm duties which tire the muscles. Many farmers who have changed from the old dash churn to the barrel churn are wondering how they ever endured the dash churn so long and when they adopt the power operated churn the smile grows broader and butter-making becomes a rather enjoyable and profitable sort of business.

It will pay to study the milking machines at the next fair or dairy show where they are exhibited. Many farmers believe that the milking machine is a complicated and expensive outfit that is only useful on a "rich man's farm" where style is sometimes more important than profits. This is not true and many farmers who are using milking machines find them a labor saver and an economical investment. They are not too complicated and the expense of such a machine is no greater in proportion to its usefulness than many other kinds of equipment considered necessary on the farm.

Store away plenty of cabbage and mangels to serve as green food for the fowls during the winter and early spring.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



SEE, BESS, THERE'S GRANDPA'S OLD GRAY HORSE. I THINK SHE NEEDS A CHANGE OF PASTURE. SHE MUST GROW TIRED OF OATS AND HAY. LET'S FEED HER NICE GREEN LEAVES TODAY.



Placing Bees in Winter Quarters.

Everything should now be in shape for winter. If the bees are to be stored in cellars they should be placed there as soon as settled cold weather comes on. The later the better, since there will be some mild days during which they may want a flight to discharge their feces. This prevents dysentery to which bees wintered indoors are sometimes prone.

Let the cellar be absolutely dark, and all they will require during the winter months will be an occasional airing at night for an hour or two, but never during the day.

Sweep up any dead bees that may accumulate on the cellar floor during

the winter, using a lantern while doing so.

To ventilate the cellar wait until it is dark and open the door for an hour or two.

When wintering outdoors be sure to use sufficient packing to keep the bees warm. Unless the climate runs many degrees below zero and stays there for a long time, it is all right to winter outdoors in the double-walled chaff hives.

"All the world" is the greatest of powers; it is sovereign and calls itself "we." What "we" does or says is called custom, what it thinks is called opinion, what it believes to be beautiful or good is called fashion.—Amiel.

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All sizes
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109A ST. PAUL ST. MONTREAL
RAW FURS HIGHEST PRICES PAID

Mother Robin's Joke.

The little girls certainly found the lumber-pile shaves first. You may ask Esther and you may ask her little sister Helen about it, and they will both tell you that early in the spring-time, before the bravest robins ventured so far north, they thought about using the lumber-pile shaves for a playhouse. They thought about it and they talked about it, but they did not move in with their dolls and dishes.

Mother Robin came and when she thought about it and talked about it she moved in the next day. At first she took in only a few sticks of furniture, and the little sisters did not think much about it. They played all one day near the lumber-pile, and carried some pretty stones to put on the bottom shelves, and talked about what fun they would have playing hopscotch there. They left a few bits of string on the grass under a wild cherry tree that noon when they went in to dinner. They intended to tie the strings together and make a clothesline on which to hang their dolls' clothes when they did the washing.

But after dinner every thing was gone. Esther looked and Helen looked, while Mother Robin watched and Father Robin called from the top of the woodshed:

"O children, children, children! Go 'way! Go 'way! Go 'way!"

And then Esther discovered the strings waving from a shelf of the lumber-pile. As the little girl stepped closer to her own lumber-pile—also her own cupboard, you might say, for that was the very shelf where she and Helen had intended to put a set of accorn cups and saucers—Father Robin called louder than ever:

"Children! Children! Children! Go 'way! Go 'way! Go 'way!" while Mother Robin scolded them.

"It must be that they have started a nest right in our playhouse!" exclaimed Esther.

And, sure enough, that was exactly what had happened. Mother Robin kept on until she had built a big, raggedy nest on a shelf of the lumber-pile, so low down that the baby robins would scarcely bump their heads if they fell out of bed. She built her nest and laid her eggs and hatched her family right there. Meantime Father Robin told Esther and Helen to keep away, and their father and mother and their Aunt Lou said the same thing; and of course that was a joke on those two little sisters—the best kind of a joke, because it made them both so happy.

Weed Literature.

Every farmer should endeavor to familiarize himself with the habits of the various weeds occurring on his farm. When he understands clearly their nature and the methods by which they spread he can then set about their control in a rational and scientific manner. It is only in the winter months that the average farmer has sufficient leisure to devote time to the study of weeds and with this object in view, the following Dominion and Provincial Publications are quoted in the hope that they may be of service to him. For further advice or the names of any weeds that he does not know he should write to the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa. Packages of weeds weighing less than 12 ounces can be sent free. The Dominion Bulletins can be obtained free from the Publications Branch at Ottawa; in the case of Provincial Publications farmers should write to the Department of Agriculture of their own province.

Dominion Publications—Bulletin 28 Weeds by James Fletcher. Bulletin S-8 Weeds and Weed Seeds, by Geo. H. Clark. Exhibition Circular No. 45. Do you know your Weeds, by Miss F. Fyles. Seed Branch, Pamphlet No. 1, Cleaning Seed. Seed Branch, The Seed Control Act.

Provincial Publications—Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba.—The Weeds of the Province of Quebec. Bulletin No. 188, Weeds of Ontario. Bulletin No. 2, Twelve Noxious Weeds. Extension Bulletin, No. 4, Control of the Sow Thistle in Manitoba. Extension Bulletin No. 19, Autumn Cultivation for Weed Control. Circular No. 12, Extension Service. Poison Ivy and other Poisonous Plants. Poison Ivy (Colored Poster). Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia—Bulletin No. 31, Farm Weeds & How to Control them. Bulletin No. 1, Weeds of Alberta. Circular Bulletin No. 18, Noxious Weeds, their Identification & Eradication. Wild Oats (Leaflet).

The book entitled "Farm Weeds of Canada" with colored illustrations and costing one dollar, is no longer obtainable. Bulletin S-8 takes its place to a large extent.

Those who wish a more complete book dealing with weeds should purchase "A Manual of Weeds" by Miss Ada E. Georgia, published in the year 1914. It costs \$2.00 and is issued by Macmillan & Co., of New York and Toronto.—Experimental Farms Note.

Across a river in Peru is a bridge more than 200 feet long that is suspended by 32 ropes made of cactus fibres.

The enormous force of Niagara river in its descent from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario represents a descent of 234 feet in thirty-six miles, while the average height of the falls is between 154 and 162 feet, representing, according to different estimates, from 1,750,000 to 7,000,000 horse-power.

Poultry

Making the Hens Pay in Winter.

Not everybody understands how to feed and care for a flock of hens so as to get eggs in winter. A woman who is succeeding admirably in this respect the present season gives the following suggestions: First, do not expect eggs in winter unless the hens are young. Old fowls are too fat to lay well. Best results are obtained with pullets. Next, do not crowd too many hens in one flock. About twenty to twenty-five will do better than a larger number. If old and young of both sexes comprise the flock it will be advisable to keep the young hens and pullets by themselves. Provide water with the chick off in cold weather. Hot bricks under the container changed twice or three times during the day will do this. If kept clean there is no objection to heating these bricks in the house. Charcoal, crushed oyster shell and grit are kept where they are accessible at all times, and meat scrap forms a portion of the ration every day. The first meal is fed as soon as it is daylight. This is a warm mash slightly moist, composed of bran, ground oats and a little corn meal fed in troughs. At this time a basket of clever chaff is emptied in the scratching shed. There is no noon meal but about four o'clock a liberal feed

of corn is given. This corn is kept in the house, precious as it is this year, and so is never icy cold.

The fowls work in the clover chaff a good deal of the time through the day. They eat it with relish. Alfalfa chaff is even better. Milk would be a fine addition to the ration but this flock does not get it. Often fresh vegetables like cabbage or beets, are placed where the fowls can eat them, but no condiments or patent-foods of any kind are supplied. Healthy young hens do not require them. Of course, the quarters of the flock are warm and free from vermin. They have the run of a small outside yard on fine days. When it is very cold or stormy they are kept inside.

Feed is expensive, yet the eggs which this flock are laying sell readily at four to five cents per dozen and the owner claims the hens are paying a good profit. All the feed except the corn and the chaff is purchased outright. The chaff plays an important part as it keeps the fowls busy, besides supplying the necessary material for egg making. The moment it is placed before them they begin to scratch in it and instead of moping they are working and singing. Young hens, warm quarters, proper

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.
Dr. Currier will answer all signed questions of general interest if they are sent to him in stamped envelopes. If stamped, addressed envelopes are enclosed, Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnoses. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Questions Relating to the Lymphatic System.

N. L.—What is the function of the lymphatic system of the body? Is there any relation between it and the blood? Is the fluid which is in blisters derived from the lymphatics? Of what use is it to the body?

The lymphatic system consists of a series of small and large vessels and glands extending from the surface of the body to its centre and communicating with the great veins of the body which go to the heart. Into these veins it discharges the fluids it has collected from the tissues by absorption. Lymphatic fluid or lymph is transparent in appearance, the lymphatic vessels are arranged in meshes or network which is closely related to the course of the bloodvessels the smaller lymphatics especially in the skin and mucous membranes being near the capillaries and the larger ones near the larger blood vessels. At irregular intervals in the lymphatic meshwork are glands from .08 to .8 inches in their long diameter, somewhat bean shaped, through which the lymph stream flows. The fluid which oozes from the capillaries in the skin and elsewhere into the spaces between the tissues thus bathes their cells with liquid food. These spaces also contain fluid material from worn out and disintegrated cells and this is soaked up by the lymphatics finally entering the large veins on either side of the neck where it is carried to the heart with the blood stream. The lymphatics of the intestines contain not only the materials of ordinary lymph but also about three times as much albumen as that fluid together with a considerable quantity of fat which has been absorbed in the form of an emulsion, hence the lymph is very closely related to the blood.

I suppose the fluid of blisters, un-

der usual conditions is lymph or contains lymph. If you cut your finger and introduce a poison the poison may be and often is taken up by the lymphatics producing inflammation in these vessels and the surrounding tissues. You can see the evidence of the involvement of the lymphatics in such inflammations in the red lines or streaks running up the arm. The poison or the inflammation may be arrested in the glands of the armpit which become swollen, painful, frequently suppurate, and often require more or less extensive surgical treatment. The poison may be distributed by the blood over the body and the patient die from blood poisoning. Lymphatic glands in the neck and elsewhere are often the seat of tubercles and may require removal. It will therefore be apparent that the lymphatic system is a very essential part of the body in its ordinary functions and also the possible seat of serious disease.

Questions and Answers.

Mother—Would you kindly tell me if anything can be done to cure my boy of stuttering, which seems to be troubling him more and more?

Answer—The only thing I can suggest is that you send a stamped self-addressed envelope and the article on stuttering and stammering will be mailed to you.

K. B. H.—Would cubeb berries in powder form be less irritating than a remedy for catarrh than the crushed berries?

Answer—Would bronchitis and other throat troubles be benefited by this treatment?

Answer—If you refer to using this substance by inhalation, a powder would of course be less irritating than the granulated form produced by crushing.

2—I would not advise you to use it.

Complete School Set-24 Pieces

FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS

This outfit contains:

- 1 English School Bag
- 1 Japanese Pencil Box
- 1 Special Drawing Pencil
- 1 Compass
- 1 Rubber Tipped Lead Pencil
- 1 Metal Cased Lead Pencil
- 1 Pen Holder
- 3 Pen Points
- 1 Box Crayons (12 colors)
- 1 Eraser
- 1 Box Paints (6 colors)
- 1 Paint Brush
- 2 Patriotic Bottlers
- 2 Packages Union Jack Flag Stickers so that you can put the flag on your school books, letters, etc.

We will give you this whole 24-piece School Outfit free of all charge if you will sell just 30 packages of our lovely embossed Xmas Post Cards at 10 cents a package (six lovely cards in each package).

Send us your name and we will send you the cards to sell. When sold send us the money and we will send you the whole outfit. Address:

HOMER-WARREN CO. Dept. 198, TORONTO.

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LARGE section of the Canadian public depends upon this company for shoes. Our financial resources and buying power are greater by far than those of any other Canadian manufacturer of shoes; our volume of output is more than twice that of any other. Our sales organization covers the nation from coast to coast, not merely a small section at a time.

Our six branches maintain adequate stocks within the reach of every dealer in Canada, and are now serving more than 5,000 dealers, enabling them to fill orders quickly and to cut down the amount of idle stock on their shelves.

We are making every effort to use this power to help solve the big problem of providing enough good quality shoes to go around. In the face of an actual scarcity of leather, it is difficult; but it can be done if you will co-operate with us. Buy wisely, for service rather than merely for style, and see that the shoes you buy are stamped with the manufacturer's trade-mark.

AMES HOLDEN McCREADY

"Shoemakers to the Nation"

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Every indication points to bigger money to trappers than ever before. Furs are the rage, many trappers have been making good money. Write for this book and Free Price List.

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This "Railroad King" watch is an absolutely guaranteed timepiece. It is made of steel and has a beautiful nickel case. Regular timepiece. Send for your name and address and we will send you 10 Packages of lovely embossed Xmas Post Cards to you. When sold send us the money and we will send you the watch and a lovely letter.

HOMER-WARREN CO.
Dept. 200, Toronto, Ont.

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Glencoe people are being saved many dollars by the E. Mayhew & Son War Savings Sales. Can you do better than set aside these savings for the "Second Victory Loan"?



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THE STORE THAT DOES THE RIGHT THING

Wonderful saving opportunities on every article in store.

SAVE! SAVE! SAVE!

All we ask is the opportunity to show you.

THE BEST IN MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING. That's what you always can depend on getting at Mayhew's, and you get it at prices one-third less than you'd have to pay elsewhere.

E. Mayhew & Son have the largest and best assorted stock of Underwear and Hosiery that could be found, and all bought over a year ago, and today our prices to you are less than the dealers can buy them for.

Mayhew leads in value-giving in Men's Suits and Overcoats.

Men's Ulsters \$12.98, \$14.98, \$15.98, \$20.00 and \$25.00.

Men's Dress Overcoats \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$25.

Men's Belted and French Overcoats \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25 and \$30.

Big savings on Shoes, Blankets, Comforters, Dress Goods, Gloves, Neckwear, etc.

You cannot do better than to buy your Linoleum, Window Shades and Wall Paper now.

This season's Millinery to be closed at less than cost.

Balance of Ladies' and Children's Coats at nearly half price.

Extra value in Shoes and Rubbers.

TO SAVE SEED CORN

Straw May be Used Much More Freely for Idle Horses.

Vegetable and Root Crops Grown This Summer Must Be Carefully Stored to Prevent Loss — Proper Temperature Checks Decay — Sand Will Ensure Firm Vegetables.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE year 1917 provided, both in the United States and in Ontario, conditions very unfavorable for the production of good seed corn. Excess of moisture in the crop was followed by freezing and these conditions resulted in one of the worst seed corn years in a generation. As a result of this, much of the seed corn sown in Ontario in 1918 was, to say the least, of varieties that were late in maturing. A very high percentage of this corn which will be used for seed next year, now contains a large amount of moisture. To make this corn of the greatest value for seed purposes, it should be harvested, if possible, before heavy frost and thoroughly dried. Maturity is one of the essentials in producing good seed corn, but no less important is the thorough drying of the seed.

It is not even necessary for corn to be frozen to lose some of its vitality, it will deteriorate at ordinary temperatures if not well dried. When freezing occurs, greater loss in vitality is experienced. Corn which is harvested with an excess of moisture should be dried as rapidly as possible as this removes the danger of injury from moulding, fermenting and freezing. In the process of drying, a free circulation of air should be provided and, if necessary, artificial heat used. Seed corn can be most readily dried when stored in the ear.

Where the corn is well matured and is grown in large quantities, the corn-crib provides one of the most satisfactory drying mediums, as it supplies the best of air circulation along with protection against storms and vermin.

A post in which a number of nails are driven at an angle of forty-five degrees, and the ears stuck on the protruding ends, provides a good medium for drying seed corn ears. These posts with a platform at the base may be readily removed to places where artificial heat can be used if necessary.

Where relatively small amounts of seed corn are used, selected ears may be hung up to dry in the attic, kitchen or furnace room.

Corn which has been thoroughly matured and thoroughly dried gives the highest percentage and most vigorous germination, but seed corn which has reached the dough or firm dough stage of maturity, when harvested, if well dried, usually makes good seed. When thoroughly dried and surrounded by a dry atmosphere, winter weather will not injure the germination of seed corn. — Prof. W. J. Squirell, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Straw for Idle Horses.

Straw is a feed very high in fibre and the horse's digestive system is not suited to the liberal use of this roughage. It is not a suitable feed for horses at hard work, but during the winter months may be used to advantage where hay is scarce, and particularly if a little grain is fed along with it. It is just a question whether it is more economical to feed good hay and no grain than it is to feed a percentage of bright straw and a ration of crushed oats. Only clean, bright straw should be used for horses and one or two feeds per day, replacing hay should be found advantageous under certain circumstances. We have seen horses wintered in good shape where the entire roughage ration was straw. Oat straw makes the best feed, barley straw coming second and wheat and rye straw last. A few roots may be used to good advantage with the straw, and under no circumstances is it good policy to winter horses on straw without supplementing it with at least one or two light feeds of oats per day. — Prof. W. J. Squirell, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Hints on Harvesting Root Crops.

Root crops should be taken up before the weather becomes too wet and disagreeable in the fall if in any quantity. It is slow work at any time and becomes much more so under cold damp conditions. Lift the roots with a digging fork and twist off the tops, putting them in piles and covering with the tops. If a large area is to be lifted and one is expert with a sharp hoe he can very quickly remove the tops, but they will not keep quite as well. The roots should be ploughed out, throwing them as much as possible on the top. Bins with slatted sides and bottom should be used for storage where possible, as this gives the roots a chance to sweat. If the storage room temperature is above 40 degrees F. cover them with sand. Carrots should not be deeper than two feet in a bin, others may be four feet. Where cellar storage is not available use pits. These should be three feet wide, two or three feet high and of any length. Run the pits north and south where possible, and have them on well drained ground. Put a layer of straw on the ground and cover first with straw six inches deep, then six inches earth, and as frost gets harder cover with fresh straw manure. Have ventilations every 15 or 20 feet as all roots sweat in storage. These may be filled with straw during cold periods. All roots should be as free from dirt as possible when put in storage. It is often advisable to leave a few days in small piles so that at the second lifting any adhering will be removed. — A. H. MacLennan, B.S.A., Ontario Vegetable Specialist.

The Bank will trust you

Perhaps you never had an account in a bank—maybe you've never done business in a bank—hardly even cashed a cheque in one. But—

that is no reason why you cannot go to a bank and borrow money to buy Victory Bonds.

If you are a steady, industrious, thrifty citizen, working and saving a part of your income, you are just the kind of person Canada's chartered banks stand ready to help to-day.

Any bank will lend you as much money as you can save during the next twelve months, with which to buy Victory Bonds.

All you have to do is to pay ten per cent. of the amount you want to buy and deposit the receipt for that ten per cent. in the bank.

The bank will lend you the 90 per cent. balance at 5½ per cent. interest and will give you a year to repay it, the interest you get on your bond being just the same as the bank charges you.

This is a fine opportunity for you to begin a real savings account, to make a first class investment and to help your country at the same time.

Why not see a banker to-day—he will tell you all about it and you will be glad of the advice and help he can give you.

Borrow and Buy Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada

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The Transcript

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

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1918

CRINAN

Phil. McCallum completed one of the best seasons of grain threshing in this district last week.

Mrs. Craig of Ridgeway visited Mrs. J. C. McMillan Thursday last week.

The Willing Workers have sent Christmas boxes to each boy who has gone overseas from this section.

Elijah Sutton is seriously ill. A number from here attended Mrs. W. Ripley's clearing sale on Monday of this week. A. J. Branton, Rodney, was the auctioneer.

A much needed fence is being built at the Graham road bridge at the end of the Graham road in Aldborough.

Word has been received by Joseph Schneckenberger, concession 1, that his son, Frank Schneckenberger of Detroit, who has been seriously ill, is getting better.

The Victory Loan campaign is progressing nicely; still there is more needed. Buy a bond and help the Aldborough boys over there.

The cheese factory is still in operation. The cheesemaker is making here and at New Glasgow, the New Glasgow maker being ill with the flu. Duncan Taylor and sister, Miss Sarah, visited friends here last week.

WARDSVILLE

Most of the teachers have returned to their schools, but the village public and high schools have not been opened. There are no serious cases of the flu in the village.

Mrs. David Hutchison was stricken with paralysis on Saturday and is still unconscious. Nurse Annie Randies is caring for her.

The sympathy of the community is extended to Mrs. Atkinson in the loss of her grandson, Willie Jackson of St. Thomas, who made the supreme sacrifice in France.

Mrs. Moss (nee Hazel Miller) of Chatham died last week of the flu, leaving her husband and little baby girl to mourn her loss, as well as her parents and brothers and sisters in this village.

Mrs. Robert McLean left Tuesday to spend the winter in New York with her daughter, Mrs. Bert Davis.

Miss Eric Heath is leaving for the post office work. It has been a busy time the last week in the office getting the overseas boxes off. The institute still have their boxes to send.

What might have been a serious fire occurred at Mr. Yates' Saturday evening when a lantern was accidentally broken, igniting some gasoline. Some of Mrs. Yates' clothing got on fire but fortunately the flames were put out before any serious damage was done.

Miss Mary Martyn and Miss Cassie Pauls, with their friends, motored to Ekfrid on Sunday.

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

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots—and the callous comes out without injury to the flesh.

APPIN

Lewis Payne is suffering from a lame back.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamont of Waterford are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Lamont.

The flu is pretty well chased out of Appin.

A number of Appin men spent Monday in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson are home again.

Richard Pettitt has moved into Geo. H. H. house, Mr. Huston moving to Melbourne.

Dan. McIntyre, sr., and Dan. McIntyre, jr., are in Buffalo.

"Toady" McIntyre closed his store Monday and attended the celebration in London.

Wm. Stephenson's new house is progressing nicely.

Dan. McIntyre, jr., is having the interior of his house improved.

The women and children of Appin showed their loyalty Monday evening by having a large bonfire on Main Street, burning the Kaiser in effigy.

They had a procession and guns firing. They also held up cars, the first hold-up that ever was known in Appin. They sang "Keep the Home Fires Burning" while the fire was burning. The village was left to the women, as all the men folk were celebrating in London. Oh, well, the women got home that night, but some of the men had to stay all night in London. Glad to say there was no danger on the roads.

On Wednesday last the death occurred of John Congdon in his 77th year. Up to a few days before his death he was going about his daily work. On Saturday, November 2nd, he was stricken with paralysis. Mr. Congdon came from England some 50 years ago. He leaves to mourn him his widow, one son and five daughters.

CAIRO

William Tanner received a sad message that his mother, Mrs. John Tanner of Sanilac county, Michigan, had died on the 6th inst. He left immediately, accompanied by his aunt, Mrs. Effie McLaughlin of Sarnia.

Mrs. George Bilton of Florence returned to her home on Friday after waiting on her brother and sister-in-law, who were affected with the flu.

The Red Cross Society of Cairo have packed a large number of boxes for the boys overseas, as have also the Tipperary Lassies of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Allen of Sarnia called on friends here on Monday.

Monday was declared a holiday by W. J. Davis, our popular reeve, owing to the fact that the Kaiser had surrendered.

SHIELDS

Miss Winnie McVicar is spending a few weeks at her home here, her school being closed owing to the flu.

Our teacher, Miss M. Ward, Wilton Grove, is at her home, and the kiddies are enjoying a few weeks' holidays.

Albert Walker has erected a fine new driveway and garage.

The Ferguson's Greeting Needle Club met at the home of Mrs. H. L. Walker on October 1st and packed a box containing shirts and socks to the value of \$38. On October 16th they met at the home of Mrs. J. D. McBride and packed two boxes of Christmas cheer for the boys in the trenches, containing 81 pounds of fruit cake, several boxes of candy and other goodies. Owing to the flu, the club had no regular meeting in November but sent off a box containing shirts and socks to the value of \$33.75. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. D. M. Mitchell on December 3rd.

An Amherstburg barber has a female assistant in his shop.

NEWBURY CASH STORE

Fresh Oranges and Lemons this week at reasonable prices. Also celery.

W. H. PARNALL

Food Board License 8-13967.

NEWBURY

Born—on November 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, a daughter, Lester, the young son of J. D. Armstrong, fell and broke his arm while playing on Tuesday last.

We are all proud of our village. Newbury is not very large but is full of "ginger," having won the first honor flag of the Victory Loan drive in Middlesex county, and is now working hard for the second crown.

Dr. Gordon has gone to open a practice in London. We wish the doctor success.

The boys of Newbury are building a skating rink.

Mrs. D. J. Archer of Windsor is visiting Miss Laura Gay.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Batsner spent the week-end in Detroit.

Miss Mary Hammett has returned to Normal.

Soon after the news of victory reached our village the streets were gay with flags and bunting. In the evening a thanksgiving service was held in the park. The meeting was opened with a speech by the reeve, followed by the singing of the national anthem and patriotic airs. Then Rev. Mr. Malcolm spoke a few appropriate words and led in prayer. Later an effigy of Kaiser Bill was shot, then handed over a monster bonfire, amid the cheers of the crowd. Gordon Murdoch spent a few days in Galt last week.

Drilling has started in the Newbury oil fields.

KILMARTIN

Mrs. Janet McIntyre has returned home after spending several weeks with friends and relatives in Walkerville and Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Munroe are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Dewar, St. Thomas.

Corporal George Secord of Toronto spent the week-end at his home here.

Rev. Mr. McIntosh of Napier conducted the service in Burns' church last Sunday evening.

Word was received here on Monday of the death of Mrs. Hends (formerly Miss Flora McNeill) at her home in the West, and also her little daughter, both having succumbed to the influenza. The sympathy of the neighborhood is extended to the sorrowing friends.

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

Blouses for Holiday Gifts—\$3.95—\$5.75—\$7.50

B. SIEGEL

Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine Blouses of the most practical types are included at these prices. Collarless blouses in effectively embroidered models in flesh and white. Georgette blouses in suit shades, pleated, embroidered. All are new arrivals and are exceptional values. Free gift boxes on request.

DETROIT

GREATER PRODUCTION IN BRITAIN.

Oricket grounds and all waste lands to be cultivated. Members of a Sports Club working on their grounds now under cultivation.

Celebrate the Victory by buying a Victory Bond!