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The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 47--No. 2.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1918

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

Whole No. 2398

BIG MID-WINTER SHOE SALE NOW ON AT THE MODERN SHOE STORE, GLENCOE

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the members of the Mosa & Ekfrid Agricultural Society will be held on Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, at 2 o'clock p. m. in the Town Hall, Glencoe, to receive the report of the directors and for the election of officers for the ensuing year. A good attendance is requested.—A. B. Gillies, President; R. W. McKellar, Secretary.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the Oakland Cemetery Company will be held on Wednesday, January 16, 1918, at three o'clock p. m. at the Town Hall, Glencoe. All plot holders are entitled to vote. A. B. McDONALD, Sec.-Treas.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. McKellar and family wish to thank the friends and neighbors for their kindnesses in their recent bereavement.

Wood Wanted.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for twelve cords of green body hard wood, 22 inches long, to be delivered in the school yard, S. S. No. 17, Mosa.—Neil Munroe, Sec.-Treas., Route 2, Walkers. 083

LIVE OR DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

WM. MUIRHEAD is now buying Poultry for us at his business stand, opposite Merchants Bank, Glencoe. Cash paid for eggs. Get our proposition about cream. Phone 16.3.

SILVERWOODS, LIMITED

Timber Wanted.

Highest cash prices paid for saw logs (all kinds) delivered to any shipping point on railroad. Also timber bought on block in woods.—G. A. Oldreive, St. Thomas. 056

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, 23 miles from railway station. Apply to E. T. Huston, Glencoe. 64f

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. 534f

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Canada, Chapter 121, Section 56, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of James Keith, deceased, on or about the twenty-fourth day of October, A. D. 1917, are required on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1918, to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to Messrs. Elliott & Moss of the Village of Glencoe, Solicitors for Richard DeMeville, rector and George Riddle Reath, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them. And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice and that the said Executor will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution. Dated the 24th day of December, A. D. 1917. ELLIOTT & MOSS, Solicitors for Richard DeMeville Reath and George Riddle Reath, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

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

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

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. 432

CHANTRY FARM
Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle
ED. DE GEX, Kerwood, Ont. 411

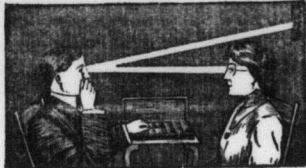
JAMES BROWN
Licensed Auctioneer for the Counties of Elgin and Middlesex
WARDSVILLE - ONTARIO

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

Marriage licenses issued by D. H. McKellar, Strathburn. 54f

How Much Do You Value Your Eyes?

THIS IS A QUESTION VERY few people ask themselves. Your eyes are the most delicate and most important organs of your body. They deserve the best attention you can procure for them. All optical work guaranteed one year.



SATISFACTORY RESULTS.—Our Optical work is accurate. We do not fit glasses by guesswork but use scientific methods, and we guarantee satisfactory results. Our charges are moderate. First-class lenses in aluminum and gold-filled frames, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

We make a specialty of WATCH, CLOCK and JEWELRY Repairing.

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

Keith's Cash Store

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND GROCERIES

Piles of Winter Goods at very reasonable prices.

P. D. KEITH

Cedar Posts

We have been successful in getting a few cars of good sound

Cedar Posts, five inches and up. If you are doing any fencing,

buy these now, as posts will be scarce next spring.

McPHERSON & CLARKE
PLANING MILL LUMBER YARD GLENCOE, ONT.

We wish to thank our many customers for the generous patronage accorded us during the past year and to extend to one and all the compliments of the season.

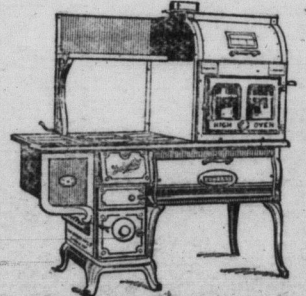
W. J. Strachan.

McCLARY AND DOHERTY

STOVES AND RANGES

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

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



OIL HEATERS

JAMES WRIGHT & SON

District and General.

The past month, according to Toronto records, was the coldest December in 50 years.

Archibald G. McMillan, a former well-known resident of Dunwich, died in Detroit Dec. 26.

The twenty-fifth child has just been born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lacroix of Charnay, Quebec.

For the first time on record there were no arrests in Toronto for drunkenness New Year Day.

Pte. Walter Cornelius, Oneida Reserve Indian, has been killed in action. He went overseas with the 135th Battalion.

Among the natives of Great Britain the Scotch average the tallest, the Irish next, then come the English and Welsh.

Dogs are prohibited from running at large in Townsend township, Norfolk county, as a precaution against rabies and sheep worrying.

Farmers at London were fined \$5 each for selling bags of potatoes which were under weight. The shortage was from 9 to 11 pounds.

Justice Riddell at Toronto decided in one exemption appeal that the appellant must raise 200 hogs a year and work his ten-acre property.

Ellis Pinkham of London pleaded guilty in court to desertion from the 135th Battalion, and was sentenced to one year in the Ontario Reformatory at Burwash.

Following the escape of George Marrello, convicted burglar, from the Middlesex county jail, Turnkey Wm. McLeod has been suspended pending an investigation.

The management of a Toronto restaurant was fined \$25 for infringement of the order-in-council prohibiting the serving of beef at more than one meal on the same day.

Though the people of London voted the money to carry on a coal business it has been found impossible to purchase coal from the mines as the producers practically refuse to sell to a municipal yard.

Ed. Englehart of Dunwich lost four valuable head of cattle a few days ago by drowning in the Thames river.

The cattle walker, Mr. and Mrs. McQuade took fifteen pounds of good honey out of the chimney, leaving enough to feed the bees over winter.

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Leitch of Carleton place the engagement of their daughter, Lucie Christie, to L. Lyons of Fulton, Kansas, the marriage to take place quietly the 15th of January in Fulton, Kansas.

Aldborough township council was returned by acclamation. William Toole is again reeve and W. F. Stalker, a former councillor, is deputy in place of J. A. McKee, who has become clerk of the township.

The councillors are John D. McKillop, W. A. Kelly and Frank McGregor, the latter being the new man at the board.

The Dominion Government is planning to place the country on a war basis with a view to conserving all of Canada's resources and throwing our full efforts into the war. It is expected that there will be much more drastic food regulations shortly, and it would not be surprising if Canadians were put on a card system basis for sugar and other commodities, which there is a scarcity. There is absolutely to be a curtailment of the use of all kinds of luxuries as in Great Britain. Hotels and restaurants also will probably be restricted in their menus. The opening of spring will also probably see a curtailment of the use of gasoline for joy riding. Mobilization of farm labor to increase agricultural production and vigorous steps to stimulate production are expected.

It is probable that a general election in Ontario will take place next May or June. The present Ontario Parliament was elected on June 29th, 1914. The Government dissolved the House on May 29th, and went to the people under Sir James Whitney. Hon. Newton Rowell, now in the Federal Union Government, led the Liberal party. The Conservative Government was sustained at the polls, returning with a majority of 57 in a House of 111 members. Premier Whitney died on September 26th, 1914, and he was succeeded by Hon. W. H. Hearst. Sir William Hearst. Among those named as likely to succeed Mr. Rowell as Liberal leader are Wm. Proudfoot, K. C., West Huron; J. C. Elliott, K. C., West Middlesex, and H. H. Dewar, K. C., South Toronto. Mr. Proudfoot has been chosen as leader temporarily, and the Legislature has been called to meet on February 5th.

Farmers to Win the War.

"Upon the farmer rests in large measure the final responsibility of winning the war in which we are now involved in America," says a national. "Therefore, the man who tills the soil and supports the soldier in the field, and the family at home, is rendering as noble and patriotic a service as the man who bears the brunt of the battle."

This is the year when everyone who has to do with the growing of crops should do everything possible to get the largest crop. Stable manure and fertilizer should be used, good seed planted and the crops carefully tended.

Mothers can easily know when their children are troubled with worms, and they lose time in applying the best of remedies—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

A Soldier's Letter.

The following is a letter recently received by Mrs. Jack Tait of Glencoe from her husband, who went overseas with the old 135th Battalion. The letter is quite interesting apart from the fact that the writer had apparently been somewhat misled as to the actual attitude of the political parties in the recent election:

Somewhere in France.
Dec. 2nd, 1917.

My Dear Wife,—I missed writing my usual letter last week but managed to get a postcard sent off to let you know I was all right. The last two weeks have been the hardest we have had for a long time now, both for the amount of work we have had to do and for the conditions we have been living under. The "Sweet little cherub" sits up aloft and guards the life of poor Jack, but Jack is still on top, though I am sorry to say we have lost some good men. The high explosive shell or machine gun bullet is no respecter of persons and takes anyone who comes into its way without discriminating, but I still hope to return to Canada safe and sound yet. It will be about Christmas when you receive this I expect, and who knows what may happen before that time.

The Germans have made another drive and have been beaten again. Peace, peace is being talked and written about everywhere, and it may yet be that Christmas, the time of "Peace on earth, good will towards men," will see some effort made to put an end to the criminal lunacy which is devastating and ruining Europe.

For the last three years our ministers must have found it difficult to preach the message of peace and good will to a nation engaged in the bloodiest war in history. Shall another anniversary pass by without bringing "Glad tidings of great joy" to you and all mankind, or must we look on our religion and vaunted twentieth century civilization as a failure? I am no prophet; I know less perhaps about the progress of the war than you at home; I haven't been able to buy a newspaper for weeks, but I'll venture a guess that this year will see some definite move made.

All signs point to the fact that the world is war weary and would welcome any authoritative conference to arrive at a basis on which to discuss terms. In the meantime we "carry on" and before this reaches you we will have a chance to record our vote in an election which is to decide the position Canada is to take after having given of her best for the last three years. I will not attempt to forecast how the voting here will go; few of us have been able to keep in touch with the political situation, but I know that the men who have risked their lives and have fought and suffered countless hardships here for their country will have something to say when they return to those profiteers and grafters whose sordid souls can see nothing in the war but an opportunity to make money out of it. I almost wish some of them could be sent over here to participate with us in a little of our miseries. Probably if they saw their sons or brothers blown out of the world to humanity, or if their own wives or daughters were ravished and degraded, then war would take on an entirely different aspect. But no! they stay at home, glowing over their accumulated wealth, while we are wondering how our wives and families will be able to feed and warm themselves this winter.

Over here we don't talk of the war; we know we are winning, and it is only a question of time, but we do talk and worry at the attitude of some of our politicians. We have won from a military point of view, but there is no great reason to doubt how our statesmen are going to help us in the end. This is no time for party or quibbling. The Government have carried conscription, the causes to justify exemption, seem very fair, and I can see no reason why the operation of the Act should be interfered with by the anti-conscriptionists whose policy seems to be one of delaying every effort made to assist the men in the field. We must have men to fill the gaps if the Canadian divisions are to retain their existence as Canadian, otherwise they must be withdrawn and absorbed into the Imperial forces, something I am sure no one who has the country's honor at heart would care to see.

I have heard that there is some talk that Canada has done enough. That depends entirely on the viewpoint, but to those who say this I would like to ask this question, are they willing to ask it handed down to posterity that the sacrifice made by the Canadian volunteers were in vain because of the failure of those left at home to back up their efforts when help was needed at a critical period? Are they willing that victory should be wrested from us at the last moment to satisfy the aspirations of a few politicians for power at any price? Surely not. If at this time, with victory in sight, they are prepared to sacrifice all that has been won by overturning the present Union Government and substituting the racialism that has submerged reason, then all I can say is God help Canada!

I have not voted yet; the ballot is secret, but I make no secret of how my vote will be cast. The government in power today has its faults, many of them, but they can be dealt with later; they are at least trying to support us in our efforts to win, and my vote is given unreservedly to the present government.

Many thanks for the Transcript. Its arrival is very uncertain but it generally does reach me finally. I am waiting to see who is coming over and who has been exempted. I have been doing a little guessing about some of the boys—but enough of this at present. Will you convey to my friends

my best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year. I am sorry that we are so situated at present that I cannot get Christmas cards, but even if it were possible it seems too bad to impose on our mail service by sending out a lot of cards as reminders to people who will remember us whether they receive a card or not.

It has taken me all day to write this, as I am orderly corporal and about every five minutes I am being called out to attend to something or other. I notice you still address my mail as sapper, but I am still corporal as I told you quite a while ago. You must have forgotten or missed that letter. I am afraid that your last letters to me are lost, as friend Fritz put a few shells over and "put the wind up" (scared) our postal staff. At any rate they cleared out, and the fellows were picking up Canadian mail out of the mud but they left, but none can say any way. However, we can put up with these minor inconveniences when worse is going round, and I am patiently waiting for the next mail to come along.

Tom is O. K. so far as I know. Personally I am doing well. The mud and dampness has stiffened up some of the old bones, but no more than a lot of the young fellows who I thought could stand it a lot better than I. Now I will close, with best wishes for Christmas and New Year. I hardly think we will be separated another one, but even if so I know you would not want me to be quitter now. I will take my chances and I know that your prayers are with me all the time. Your loving husband,
JACK TAIT.

Hoover Urges More Sugar Beets.

Food Administrator Hoover urges a greatly increased acreage of sugar beets next year. This is a very profitable crop to grow on land that is suited. Sugar is one of the most prized articles of food by soldiers under arms. It will be both a profitable and patriotic duty for all who have sugar beet land in shipping distances of sugar factories to plant beets next spring. The essentials to a profitable crop of sugar beets are: a sweet, deep, rich, fertile, well-drained soil, properly balanced plant food, early ploughing, a fine, well-fitted seed bed, early planted seed of a heavy yielding variety analyzing high in sugar content, together with proper thinning and sufficient cultivation to keep down weeds and preserve soil moisture.

Beets do well on any fertile loamy soil, having a deep subsoil. A heavy sod is not best for them. Too much fresh manure produces beets of low sugar content. Well-rotted manure may be used if available, together with commercial fertilizers. Beet crops should be well fed for biggest crops.

No. 5, Ekfrid, Literary Society.

The No. 5, Ekfrid, Literary Society held their first meeting of this season on Friday evening, Dec. 28. Officers were elected as follows:—President, Ross McEachern; 1st vice-pres., John B. McKellar; 2nd vice-pres., Peter Duncan; sec.-treas., Miss Mary Gardner; pianist, Miss Jennie McKee; assist. pianist, Miss Gladys Huston. Meetings are to be held on Friday night of each week. The program committee for next week consists of Annie Huston, Mary Gardner, Thos. Strachan and Chas. Willey.

The second meeting of the society was held on Friday evening, Jan. 4th, with a large crowd present. The following program was given:—Chairman's address, M. McAlpine; instrumental selection, D. McAlpine; solo, L. D. S. Young; address, W. Lethbridge; violin selection, D. McAlpine; solo, L. D. S. Young; reading, Miss S. McKellar; violin selection, W. Cyster; address, J. Strachan; violin selection, D. McAlpine. The meeting closed with the national anthem.

Autograph Quilt Presented.

The Willing Workers' Society of Glencoe Presbyterian Church presented Mrs. Weir of Ridgeway with an autograph quilt at Christmas as a mark of remembrance and esteem, also as an appreciation of her energetic work as a member of the society while a resident in Glencoe. Mrs. George Edith Weir, of the society, has received the following acknowledgments of the gift:—

To the Members of the Willing Workers' Society:—
Dear Friends, Your much-valued autograph quilt arrived on Christmas day and I cannot express the joy this delightful surprise brought. We highly appreciate having the names of those among whom we lived and labored so long. Almost every name recalls some pleasant memory and delightful association. Will you kindly convey to the ladies our sincerest thanks for this splendid token of their thoughtfulness. And may you be richly and abundantly blessed in your work and labor of love, is the sincerest wish and prayer of your friends.

The Maize, Ridgeway, Dec. 29, 1917.

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

Euphemia Election.

In Euphemia on Monday Wm. J. Davis was elected to the office of reeve by a majority of 80 over G. A. Annett, the former reeve. Councillors elected were James Ralph, W. Elliott, Jas. H. Burgess and John Barron. Following is the vote polled by each candidate:—For reeve—Wm. J. Davis 252, Geo. A. Annett 169; for councillors—James Ralph 258, W. Elliott 188, Jas. H. Burgess 179, John Barron 155. L. H. Badgley 153, Peter S. Toner 84, Fred Sullivan 56.

Elgin Winter Fair Next Week.

The Elgin Winter Fair will be held at West Lorne on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week and promises to be a success. On Wednesday Jack Miner, Canada's leading naturalist, will deliver one of his interesting talks, and on Thursday Wm. Proudfoot, K. C., the newly appointed leader of the Provincial Opposition, C. F. Bailey, Asst. Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and others will be present and deliver addresses. Short courses on live stock judging will be held both afternoons. The Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and other special attractions. If you have never attended this fair, don't miss it this year. Ample accommodation for all.

Hockey Results.

On Jan. 1st the juniors were defeated at Dutton by a score of 14-0. The boys had had no practice before the game and went over expecting to play against the junior team of that night. However, the seniors and the result is not to be wondered at.

In a fast and exciting game of hockey played at Thamesville on Jan. 4th, Glencoe and Thamesville, the local boys were defeated by a score of 7-3. The local boys had had no practice prior to the game and as a result they did not do as good as they might have. However, the boys started for Glencoe and Willis and Wall for Thamesville. The line-up:—
Thamesville goal—McMillan
Pearson r. defense Batridge
Willis l. defense Deane
Wall centre Weaver
Tiffin r. wing Aldred
Higgins l. wing Humphries
Hicks

Municipal Acclamations.

The following reeves were elected by acclamation in Middlesex county:—
Adelaide—John Curry.
Ailsa Craig—John Morgan.
Caradoc—D. A. Graham.
Ekfrid—D. A. McCallum.
Hastings—J. Wright.
Lobo—L. Campbell.
Metcalfe—Robt. Denning.
McGillivray—J. J. Poore.
Mosa—E. F. Roycraft.
Newbury—Albert Hooty.
Nissouri—R. Fitzgerald.
Wardsville—R. J. Petch.
West Williams—F. Blakie.
Westminster—A. J. Blakie.

A New Year's Gift

Every home in Canada should treat itself to The Family Herald & Weekly Star of Montreal for 1918. It will bring pleasure and happiness to every member of the family for every week of the year. The price is only \$1.25, and if your subscription is received on time you will receive a copy of their great War Map, size 24 in. by 31 in., in four colors and surrounded with a border of facsimile badges representing nearly every battalion that left Canada. It is the biggest value ever offered the people of Canada, and no home can well afford to be without it. The Family Herald & Weekly Star has no equal on this continent as a great family and farm paper.

Oddfellows' Installation.

At a regular meeting of Glencoe I. O. O. F. lodge on Tuesday night the officers for the ensuing term were installed by P. E. Lumley, D. D. G. M., and installing team. The work was excellently put into effect and the team was highly congratulated. After addresses by the different brothers present, a dainty lunch was served. Following are the officers:—
Jr. P. G. J. W. Smith
N. G. W. A. Hagerty
V. G. Archie Sinclair
Rec. Sec. J. A. Jones
Fin. Sec. Fred Gough
Treas. A. J. Wright
Warden T. A. Craig
Cond. John Hayter
Chaplain Rev. Mr. Lloyd
R. S. S. Ross McEachern
L. S. S. Howard Mitchell
L. S. N. G. Frank Clarke
L. S. N. G. John McCracken
L. S. V. G. M. O. McAlpine
L. S. V. G. Wm. Dobie
I. G. Chas. Davidson
O. G. James Grover

Reported Missing.

Pte. Charles Stuart, eldest son of Alex. Stuart, K. C., of Edmonton, formerly of Glencoe, is reported missing since December 1st, when he went into action with an Edmonton battalion. Pte. Stuart was 23 years of age and was born in Glencoe. He was a sturdy chap beyond the average and after the family moved to Edmonton established a reputation in athletics and was champion long-distance runner in that section. He was a nephew of County Clerk John Stuart of Middlesex and of Mrs. W. W. Stuart of Glencoe.

Blank oil leases for sale at the Transcript office.

KITCHENER'S MOB

By Jas. NORMAN HALL.

CHAPTER IV.—(Cont'd.)

During the journey from the coast, we had seen, on every side, evidences of that wonderfully organized branch of the British military system, the Army Service Corps. From the village at which we detained, everything was English. Long lines of motor transport lorries were parked along the sides of the roads. There were great ammunition bases, commissariat supply depots, motor repair shops, wheelwright and blacksmith shops, where one saw none but khaki-clad soldiers engaged in all the non-combatant business essential to the maintenance of large armies. There were long lines of transport wagons loaded with supplies, traveling field-kitchens, with chimneys smoking and kettles steaming as they bumped over the cobbled roads, toward the firing-line. And most of these troops and supply columns belonged to my own division, one small cog in the British fighting machine.

We advanced toward the war zone in easy stages. It was intensely hot, and the rough, cobbled roads greatly increased the difficulty of marching. In England we had frequently tramped from fifteen to twenty-five miles in a day without fatigue. But the roads there were excellent, and the climate moist and cool. Upon our first day's march in France, a journey of only nine miles, scores of men were overcome by the heat, and several died. The suffering of the men was so great, in fact, that a halt was made earlier than had been planned, and we bivouacked for the night in the fields.

Life with a battalion on the march proceeds with the same orderly routine as when in barracks. Every man has his own particular employment. Within a few moments, the level pasture land was converted into a busy community of a thousand inhabitants. We made serviceable little dwellings by lacing together two or three water-proof ground-sheets and erecting them on sticks or tying them to the wires of the fences. Latrines and refuse pits were dug under the supervision of the battalion medical officer. The sick were cared for, and antiseptics dispensed with the same thoroughness as in England. The day's discipline against discipline were punished with what seemed to us unusual severity. But we were now on active service,

and offenses which were trivial in England were looked upon, for this reason, in the light of serious crimes. Daily we approached a little nearer to our goal, sleeping, at night, in the open fields or in the lofts of great rambling farm-buildings. Most of these places had been used for soldiers' billets scores of times before. The walls were covered with the names of men and regiments, and there were many penciled suggestions as to the best place to go for a basin of "coffey oh lay," as Tommy called it. Every roadside cottage was, in fact, Tommy's tavern. The thrifty French peasant women kept open house for soldiers.

They served us with delicious coffee and thick slices of French bread, for the very reasonable sum of two pence. They were always friendly and hospitable, and the men, in turn, treated them with courteous and kindly respect. Tommy was a great favorite with the French children. They climbed on his lap and rifled his pockets; and they delighted him by talking in his own vernacular, for they were quick to pick up English words and phrases. They sang "Tipperary" and "Rule Britannia," and "God Save the King," so quaintly and prettily that the men kept them at it for hours at a time.

And so, during a week of stifling heat, we moved slowly forward. The sound of the guns grew in intensity, from a faint rumbling to a subdued roar, until one evening, sitting in the open windows of a stable loft, we saw the far-off lightnings of bursting shells, and the trench rockets soaring skyward; and we heard bursts of rifle and machine-gun fire, very faintly, like the sound of chestnuts popping in an oven.

CHAPTER V.

The Parapet-Etic School.

"We're going in to-night."

The word was given out by the orderly sergeants at four in the afternoon. At 4.03 every one in camp had heard the news. Scores of miniature hand laundries, which were doing a thriving business down by the duck pond, immediately shut up shop. Damp and doubtfully clean ration bags, towels, and shirts which were draped along the fences, were hastily gathered together and thrust into the capacious depths of pack-sacks. Members of the battalion's sporting contingent broke up their games of tuppenny brag without waiting for "just one more hand," an unprecedented

thing. The makers of war ballads, who were shouting choruses to the merry music of the mouthorgan band, stopped in the midst of their latest composition, and rushed off to get their marching order together. At 4.10 every one, with the exception of the officers' servants, was ready to move off. This, too, was unprecedented. Never before had we made haste more gladly or less needfully, but never before had there been such an incentive to haste. We were going into the trenches for the first time.

The officers' servants, commonly called "batmen," were unfortunate rankers who, in moments of weakness, had sold themselves into slavery for half a crown per week. The batman's duty is to make tea for his officer, clean his boots, wash his clothes, tuck him into bed at night, and make himself useful generally. The real test of a good batman, however, is his carrying capacity. In addition to his own heavy burden he must carry various articles belonging to his officer: enameled wash-basins, rubber boots, bottles of Apollinaris water, service editions of the modern English poets and novelists, spirit lamps, packages of food, boxes of cigars and cigarettes, in fact, all of his personal luggage which is in excess of the allotted thirty-five pounds which is carried on the battalion transport wagons.

On this epoch-making day, even the officers' servants were punctual. When the order "packs on!" was given, not a man was missing. Every one was in harness, standing silently, expectantly, in his place. "Charge magazines!" The bolts clicked open with the sound of one as we loaded our rifles with ball ammunition. Five long shiny cartridges were slipped down the charger guide into the magazine, and the cut-off closed.

"Move off in column of route, 'A' company leading!"

We swung into the country road in the gathering twilight, and turned sharply to our left at the crossroad where the signboard read, "To the Firing-Line. For the Use of the Military Only."

Coming into the trenches for the first time when the deadlock along the western front had become seemingly unbreakable, we reaped the benefit of the experience of the gallant little remnant of the first British Expeditionary Force. After the retreat from Mons, they had dug themselves in and were holding tenaciously on, awaiting the long-heralded arrival of Kitchener's Mob. At the units of the new army arrived in France, they were sent into the trenches for twenty-four hours' instruction in trench warfare, with a battalion of regulars. This one-day course in trench fighting is preliminary to fitting new troops into their own particular sectors along the front. The factious subalterns called it "The Parapet-Etic School."

Months later, we ourselves became members of the faculty, but on this first occasion we were marching up to the meekest of undergraduates. It was quite dark when we entered the desolate belt of country known as the "fire zone." Pipes and cigarettes were put out and talking of platoons in fours, at one hundred paces interval, each platoon keeping in touch with the one in front by means of connecting files. We passed rows of ruined cottages where only the steeple of the tower in neglected little front gardens reminded one of the home-loving people who had lived there in happier days. Dim lights streamed through chimneys and crannies in the walls. Now and then blanket covers would be thrown from apertures that had been windows or doors, and we would see bright fires blazing in the middle of brick kitchen floors, and groups of men sitting about them luxuriatingly sipping tea from steaming tins. They were laughing and talking and singing songs in loud, boisterous voices which contrasted strangely with out timid noiselessness. I was marching with one of the trench guides who had been sent back to pilot us to our position. I asked him if the Tommies in the houses were not in danger of being heard by the enemy. He laughed uproariously at this, whereupon one of our officers, a little second lieutenant, turned and hissed in melodramatic undertones, "Silence in the ranks there! Where do you think you are!" Officers and men, we were new to the game then, and we held rather exaggerated notions as to the amount of care to be observed in moving up to the trenches.

"Blimey, son!" whispered the trench guide, "you might think we was only a couple of 'unners yards away from Fritz's trenches! We're a good two an' a half miles back 'ere. All right to be careful arter you gets closer up; but they's no use w'isperin' w'en you ain't even in rifle range."

With lights, of course, it was a different matter altogether. Can't be too careful about giving the enemy artillery an aiming mark. This was the reason all the doors and windows of the ruined cottages were so carefully blanketed. "Let old Fritz see a light—'Ello!" he says, 'blokes in billets!' an' over comes a 'arf-dozen shells knockin' you all to blazes." (To be continued.)

Dog's Funeral Costly.

So drastic has the curb been placed upon useless automobile driving in England that a taxicab driver in London was recently fined \$250 for driving from the city to Moleworth with the coffin of a dog in his car. Sir Maurice and Lady Anderson hired him to give their dog what they considered a fitting burial and saw to it that the obsequies were elaborate. The driver was fined under the motor spirit restriction act, which makes it punishable for any person to use petrol for unnecessary purposes. The petrol is needed badly for use in motor vehicles at the front, and England as evidence in the hugeness of the driver, John McCarty's fine, means to enforce it.

Horses that do not get exercise at least five days of the week should be kept in loose boxes.

Food Control Corner

To The Canadian Farmer.

Practical farmers know more than most classes of workers the necessity for planning well ahead. Success in the fields no less than in the field may depend on taking "the long view." Canadian farmers, therefore, more than anyone else may profit by weighing earnestly the words of an English economist that, even if war were to cease to-morrow, normal crop conditions could not be restored in the world for from three to six years. The stored-up supplies of food have been heavily drawn upon and in some cases have been actually exhausted. This means, as no one better than the farmer will comprehend, that there will be an acute demand, as compared with pre-war years, for food grain crops and food animals. Should warfare be suspended, of which there is no sign at present, the demobilization would take months and in the reconstruction period the restocking of farms in Belgium, France, Italy and Great Britain must inevitably be done from this side of the Atlantic.

Only by the "long view" can the Canadian farmer prepare for this. It is in this season of comparative quietness in farm life that he will have most time to think out the means at his disposal. He will see that there is both good business and good patriotism in the advice of the Food Controller and of the Department of Agriculture to produce more pork; he will do what he can to add to the grain area of 1918.

Owing to lack of fertilizers, so necessary for the intensive systems of farming in the older lands, and to the consequent impoverishment of the soils especially of France and Italy, next year's crops in Europe may be smaller than even those recently harvested, which fell far below the average.

Shipping is not available to carry fertilizing supplies, and labor is extremely scarce, so that the diminution of crops for 1918 will be exceedingly serious. A consideration of these things should give the Canadian farmer matter for thought as to what he will do to meet the shortage overseas and to derive a legitimate benefit from his remarkably favored economic position.

Trust in the Future.

I know not what the future hath
Of marvel or surprise,
Assured alone that life and death
His mercy underlies.

And so beside the Silent sea
I wait the muffled oar;
No harm from Him can come to me
On ocean or on shore.

I know not where His islands lift
Their fringed palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care.

—J. G. Whittier.

Swill the sink thoroughly well down
With boiling water daily. A whole
kettleful isn't a drop too much to use,
and you must take care to have it boil.



WAR AND FOOD SERIES—ARTICLE No. III.—CORN.

As in the old Biblical days when it was symbolic of the fruits of the earth, corn is again likely to be a power in the land. The magnitude of the crop in the United States is tending to focus attention on this grain which may to some extent take the place of wheat. The yield in the United States is estimated at more than three billion bushels. This far surpasses any previous crop and is curiously opportune, coming, as it does, at a time when the crops on the North American continent are of paramount importance. The greatest corn crop in the United States previous to this one fell considerably short of the present yield.

Corn is an ancient and honorable crop. It is an ancient and honorable food of the early colonists on this continent from starvation. Its uses were made known to them by the Indians. As civilization became more complex it gave way to other things but now, with every nerve being strained to make the most of the natural resources of the country, the time is ripe for it to reappear on the family table and to come into more general use.

Corn is an economical food material. It contains from 4 to 5% of fat and where the whole grain is ground, the fat percentage still remains so high that it is the most fattening of all cereals. It is made up of seven-tenths starch, one-tenth protein, one-tenth water and the other tenth half fat and half crude fibre and mineral substances. Despite the fact that such large quantities of corn are available and that it is so rich in nutriment, only 2% of their corn supply is used as foodstuff by the American people. From this it is apparent that there are vast possibilities in the corn crop and that it may yet figure largely as a satisfactory substitute for wheat.

The Canadian housewife should welcome the more general use of corn, for the cereal is one which is versatile in its properties and can be extensively used in the preparation of wholesome dishes. Cornmeal puddings, fritters and cakes, waffles, cornmeal pancakes—to mention but a few—are favorites on the American table and might well become a permanent feature of the menu in Canada where the use of corn means the saving of wheat.

AN INSULT TO ASK ANYONE TO PLAY YOUR PIANO IF THE KEYS ARE UNCLEAN.

There is something peculiar about the fact that many housekeepers, who are otherwise most careful about their house, will neglect the piano keys. This is more likely to happen where the mistress, herself, is not a player and her piano is only used when she has visitors. If the work of dusting is relegated to a maid, she may use the same cloth with which she already cleaned the furniture. After absorbing all the dust and oil from the furniture polish, she may run the very same rag over the keys and the result is worse than not cleaning them at all. It is an insult to anyone to ask them to play on an unclean keyboard, just as it would be to invite them to sit down at dinner to use dirty knives and forks, and a soiled tablecloth. "Not long ago I was asked to play on a grand piano," comments a music teacher on this same subject, "in a home where the housewife herself is immaculate and who prides herself on her faultless housekeeping. The outside of the instrument was shining and dustless. But the keys were sticky and my fingers could make no headway at all. I was annoyed. This lady knows no music, and never bothers with the keys, that being left to the help."

This is really an important matter for piano owners. Only the children use the piano in many homes; they practice daily with unclean hands, the mother is busy, the keys go without any attention whatever until perhaps some musical friend or the children's teacher drops in. They are asked to play either on the keys as they are, or in some cases the mother with profuse apologies will give them a rub with her apron—a lick and a promise as some people say, but the promise remains unfulfilled.

Clean cloths, soap and water is recommended by one competent housewife for use on the keys frequently. This person says "give them a daily wiping with a clean, damp cloth, a weekly wash with soap and water, and an occasional wash with pure alcohol, the latter to prevent the keys becoming yellow." In the latter connection she advises that the piano be left open a good deal of the time.

Britain's Air Giants.

The new Handley-Page biplane which England is constructing in large numbers are mammoth affairs, capable of carrying a pilot, six passengers and 700 pounds of luggage. Such machines fly from London to Paris in two hours without unusual effort. Some of these machines are constructed to carry 8,000 pounds of explosives, enough to give Berlin a thorough taste of war horrors. English experts say that they could make the flight from London to New York in twenty hours.

The necessary work of tramping the snow around young fruit trees so as to keep mice away from the trunks began early this winter, that is if it was not overlooked.

WORLD'S LARGEST JUNK BUSINESS

CONDUCTED ON AN ENORMOUS SCALE.

Salvage Work is Now a Huge Department of British Army

The British War Office as a rag and bone and "old clo" merchant is a rather novel point of view from which to regard that august institution, but it is a fact that it does at the present time conduct this homey business on a scale which is unprecedented and which would stagger the familiar vendor of the suburban streets. W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, has given some interesting details of his experiences during a recent visit to the Western front, but he does no more than hint at the full extent of the subject.

The salvage work is now a huge department of the army organization, and through its efforts the British nation is saved many millions of pounds a year. Recently the whole organization has been overhauled with a view to increasing its efficiency, and it is now under the direction of a Salvage Board, of which Lieutenant General Sir John Cowans is chairman, and which includes representatives of the Ministry of Munitions and of every department concerned.

Everything is Salvaged.

Nothing in the shape of waste is too small or too insignificant for its attentions, from spent cartridge cases and worn-out boots and clothes to huge guns and wagons. Everything is carefully collected and sorted and dispatched to its destination under arrangements which insure its proper utilization at once. Both in France and England there are huge repairing shops which deal with nothing but this "waste." They give employment to many thousands of people, chiefly women.

Boots, for instance, come back in tens of thousands, and where it is impossible to repair them for reissue they are promptly converted to other uses. The eyelets and every scrap of metal from the soles are extracted and made use of, and a patent machine with a circular cut makes laces by the thousand from the softer leather of the uppers.

Uniforms which are beyond repair are turned into "shoddy," and as they are manufactured in the first place from the finest wool they make excellent material to be re woven into new cloth for both army and civilian purposes. Ammunition boxes and cases are used over and over again, and this, of which tens of thousands find their way to the front, are another very profitable form of "waste," being destined for the sake of the metal underneath the tin coating.

Prisoners of war are being largely used in the work of collection behind the lines.

FRINGES OF THE GREAT WAR.

Summary of Progress Outside of Europe to End of 1917.

The British advancing from Basra on the Shat-el-Arab to Kurna at the junction of the Euphrates and the Tigris and then up the latter river in the autumn of 1915 defeated the Turks at Kut-el-Amara on Sept. 28 and again on Nov. 22 at the ruins of Ctesiphon, eighteen miles from Bagdad. The small British force under General Townshend was utterly inadequate to the task set for it. Turkey collected a large army and forced the British to retreat to Kut-el-Amara, fifty miles farther down the river, where they intrenched and were surrounded.

General Townshend was forced to surrender on April 29, 1916. Re-enforcements were sent up the river, captured Bagdad on March 11, 1917, and reached Samarra on April 23. After the summer heats they advanced to Tekrit on Nov. 6. The only cloud on the success of the expedition was the death from cholera of General Maude, its brilliant commander, on Nov. 18.

Great success attended the Palestine expedition, which was more formidable than any other sent against Turkey.

First the Turks were cleared out of the Sinai peninsula. Then a railroad was built across the desert and a pipe line made of American pipe was laid as the work progressed to supply the troops with water. The Turks were driven from El Arish, the last Egyptian village, on Dec. 11, 1916. The British captured Beersheba on Jan. 9, 1917, and Beersheba, Gaza and Jaffa in November following. Jerusalem fell on Dec. 8, after being in possession of the Mohammedans for 730 years with two brief interludes.

Japan did good work in the Pacific, securing Tsingtao on Nov. 7, 1914. At the same time she gathered in all the German islands in the North Pacific, handing them over to Australian forces on Nov. 18. The Australians captured the Solomon Islands, New Guinea and the Bismarck archipelago and the New Zealanders occupied German Samoa.

Germany's colonies in Africa also were captured, and German Southwest Africa and Southeast Africa, the latter larger than the whole German Empire, were completely cleared by Dec. 1, 1917.

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California

Near San Diego

MOTORING, TENNIS,
BAY AND SURF BATHING,
FISHING AND BOATING.
18-Hole Golf Course

Hotel is equipped throughout with Automatic Sprinkler System.

AMERICAN PLAN

JOHN J. HERNAN, Manager

Fertilizers Pay Better Than Ever

TODAY a bushel of corn or wheat buys more fertilizer (potash excepted, of course) than at any time during the past three years. Note how much cheaper you can buy a 2-10 fertilizer now than before the war.

In 1914 2 Bushels Corn would buy 100 Lbs. Fertilizer
Today 1 1/2 Bushels Corn will buy 100 Lbs. Fertilizer

In terms of farm products, fertilizers cost less today than in 1914. Fertilizers pay you then—they will pay you better now. Fertilizers are today more profitable and more necessary to efficient production than before the war. Boost crop production, grow more per acre and increase your profits by using fertilizer. Help both the railroads and yourself by ordering Spring Fertilizers NOW.

Send for literature to Department 48
Soil Improvement Committee
of the National Fertilizer Association
Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago The Munsey Bldg., Baltimore

"Hundreds of Dollars In Actual Profit"

More than one farmer has told us—since he has got a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," that the advice it gave him netted him hundreds of dollars in actual profit.

Get the book—it's free—and by reading it you will see the profit there is in building improvements of CONCRETE according to its plain, simple directions. For instance, there's a page devoted to Watering Troughs—showing how to build the sanitary kind that will not rot, rust or leak. Several pages devoted to Concrete Silos. Others telling how to build concrete foundations for barns. All these are improvements a farm needs—its value will go up considerably if you use concrete in the building of them. And you'll be able to "work" your farm with less effort and on a more profitable basis if your buildings and utilities are of the modern Concrete type. This book gives all the directions you'll need.

Remember—Concrete improvements are fire proof, rot-proof, vermin-proof and indestructible. The book also contains interesting photographs showing what other Canadian farmers have accomplished; with working plans revealing how they did it. Perhaps you are specially interested in some of the features listed in our coupon. Put a cross opposite the ones about which you want particular information.

Kindly what you want information about	
FLOORS	DAIRY HOUSES
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"What the Farmer can do with concrete"	

Canada Cement Company Limited 303 Herald Bldg., Montreal

Figure the Time Waste involved in avoiding the bad road. Whether driving or motoring, you can travel over a well-made road of concrete quicker than over a one-mile section of old-style road. Permanent Highways of Concrete will enable us to greatly reduce the cost of hauling farm products. All our country's business will be speeded up and economized by replacing the old-style, rut-filled roads with roads of concrete. You use Concrete on your farm to reduce the cost of farm up-keep—because Concrete eliminates "repairs." For the same reason, too, it is just as effective in reducing road up-keep costs as in effecting economy on the farm.

WAR AIMS RESTATED BY PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE IN NOTABLE SPEECH

Enemies Must Make Reparation—Sanctity of Treaties Must Be Re-established—Problems of Near East to be Settled.

London, Jan. 6.—Britain's answer to Count Czernin's terms of peace for the Central powers has been announced to the world by Premier Lloyd George in a speech at the British laborite "man power" conference.

The British Premier laid down three cardinal principles on which Britain and the Allies would be willing to talk of peace.

"Before permanent peace can come," the Prime Minister said, "three conditions must be fulfilled.

"First—The sanctity of the treaty must be re-established.

"Second—There must be territorial settlements based on the consent of those governed.

"Third and last—There must be created some international organization to limit the burden of armaments and diminish the probability of war."

The Premier held that Britain and her allies are fighting:

"Not for the destruction or disruption of Germany.

"Not to destroy Austria-Hungary or Turkey.

"Not merely to alter or destroy the

imperial constitution of Germany.

Not to take Turkey's lands that are predominantly Turkish from them.

But for these principles:

Complete restoration of Belgium.

Reparation as far as possible for devastated towns and cities.

Neutralization and internationalization of the Dardanelles.

Reconsideration of the great wrong done to France in 1871—referring to Alsace-Lorraine.

Establishment of an independent Poland—"comprising all genuinely Polish elements, because this is necessary to the stability of Western Europe."

Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine—all entitled to separate national conditions.

Russia, the British statesman left for the future decision of the Russian people themselves.

Inhabitants of African colonies to be "placed under an administration acceptable to themselves to prevent exploitation for the benefit of European capitalists and of European governments."

BRITAIN TO BE PUT ON RATIONS

Lord Rhonda Says the Scheme Awaits Sanction of Cabinet.

London, Jan. 3.—The Director of Meat Supply announces that Tuesday will be the meatless day in London, and would also affect the province. Compulsory rationing is to be put into effect in Britain at an early date, according to Lord Rhonda, the Food Controller, speaking at Silvertown on Thursday. He prefaced his announcement by saying that he was afraid that compulsory rationing would have to come, and that it was on its way, and then declared that his department had completed a scheme, and that as soon as the sanction of the Cabinet had been received, it would be carried out.

Lord Rhonda warned his hearers that there would continue to be a shortage, though the position would improve, and move steadily.

"There is nothing alarming in the situation," he said. "You have only to tighten your belt. The people of this country are undergoing nothing like the privations in Germany. There they have less than a pound of meat a week."

RY. CARS RETURNED FROM U.S.

Shortage is Being Relieved For Canada by United States Management.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The new centralized management of the United States railroads, with its pooling arrangements of rolling stock and power, is already helping to solve one of the main problems of the Canadian Railway Companies, namely, the more prompt return of Canadian rolling stock routed to United States points. Rolling stock shortage in Canada has been aggravated to a large extent by the delays in securing return of cars from the United States roads. Thousands of Canadian box cars, etc., have been kept across the line for months. The keenness of railway competition, and the lack of any central co-ordinating management, have made the tracing and return of cars to Canada very difficult for a considerable time past.

SWISS TROOPS OPEN FIRE ON GERMAN STEAMER.

A despatch from Geneva says: Swiss troops on duty on the shores of Lake Constance recently fired upon the newly-launched German lake steamer, Kaiser Wilhelm, which entered Swiss territorial waters. The vessel was pierced in many places by rifle fire and withdrew rapidly. No lives were lost.

The incident is regarded as marking Switzerland's determination to protect her neutrality.

BRITISH AEROPLANES BOMB METZ FACTORIES IN SUCCESSFUL RAIDS

Two Hundred Bombs Dropped on Ledgehem Ry. and Other Railway Junctions With Satisfactory Results.

A despatch from London says:—The following official statement dealing with aviation was issued Friday evening:

"Two hundred bombs were dropped Thursday on two hostile aerodromes on the Ledgehem railway junction, on the borders in the neighborhood of the Houtholst Forest and billets south of Lille.

"Six hostile aeroplanes were downed in air fighting, and two others driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

"During the night an additional 300 bombs were dropped on six enemy aerodromes, including the Gontrode aerodrome. Successful raids also were carried out in spite of the very bad weather against the factories at Mezières-Metz, railway communications at Woippy, and the railway junction at St. Privat, in the neighborhood of Metz. All of our machines returned."



Where Italians are making a determined stand against the Huns

LEADING MARKETS

Wheat—Manitoba—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24; No. 2 do, \$2.20; No. 3 do, \$2.17; No. 4 do, \$2.15; No. 5 do, \$2.13; No. 6 do, \$2.11; No. 7 do, \$2.09; No. 8 do, \$2.07; No. 9 do, \$2.05; No. 10 do, \$2.03; No. 11 do, \$2.01; No. 12 do, \$1.99; No. 13 do, \$1.97; No. 14 do, \$1.95; No. 15 do, \$1.93; No. 16 do, \$1.91; No. 17 do, \$1.89; No. 18 do, \$1.87; No. 19 do, \$1.85; No. 20 do, \$1.83; No. 21 do, \$1.81; No. 22 do, \$1.79; No. 23 do, \$1.77; No. 24 do, \$1.75; No. 25 do, \$1.73; No. 26 do, \$1.71; No. 27 do, \$1.69; No. 28 do, \$1.67; No. 29 do, \$1.65; No. 30 do, \$1.63; No. 31 do, \$1.61; No. 32 do, \$1.59; No. 33 do, \$1.57; No. 34 do, \$1.55; No. 35 do, \$1.53; No. 36 do, \$1.51; No. 37 do, \$1.49; No. 38 do, \$1.47; No. 39 do, \$1.45; No. 40 do, \$1.43; No. 41 do, \$1.41; No. 42 do, \$1.39; No. 43 do, \$1.37; No. 44 do, \$1.35; No. 45 do, \$1.33; No. 46 do, \$1.31; No. 47 do, \$1.29; No. 48 do, \$1.27; No. 49 do, \$1.25; No. 50 do, \$1.23; No. 51 do, \$1.21; No. 52 do, \$1.19; 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**MRS. CURRIE'S
MILLINERY PARLORS**
will be located opposite Royal Bank Building
after February 1st.
Highest cash price for Butter and Eggs Phone 25

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE
Victory Loan
will please note that all payments must be made not later than
Friday, January 11, 1918
Bonds on which the second installment has not been paid
by that date are liable to forfeiture. Provisional receipts must
be surrendered.
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
GLENCOE E. M. DOULL, Manager

**Lamont's
January Sale**
OF
**FUR COATS, ROBES,
HORSE BLANKETS,
ETC.**

3 only Fur Coats, reg. \$35 and \$40, now at \$25 and \$30.
5 only Black Beaver Cloth Coats with fur collars, reg.
\$20, now at \$11.95.
2 only Black Cub Bear Robes, reg. \$25, now at \$18.
3 only Japanese Wolf Robes, reg. \$18 and \$20, now at
\$14 and \$16.
Ten per cent. off Horse Blankets.
Special bargains in Single Harness, Halters and all har-
ness parts.
Mitts and Gloves at less than manufacturers' prices.
A big reduction in Trunks, Club Bags and Suit Cases.

Every article in the store marked
down during this sale.
Sale starts Friday, Jan. 11th
It will pay you to come and get some
of these bargains.

D. LAMONT
SUBSCRIBERS TO THE
Victory Loan
will please note that all payments must be made not later than
Friday, January 11, 1918
Bonds on which the second installment has not been paid
by that date are liable to forfeiture. Provisional receipts must
be surrendered.
THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA
GLENCOE J. A. McKELLAR, Manager

We carry a Full Line of
**Tin, Enamel and Gal-
vanized Ware, Sinks,
Bathtubs, etc.**
**Plumbing, Furnace-work,
Roofing, Eavetroughing,
Repairing, etc., done by a
Practical Mechanic.**
J. M. Anderson
Tinmith Plumber

SIDDALL & CROVER
**Flour, Feed, Grain, Seeds,
Coal, Wood and Cement**
All kinds of Grain bought
and sold.
Up-to-date Chopping Mill
in connection.
**Terms Cash, or extra charge
for credit.**

**FAMILY DOCTOR'S
GOOD ADVICE**
To Go On Taking "Fruit-a-lives"
Because They Did Her Good

Rochester, P. Q., Jan. 14th, 1915.
"I suffered for many years with ter-
rible Indigestion and Constipation. I
had frequent dizzy spells and became
greatly run down. A neighbor advised
me to try "Fruit-a-lives". I did so and
to the surprise of my doctor, I began
to improve, and he advised me to go on
with "Fruit-a-lives".
I consider that I owe my life to "Fruit-
a-lives" and I want to say to those who
suffer from Indigestion, Constipation or
Headaches—try Fruit-a-lives and you
will get well". CORINE GAUDREAU.
60c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c.
At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-
a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

The Transcript
Published every Thursday morning from THE
TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, Main Street, Glencoe,
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able in advance.
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constantly growing circulation. A limited
amount of advertising space will be accepted at
moderate rates. Prices on application.
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superior equipment for turning out promptly
books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank
forms, programmes, etc., envelopes, office
and wedding stationery, etc.
Address all communications and make remit-
tances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1918

LOCAL

The curlers are in their element.
The skating rink is now the attrac-
tion for the young folk.
Sam Hart has been appointed care-
taker of the skating rink for the sea-
son.
Henry McCaffery, who recently sold
his dray business, is now employed at
the coal chutes.
The Book Club will meet at the
home of Mrs. J. A. McKellar on Mon-
day next, Jan. 14th.
The Modern Shoe Store is advertis-
ing a big mid-winter sale, with attrac-
tive reductions in prices.
D. Lamont announces a January
clearing sale, with big reductions in
harnesses, robes, blankets, etc.
Phillie McCallum of Dunwich, who
was dangerously injured while wrest-
ling a few weeks ago, is recovering.
Glencoe was without electric lights
for a few days owing to an intricate
piece of mechanism at the power house
getting out of function.
Mrs. Currie will move her millinery
parlors to the premises she had oc-
cupied as show rooms on Main street
the first of February.
An item referring to preachers, in
our "District and General" column, is
of December 20, should have been
credited to an exchange.
The death occurred in Ekfrid on
Monday, January 7th, of Mrs. Martha
Munson, widow of the late Richard
Munson, in her 77th year.
The first number of "The Veteran,"
the official organ of the Great War
Veterans' Association, has been re-
ceived. It is published at Ottawa.
It would doubtless be interesting to the
people of Glencoe to know that mail is
gathered from the street letter boxes
in town at 8.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.
Sergt. (Rev.) Hugh McFarlane of the
Army Medical Corps, London, con-
ducted the services and preached in Glen-
coe Presbyterian church on Sunday.
The annual meeting of the Mel-
bourne Agricultural Society will be
held in the Woodmen's Hall, Mel-
bourne, on Friday, January 18, at 2
o'clock.
The evening service in the Presby-
terian church will be withdrawn next
Sunday to allow the congregation to
attend the anniversary service in the
Methodist church.
"Molly's Way," a comedy in three
acts, will be presented at the town hall,
Newbury, on Friday evening, January
11, under the auspices of the W. A. B.
C. for patriotic purposes.
Clarence Eaton, formerly of Glencoe,
enlisted in the U. S. Army at Toledo,
but was rejected on the final physical
examination. He expects, however, to
be taken in the next draft.
Messrs. McKellar and Mawhinney
have taken the premises formerly oc-
cupied by George Hurley on the cor-
ner of Main and McKellar streets for
their flour and feed business.
Mrs. Saxton has received the sad
news of the death of her little grand-
son, Sherman Saxton, son of Mr. and
Mrs. Sherman Murphy of Kenora. He
died on the 30th of December.
The Municipal Act provides that
municipal councils hold their first
meeting for the year on Monday, Janu-
ary 14, and county councils their first
meeting on Monday, January 28.
This year for the first time within
recollection The Transcript office did
not print a municipal ballot. In Glen-
coe and all the surrounding municipali-
ties the councils were elected by accla-
mation.
T. H. King, Appin, has disposed of
his blacksmithing business in that vil-
lage to Russell Moore of Stratford and
purpose locating in Detroit. Mr.
King has been in business in Appin for
22 years.
Steady winter weather, with fairly
good sleighing. The January thaw is
about due, and most people would wel-
come it, as winter is getting weary
owing to there having been no fall
rains to speak of.
The Forest Free Press says:—Mrs.
Hugh Wilson of Appin, who came here
to spend Christmas with her son, J. E.
Wilson, manager of the Forest Cream-
ery, was taken ill suddenly while here,
and is still confined to bed.

Campbell Strachan, son of the late
Rev. Donald Strachan of Guelph, died
in that city on New Years evening.
Deceased was a cousin of the Strachan
brothers of Glencoe and was born and
spent his early days in this vicinity.

The officers for 1918 in the Ross Mis-
sion Band are as follows:—Hon. pres-
idents, Mrs. Lloyd and Mrs. Strachan;
president, Miss M. Berdan; treasurer,
Miss I. McLean; secretary, Miss Mary
Leitch; pianist, Miss Jean Sutherland.
The officers for 1918 in the Gordon
Mission Band are as follows:—Hon.
presidents, Mrs. Lloyd and Mrs. Berdan;
president, Mrs. Grant; treasurer,
Miss Sadie McKellar; secretary, Miss
Elizabeth Grant; pianist, Miss Gladys
Hurley.

Rev. S. W. Muxworthy will preach
anniversary sermon in the Glencoe
Methodist church next Sunday, Janu-
ary 13th. The ladies are not holding
the annual tea this year, but are asking
for an anniversary offering. There
will be special music by the choir.

The request of Sir Herbert Ames to
Middlesex county council to continue
the grant of \$6,000 per month to the
patriotic fund was not refused, as stat-
ed by an exchange and copied into last
week's Transcript, but was laid over by
the council until the January meeting.

A number of lads budding into high
school age were caught red-handed at
a cigarette card party in the opera
house on Friday night. Their names
were taken by the authorities and we
are informed that any repetition of the
offense will be made a matter for the
police magistrate to deal with.

The marriage of James McMaster of
Ekfrid township to Mrs. Mary Paul
of Battle Creek, Michigan, was
quietly solemnized at St. Andrew's
manse, London, Rev. D. C. MacGregor
officiating, on December 27. The
couple were unattended. Mr. and
Mrs. McMaster have returned from a
short wedding trip east and will reside
in Ekfrid.

One of our local coal dealers made
the following statement:—"We re-
ceived two cars of hard coal and one
car of canal coal lately, and to get this
had to pay cash. We delivered it
around town and up to date have not
had enough money to pay the freight.
If we sold this coal to farmers they
would gladly pay the same price and
haul it away and ninety per cent. of
them pay cash. The village people ex-
pect us to protect them by not selling
to farmers, but from a business stand-
point, which ought to get the coal?"
If you are guilty pay up.

A transfer of one of the most desir-
able farm homes in Western Ontario
took place last week when W. R. S.
McCracken disposed of his property ad-
joining Glencoe to Godfrey McMurchy
of Glenside, Sask., for \$17,000. The
farm contains 138 acres, mostly in a
highly improved state, and has modern
house and barns and other buildings.
The house is equipped with water heat-
ing, and has privately constructed
electric power and light, which is also
connected with the barns, where a
water supply system is installed. Mr.
McCracken is formerly of Aldborough
township and has been engaged exten-
sively in agriculture in the West for a
number of years. He purposes dispo-
sing of his interests there and will take
possession here the first of April. Mr.
McCracken has made no definite ar-
rangements but will probably retire
from farming.

The funeral of the late Percival E.
Watterworth, which took place on
Thursday afternoon from the residence
of his brother-in-law, Hiram Lumley,
Glencoe, to Oakland cemetery, was
very largely attended. Mr. Watterworth
was born in Moss township and
was well and favorably known
throughout the community and in
Western Ontario generally. He was
for many years a member of the In-
ternational Harvester Company, and
for the past two years had been repre-
senting the Maxwell-Chalmers Motor
Company. Most of his life was spent
in Glencoe and vicinity. For two
years he resided in the West, after-
wards at Chatham and Stratford, then
moved to London. Rev. G. S. Lloyd
conducted a funeral service at the
house, after which the remains were
charged of the burial rites, Mr. Watter-
worth having been a member of Lorne
Lodge, No. 282, Glencoe. The floral
tributes were many and beautiful.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Cards of
Thanks, In Memoriam Verses, Com-
plimentary Addresses, 5 cents per line,
minimum charge 25c. Notices of enter-
tainments to be held, also notices of
Lost, Found, Wanted, or For Sale, 1c
per word each insertion, minimum
charge 25c—all to be prepaid.

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

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

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

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

Use the "Special Notices" column in
this paper if you have anything to buy
or sell. It is the quickest and most
economical way of reaching many
hundreds of people throughout the
district.

Health cannot be looked for in the
child that is subject to worms, because
worms destroy health by creating in-
digestion and cause serious weakness.
Miller's Worm Powders expel worms
and are so beneficial in their action
that the systems of our little subjects
are restored to healthfulness, all the
discomforts and dangers of worm in-
fection are removed, and satisfactory
growth is assured.

SPECIAL
FOR A FEW DAYS
TO KEEP BUSINESS
HUMMING AS USUAL

Not a sale of old shopworn or undesirable goods, but goods correct in style, cor-
rect in quality, correct in value, marked down to make people glad to get some real
good bargains, also enabling us to clear broken lines, to make room for our big spring
shipment now arriving.

SALE
1/3 OFF

In Shoe Department
About three dozen Women's Blizzard
Overshoes, small sizes only, 2 1/2 to 4, regular
value \$1 45, 1/3 off price 95c.
Five dozen pairs Women's Shoes, 2 1/2 to 4
sizes only, regular values \$3.00, 3.50 and 4.00,
all at 1/3 off.
Two dozen Women's Felt Julietts and other
style Shoes and Slippers, all at 1/3 off.
Two dozen Men's Derby Shoes, highest
quality, small sizes only account for the
clearing price, 1/3 off.

**A Clean Sweep in Women's and
Children's Coats**
Ladies' \$16.50 Coats for \$11.50,
" 12.00 " 8.50,
Misses' 7.50 " 4.90,
" 6.00 " 4.25,
Children's 5.50 " 3.25.

A Grand Finale in Furs
Isabella Fox and River Mink Scarfs,
broken sets, Grey Persian Lamb Caps, 1 pair
Grey Lamb Gannets. Everything at half
price or less.

**These Suits will look good to you
next fall at about double
the money.**
One of a size, in winter weight tweed, sizes
assorted 35 to 44.
\$16.50 Suits for \$12.00,
\$15.00 " 11.50,
\$12.50 " 9.50.

Boys' Reefer Coats
Heavy and warm. Regular value \$6 and
\$5, for \$3.95 to clear.

This is Store Clearing Time
and we think it to your advantage in view
of the higher prices for coming season to
buy liberally and wisely but not extravagantly.

Call for your Woman's Magazine
January and February books here.

: : J. N. CURRIE & CO. : :

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Miss Minnie Walker is home from
Aurora for the holidays.
—Rev. W. J. Ford is visiting friends
at Sheridan Road, near Chicago.
—Miss Hattie Henderson of Toronto
is visiting her cousin, Mrs. A. J.
Wright.
—Miss Georgiana Dobie of Detroit is
on a visit to relatives in Glencoe and
vicinity.
—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wright and
daughter Mabel spent New Years at
Strathroy.
—James McCracken of Jenner, Al-
berta, arrived last week on a visit in
Glencoe and vicinity.
—Mrs. Hetley of Kimberley, Minn.,
is visiting her mother, Mrs. McKellar,
and sister, Mrs. Osley.
—Mrs. J. A. Johnson of Midway
spent New Years at the home of her
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Innes.
—Mr. and Mrs. James Stinson of
Virden, Manitoba, were New Years
guests of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Gar-
diner.
—Miss Riggs had an enjoyable visit
with Mr. and Mrs. James Patterson,
Newbury, New Year's evening, return-
ing on Wednesday.
—Miss Hazel and Charlie Strachan
returned home on Saturday after
spending two weeks with friends and
relatives in Port Elgin.
—Peter Murray, a former resident of
Ekfrid township, arrived a couple of
weeks ago and is visiting relatives and
friends in the community.
—Mrs. MacLeish and son Gray of
Toronto returned home on Thursday
evening, after spending the holidays
with friends and relatives here.

It is useless to suggest that Big
Business will not be influential at
Ottawa, no matter which govern-
ment is returned. Big Business is
always active and will seek to con-
trol every government. It has con-
trolled both parties for the last
thirty years and will have altogether
too much control in the future. But
Big Business will be on the job, no
matter how the election goes. Only
an educated and active public opin-
ion can offset its influence. Public
opinion is more thoroughly aroused
today throughout Canada than ever
before. If that public opinion is
directed along democratic lines the
Union Government must respond.
No Government will be progressive
unless there is a well organized pub-
lic opinion throughout the country
demanding reforms. If the trend of
public opinion is progressive, Parlia-
ment must reflect the views of the
people.—Grain Growers' Guide.

DIED.

SAXTON.—At Kenora, Ont., on Sun-
day, December 30, 1917, Sherman Sax-
ton, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S.
Murphy, aged 2 years, 4 months and 26
days.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Chopping Tuesdays, Thursdays and
Saturdays.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin.
See our display of beautiful china
ware for the Christmas trade.—Chas.
George.
Lamont's January sale of fur coats,
robes, horse blankets, mitts, gloves, etc.
See ad.
If your piano needs tuning drop a
post card as follows:—Dan. H. Mc-
Rae, Glencoe.
Man wanted to work on farm for a
year. Apply to James H. Walker,
Route 1, Glencoe.
Barn for sale: 30x56; frame, siding
and roof in good condition.—R. Squire,
Route 3, Glencoe.
Special bargains in shoes, rubbers
and men's socks. Repairing a special-
ty.—Sexsmith & Co.
Quantity of barn or shed timber for
sale, 6x6 to 8x8, can cut to order.—W.
R. Stephenson, Appin.
Barred Rock cockerels; laying
strain; good healthy stock.—Wm. H.
Goff, Route 1, Glencoe.
Having disposed of my business and
am leaving Appin, all accounts must
be settled by January 20.—T. H. King.
Wanted to rent—100-acre farm, with
house and outbuildings. Apply to
Chas. Nixon, Route 3, Glencoe.
Red Cross social evening in Knox
church basement, Newbury, Wednes-
day, January 16th. Admission, 25c
and 15c.
Special for January.—A beautiful
piece of hand painted china given free
with every \$5, \$4, \$5 or \$6 cash pur-
chase at George's.
Flour and feed for sale at store cor-
ner of Main and McKellar streets.
Still buying grain at North Glencoe.—
J. D. McKellar, Chas. Mawhinney.
For sale—five thoroughbred Welsh
collie pups, color, sable and fawn, \$5
each; also two young white ganders,
large size. Apply I. B. Martyn,
Wardsville.
The Royal Bank will add 5 per cent.
on all Electric Light accounts not paid
at the end of the month, by order of
the Commission.—Glencoe Electric
Light Commission.
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.
Headquarters for Labrador herrings,
pickled, trout, and lake herrings, cod-
fish, abundance of fresh fish. Cheap-
est place in town to buy choice fresh
beef. Farmers, leave your orders for
quarters of beef.—W. T. Jelly.
A Columbia gramophone develops sing-
ing in children and is a musical edu-
cator in a home, as well as a great en-
tertainer. Gramophones are sold on easy
payments and for particulars address:
Daniel H. McKellar, Glencoe, Ont.
Lumley & Watterworth are setting
up their saw mill on property formerly
owned by Albert George, adjoining
Older's mill yard, Glencoe, and will
be prepared to do custom sawing in a
few weeks. Those having sawing to
be done will please get their timber on
the ground early.

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, 2.55 p. m.;
No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Mon-
real, etc., 8.25 p. m.; No. 116, local accommo-
dation to London, 10.10 p. m.
Westbound—No. 13, local mail and express,
30 a. m.; No. 115, Detroit express, 12.40 p. m.;
No. 11, local mail and express, 5.25 p. m.; No. 15,
International Limited, from Toronto and east
for Detroit, 9.51 p. m.
Nos. 15, 16, 111 and 115, Sundays included.
Wabash and Air Line.
Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, local points to St.
Thomas, 5.55 a. m.; No. 3, Wabash, 12.35 p. m.;
Westbound—No. 353, mixed, local points,
St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2.50 p. m.
No. 2, Sundays included.
ALBERTA PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolio, etc.,
connecting for Spruce Tunnel and points west.
No. 265, mixed, 7.35 a. m.; No. 265, passenger,
8.30 a. m.; No. 264, mixed, 1.31 p. m.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Eastbound—No. 634, daily, 12.35 p. m.; G.T.R.
7.12, Windsor-mixed, daily except Sunday, 3.40
p. m.; Westbound—No. 633, for Windsor, daily, 4.40
a. m.; No. 671, Windsor-mixed, daily except
Sunday, 9.30 a. m.; No. 633, 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, 7 p. m.;
Mails received—London and East, 8 a. m.;
G.T.R. East, 7 p. m.; G.T.R. West, 8.15 a. m.;
Street letter box collections made at 8.30 a. m.
and 5.30 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
Close connections for all
points east and west and
ocean steamships. For in-
formation of steamship sail-
ings, apply to
R. CLANAHAN,
Ticket Agent, Glencoe
**Patronize
Home Industry
by buying
MCLAGHLAN'S
BREAD**
Made from the best Flour that money
can buy, along with other ingredients
which make it wholesome. Try our
Homemade Bread made with Fleisch-
mann's Yeast. Also our Buns, Cakes
and Pastry, fresh every day. Have
our wagon call.
J. A. McLachlan
GLENCOE

MAKING RUGS FROM PAPER FIBRE

DURABLE FLOOR COVERING AT LOW PRICE

How the Tree is Turned to Paper Yarn, and Then Woven Into Beautiful Designs.

As far back as history will take us the use of a floor covering of some sort has been characteristic of the human race. Even if it has been but the strewing of leaves or grass in cave habitations by the most ancient known representatives of mankind, this desire for comfort or protection underfoot has been a distinctive trait. But, while such carpeting may have been sufficient for the needs of the earliest cave dwellers, it was not long before the use of animal skins as an improvement over the more primitive means came into popularity. And even to the present day the animal skin is used extensively for this purpose, but among the highly civilized peoples the use is for decoration rather than for general utility.

In the days of ancient Greece and Rome the progress of civilization was reflected in a high appreciation of the decorative, and floorings of artificial stone, mosaics of marble, tile and variously colored woods symbolized the wealth and luxury of the times. It was in Rome that the famous textile carpets of Asia, the first recorded, those made by the Egyptians, and the woolen carpets of Babylon, found their sale, and for beauty and durability they have never been rivalled in all the centuries since. Oddly enough, the looms which made those wonderful carpets of antiquity differ in principle from those of to-day, which continue to supply the world's best and most expensive floor coverings.

The Carpet-making Art.

These Oriental rugs and carpets of Western Asia early found introduction into European countries. The Moors brought them to Spain during their conquests in that country. Again, the Crusaders to the Holy Land brought them home with them. Italy, because of its proximity to the rug markets, had Oriental rugs long ahead of other modern countries. Before the advent of the textile carpet in Europe tapestries and needlework hangings were occasionally used as carpets, but it was not until the fourteenth century, and in Flanders, that carpet making really had its start. From then on the development of the industry spread rapidly, although the influence of the Oriental artist, particularly in the matter of design and colors, was strong and has continued so up to the present day.

Rugs and carpets, however, despite the modern improved methods of machine weaving and large scale production, have never become what might be termed cheap. Where low price has been desired, quality and consequently utility have had to be sacrificed. Little more than a hundred households on this continent considered even the modest home-made rag carpets as a luxury and only to be used in the best room of the house, while in other rooms the floor was left bare, or, as in the much-tenanted kitchen and sitting room, sand was used. Now, however, the living standard has risen, and with it a demand for an attractive as well as a durable and cheap floor covering. In recent years Japanese and Chinese matting have come to be used as a cheap substitute for carpet. It is not, however, a cheerful winter floor covering, nor can it be considered at all attractive, rather the contrary. Similarly, cocoa matting, made from the fibrous husk of the coconut, while durable, is rather a coarse and harsh floor covering and not popular for inside use. Various other vegetable fibres have been employed in making carpeting, but the product is usually found to be wanting in some respect as far as general use is concerned.

The Start of Paper Weaving.

Appreciating the widespread need for a low-priced carpeting which would be attractive yet durable, William Scholes, a Philadelphia, hit upon the idea of weaving rugs and carpets of paper. After considerable experimenting lasting over several years, Scholes succeeded in perfecting his idea, an all-paper rug, made from strips of tissue paper of various colors, twisted into thread and woven into a compact, heavy mat or fabric. When used as a floor covering this rug was found to be not only attractive in design but durable as well, and very cheap, selling for a half to a third the price of ordinary wool carpeting.

Upon further experimentation it was found that the addition of a little wool brightened up the rug, giving it a rich appearance and also making it easier to sweep. Consequently, the manufacture of both kinds of rugs, the so-called paper-fibre rug and the wool and paper-fibre rug, was taken up, and for a number of years the market has been supplied with them. The fact that the manufacture of this interesting kind of carpeting dates back only a few years, however, explains why many have not as yet become acquainted with the product, although it has made its way to the front rapidly, and in the face of com-

petition by many different floor coverings.

How the Process Works.

The simplicity of the process of manufacturing the paper-fibre rug has almost as much to do with the low price at which it can be sold as the cheapness of the material of which it is made. For this reason the methods involved in the process of manufacture are interesting. The paper from which the fibre of the rug is to be made is first dyed while it is still in pulp form. The paper makers furnish great jumbo rolls of paper in the colors desired. These rolls of paper measure from two to five feet in length, and weigh as much as seven hundred pounds to the roll. The first step in preparing the paper for rug making is to cut it into strips suitable for twisting into a thread of fibre. This is done on what is called a slitting machine. One large roll of paper will be cut up into thirty or so long strips of widths varying according to the size thread desired—narrow strips for light-weight goods, wider for the heavy. The same machine which slits the paper also rolls it up again, so that a large jumbo roll several feet wide will be cut up into inch or half-inch widths and re-rolled, but of the same thickness as the original roll. This done, the paper is ready to go through the dampening process, and is stored away in a humidifying room.

On the Spinning Frames.

When the paper has been in this room three or four days it is ready to go to the spinning frames. Another humidifier here assures the proper action of the paper during the spinning. As the strips of paper unroll they go through a twisting process and are then rewound upon large spools. The paper is now in the form of a fibre yarn, the strips which went into the machine flat have now come out a round thread, having a polish and looking like a new piece of straw. The spools upon which the yarn is wound hold about a hundred pounds each. At this juncture the fibre, as far as its manufacture is concerned, is ready to be woven into the rug.

Before this can be done, however, the fibre must be rewound once more so as to permit of its being used on the loom. Here, again, a special machine is required for the work. After the spools have been well filled they are taken from the spinning frames and placed on this machine, which winds them into cops to fit the shuttles of the loom. As in the process of spinning the fibre, female operatives tend the machines, taking care of the process from the humidifying to winding the finished fibre upon the cops ready for the shuttles. Male operatives are of course necessary for the heavy work, such as operating the slitting machines, and doing the actual weaving upon the looms.

Coloring the Designs.

The loom for weaving fibre rugs must be of a special kind if the best results are to be obtained. When the loom is ready, and the warps prepared and all drawn in, the design and cards are ready for attention. Here is an important branch of the work as in all carpet weaving. While a design may be very artistic it is necessary to color it with fine shades in order to bring out all its good qualities. Many a good design has been spoiled for the want of good colors to show it up to its best advantage. And it is here that the adaptability of paper to a wide range of colors makes possible the beauty and attractiveness of the paper fibre rug. After the suitable colors are selected, the loom is ready for actual weaving.

In the process of weaving a wide range of effects is obtained, not only by the use of different designs and colors, but by the introduction of wool for the manufacture of the part wool and part paper or shire rugs put up to be referred to. In fact, the manufacturers believe that not only are the wool and fibre rugs highly attractive—it being possible to make up elaborate designs and color combinations—but their wearing qualities are greater in that they will not show the wear nor the dirt as quickly as the all-fibre rug. The wool seems to brighten up the rug, leaving the fibre in the ground for its support. The addition of the small amount of wool, however, does not add to the cost, the price of the rug as such would be supposed, the product still being very cheap compared with the usual prices charged for ordinary textile carpets.

Sizing the Rug.

After the woven rugs come from the loom, they are run through what is known as a size box containing a mixture suitable for stiffening them and setting the colors more firmly. Leaving the stiffening box, they go over the calendars, several in number, which are filled with steam, and these dry the rugs, making them lie flat on the floor. They are now finished and ready for final inspection before shipment.

In order to supply the demand for the paper-fibre variety of carpeting, manufacturers of the product are now making not only rugs in usual sizes, but also hall runners and bath mats, so that an entire house may be furnished with suitable floor covering of this kind. From bedroom to kitchen and porch there are suitable designs and qualities, differing to suit the needs of each. For example there is probably no better porch rug made for all-around use than a rug of wool and fibre. Particularly this is so because of its absolutely sanitary character under any conditions of weather or climate. It is odorless, creating no

smell in damp weather, and it can be washed, scrubbed and otherwise cleaned as desired. Neither rain nor sun hurt it, for in the case of rugs for porch and outside use there is practically nothing to fade.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Trials of the Carpenter Who Taught Him the Trade.

All Prussian princes are taught a trade. In Seven Years at the Prussian Court, Miss Edith Keen tells an amusing anecdote about the Crown Prince that she heard from the old man whose son was instructing the Leopold princes in carpentry work. This old man had been the Crown Prince's instructor in carpentry when he was a boy. The prince was a troublesome pupil; he intensely disliked the work that he had been set to learn; always did what he was told to do by his instructor with a bad grace, and continually grumbled at having to spend so many hours in a workshop.

One morning the emperor came into the workshop to see the prince and, after watching him for some little time as he worked at a lathe, said to his instructor as the two walked toward the door:

"Well, now, what do you think of the prince's work?"

The old man hesitated, and then, being hidden by the emperor to speak up and say exactly what he thought about the prince and his work, replied:

"I think, Your Majesty, that it is very lucky for His Royal Highness that he is His Royal Highness."

"What do you mean?" asked the kaiser.

"I mean, Your Majesty," replied the old man, speaking very deliberately, "that if His Royal Highness had been an apprentice of mine in the ordinary way I would have cracked his head with this stick long ago."

The old carpenter carried a heavy wooden stick, and shook it as he spoke. The emperor laughed heartily and declared that a rap to the head was no more harm for a prince than for any one else; but the old carpenter never dared, of course, to strike the heir to the German throne. Had he done so he probably would have found that, although a rap on the head was no worse for a prince than for an ordinary apprentice, it was not at all a good thing for the person who administered the rap.

COURTESY IN THE AIR.

Chivalry of the Air Service is Already Well Known.

Aviators on the western front as a rule observe the most punctilious politeness toward each other and toward their enemies. The chivalry of their corps is already famed.

One instance is told to show the degree of thought which the English flying corps give this subject. In the recent drive on Cambrai the flying men swooped down and fought with the enemy's infantry as their own infantrymen charged. Daring their own barrage fire and the volleys from the ground still held by the Hun they dived constantly, keeping no higher than forty feet above the German trenches.

One of the most destructive of these lads suddenly found himself at one stage of the battle confronted with four machine guns all pointing directly at him as he slanted down. The bullets ripped and spun about him. It was too late to turn away, so he sailed head-on toward them, pouring his own machine gun fire among them. Three of the machine guns he silenced in the brief moment before he was forced to point his machine up to escape a smash against the earth. The one machine gun remaining opened fire on him and he gayly turned and thumbed his nose at it. A bullet smashed his hand and he was forced to fly home where his companions twitted him mercilessly on his just punishment for displaying bad manners.

When Spiders Fly.

There are several species of spiders that use their web as a parachute to carry them on long-distance flights to new feeding grounds. A writer in Country Life describes the flight of a tiny gossamer spider that he had been watching for an hour or so in his movements round an old water cask. Suddenly the spider poised head downward and began to produce a flat thread of web that grew larger and wider and more massed or tangled until it became a buoyant cloud as large as the end of one's little finger. It seemed like nothing so much as a little ragged balloon as it swayed lightly in the air, nearly lifting the spider off his feet. Suddenly he let go his hold on the cask and up went the balloon, spider and all, into the air, drifting sideways out of sight high over the top of the house. That spider belonged to one of the families of the Chionididae, which, although they differ much in form and habits, are distinguished from all other spiders by having, in addition to the six usual spinnerets, another flat, wide, spinning organ known as the cribellum, together with the calamistrum, a sort of comb on the hind legs with which they draw out the threads of the flat, wide web. It was that web, many times drawn out and tangled together, by means of which the spider sailed away. The prejudice against spiders is hard to overcome, but they destroy countless numbers of harmful insects—not only flies, but moths and caterpillars that if unchecked would destroy virtually all vegetation.

SIGNIFICANCE OF CANADIAN NAMES

PLACE NAMES FORM A MOSAIC OF HISTORY.

Geographic Board of Canada Gives Origin of Many Picturesque Appellations.

Canada has always afforded a rich field for the study of place names. With such a variety of backgrounds, furnished by Indians and by settlers from many differing countries, its geography is a mosaic of its history. The patient student finds much to reward him and to stimulate his interest in a pursuit as fascinating as old prints or rare books. There is little of a popular nature on the subject in book form, Gardiner's "Nothing But Names" being a sort of standard, and itself containing enough information for almost a year's study.

Another source for the student comes in the fifteenth annual report of the Geographic Board of Canada, containing details for two years of affecting several thousands of names in various parts of the country. This board settles disputes in names and spelling, and in its decisions gives some description for the object, and usually the origin of the name. It is in the latter that most interest will be found, for it mirrors much of the history of the country for a century or more. Here are shown little tendencies of the times, sometimes irony, often pride worthy and national, sometimes extremely local.

Echoes of the War.

Two names dear to all allied peoples are perpetuated. "Edith Cavell" is given to a mountain in Jasper Park, Alberta, "after Nurse Cavell, judicially murdered by the Germans in October, 1915," and "Warneford" is the name of a river in British Columbia, "after Reginald John Warneford, V.C., who brought down a Zeppelin single-handed, 7th June, 1915, and was killed ten days later, aged 23."

One turns to Haig with similar expectations of war memories, but Mount Haig in the Rockies was named after Capt. R. W. Haig, astronomer on the British Boundary Commission, Pacific to the Rockies, away back in 1858-62.

Two Ontario hamlets have decided to put on airs, whether cosmopolitan or not. "Sniders" Corners, in Halton county, is to be known hereafter merely as Snider, and Nelles' Corners as Nelles. It is somewhat thrilling to learn that the latter was named after "a general merchant named Nells, who was murdered in his home about 1860." Another suggestion of local pride is the order to call it Penatung, a name now, not Penatung, as jealous neighbors often dub the Georgian Bay town, the word being Indian for "the place of the white rolling sands."

A Kicking Horse.

Peculiar incidents have been the basis of many names. Kicking Horse Pass and River, in British Columbia, originated, the Geographic Board tells us, in this way: "Sir James Hector was kicked in the chest by one of his horses near the present Wapta station. On the other hand, the present writer was carefully shown by an old resident a natural design on the rocks of the far bank of the river which was said to resemble a horse in the act of kicking."

McKay Lake, on Vancouver Island, derived its name from E. B. McKay, Surveyor-General of British Columbia, "the first to fish in it," while Norquay Mountain, in Alberta, was climbed by Premier Norquay of Manitoba in 1887 or 1888.

Delusion Bay, on the coast of British Columbia, owes its unhappy title to this: "At high water it has the appearance of a fine cove, but at low water it is a mud flat."

Civilization has been carried to the wilderness in odd ways. Poohbah Lake, in the Rainy River District, is a reminder of the character in the comic opera, "Mikado," while Gramophone Creek, in British Columbia, doubtless had the first "canned music" of that district.

Beautiful Indian Names.

Many people of greater or less prominence will have their names live after them in out-of-the-way places. There is a Sifton Lake in Pontiac county, Quebec, named after Sir Clifford Sifton. Lord Carnarvon of the "Carnarvon terms" episode, settling the differences between the Dominion and British Columbia in the early seventies, is known of now, through a mountain in that province, Dennis is another mountain there, perpetuating Col. John Stoughton Dennis, an eminent surveyor, whose activities in Manitoba on instructions from the Dominion Government had much to do with starting the rebellion of 1870. Grassett township and station in Algoma do honor to Toronto's Chief of Police, while Earl Grey mount and pass in British Columbia derive their name from the fact that the former Governor-General went on a horseback trip through the pass in 1907.

Not so national in interest were the origin of Lake Loucks in Peterborough county, "after a settler," and Edna, a point on Manitoulin Island, "after a child of Mrs. Purvis, Burnt Island."

After all the prettiest places in Canada are derived from the Indians, whether the Micmacs of the Maritime Provinces or the tribes of the mountains, and the Pacific coast. Petit-

dis, in New Brunswick, means "the river that bends back." Ombabika Bay in Lake Nipigon means "the gap between two promontories." Okotoks, a mountain and a town south of Calgary, are Indian for "stone crossing," referring to a ford of Sheep River. Kitemat, a village and an arm of Douglas Channel in British Columbia, is Indian for "the people of the snow," while Kaslo means "where blackberries grow."

TESTING FOR HONESTY.

How a Bank Cashier Tested a Would-be Borrower.

During a business trip to the Pacific Coast, Mr. Henry Blake of St. Louis, arrived in Sacramento and found a telegram, forty-eight hours old, urging him to return immediately to the bedside of his little son, who had been seriously injured in an automobile accident.

"I must confess that I felt pretty keenly the position of the stranger in a strange city," said Mr. Blake in telling the story. "I had little ready money, and had planned to go on to San Francisco and there cash my company's check for one hundred dollars that I carried for my return expenses. I thought of having money sent by telegram, of trying to reach some business house in San Francisco that knew our firm, of the many ways that money could be obtained. But every one of them would take so much time that I should miss the first express East."

"Finally, I left the hotel and marched into the first bank I saw. It was near the closing hour, but the cashier, listened respectfully, accepted my explanation and consented to accommodate me. He studied the check for a moment and then, instead of sending me to the teller's window, brought out the cash himself and laid down in front of me a small pile of bills and two gold pieces. I counted the money carefully and found the amount incorrect. Again I went over the bills, and found that he had given me ten dollars more than the check called for. I passed back a bill and remarked, 'You've given me ten dollars too much.'"

"I know it," he replied, and I caught a twinkle in his eye."

A FEATHERED FOSTER MOTHER.

The Unselfish Public Spirit of a Compassionate Hen.

Hens have long been known to be generous in the matter of adopting motherless chicks and incubator orphans, but Mr. R. S. Walker tells in Our Dumb Animals of a hen whose unselfish public spirit wins her distinction even among her compassionate sisters. She played the part of foster mother to a litter of kittens, with the apparent consent and approval of their real mother.

Both the mother cat and the hen often sheltered the kittens jointly. The real trouble arose when the kittens opened their eyes and began to wander about. This pleased the old hen, and just as often as the mother cat left to go in search of food the hen would take the kittens off for a stroll. She learned to hold her brood together with her "cluck" chuck!" and became so fond of her hairy, four-footen child that she eventually became bold enough to dare the mother cat to interfere with her adopted family.

She was a good mother, and there had been no serious objection to her carrying for her new children had she been capable of furnishing them with the proper nourishment. But she could never understand why the kittens would not come and remove the fat juicy worm from her mouth. Each time she discovered a fine worm or other dainty morsel she unselfishly called her kitten children about her, bidding them eat, until her voice grew weak. Then, with a much-distressed mind, she would either swallow the morsel herself or leave it on the ground.

Poor mother! She loved the kittens with as much passion as if they had been her own. But the children became hungry and, in order to save their lives, it was necessary that the hen be put out of reach of the kittens, so that their real mother might nourish them.

About Gloves.

Gloves were customary New Year's gifts in the 16th century, and when in consequence of the expense they could not be purchased, "glove money" was given instead.

All nations make gloves, although the French and Germans probably lead, and the materials are wonderfully diverse. Kid skin furnishes the greatest quantity, although much of the so-called kid is rat or cat skin. Dogskin, buckskin and deerskin gloves are made from sheepskin, and when they are very thick and heavy you may be assured that the material is calfskin.

Castor gloves should be made of beaver; but, as a rule, they are sheepskin. By the way, it may not be generally known that "chamois" skin is sheepskin. There are not enough chamois killed in a year to supply the world for a day. Suede (or Swedish) gloves are made of lambskin, finely dressed but not glazed.

"Forecast means looking ahead and providing for the future; give an example of it," said the teacher. "Not to eat too much breakfast when you're going to grandma's for Thanksgiving dinner," said Fred Jones.

CANADIAN AIRMAN GETS "SAUSAGE"

LAD OF TWENTY-THREE HOLDS REMARKABLE RECORD.

Daring Exploit is Described by One Who Already Has Won Decorations For Valor.

The following incident was told recently at the Pennsylvania Club in New York by a Canadian lad of twenty-three who has already distinguished himself in the aviation corps. He holds the remarkable record of having brought down forty-seven enemy planes and three balloons. For his valor King George decorated him with the ribbons of three orders. So many honors at one time and to one so young are a thing unprecedented.

Here is his story:

"One of our scouts brought into camp one day the news that an enemy 'sausage' was anchored about six miles behind the firing line. (You should know 'sausage' is the name we give to a dirigible). The Germans anchor one of these 'sausages' to the ground by cable, then let it go up a couple of thousand feet, from which point they report movements in air and on ground for miles around. When one of our craft gets too near for the enemy's safety, the 'sausage' drops down to earth with incredible swiftness. How they do it is a mystery; we have tried and tried to secure the same speed in bringing our balloons to earth, but as yet without success."

"Well, the colonel sent me off to get the 'sausage.' I flew over the first line of trenches, but saw nothing of the foe. All at once a sharp 'crack, crack,' caught my ear. I examined my engine—nothing wrong there, so I went on. In a few seconds 'crack, crack' again. This time I looked all around me, then up. Not far above me, pouring down shots meant for me, was a Hun. I swooped down from under him and pointed my plane directly upward. All the time we were rising we were under constant fire. You have no idea how our blood tingles at such a time! Well, he did not hit us, and we soon got over him. In air fighting the advantage is to the fellow higher up, and we had it. Then we went after him and kept up chasing and firing until he disappeared from sight."

"Sausage" in Flames.

"Still the 'sausage,' wasn't to be seen, so I continued scouting around in search of it. After half an hour or so we were rewarded; there it was below us, half a mile or more nearer ground. I turned off my gas and darted toward it, borne on by the momentum of my plane, but not before I had been sighted. Down sank the 'sausage' and we after it. As we came within range three or four machine guns opened fire on us, but we held our own and continued firing on the dirigible till it reached ground."

"Then we let go at the machine guns, and had it back and forth at a lively rate for a few minutes. At last the Germans deserted their guns. All this time I had been traveling on my momentum; now I must start my engine. I tried repeatedly, but couldn't get a spark. On the downward flight the cylinders had flooded with oil and now refused to work."

"I was determined if the Boches did get me they shouldn't have the plane, so I steered toward the nearest tree, where I purposed to wreck her. Suddenly I heard a 'crack,' a different sort of 'crack' from that of the enemy's; one cylinder had cleared up, then another 'crack'; another, till all nine cylinders were running beautifully. You may imagine I breathed a little more freely!"

"I avoided the tree and skimmed along over fields, hedges, tree-tops, gradually getting up more and more speed till I was high in the air. I had the satisfaction of seeing below me the 'sausage' in flames and the happy feeling of having undertaken and accomplished something."

GREAT BRITAIN'S PART IN WAR

Has Furnished Largest Proportion of Shipping and Money.

Great Britain has 45,000,000 population, in contrast with 39,000,000 for France, 36,000,000 for Italy, 175,000,000 for Russia, and 100,000,000 for the United States.

This 45,000,000 has furnished a far larger proportion of the naval strength and shipping than any other nation, and has done this from the beginning of the war. This has also necessitated bearing most of the odium attached to the blockade which was for the general benefit of all the Allies as well as England.

From the beginning, also, they have furnished more money than any other nation. In the first two years of the war they did not furnish as many men as either France or Russia, but at present the British army in France is about as large as the French. The British have, besides, an army in Egypt, another in South Africa, (as have also the French) and another in Mesopotamia. Moreover, the British Isles have furnished as many men in proportion and suffered as great losses as any of their colonies, besides putting forth an extraordinary industrial effort.

Apples can be stewed without sugar and they are very good.

EGYPT'S PART IN THE WORLD WAR

TAKES HER PLACE AS PART OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

During the Past Couple of Years Has Done Her "Bit" in Defeating the Common Enemy.

Before the war Egypt was not, formally, a part of the British Empire. She was a protectorate. Later on the Khedive was deposed, and fled to Switzerland, where he became openly a part of the German spy propaganda and another Khedive was reared in his stead. Then the fact of Egypt being a part of the British Empire was proclaimed, and she took her place as such.

There was naturally much conspiracy on the part of Germany to cause a revolt in Egypt. There had been dissensions there for years previously. The Young Egyptians, whose movement aimed at absolute independence for the country, sent delegates to Switzerland, where they met delegates from India and from other colonies where German money had been freely spent.

It seemed, five years ago, that Egypt would be retained for the British Crown only at the expense of a bloody war. Well the war came, and Egypt failed to rise, like Ireland. On the contrary, she remained excessively loyal, and rejected the overtures of both German and Turk. In the past couple of years she has done a considerable "bit" in defeating the common enemy.

The Happy Fellahs.

In Egypt the great majority of the population is the fellahs, or the small farmers, the peasantry. These citizens might look on indifferently while the Empire fell, just as they viewed with equanimity the decline of the Roman Empire, so long as they were not affected. The object of the British administrators was, therefore, to keep the average Egyptian well fed and well employed. That having been accomplished, he would not give his mind to foreign intrigue; he is not like a Pole, burning with thoughts of national independence, but agrees generally with Tennyson, who said "What's best administered is best."

The rise in the price of practically all commodities helped the Egyptian administrators in this respect. Wages increased. The price of cotton and of various other articles advanced. Law still ruled, and the Egyptians who raised cotton and other crops were permitted to make their reasonable profit. Therefore, when Turk and German agents circulated ideas of rebellion the Egyptian paid no attention. He "carried on" and made a lot of money.

The Egyptian Army.

Internal trouble in Egypt might easily have forced the British to employ a portion of their small army more actively than would have suited them in the earlier days. Not only did the peaceful and friendly attitude of the Egyptians relieve the British from this necessity, but they were actually able to use the Egyptian army freely and without even a leaving of the frontiers of the Sudan, where, as in times of peace, the British had to deal with tribal affairs.

The re-conquest of Darfur, for many years a thorn in the side of the Sudan Government owing to the truculence of its Sultan, Ali Dinar, was carried out almost entirely by means of Egyptian troops, the only white men employed being the senior officers, some commissioned officers and the Royal Flying Corps section, which accompanied the expedition and did great work. During the attacks on the canal and the fighting with the Senussi on the western frontier there was an absence of all agitation and disaffection in Egypt.

The British task could easily have been made more arduous if they had not had the advantage of the active cooperation of the late Sultan Hussein, who, even before his accession to the throne, had stood out against the reactionary element, and who right up to his death, rendered the British authorities wholehearted support. Nor must mention be overlooked of the Prime Minister, Hussein Rush di Pasha, who has ably and loyally seconded British efforts.

Volunteer Workers.

In Egypt the British forces have been able to recruit great forces of laborers, whose work was essential for the Allenby expedition. There was no suggestion of compulsion: the men volunteered for both construction work and also for the camel transportation system. Egyptian laborers have flocked in France, in Salonica and in Mesopotamia, and in all theatres of the war they have won high praise. The people of Egypt have also distinguished themselves by the manner in which they contributed to various patriotic funds and to the British war loan. Incidentally, it might be remarked, that there is a great British hospital in Egypt, and that the thousands of men there invalided have been treated with the utmost tenderness. Egypt has remained sound, and there is not now the slightest fear that German gold or German representations will imperil the loyalty of this great colony.

Soils and Crops

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

Mistakes in Buying Land.
One of the first things to consider when planning to go to a new place, is to find out whether that particular section of the country is suited to the kind of farming you propose to do. Next, find out whether there is a good market for the things you will grow. Then there is the all-important question, the health of the community; next, the moral and social conditions of the people.

Many people who change locations are induced to do so by some real estate agent. The individual decides that he wants to go to some other place to live, and writes to maybe a dozen real estate agents in as many different places; and the agent that claims the most impossible things for his special section of country is the one that gets the most consideration in far too many instances. As I have had some experience with this, I want to give some advice to people who contemplate moving to a new location.

Never buy until you are sure that you have the kind of land you need for your particular kind of farming; don't buy land with the idea of growing crops that you know nothing about. When you go to a new location to look at a piece of land with the idea of buying it, never be in too big a hurry; better pay a few days' hotel bill than to lose a few thousand dollars in the deal.

Now let me say that it is an easy matter to get fooled in regard to values in farming land. You may see a farm that looks as good as farms selling for \$200 per acre near your old home, and in fact it may be just as

fertile; but that is no proof that it is worth as much locally or anything near it. While it may produce as much per acre, you may not have a market for your crops. There are too many things that influence the values of land for me to try to call attention to them all. The best way to find out the value of the land is to go and talk privately to the people who own land around the piece you are thinking of buying. Ask them all about it, what it ought to sell for, etc. Next, go to the local banker and ask him what the land you want to buy is worth, and find out how much money he would loan you on it. Then go to the tax books and find out what the taxes are on the property, and what per cent. of value property in that county is taxed. Better take this trouble than to pay two or three times the value of the property.

Another big mistake many people make in buying farms, is to buy a too expensive farm for the amount of capital they have. You can take a very little money and buy a large or high-priced farm. You pay down all the money you have as first payment, then you find that you have to go in debt for your supplies. When your first note comes due you can not meet it; hence you lose what you paid down on the place. If you had bought a smaller and cheaper farm you would have had no trouble in meeting the payments. Better buy a small place at first. And never pay out all your money—keep enough to run your farm until you make a crop. You can make more money if you have a little money to use as you go. Go slow at first; it is the safest way.

Poultry

As the poultryman starts the new year, it is advisable that he start operations on a well-planned system. System saves both time and money, and makes the work more pleasant and much easier. At this time of the year it is not always the most pleasant task to go out to do the chores among the poultry, but the man who takes a deep interest in the work goes about it cheerfully, just the same.

On days that are intensely cold, or when there are high winds or cold rains, or if there is snow on the ground, it is best to keep the fowls indoors. If they have plenty of house room, and a good supply of litter to encourage scratching, the hens will not only busy themselves, but will warm up their bodies and feel a great

deal more comfortable than if allowed to be outdoors. It is the comfortable, contented hen that does good winter laying.

Keep up the good work of culling. Get rid of every undesirable fowl, so as to cut down the expense and encourage the workers. Follow good business principles.

Gather the eggs several times each day, and especially when the days are very cold. Eggs that are intended for incubation should be held in a temperature of 50 degrees.

There is something wrong with pullets that do not start laying this month. Either they have been hatched very late, or they have not been properly fed and cared for.

Do not ship dressed poultry to market before the middle of this month, unless by special order. Many people have not yet fully recovered from the holiday feasts, and chickens do not

Hogs

Buttermilk is equal to skim-milk for feeding hogs, while whey is half as valuable. Whey, being low in protein, is not well suited for young pigs and should be fed to older animals.

To keep the hens out of the hog house, hinge the doors at the top, so they will swing both ways. The hogs can push them open and the doors will swing shut after the animals have passed through.

There isn't much curl in the tail of a hungry pig.

Corn, when fed alone to young pigs, produces relatively slow gains at a

The Dairy

When the roughage for dairy cows is clover or alfalfa hay, the grain rations may be 200 pounds corn and cob meal, 100 pounds ground oats and 100 pounds gluten feed; or 250 pounds corn and cob meal, 100 pounds wheat bran and 100 pounds gluten feed.

Bulls, like bad eggs, are best left strictly alone except when it is necessary to handle them. Give them plenty of exercise and keep them where they can see the other cattle

and the attendant. Let them have no chance to try their strength and they will not be so likely to manifest it in an ugly disposition.

There is not much milk in timothy hay. Instead of feeding it to dairy cows, give it to the herd bull and use alfalfa, clover, vetch, cow-pea or velvet-bean hay for the milkers.

Skim-milk, if made into cottage cheese, furnishes nearly seven times as much protein and nearly as much energy as the dressed pork it would produce. As far as possible, therefore, skim-milk should be used for human food and only the excess fed to live stock.

Sheep Notes

Sheep can be wintered with a smaller use of grain than is needed for other live stock. All depends upon the kind of hay or other roughage used. Coarse-stemmed hays like timothy, red top and blue-grass have very few leaves and therefore are poor sheep feeds. Timothy is unpalatable, causes constipation, and the dry timothy heads work into the wool, causing irritation to the skin, lessening the value of the clip and making

shearing difficult. When timothy or other coarse-stemmed hay is fed to sheep in winter quarters, supplementary protein feed is needed. From one-quarter to one-half pound of linseed-meal per ewe daily should be used, depending upon the size and condition of the animal and the other feed used.

A shed opening to the south, built in the coral, protects sheep from cold rains. This equipment, including fence and shed for 100 mature sheep, costs about \$125. It affords good protection, simplifies the breeding of ewes, the feeding of grain, the weaning of lambs, and safeguards against exposure to severe weather and, if well drained, provides dry quarters.

Instead of keeping the pancake griddle smoking on the stove while waiting for a late comer, just slip it into your oven and shut the door until you are ready to use it again.

Family Portraits

"Really, you needn't laugh. It's the thing! Everyone says so. Uncle Jim, what are you doing?"

Young Uncle Jim's keen, spectacled eyes revealed sudden alarm.

"Hold on, Eveline!" he implored. "Don't move! There, that's better. Just keep still a minute more and I'll be done."

"But what are you doing?"

"Making your portrait, of course. I—"

Eveline made a dash at the paper.

"Why, Uncle Jim, I didn't know you drew! Let me see it!"

Uncle Jim's long arm kept the paper tantalizingly out of reach.

"Curb your impatience, infant. Artists can't be browbeaten. When the masterpiece is finished, it will be put upon exhibition—not before."

"It had better be finished pretty soon!" Eveline threatened ominously.

"It will be. There will be an exhibition of family portraits in the library after dinner. Seven sharp."

And Uncle Jim fled to his den, sacred from feminine intrusion except by special invitation.

Uncle Jim was esteemed in the family as a rising young biologist, to say nothing of being a very lovable young fellow to boot. His invitations were never slighted. Even Mr. Everts joined the procession to the library at seven o'clock.

"He probably has pictures of our skulls or something equally artistic!" Eveline grumbled.

But there were no pictures whatever; indeed, at first sight there was nothing unusual; then Jack gave a shout. He had discovered a sheet of paper covered with Uncle Jim's scrawling writing, under a big interrogation point.

"Adore," he read. "Darling—Crazy over—Crush—The thing—Elegant. Garnish plentifully with italics." The boy's voice, full of perplexity, cleared to a whoop of joy. "I know—it's Ev!"

"Never mind," Eveline retorted, coloring a little over the applause that greeted the recognition of the salient characteristics of her vocabulary.

"Here's another, 'Us fellers—Play ball—Punk—Bonehead—Sport—Airships—You bet!'"

Jack grinned; then he hunted up the next.

"Rational—Graft—Statesmanship vs. Politics—Yellow Journalism—Sound—Sane—True Democracy—Rant

Common sense, the rarest virtue under heaven."

This time Mr. Everts joined in the laughter; but Eveline's applause was distinctly absent-minded. Only as she left the room did she give a clue to her thoughts.

"We've enjoyed the exhibition so much, Mr. Kline," she said. "I am expecting to give a little one myself, very soon. I do hope you will be able to come."

"Nothing shall keep me away," Uncle Jim responded, with twinkling eyes.

As he took down the "portraits" a few minutes later his eyes were still smiling. Unless he were greatly mistaken, Eveline's would need a rather complete revision before very long.

The Load Line

"How about a walk till dinner time, Jess?"

Jessica pushed back the pile of papers on her desk and turned a tired face to her uncle.

"I've no right to," she said doubtfully. "Look at all the work waiting! But my head does ache, and you will be here only a few days. I'm afraid I can't resist the temptation."

"That's right," her uncle agreed heartily. "I'll give you five minutes to get ready. There's going to be a great sunset, and it will be wonderful down by the water."

Besides, I have an errand that way."

Jessica was prompt; it was not quite five minutes later that the two were on their way to the wharves. Even before they caught the breath from the bay a bit of color crept into the girl's face, and a little of her weariness fled away from her. But the trouble in her eyes was still there.

Her uncle, talking lightly of one thing and another, was in reality waiting; and presently the outburst came.

"Uncle Andrew," Jessica cried passionately, "how do you stand it?"

"Stand what, little girl?" her uncle replied.

"All the sin and suffering and pain in the world. If I find it so hard here where I see so little, if I feel the burden of it all the time, how do you stand it over there in China?"

Then before them were a dozen wharves rocking slowly in the tide; some, already loaded, lay close to the water, but many of them sat high, and all those showed marks upon their hulls.

Her uncle pointed to one of them.

"Do you see those marks?" he asked. "Do you know what they are for?"

The girl shook her head.

SELLING STUMPS

Turning a Waste Product Into Dollars and Cents.

By Lawrence C. Longstreet

One day about a year ago found me with a lone dollar in my pocket and no work in sight. After doing some hard thinking as to how I could add to my available funds, I thought of some pine stumps on land belonging to a milling concern. On inquiry I found that the owner would be very glad to get rid of those stumps.

Accordingly, I invested my dollar in as much dynamite, fuse and caps as it would buy. That wasn't very much, but it was sufficient to blow out and break up three full loads of the stumps, that I was able to sell at \$1.50 per load as fast as I delivered them.

In short, in less than a half day, I converted my original dollar into \$4.50. With that capital I purchased a larger supply of explosives, and repeated the operation on a larger scale. Before I finished I had a pocketful of money in the place where the lone dollar had formerly reposed.

The average-sized stump in this part of the country will yield a good one-horse load of the finest kind of firewood. When the stumps are blasted out they are broken up into pieces about right for firewood. The

smaller pieces can be used in the kitchen stove, and the larger ones in the sheet-iron heaters commonly used in this locality. The wood readily sells for \$1.50 a load here, although I am told that in the large towns a two-horse load of the wood brings \$8.

It takes about six stumps to make a two-horse load. They can be blasted in from one to two hours' time, and at a cost that will enable the blaster to more than double his money by selling the wood.

It is easily possible to make money both ways in a business of this kind. Men that have stumps on their land are usually willing to pay a fair price to have them taken out. This will at least cover the cost of the work, and the amount realized from the sale of the wood should be clear profit.

It seems strange to me that so many farmers permit stumps to remain in their fields when the stumps can be taken out at no expense to the farm owner. By that I mean the stump wood can be sold for more than it costs to blast it out. I believe that if farmers owning stump land knew this, there would be more clearing done.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Our Will was fishing in the brook. When 'las-a-luck he snagged his hook. But did he hesitate? Not he; Just waded in and set it free.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By John B. Huber, M.A., M.D.

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

Every child has the right to be protected from disease.

Baby's Development II.

Second Month: Squint in occasional until the end of this month. Baby now recognizes human voices, turns its head toward sounds. Pleased with music and with human faces—not however with all it sees. Sleeps three, sometimes five or six hours. Tickle it about the eighth week and it will laugh. Claps with its forefinger at eighth week. First consonants from forty-third to fifty-first days as am-ma, ta-hu, goo, ara.

Third Month: Sixty-first day, cry of joy at sight of mother and father. Eyelids not completely filled when it looks up. Accommodates its eyesight to light and distance at ninth week. Notes the ticking of a watch at ninth week; listens with absorbed attention. Now some considerable baby!

Fourth Month: Eye-movements perfect. Objects seized are moved toward the eyes. Grasps at objects too distant. Enjoys seeing itself in mirror; girl babies exhibit this phenomenon earlier and more insistently than boy babies. Can grasp with thumb contraposed to hand at fourteenth week. Can hold up head without support. Sits with back supported at fourteenth week. Begins to imitate.

Fifth Month: Discriminates strangers. Looks inquiringly. Takes pleasure in crumpling and tearing newspapers, rings a bell with zest; likes to pull hair; has been known to pretty nearly if not altogether eviscerate an adult ear or uproot a mustache. Can sleep ten to eleven hours without food. Desire shown by stretching out.

"They are the marks that indicate the capacity of a vessel—the amount of burden that it may legally carry. You will see that they are not the same; the limit of safety differs in different vessels. But wherever the line is, its place has been carefully computed, and it is a crime to send that vessel to sea overloaded. However great the amount of cargo waiting to be transported, no vessel can carry more than its own appointed share; so matter what the urgency, to carry more is a crime."

"It is God's world, child, not ours. We have a certain amount to be responsible for, but not more. To try to take more than God gives us, to risk health and perhaps even life, and in consequence the defeat of God's plan for you or for me, that is to load our lives beyond the safety-line—to do in the moral world what is a crime in the physical world. Here's my man coming. Will you wait here for me? I'll be back in ten minutes."

Her uncle and the other man disappeared behind a pile of freight. Jessica waited, watching the vessels in the bay.

Fencing in the Garden.

Another year's use of our fenced-in garden has proved that the expenditure for fence wire, posts, and labor required to fence it was a good business move, says a successful farmer.

Our garden is twenty rods long and four rods wide, fenced with strong four-foot woven wire that will turn hogs, chickens, or any stock, with the strand of barbed wire six inches above the woven wire. The ends are enclosed with substantially made panels of the same fencing, which allows of their easy removal for plowing and cultivating.

There is no longer worry and damage from our own poultry, stock, or dogs, or those of our neighbors, and the permanent support for vining plants furnished by the fence is worth the effort of fencing in itself. Furthermore, our chickens can now have free range for a much greater portion of the year than before the hen-proof garden fence was erected.

If a Horse Steps on a Nail.

If one of your horses steps on a nail, remove the nail as soon as possible and thoroughly cleanse the wound. If the horse limps, investigate the cause. The removal of the nail can easily be accomplished by the ordinary claw hammer, a small block of wood being used as a fulcrum over which to pry. If the nail is not too large a pair of pliers is suitable for this work.

If not cared for immediately the wound may cause lockjaw or permanent lameness. For cleansing the wound a syringe and warm water may be used if care is taken to cleanse thoroughly. The best method is to apply liberally and coal-tar product, as it is effective in breaking up the infection. If a nail wound is given immediate and careful attention the life of a horse is usually saved.

To heat dishes quickly put them into hot water. This is a safer and better plan than heating them in the oven.

It is not a bit too early to get in touch with dependable nursery concerns and seed houses to get prices and full information about the trees, shrubbery, flowering plants, and seeds that will be wanted early next spring. Do it now!

AERIAL TANKS FOR THE ALLIES

ARMORED AIRPLANES IS THE TECHNICAL NAME.

These Machines Are to do Work Like That of the Land Battle-ships.

The construction of aerial tanks, or, to use the technical term, armored airplanes, that will accompany the infantry in the air just as the tanks go forward on the ground, is being considered by the French aviation authorities. The Germans have been using airplanes of this type, recognizing the value of this aid to an attack by infantry.

These machines, being necessarily of considerable weight, cannot fly very fast and are useless for scouting or fighting in the air with enemy planes. But the effect on the morale of troops of airplanes flying over the heads of the foe, pouring into their ranks volleys from machine guns, was amply demonstrated in the battles in Flanders, when British and French observation and fighting planes abandoned their legitimate functions and took part in the infantry attacks. Being of the lightest construction and wholly unprotected, they were easy marks for rifle and machine gun fire.

Must Protect Airplanes.

To utilize to the utmost the airplane in connection with the infantry the protection of the craft by means of light armor is being considered. This principle may be also applied to other classes of planes. To-day French tactical aviation possesses the best multiple machine.

The Breguet, the Samson, the Caudron, R-H are of the greatest efficiency. But experience has demonstrated that artillery observation machines are never safe from attacks of the enemy fighting planes, no matter how vigilant are the escadrilles, whose duty it is to defend them. This fact has made it evident that it is necessary to build machines that are able to defend themselves.

The problem of construction is still far from being solved. It is necessary to have specialized planes for reconnaissance, photography and artillery regulation, and there must also be planes for infantry liaison and trench attacks.

Requirements of Service.

The first class must be able to fly high and fast; the second, that accompany the infantry, must crawl and go slowly. To crawl at a low altitude they must be armored, otherwise they are quickly doomed to destruction.

Armored planes existed in 1914, and even before the war, but little by little they have disappeared.

On days of attack the French pilots are forced to fly for hours at less than 300 feet from the enemy trenches, filled with machine guns. For several months the Germans have employed an airship of the Junker type, entirely made of metal, all of whose machinery, motor and guns are protected by a shell proof armored covering. They are thus able in the very face of enemy infantry to attack without much danger to themselves. It is to meet this emergency that the Allies are now considering the building of aerial tanks.

The Battle Front.

The true battle front of this war is in the soul of the nation—Lieut.-General Smuts.

England's great one time foe, now staunchest friend

And strong foe fighter (who recalls no more

That Britain once was pitted against Boer),

Has shown—where'er the battle lines extend,

Veering as each day's grim award may bend,

Not there alone is kept the turning score,

But in the hearts at home, that of their story

Their much, or little—stand to freely spend.

True battle front is in the nation's soul.

O Soul of England! Ev'n where flesh is weak,

A spirit sword it wields—thine ancient word.

There is one other such civil roll: Far, far away, yet in vain to seek—

Across three thousand miles—a battle front!

—Edith M. Thomas.

Choosing Clothes.

Price cannot be taken as an indication of good clothes, although quality is often expensive. There are garments of certain cut that demand top-notch prices and yet that could not be taken as an indication of what is good in clothes. The newest invariably comes high, and yet upon examination we find we are paying not for material, not for durability, not always smartness, but rather for newness. To the woman of limited income it is infinitely better to sit back and analyze the make-up of the latest arrived style before she invests in it.

The far-seeing woman can visualize herself as looking outlandish next season in something that is quite in the order of things this season. It is a good plan, this, of painting a next year's portrait of yourself in this year's clothes before you put good money into them.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR POULTRY, GAME, EGGS & FEATHERS. Please write for particulars. T. FOWLER & CO., 69 Sandhurst Street, Montreal.

THE WAR ON THE EASTERN FRONT

SUMMARY OF 1917 EVENTS IN RUSSIA.

Disaster Which Has Overtaken Russia Also Forces Rumanians Out of the War.

The see-saw of victory and defeat in Russia ended on March 12, when the revolution broke. Mutterings in the army, which had led to successive Russian defeats and open hints of "dark forces" controlling the Czar's government, caused Nicholas to order the dissolution of the Duma. Its members resisted, imprisoned the Czar and formed a provisional government with Prince Lvoff and Professor Milukoff at its head and endeavored to stem the tide of disaster.

Alexander F. Kerensky, Minister of War, a radical socialist but not a Maximalist, succeeded in making a temporary diversion. On July 1 he went to the southwestern front, placed himself at the head of the Russian troops and began a new drive on Lemberg.

On Sept. 1 the Germans began an offensive on the Riga front, crossing the Dvina at Uskull. Part of the Russian troops withdrew, refusing to fight, and the Germans entered Riga on Sept. 3. They gradually extended their positions, capturing Jacobstadt on Sept. 21 and crossing the Livonian River on Sept. 21, thus holding a small triangle between the Dvina and the Gulf of Riga.

Russia's Collapse.

Kerensky on Sept. 15 proclaimed the establishment of a republic in Russia, and a month later, as a sop to the extremists, formed a coalition government, announcing the purpose of making peace in connection with all the other allies. This was seized upon by the Germans as an entering wedge. Kerensky, a notorious anarchist, was sent back to Russia by Germany for the purpose of stirring up trouble, and there met Leon Trotsky, a visionary writer, who had gone to Petrograd with the idea of putting his anarchical theories into practice. They rapidly brought matters to a crisis. Kerensky's weakness in allowing discontent to spread in the army caused another revolution in Petrograd. Kerensky was deposed and Lenin assumed the premiership, with Trotsky as foreign minister.

Then they proposed a general peace, without annexations or indemnities, and began negotiations with the central powers for an armistice. This was signed at Brest-Litovsk on Dec. 15, effective two days later. It is to last twenty-eight days, ending on Jan. 14, 1918, at noon. Trotsky next proposed "a general peace" and began negotiations with Germany for a separate peace. Thus Russia passes out of the war unless and until the bolshevik government is overthrown.

Russia's collapse automatically forces Rumanians out of the war. Isolated from all help, she was obliged to join in the bolshevik armistice.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

Represent the Highest Development of Glassblowers' Skill.

The war is making an extraordinary demand for glass eyes—so many are the fighting men who lose one or both of their own eyes at the front.

When a man is totally blinded he usually lets it go at that; but if one eye be lost he gets an artificial one, to avoid disfigurement.

We in this country do not know how to make artificial eyes. It is really a fine art, and may be said to represent the highest development of the glassblowers' skill.

The beginning of an artificial eye is a small glass tube with a bulb in the middle. One end is cut off, and the opening sealed with the blowpipe, leaving a hollow bulb on the end of a tube.

The workman, of course, can enlarge the bulb as he pleases by blowing into the tube. This he does gradually and at intervals, while applying melted glass of different colors to the extremity of the bulb.

First he puts on a circular spot of blue or brown for the iris, and in the center adds a black dot for the pupil. By artistic manipulation he counterfeits the delicate effects of coloration observed in the human eye.

The process cannot be more definitely described because it is an art, and not merely a mechanical performance. A special glass is added to imitate the peculiar whiteness of the white part of the eye, and even the little red veins in the latter are reproduced.

During these processes the bulb and tube are kept hot and soft. Finally the front half of the bulb is cut off with sharp scissors, and this half is the all-but-finished eye, requiring only to have its edges made smooth.

Most glass eyes are made in Germany, and they cost only about \$5 apiece. This source of supply has been cut off by the war. But the finest artificial eyes are of French manufacture, and are of porcelain. The process of making them is secret, and the price is anywhere from \$15 to \$50.

Any cold cereal can be put into the mush pot when making corn meal mush.

ANZAC EXPLOITS IN TURK'S LAND

CAVALRY PLAYED GREAT PART IN EASTERN WARFARE.

Australian Light Horse Had Many Thrilling Adventures Like Cavaliers of Old.

The Australian forces at the beginning of the war were chiefly mounted, for the Anzacs are born riders. Of the contingent of 20,000 which left Australia at the outbreak of the war 5,000 were mounted, and many of the others could ride, says Capt. D. Fallon, M.C., of the Australian forces. Our training in Egypt consisted chiefly of mounted work, and we never did a "stunt" without the operation of the cavalry. To my regret, we had only one mounted action before we dug in and began to live our lives like rabbits.

During the early part of 1915 10,000 Turks, under Prussian officers, rode undetected across the Arabian Desert and attacked us on the Suez Canal. It was a brilliant strategic movement for such a large force to cross the sands without being spotted by our fliers. All day long our aviators scanned the desert for any approaching troops and saw none, although there were 10,000 Turks within calling distance. The Turks marched at night, pulling their small guns along, but during the day lay hidden in the sand.

Rounded Up the Turks.

When the alarm sounded we were camped at Ishmalia, on the Egyptian side of the canal. Without fully equipping ourselves we swam the canal and chased the Turks across the desert and rounded them up at we do our cattle in Australia. The Turks opened fire with their 3-inch guns and rifles, cheering and shouting like a lot of schoolboys. We rode right through them and made for their guns, which we captured after sabring the gunners. The Turks again and again reformed, but they were no match for the daredevil and pugnacious Anzacs, who play at war with the same enthusiasm as they play at their national games of sport.

The Australian Light Horse had many thrilling experiences. Its men rode into a great territory over which they roamed almost at will, like cavaliers of old, seeking combats with those who would accept their gauge. Stories of their gallant charges with drawn sabres against enemy batteries and into strong infantry positions were innumerable. But perhaps none of them had a more exciting adventure than a squadron of Queenslanders.

For a considerable distance these boys cantered along over the sands without encountering an enemy. Then they came upon a battery of guns and found themselves being fired at point blank by 3-inch pieces. The infantry was in a tight place and needed assistance badly. It got it from the cavalry which came pounding up in columns of four, and whose leader, riding up the situation, sent it swerving in on either side of the battery. The men charged straight in among the gun crews with sabres flashing and with cheers at the opportunity which offered itself. It was over in a minute, and the last of the enemy lay beaten and trampled upon. The incident over, the cavalry trotted off in search of other adventures.

Flying Leap Upon Enemy.

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fluently. He was sent forward with orders to engage the officer in conversation until the rest of the troopers could close in with their sabres. The little emissary was successful in his mission by expressing the attention of the officer with a cock and bull story, to which the Turkish officer listened, because he did not know that we were anywhere about. He listened a moment too long, however, for we rushed in and killed or captured most of the Turks.

Fine Cavalry Exploit.

The mounted men from New South Wales at the same attack on the Suez waited a long time for the signal that sent them into action and then rode "hell for leather" to the attack. They succeeded in crossing the canal and penetrating the enemy's lines. What followed equals anything in cavalry exploits in the history of the Empire. A single squadron found itself all alone. Racing forward, the enemy to the right and left of them, the troops galloped over the crest of a sand hill concealing the enemy's guns. Charging straight for a battery, sabring everything in sight as they came, they went to the guns. Advancing down the slope they found themselves facing a battery of four light field pieces. Charging straight, and shooting as they galloped, they came on so quickly that the enemy had no time to load the guns. The gunners attempted to resist, but before they could make a move the cavalry wiped out the crews with the sword.

Dusk found this force two miles inside the desert, commanded by a lieutenant. A defensive position was necessary. With their swords the horsemen fought their way through to the hills. There they were dismounted and two messengers who were sent back to report their position had their horses shot under them, but managed to reach their destination. Darkness was falling and the troops were isolated. The retirement was a succession of hand to hand struggles. Four times the little party met the enemy and dispersed them. Midnight passed when they reached the canal again, having fought their way through the enemy lines to safety.

THE CAUSE OF BACKACHE

Every muscle in the body needs constantly a supply of rich, red blood in proportion to the work it does. The muscles of the back are under a heavy strain and have but little rest. When the blood is thin they lack nourishment, and the result is a sensation of pain in those muscles. Some people think pain in the back means kidney trouble, but the best medical authorities agree that backache seldom or never has anything to do with the kidneys. Organic kidney disease may have progressed to a critical point without developing a pain in the back. This being the case pain in the back should always lead the sufferer to look to the condition of his blood. It will be found in most cases that the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to build up the blood will stop the sensation of pain in the ill-nourished muscles of the back. How much better it is to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the blood than to give way to unreasonable alarm about your kidneys. If you suspect your kidneys any doctor can make tests in ten minutes that will tell you your fears at rest, or tell you the worst. But in any event to be perfectly healthy you must keep the blood in good condition, and for this purpose no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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

BIRDS AND AIRMEN.

Observations Regarding Movements of Birds Made by Aviators.

Some interesting observations on the movements of birds at great heights have been made by French aviators. It has been now established, according to Henry Wood, the United Press correspondent with the French armies, that swallows in flying maintain an average altitude of 700 yards. Wild ducks, on the other hand, prefer a greater height, and stick to an altitude of 1,800 yards. Green plovers maintain at all times an even greater altitude, and in March, during their period of migration, the French aviators have met them at a height of 2,150 yards. Wild ducks in flight are particularly interesting. Every one knows that these birds always fly in single file behind their leaders, but it is now proved that the wild ducks execute every movement with a wonderful simultaneous and degree of precision. If, for example, the leading duck at the head of the file changes the position of a wing in order to fly either higher or lower, all of the others make the same movement, apparently at the same moment. The average speed of wild ducks in flight is proved at sixty-five and a half miles an hour when they are flying upward and sixty-nine miles an hour when flying horizontally, which agrees with the estimate which has been previously made.

Potash has been found in Arizona in a state of solution, and is pumped easily.

An old razor-stop can be serviceably used in the kitchen to clean cutlery. Put soap-powder on it and rub the large steel knives over it. It saves the hands.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

For the Girls Of the Family



She has a vest, for they are very stylish this year, but it can be omitted if so desired. McCall Pattern No. 7764, Girl's Dress. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents.



Jaunty and smart is this simple frock with its sailor collar and short sleeves. McCall Pattern No. 7888, Girl's Simplicity Dress. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents.

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

DOUKHOBORS SEND JAM.

Gift to Wounded Soldiers From Western Community.

A gift of 20,000 pounds of jam has just been received by the Military Hospitals Commission from the Doukhobors, the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood at Brilliant, B.C., for the convalescent soldier patients in the western hospitals and sanatoria.

War is against the tenets of the Doukhobor faith, and exemption from military service was promised them by the Canadian Government when they came to the west from Russia to settle, but like the Quakers who are doing their work in reconstruction service, this western community is eager to succor the wounded.

Jam is the most universally popular delicacy on the soldiers' menu, whether he is sick or well, and no gift, according to Miss Violet M. Ryley, the General Organizing Dietitian for the convalescent hospitals, could be more welcome.

The management and staff of the E. Mayhew & Son store take this opportunity of wishing their many friends and patrons a Very Prosperous New Year, thanking them for their patronage in the twelve months just gone by and hoping to be able to serve them and still hold their good-will in the future.

CLEARING THE DECKS

After-Christmas Clearance Sales Throughout the Store This Week. Many Opportunities to Save.

Now for a good Coat
Prices lowered in new and fashionable garments.
Handsome Velour Coats, made with the popular high waist line and full back style, large plush collar, in brown and burgundy. Regular \$28.50, for \$17.50.
Very smart Plush Coats, high waist and belted effect, large collars. Regular \$38, for \$25.

A big clearance of Furs
at remarkably low prices.

A special sale this week of Linens
All broken lines after the heavy Christmas business. All will be placed on sale. Included will be: Scarfs, Towels, Dollies, Tablecloths, etc. At most extraordinary reductions.

A sale of Women's Fine Neckwear
Collars to suit every taste, at real saving prices.

Come here early this week for Blouses
Reduced prices on smart new styles.
Dainty Georgette Crepe Blouses, with the new-est beaded trimming, in delicate shades of maize, flesh and white. Regular \$5.75, for \$4.95.

Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear, one-third off

A Big Whole Store Sacrifice Unloading Sale

E. MAYHEW & SON

Quality First

Splendid values in Sweaters

Overcoats

Men! If you have been waiting for snaps in Overcoats, they are here at last. A fine, heavy, ulster style, convertible collar, belted back. Just the coat for driving, and right up to the minute. Regular \$17, for \$12.95.
All other Coats at same great reduction.

Great savings on Shoes and Rubbers this week.

This is "the" reliable shoe store of Glencoe. Shoes that prove unsatisfactory we make good to the consumer—either a new pair or money refunded, so you run no risks. We save you \$1 on every pair. Compare our prices with others.

Extra specials in Men's Mackinaw Sox and Rubbers.

Special low prices in Fancy Dishes,

School Reports.

The following is the report of S. S. No. 9, Mosa, for the month of December:
Sr. IV.—Total, 338—Lillian Henderson 246.
Jr. IV.—Total, 353—Jessie Mitchell 185.
Sr. III.—Total, 333—Alma Henderson 445, Albert Munroe 201.
Class III.—Total, 320—Verna Henderson 314, Vera Henderson 288, Hector McLean 211, Maggibelle Livingston 217.
Sr. II.—Total, 199—Catharine Mitchell 133.
Sr. I.—Total, 160—Johanna Mitchell 93.
A. DUNCAN, Teacher.

The following is the Christmas report of S. S. No. 12, Mosa. Means absent for one or more examinations. * Means perfect attendance for December, ** perfect attendance for the fall term:
Sr. IV.—Dan W. McVicar 78.
Jr. IV.—Wilson McLean 58, Oscar Goldrick 53, Emerson McVicar 52.
Sr. III.—Sara M. Mitchell 80, Wm. H. Quick absent.
Jr. III.—William A. Quick 67.
Sr. II.—Sara C. Purcell 78, Barbara E. McVicar 74, M. Bruce McLean 73, Winifred A. McLean 69, Jean McVicar 67, Margaret McIntyre 312.
Sr. I.—Anna B. McVicar 85, Carrie McLean 83, Miss B. Purcell 79, Maggie M. McLean 78, Nelenia McVicar 77.
Primer—James Mitchell, George Ritchie, Malcolm C. McVicar, Cecil Goldrick.
M. LITTLE, Teacher.

Following is the report of the December examinations in S. S. No. 7, Ekfrid:
Class IV.—Jennie Mawhinney 74, Robert Carruthers 72, Lila Brown 59.
Class III.—Elva Sutherland 72, McVicar 70, A. D. McVicar 67, Cora Brown 67, Russell Campbell 41 absent.
Class II.—Cameron McTaggart 80, John Carruthers 69.
Class I.—Ella Leitch 84, Clarence Eddie 70, Elizabeth Crawford 70.
Primer A.—Mack Leitch 84, Russell Brown 81, Sarah Crawford 72, Lillian Eddie absent.
Primer B.—Clarice Glasgow absent.
M. POOLE, Teacher.

The following list shows the standing of the pupils for the fall term of 1917:
Sr. IV.—Total 800, honors 600, pass 480—Dorcas Glennie 633, Henry Armstrong 581, Alva Burr 560, Ray Holman 448.
Jr. IV.—Total 800, honors 600, pass 480—Ethel Moore 605, Fanny Connelly 512, Theresa Miller 493, Olive Regis 458, Gertrude Burr 445.
Sr. III.—Total 675, honors 507, pass 405—Edwards 571, Edna Sutherland 561, Bessie Moran 484, Victor Wallace 368, Willie Connelly 338, Flossie Stocking 202.
Jr. III.—Total 650, honors 487, pass 300—Edith Moore 532, Christina Miller 474, Henry Armstrong 406, Edith Martin 391, James Moore 390, Irene Armstrong 361, Edward Tillstone 206.
Sr. II.—Total 425, honors 310, pass 255—Marjorie Robinson 326, Alberta Armstrong 301, Earl Gauthier 238, Clifford Haskell 233.
Jr. II.—Total 400, honors 300, pass 240—Harry Wallace 328, Beretion Woods 292, J. D. McNaughton 278, Maggie Stocking 230, John D. McCallum 226, Hazel Armstrong 221, Isabel Armstrong 210, Dunkin Armstrong 193.

Sr. Part II.—Total 275, honors 189, pass 165—Thomas Hammett 222, Fred Jones 207, Frank Moore 204, Rosabell Guy 198, Janet Stalker 182, Rouina Bayley 163.
Promoted to Sr. Part II.—John Burr 248, Letitia Guy 192, Harold Miller 191, John Little 184, Dorothy Armstrong 177, May Gauthier 175, Elliott Stocking 164, Fred Haskell 163.
Promoted to Junior Part II.—Arlie King, Garfield McNaughton.
Promoted to A.—John Wallace, Glenn Stocking, Howard Durfee.
Promoted to B.—Percy Connelly, Lester Armstrong, Eldon Durfee.
Promoted to C.—Jessie Bayley, Willie Campbell, Edna Gauthier, Janet McCallum.

Wardsville High School.

Below is given the report of the Wardsville High School for the fall term. Pupils whose names are marked with an asterisk were absent for two or more examinations:
Class I, 75 per cent. or over; Class II, 60 to 75 per cent.; Class III, 40 to 60 per cent.; Class IV, below 40 per cent.

Form I.
Class I.—W. Hammett.
Class II.—L. Saylor, D. McRae, Adair Bayne, C. Hale, H. Robier.
Class III.—F. Simpson, W. Martin, L. Simpson, J. O'Hara, T. Simpson.
Form II.
Class I.—J. McRae.
Class II.—E. Martin, L. Harvey.
Class III.—D. Doyle, B. Blain, C. Liddle, M. McIntosh.
Form III, Junior Matriculation.
Class I.—Allan Bayne, H. Fennell.
Class II.—M. Willis, M. Bayne.
Normal Entrance.
Class I.—Allan Bayne, H. Fennell, M. Willis, M. Bayne.
Class II.—A. Fennell, A. Connelly.
Class III.—C. Geary, G. Doyle.
Class IV.—H. Patterson.
M. C. FARRINGTON, Principal.

OKADALE.

Wedding bells are ringing their sweetest chimes here now.
Mr. and Mrs. Will Wright and daughter Jean of Saskatchewan are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wright, here.
Mrs. Daniel McNeil and son Orald have gone to Brantford to spend winter with Mr. and Mrs. George Hodgson.
Mrs. Irvine Wood is very ill with appendicitis.
Miss Della Leeson of Chatham college was holidaying at her home here.
Stephen McDermitt of London is visiting Downey Thompson here.
Florence and Edna Patterson of Detroit are holidaying here with their cousin, Miss Minnie Brown.
Mrs. Neil McLarty and daughters Mildred and Clare of Walkerville are visiting Mrs. Vinton Armstrong here.

MID-WINTER SHOE SALE

Hundreds of pairs of Shoes on sale at lower prices than before the war. Entire stock will be sold at half price so as not to be carried over to another season.

Ladies' Vici Kid Shoe with 10-inch top, Louis heel, regular \$10, for **\$6.98**

Ladies' Vici Kid Shoe with Cuban heel, regular \$7, for **\$3.98**

Ladies' Gunmetal Shoe, high top, reg. \$6, for **\$3.98**

Ladies' English Walking Shoe, regular \$8, for **\$4.98**

Ladies' Mahogany Shoe, regular \$8, for **\$5.98**

Ladies' Gunmetal Bottom Shoe, buttoned, with walking heel, regular \$5, for **\$2.98**

Ladies' Vici Kid Cushion Soled Shoe with rubber heel, regular \$5.50, for **\$3.98**

Men's Box Calf Shoes, waterproof bottom, leather lined, regular \$9, for **\$5.98**

Men's Tan Mahogany Shoes with rubber sole and rubber heel, regular \$8, for **5.98**

Men's Heavy Working Shoes of solid leather, reg. \$6, for **\$3.98**

Men's English Kip Shoes, regular \$7, for **\$4.49**

Boys' Solid Leather Shoes, regular \$4.50, for **\$2.98**

Shoes for Little Gents, sizes II to 13, regular \$3.25, for **\$2.49**

Men's Grey Rubber Boots, regular \$6, for **\$4.49**

Men's Rubber Boots with red sole, reg. \$5.50, for **\$3.98**

Men's Red Rubber Mackinaws, reg. \$3.75, for **\$2.98**

Men's Rubbers for **98c**

Men's Overshoes, regular \$2.50, for **\$1.89**

Youths' Mackinaws, regular \$2, for **\$1.29**

Ladies' Overshoes, regular \$1.60, for **\$1.29**

Ladies' Rubbers, regular \$1, for **69c**

THIS BIG SALE WILL LAST FOR FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY

Modern Shoe Store

Main Street, Glencoe

Phone 103

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1918

Newbury

Bruce Fletcher sold his fine team, "Colin" and "Jim," last week to a Montreal man for a fine figure.

Miss Mamie Bayne left last week for Embro. She has been engaged to teach in a school near there.

Miss Jessie Dobbyn spent the week-end with Florence friends.

D. J. Batsner left on Monday for a short visit to Des Moines, Iowa. He and Mrs. Batsner are remaining in Glencoe with Miss Graydon. Both their sons are at Camp Custer, Battle Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Fennell left on Sunday for their home in Pasqua, Sask.

Mr. Gilbert Fletcher and son Ronald returned home to St. Thomas on Saturday after visiting Mrs. Fletcher.

W. O. Kraft has beaten all records. This fall and winter he had three cows which each gave birth to twin calves. Four of the six are alive and doing well.

Miss Susie Winship left on Monday for Hoven Bay where she has been engaged to teach the two children of the storekeeper at the trading post.

The Sunday School and congregation of Christ church had a social evening in the Town Hall on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall of St. Thomas spent New Year at W. O. Kraft's.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and Margaret returned to Toronto a few days ago.

Following is a letter from the prisoner in Germany whom the Red Cross Circle look after:
Merseburg, Germany, Nov. 5th, 1917.
Dear Miss Lydia Fennell.—This I hope will arrive in time to wish yourself and the other members of the Red Cross Circle a joyous Christmas and Happy New Year. Winter is coming on again—not a nice cold, snowy winter, but a windy, wet, lung-catching winter. However peace will come some day and I think you at home will be as glad of it as we will. Thanking you all again for your kindness to me, believe me, I am,
Yours sincerely,
B. P. WILDIE.

PARKDALE

The marriage took place at Chatham Saturday, Dec. 29 h, 1917, of Archibald, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell, to Lottie McKim of Tilbury. The happy couple arrived home Monday evening. Best wishes are extended.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

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

Middlemiss.

Miss Katherine Graham is a guest at J. A. McDonald's.

Fuel is very hard to get, and a few who have some to offer are asking high prices.

Wm. Brown has been engaged to cook in a M. C. R. boarding car, starting last Monday.

The skating on the river for the last week has been good.

At the annual school meeting J. A. McDonald was elected trustee.

Mr. and Mrs. Boughman returned home on Friday after spending a few holidays at Dunnville.

The young folk had a joyful evening at the home of Joseph Davis, where a number gathered to have a friendly hop and a repast of oysters.

The family of Wm. Stevenson have gone to Toronto for the winter.

Wm. Carroll thrashed over 200 bush of choice beans. This is the best yield in this district.

David Graham, who has been troubled with a sore knee for some time, is not improving satisfactorily.

Henry Tilley lost a valuable calf by its being pushed into the manger by some other calves.

Mrs. Bertha McIntyre of West Lorne will move into Mr. Irish's house here soon.

John Campbell, Cowal, is buying beans.

Appin

A meeting was held in the Town Hall January 3rd to arrange for the Literary during the winter months.

The following officers were elected: President, Frank Nicholls; vice-president, Nichol A. Black; secretary-treasurer, A. D. McDonald; reporter, M. Macle; executive, Alfred Bandwell, J. A. McTaggart, Dan McIntyre, McKellar McArthur, Charles Black; program committee for first evening, Mr. Lamont, Mrs. Frank Nicholl, Mrs. Herman Galbraith and N. A. Black. The first meeting will be held on January 15th.

The Women's Institute intend holding a Red Cross concert on Wednesday evening, January the 23rd. A first-class program will be provided. Watch for the bills.

The Red Cross Cutting Out Committee met at the home of Mrs. Dan McIntyre Tuesday afternoon and cut out forty-six shirts. The work can be had at McIntyre's or Macle's store or at the home of Mrs. Mills or Mrs. Jones.

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

Melbourne.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace McDougald of Rosetown, Sask., are visiting the former's parents here, Mr. and Mrs. Archie McDougald.

Miss McLeod spent the week-end with friends at Muncey Station.

The directors of the public library met on Friday evening of last week and arranged to hold the annual meeting at an early date.

Miss Davidson, formerly of this village, who has accepted a position in Mount Brydges as teacher, spent the week-end with friends here.

Thomas Fraser of Sarnia has returned home after spending a few days with friends here.

Levern Cook of Wheatley spent a few days with friends here.

Mrs. James Showers is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Marshman, of Iona.

Orville Richards of Toronto is visiting his parents here for a few days.

Miss E. McIntyre, who is attending the Chatham business college, spent the holidays at her home here.

Miss Alta Williams of Windsor is the guest of Miss A. Campbell.

The Melbourne Patriotic Society received a letter from the London branch of the Red Cross Society, thanking them for their recent generous donation of pyjama suits, socks, pillows and pillow slips. Our society has recently purchased \$60 worth of yarn.

Installation of officers was conducted for Anna Rebekah Lodge No. 118 at a special meeting on Thursday evening, Jan. 3rd. The officers elected are: N. G. Miss B. C. Buchanan; R. S. N. G. Miss Nellie Richards; L. S. N. G. Mrs. L. Beech; V. G. Mrs. J. Collier; R. S. V. G. Miss A. Campbell; L. S. V. G. Mrs. J. Showers; conductor, Mrs. G. Spontenburg; Warden, Miss E. Cornell; Chaplain, Mrs. W. R. Robinson; I. G. Miss Eva Parr; O. G. Miss Nina Long; Treasurer, Mrs. E. Richards; P. S. Miss G. Spontenburg; R. S. Mrs. S. Clarke. After the installation refreshments were served and a very enjoyable social time was spent.

KNAPDALE

School reopened Thursday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sells of Blenheim spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. George Turner.

Miss Annie Turner has returned home after spending a few days with friends in Bothwell.

Mrs. Wm. George is recovering from a few days' illness.

Born—on Friday, Jan. 4, to Mr. and Mrs. George Turner, a daughter.

Almost every trade and profession has its newspaper or journal looking after its special interests. There are several farm papers, but only one that can be truly called the Farmers' Business Paper. That paper is The Weekly Sun, Toronto. Every farmer who farms for profit should be a subscriber. The Sun will pay for itself many times over during the year.