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# The Glencoe Transcript.

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

Volume 47--No. 36.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918.

Whole No. 2432

## DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

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

## TENDERS FOR HAULING GRAVEL

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Sept. 21st, 1918, for hauling gravel by the cord to gravel Main street, Glencoe, all south of the Grand Trunk Railway. The lowest tender not necessarily accepted.

32-2 CHAS. GEORGE, Clerk.

## FOR SALE

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

## Apples Wanted AT GLENCOE EVAPORATOR

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

3114 A. H. COPELAND.

## FARM FOR SALE

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

## Cream Wanted

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

Phone 73 ALEX. McNEIL.

## Cream and Eggs Wanted

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

D. R. HAGERTY, Glencoe House, 392, Store, 88.

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

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

**WESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE**  
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO  
 A High Grade School. Write for Catalogue. Hundreds of students placed annually in DETROIT and WINDSOR. I. S. McAlhain, Prin. F. O. Box 58 Accountants

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

**M. A. McALPINE**  
 LICENSED AUCTIONEER  
 Is prepared to conduct all kinds of sales, large or small. Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or phone him at Campbellton. 432

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

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



## SHORTHORN SALE

Fifty Head Scotch and Scottpothed Shorthorns, Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 1.30, at Tregenna Stock Farm, 3 miles south of Glencoe.

14 Cows, with Calves at foot; 8 Heifers 2 years old, coming in; 8 Heifers, yearling open; 7 Bulls about 1 year old, and the Stock Bull, Pride of Tregenna, No. 100,263, by imported Pride of Scotland, No. 45,263, will also be sold. Will Johnston, Shorthorn World Fieldman, will be present. In the offering are some of the most noted families that can be found in the breeding circle. Lunch will be served and trains met for those coming a distance. Write for catalogue.

Capt. T. E. Robson, Auctioneer. TRESTAIN & HENDERSON, Proprietors.

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869  
 Capital Authorized.....\$ 25,000,000  
 Capital Paid-up.....14,000,000  
 Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....15,000,000  
 Total Assets.....90,000,000

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

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

Special attention given to business of Farmers.  
 Glencoe Branch - E. M. DOULL, Manager  
 Branches also at Strathroy, Appin, Wardsville, Dutton and Rodney

## Keith's Cash Store

Dealer in Dry Goods, Millinery and Groceries

P. D. KEITH

## Overland

The Thrift Car

Spent less time and worry getting to and from places and more time at them.  
 Own a motor car and speed up your work.  
 Let us prove by a demonstration the all-around practicability of the Overland Model 90.  
 Let us show you why it is a popular favorite throughout the Dominion.

Appearance  
 Performance  
 Comfort  
 Service  
 Price

WM. McCALLUM  
 Dealer - Glencoe

Willys-Overland, Limited  
 Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons  
 Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario

## DATES OF SCHOOL FAIRS

Dates of school fairs for this district are announced as follows:—  
 Muncey.....Sept. 19  
 Caradoc.....Sept. 26  
 Metcalfe.....Oct. 1  
 Appin.....Oct. 2  
 Wardsville.....Oct. 3  
 Cairo.....Sept. 18

## DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Thanksgiving Day has been fixed for Monday, October 14.

Bothwell Labor Day celebration had receipts from all sources of \$1,300.

The death recorded of Mrs. John J. Paine of Caradoc in her 67th year.

Women are making from four to six dollars a day in an Essex canning factory.

The fuel controller is allowing Alvinston 900 tons of coal for the coming winter.

It is estimated that the United States saved 1,500,000 tons of coal by the daylight saving plan.

Ben Cowan has disposed of his farm, west half lot 24, con. 14, Brooke township, to Mr. Watt of Metcalfe.

No difficulty has been experienced in procuring teachers for Manitoba schools, which opened on August 20th.

It seems likely that the Congress of the United States will pass a nationwide prohibition measure to take effect on July 1, 1919.

Arch. McWilliam has purchased from Nelson his farm, being lot 7, concession 4, Dunwich, consisting of 100 acres, for \$6,500.

A billion pounds of beef were shipped abroad by the United States this year compared with less than 40,000,000 pounds prior to the war.

Dugald Campbell of Port Talbot, who recently lost his barn by fire, caught on a threshing machine, has let the contract for an all-steel barn.

A Yarmouth township gardener experimented with a variety of strawberries to yield in the fall and last fall picked a quantity of ripe fruit from the vines.

Mrs. George McKelvey, aged eighty, and Miss Mary Johnston, almost ninety-nine, sisters, died within an hour and a half of each other at their home in Chatham, of old age.

Walter Butler of Dawn had his right arm broken two inches above the wrist. The seat of the disc harrows on which he was riding broke and he fell, causing the accident.

The total registration in Canada showed 2,572,754 men and 2,471,280 women, or 5,044,034 in all, not counting some 115,000 since received or expected through the postoffice.

Andrew Routledge, a well-known retired farmer residing at Lambeth, was instantly killed at the cheese box factory at that place, when a large wooden pulley broke loose and struck him on the head.

Mrs. Susan Campbell, widow of the late Malcolm Campbell, for many years clerk of Southwood, and a highly-respected and well-known resident of the town, passed away on August 30th after a month's illness. Mrs. Campbell had reached her 88th year.

Delaware bridge has been closed to traffic on account of necessary repairs. A temporary flooring has been laid on the bridge in an effort to keep the road open, but a large oil truck went through the bridge Wednesday and as a consequence it has been decided to keep the road closed until repairs can be completed.

A negro of Goldsboro, N. Carolina, has 13 of his 18 sons in the army and his 17 daughters are busy at war work. His first wife bore him fifteen children, four at one time twice, three at one time twice, one at a time. His second wife bore him two at one time twice, three at one time once, and five one at a time. His present wife bore him eight one at a time.

Mrs. Kathleen McCallum, widow of the late Duncan McCallum, died at her home in London on Thursday and the remains were interred at Wardsville cemetery on Saturday. Mrs. McCallum was in her 70th year and leaves three sons and two daughters. E. McCallum is the head of the household, Stewart of Newbury, and Mrs. C. E. Farr and Mrs. J. F. McCall of London.

Dugald Emily McKellar of Alvinston was found dead in bed by his daughter on Friday morning. McKellar was enjoying his usual good health up to the time of his death. He is survived by five daughters—Emily, Sarah and Mary, at home; Georgina, on her way west; and Mrs. Malcolm McPhail of Melfort, Sask. The funeral took place on Monday, interment being made at Kilmartin cemetery.

There was quite a warm discussion at the last meeting of Dunwich township council when a deputation asked for the payment of the expenses of the farmers who went to Ottawa to interview the Government with regard to the Military Service Act. A motion to issue a cheque for \$245 for this purpose was defeated, and it was finally decided to get legal advice in the matter, said advice to be paid for by the members of the council personally.

An unexpected death occurred in Alvinston recently, when one of the older settlers in the person of Ann Gilling, wife of James Evans, passed away after a short illness. Deceased was born in Somersetshire, England, and in 1878 came to Canada with her husband and three children, residing with her uncle, the late John Lovell, for five years, at the English Corners, later living in Mosa, then on the 4th concession of Brooke for almost thirty years, finally taking up residence in Alvinston about four years ago.

## THE FRENCH FARMERS SAVED THE DAY

The saving farmer is a national asset. Canadian progress today in all lines attests magnificently to the splendid qualities of thrift that have marked the farmers in all the provinces. The total returns from field crops and animal produce have been only possible because of the disposition to make use in an economical way of all the wonderful gifts of Providence in this good land of ours.

The same was abundantly true after 1870 in France when the thrifty farmers of their fair land made it possible for the Republic to pay off that hated German war indemnity of two billion francs levied against them.

The same spirit of national thrift built up France for the extreme test today—a test that is being tried by fire.

Thanks be, French heroism is proving true. The line is holding. The blood of the farmers is flowing equally as well through the veins of France's daughters of the soil and so the national strength bends but does not break.

Canada is reaping her harvests of increased returns and money is being made as never before. Our farmers are earning the gratitude of all in their splendid efforts at production. That they will carry into their savings an equal foresight in conserving their surplus against the future days of darkness and the lower prices will be equally praiseworthy. He is well advised who saves his extra dollar until he sees which way the winds of tomorrow will blow. Adversity blows a chill blast where there is no dollar in the savings.

## PROSPECTS ARE BRIGHT FOR THE GLENCOE FAIR

President Gillies and Secretary McKellar are more than optimistic over the prospects for Glencoe Fair this year, which is to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 24th and 25th. The attractions will be better than ever, with a bigger prize list and more money. Keep the date in mind, and don't forget that this is your fair and claims your patronage both in exhibits and attendance.

## NOT MUCH EXCITEMENT BUT OIL AND HARD FACTS

For some unexplained reason the Sarnia Canadian-Observer never ceases to take or make opportunity to "knock" the Glencoe oil field. In a recent issue it concluded an article making unfavorable comparison of this field with other fields by stating: "One of the best posted men on the Mosa field recently said that he thought the 'excitement' was about over and the only sure way to make money in most cases was to sell—in other words, go out and hunt for suckers."

There was a time not many years ago when certain prospectors might have considered themselves pretty well "posted" on the oil situation in Mosa, but the best posted men today are those who have the most extensive holdings in the field, and when we are able to state as a fact that \$300,000 was offered and refused recently for one company's interest, it does not look as if the advice to hunt for suckers is likely to be acted upon.

But the best evidence that the field is a strong one is the fact that there are no offerings of stock by promoters, locally at least. For this reason the "excitement" has not even commenced, much less being "about over." The August shipments of one firm—the Ontario Petroleum Company, of which F. J. Carruth is the head—totaled some 7,000 barrels, and was the highest of any month since operations were begun in the field. Just recently the same company brought in the eldorado of J. A. Walker farm. Nothing in this to indicate that the field is going back.

## ENJOYS SOLDIER'S LIFE

Mrs. Grant has a letter from her son, Trumpeter George Grant, under date of August 8. He was then at Witley Camp in England. In some extracts of his letter which we are permitted to publish, he says: "Just came off a twenty-four hour duty as trumpeter of the guard. I am feeling very tired so my letter won't be long. Hope everybody at home is in good health as this leaves me. The war news looks pretty good lately. There is a steady flow of news coming and our trumpeter band is kept quite busy. Two of our trumpeters are on the next draft to France. My Uncle Jack is always delighted to read letters from the boys. I received a Glencoe Transcript today and was so glad to get it.

We have our royal trumpet cords now and they look very nice. Our picture of the band turned out to be a fizzle but I guess we will be getting them taken again soon.

Lewis Dalgety and I were over to Frensham on Sunday, seven miles from here, and we saw a bunch of Glencoe boys—Glance Oldie, Russell Dobson and Evan McMaster, and some of the boys from the country. Lewis and I came across Glance by chance. He was sitting on the sand cleaning his buttons. Soldiering in general we all like pretty well. Glance expects to be moved over to our camp in about a week. We are all getting our pictures taken together. Johnnie McFarlane has gone to France.

We had some time here last night. The trumpet band is all in the same but, you know, and we are all about the same age. We are always putting tricks on the other lads, so last night after "lights out" we began a singing serenade just outside of the A4 hut. The fellows inside were just raving mad. We then went back to our hut after collecting all the fire buckets full of water. We expected them to make a raid on us through the night so we got good and ready for them. About an hour later, thinking we were all asleep, along they came. We were lined up with the buckets full of water and they were just nicely inside when the bombardier turned on the lights. We let the whole works go at them and you never saw such a rush as those fellows made out the door, soaked to the skin. You could hear us laughing for miles. Now we have some M. P.'s marching outside our hut so that we don't get up.

## GLENCOE COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the municipal council of the village of Glencoe was held in the council chambers on Monday, Sept. 9th.

Members present—Reeve A. J. Wright; Councillors A. McPherson, P. D. Keith, J. E. Roome and W. A. Hagerty.

The minutes of the last meeting and of the joint meeting with the Electric Light Commission were read, approved and signed.

On motion of Messrs. Roome and Keith the townsmen was instructed to procure and post up four signs for automobile drivers: "Speed limit 15 miles per hour."

Re the drain proposed to be constructed on the townline between Mosa and Ekfrid, on motion of Messrs. McPherson and Hagerty the following resolution was passed:—"That Geo. A. McCubbin, Civil Engineer, be instructed to examine the ditch on drain on the west side of Main street from the north-westerly boundary of the corporation and to report on such repairs, improvements, alterations, change of course or new outlet as may be found necessary to give effective drainage to the road and adjoining lands, and to prepare plans, profiles, specifications and an assessment for the work; also that in the event of his finding it desirable to use the Currie drain or any portion thereof in connection with the work the said engineer be authorized to vary the proportion of assessment for maintenance of the said Currie drain as he considers advisable."

The invitation from Arkona to attend ball game in Arkona was received and filed.

On motion of Messrs. Hagerty and Roome the following accounts were ordered paid:—A. E. Sutherland, for printing, \$57.95; Wm. Muirhead, 30 1/2 hours' work repairing sidewalks at 30c, \$9.15; A. J. Wright, amount paid Wm. Gurd & Co. for dog tags, \$1.65; Wm. Tomlinson, hauling two loads gravel, \$2.50, and watering streets in August, \$55.40; S. Thompson, salary for August, \$40; John Hinch cutting weeds in outlet drain, 5 1/2 hours @ 30c an hour, \$1.65; Wm. Ross, draying posts and gravel, 75c; J. A. McCubbin, carb. soda, \$1, three charges acid, \$2.15; Wm. Muirhead, hauling water to tanks, \$11.20, hauling gravel, \$1.

The clerk was instructed to advertise for tenders for hauling gravel for the whole of Main street south of the Grand Trunk Railway.

On motion of Messrs. Roome and McPherson the tax rate was struck at 2 1/2 mills on the dollar, computed as follows:—County rate, 7 1/2 mills; debenture rate, 6 1/2 mills; public school rate, 6 1/2 mills; high school rate, 2 1/2 mills; village rate, 6 mills; total, 27 1/2 mills.

On motion of Messrs. Hagerty and Roome council adjourned to meet on Sept. 23rd. CHAS. GEORGE, clerk.

## GLENCOE RED CROSS

The annual meeting of the Red Cross will be held in the Town Hall Thursday evening of this week. All interested in the Red Cross are cordially invited.

Come to the hot supper in the Town Hall fair night, September 25, given by the Red Cross ladies.

The following is the shipment of the Red Cross for the month of August:—23 bed pads, 10 suits pyjamas, 2 pairs hospital socks, 73 pairs hand knit socks, 3 pairs slippers, 6 dozen hand-ages and 8 trench caps.

The following donations are gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. A. McIntyre, \$5; Mrs. J. A. McKellar, \$10; a friend, \$5.

M. Tait, Sec. L. McIntyre, Treas.

## GLENCOE'S DONATION TO NAVY LEAGUE

A meeting, called by the Daughters of the Empire, was held in the Town Hall on Friday evening the object of which was to take steps to assist the "Sailors' Week" campaign. Rev. T. J. Charlton of Glencoe and Rev. H. D. McCulloch of Appin addressed the gathering and pointed out the deserving nature of the Navy League fund. Reeve A. J. Wright presided and there was appropriate solo singing by Miss Pink, Miss Topping and Mrs. Richards of London. It was decided to make a canvass of the village on the following day, and volunteer teams were called for, which met with a hearty response, three ladies and three gentlemen volunteering to act as canvassers, namely, Mrs. Aldred, Mrs. Charlton, Mrs. Shaw, J. E. Roome, R. C. Vause and J. A. Hamilton. Over \$100 was contributed at the meeting and the canvass on Saturday brought the total up to \$305, which amount was forwarded by the reeve and treasurer on Tuesday to the Navy League of Canada, Toronto.

## HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEPUTATION GETS SOME ENCOURAGEMENT

The deputation from the municipal council and from the industrial association, consisting of A. J. Wright, Allan McPherson, Dr. McLachlan and R. J. Aldred, interviewed the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission in Toronto on September 4th. Secretary Pope and Engineer Gaby explained fully the situation arising from the war—the munition factories using the power needed for industrial and lighting purposes—the difficult labor conditions and the excessive cost of material, rendering it impossible and inadvisable at present to build a line to supply Glencoe, as the cost would be a heavy burden for many years to come.

But the commission gave the deputation the most encouraging assurance as soon as conditions became more normal and favorable Glencoe would receive hydro on passing the required by-law.

## REPORTED WOUNDED

Lachlan McKelvie, Mosa, received word on Wednesday last week that Pte. T. Tyler was officially reported suffering dangerous injuries from a gunshot wound in the back, and later received information that his condition was serious. Pte. Tyler, who came from Toledo, Ohio, had been nine years and enlisted with the 155th Battalion, being at time of enlistment only 16 years of age. It is not known whether or not his parents are living in Toledo.

## FREIGHT TRAIN DERAILED

An eastbound Grand Trunk freight train was derailed Saturday night at Kerwood, on the London-Sarnia main line, and though 29 cars loaded with merchandise were derailed and piled up, no one was injured. Traffic was diverted over the Kingscourt and Glencoe branch.

## CROPS IN ONTARIO

Hon. Geo. S. Henry, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, reports an increased area of 260,000 acres over 1917. The spring crop of wheat was more than doubled, with a yield of 22.7 bushels to the acre, the highest in the history of the province. A total of 127,000,000 bushels of oats was raised in Ontario.

## NEW SUGAR REGULATIONS

New sugar regulations have been put into effect by the Canada Food Board by which restaurants are limited to two pounds of sugar for every 50 meals served, while soda fountains and ice cream establishments are restricted to 25 per cent of the average monthly amount of sugar used during 1917. The various manufacturers using sugar have also been subjected to revised regulations.

## HEAVY CUTS ON HIGH PRICES

Heavy cattle and high prices bring large returns, but light cattle and cuts in price destroy profits. It pays to pasture cattle when the season has been fair, with good rains and good pasture during the last half of September and October. A little effort put forth now will make possible putting on an additional 100 pounds per head and secure a better price for the cattle as well. The Canada Food Board and the British Purchasing Commission state that the best situation in the Allied countries makes it important to discourage sending unfinished cattle to slaughter.

## SOME MAMMOTH CORN

The Rayercraft corn, a Southern production, of which there is a very large acreage throughout Western Ontario, is becoming a cause of wonderment to the growers. The average height of the stalks is fully ten feet and still growing. The butt of the stalk is also of mammoth size, being by actual measurement a good six inches around.

As a rule such stalk is now bearing two ears, the lower of which is on the level with a man's head and the other much higher. There is much speculation as to how high stalks will be when fully grown, as to whether the ears will mature before snow flies, and as to how it is to be cut and stacked.

# The Tea of Teas Always Good Alike

## "SALADA"

Deliciously Different to the Ordinary.  
Black - Mixed or Natural Green } Preserved and Sold only in Sealed Packets

## His Great Decision

Which Shows the Attitude of Our Southern Neighbor At the Beginning of the War, and How the Republic's Noblest Sons and Daughters Rose to the Occasion.

By Edith Brown Kirkwood.

CHAPTER V.  
Marjorie, at first, had felt no nearer the war in Paris than she had been at Clinton. With the approach of a big defensive, the war seemed at her side. Whose wounds would be cleansed by the filmy material before her? English, French, Belgian, Algerian, African, Oriental—whose? Americans? She turned suddenly white but stopped the nearer her work that every tiny thread of raveling might be removed. No man brave enough to face death for his country should find infection lurking in the dressings she sent forth.

The opening of the big defensive came. It filled the hospitals with wounded and the country with fresh heartbreak. No word had come from Crane. Marjorie realized that now it would be many more days before he could find the opportunity of coming to her. She had made many inquiries about the work of the ambulance drivers. What she learned did not bring her happiness except that Crane would stand vindicated at home.

"Do they take risks?" The English woman who worked beside Marjorie, smiled. "My dear, there are few of the workers in the war zone who do not take risks. I doubt whether many of them are in more constant danger than the ambulance drivers."  
"Some one was telling me the other day of a young ambulance driver. The stretcher bearers had brought some of the wounded to the ambulance. Some of the men were badly hurt—one was an American. The ambulance driver was an American, too."  
"An American?" Marjorie put her hand to her throat.  
"Oh, yes, many of the ambulance drivers are Americans! You are the great automobile country—most of your boys have been tinkering with automobiles for years. Many of the ambulances are driven by plucky Americans. This one had to drive over a stretch of open road—in plain sight of the Boches and they do not hesitate to strike the ambulances if they can. They turned on him as he went along but he picked his way carefully that the jolting might be made less hard on the wounded. Suddenly things went black. When he picked himself up his ambulance was minus two wheels and the mangled men within had been dumped like so many dead cattle by the roadside. His own left arm was hanging limp and mangled at his side but he grabbed a stick from the ground and with his own pocket handkerchief made a tourniquet for himself. He turned to look for his fellow-sufferers to find only the American still living. He snatched his flask from his pocket and put it to the soldier's lips. The man opened his eyes.  
"Hello, old pard," said the driver. "I'm from the good old U.S.A. too. Much hurt?" He felt over him carefully. "They're a bunch of horse thieves, they are. The driver that square in war as horse thieves. Foot smashed? Your shoe is blood-soaked. You can't walk and we're within walking distance. Throw your arm around my neck. That's the stuff. Now easy, hold tight. I'll get this arm of mine around you." Some time after, a white-faced ambulance driver, staggering under the load of a wounded brother American, fainted in the doorway of the receiving station for the wounded.  
"Did he live?"  
"Who, the driver? Yes, he lived but he was hurt worse than the man he saved. The soldier would have died to death on the road of course but they saved his foot. The driver lost his arm—it was too badly mangled to save. The soldier says that all the way in he kept cheering him up with funny stories and his laugh was a tonic. Miss Mann, it's the man who laughs in the face of death who is a hero in this fight!"  
"Since then he's kept the hospital laughing too and the doctors and nurses say he's been better for the rest of the days chained to their beds than all their medicine put together. It was only at first when he went out of his head that he sobbed. They're all the same. It's always because of some woman. He'd gone off and forgotten to tell a girl something important and he reviled himself for his stupidity. Wait—there's the telephone. Anyway, we must get back to work immediately."  
Marjorie did not turn at once to her duties. The telephone jingle seemed to call her.  
"Miss Mann? Yes, Miss Mann is here."  
Marjorie went to the phone with a sinking heart. Her superior could not have described Crane better had she known him.  
"Who is it, please? I can't hear."  
Marjorie held the receiver close. "Dr. Bacon? Yes—yes. I'm needed at the hospital? It is Crane, doctor? You are with him?" Marjorie steeled herself. "I am sure I can come."  
Dr. Bacon met Marjorie at the door of a big, rambling old residence whose



## The Housewife's Corner

Pulping Fruit.  
Every housekeeper is anxious to build up safe reserves of fruit and vegetables for winter, and a good provider takes justifiable pride in well-filled shelves. To such women, twenty-five pound allotment of sugar, or even a more generous allowance for canning, will not provide a safe margin unless there is a careful allocation—so much sugar for cherries, and so much for peaches—and this program backed up with generous supplies canned without sugar.

England has adopted a method of preserving fruit without sugar, known as "pulsing," that is employed both commercially and in the homes. This method is economical of jars, as no water is used in canning the fruit.

The method, according to the Bulletin of the Royal Horticultural Society, is as follows: Pack sterilized jars full of fruit, add no water, place rubbers and caps in position. Place pan on fire and bring water to the simmering point and keep it at this point half an hour. Remove bottles and fill them one from the other, replace rubbers and caps, and put the bottles back in the pan and bring them up to the simmering point again for another five minutes. Take them out one at a time and screw down the tops. Invert in paper to prevent bleaching. Wrap in paper to prevent bleaching. Cooking the fruit before bottling is a simple method of pulping, but the fruit will be darker than if the above method is followed. This method is as follows: Place fruit over a gentle heat until enough moisture comes out to prevent burning, then increase the heat until the fruit boils. Boil an hour, stirring all the time, and can, following the usual methods of sterilizing. In putting up apples a little water will have to be added to the fruit to prevent burning.

Pulsed fruit can be used for jam, stewed fruit, puddings and pies. The English housewife who has to be very careful of sugar makes up pulp into jam, one jar at a time, allowing half a pint of sugar to a pint of fruit. This does not make so sweet a jam as the usual quantity of sugar.

**CANNING CALENDAR.**  
mon tues wed  
thur and fri  
sat and holi-days

**CANNING DON'TS.**  
Don't start canning until you have the right appliances.  
Don't use old screw-tops. Buy new ones.  
Don't use old rubbers. New ones are cheaper than allowing fruit to spoil.  
Don't use two-quart jars. Use quart size. Pint size is best for a family of not over five members.  
Don't neglect cleanliness—clean person, clean room, clean apparatus, clean work. Cleanliness counts fifty per cent.  
Don't plan to can more than three

## NAVY GROWS TO 6,500,000 TONS

SEA-FIGHTING FORCE HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED SINCE 1914

Only One Man Out of Every 6,000 Has Been Lost During Transport by British Navy.

The secretary of the British Admiralty makes public figures and facts which throw an encouraging light upon the naval situation of the Allies. The British navy, apart from the American forces, which now forms an integral part of its fighting strength, consists at present of warships and auxiliary craft whose total displacement reaches 6,500,000 tons, against 2,500,000 in August, 1914. During that period about 750,000 have been lost, but the growth of the fleet shows an increase of 160 per cent. Similarly with the personnel. The original 146,000 officers and men have grown to 394,000.

**U-Boat Menace Defeated.**  
Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking in the House of Commons, March 5, 1918, was able to express the opinion that the British and American naval forces in the North Sea, the North Atlantic and the English Channel were sinking submarines as fast as they were built; and on the 30th of July, says the statement, he made the welcome announcement that during the last three months of the first half of 1918 the world output of tonnage exceeded the world's losses from all causes by no less than 100,000 tons per month.

As to means of defence against submarines, figures now are available which show the convoy system has played a large part in overcoming the submarine menace to ocean communications of the Allies. Whereas, in the period from April to June of last year, before the convoy system was established, British steamships sailing to and from the United Kingdom in the main overseas trades, suffered losses through enemy action of 5.41 per cent. of their total number, the figures since then have steadily diminished, until in the period from



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Don't mistake simmering water for boiling water. "It was boiling just a minute ago," doesn't meet the requirement of boiling water at the moment of using.  
Don't assume that the water surrounding the jars will keep boiling without attention to fuel. The right temperature must be maintained for success.  
There is an abundance of literature on canning for free distribution and even the most experienced housewives can get some pointers from it. Here are some useful bulletins which can be had for the asking:  
Can, Dry and Store for Victory—Canada Food Board, Ottawa.  
Home Canning (Bulletin 262)—Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.  
Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables—Macdonald College, Que.  
Canning by the Cold Pack Method—Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.  
Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables (Farmers Bulletin 853)—Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington.  
Canning and Drying Book—National War Gardens Commission, Washington, D.C. (Enclose 2c. for American) for postage.  
The Canada Food Board, Ottawa, will also supply, for 5 cents each, the following booklets which are carefully compiled and attractively gotten up: Fruits and Vegetables—Canning, Drying and Storing.  
Vegetable Recipes.  
Bread Recipes.  
Fish Recipes.

His shady character never kept a man cool.  
The free use of an effective lice powder is always in order. A dust bath is very essential in ridding the fowls of lice. Whitewashing is effective against vermin. Use kerosene on the roosts and in the cracks to exterminate mites.

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Each time you buy a package of Ingram's Toilet Aids or Perfume your druggist will give you, without charge, a large portrait of a world-famed motion picture actress. Each time you get a different portrait, so you make a collection for your home. Ask your druggist.

F. F. Ingram Co., Windsor Ontario

## SAILORMEN OF THE PRESENT DAY

DESCRIBED BY WELL-KNOWN NAVAL AUTHORITY.

It is No Longer the Bad Boy of the Family Who Goes to Sea.

There are still to be found in our Empire a vast number of people who cling tenaciously to the belief that the sailorman is a wastrel, a drunkard, a bigamist (with a wife in every port), and a spendthrift.

That was all true a century ago. To-day it is all false. In Nelson's day the men of the Navy were termed "non-continuous service men"—that is, they signed on in a ship for the term of her commission, and when that commission was completed were "paid off" to shore; the Navy had finished with them forever, unless they cared to re-join, writes John S. Margerison, in an English weekly. Not having been in the receipt of wages during their absence from England, naturally their pockets were well lined on "paying-off"; having performed been abstemious during their period of service, they at once made a bee-line for the nearest public house, there to stand treat to all and sundry, till the potent liquor—often drugged—mounted to their heads. Then came the harpies—women of easy virtue indeed—who carried them off to infamous dens, and lightened their pockets of all they contained, afterward turning over their helpless victims to the crimps, who, being well paid for their work, placed them aboard some outward-bound vessel, drew their advance notes and cashed them; and the next thing Jack, "just returned from foreign," knew about it was that he was contracted to serve again for a period of years, having had nothing to show for his spell of toil.

Improved Methods, Improved Men.  
But when the Navy became a really corporate force, the introduction of the system of continuous service altered all that. Men signed on for a period of twelve years at a stated sum per day, graded according to their ratings and qualifications. This money they received on the first day of every month, instead of in a lump sum at the end of, say, three years; and by means of a certain scheme were able to allot any portion of their wages, up to four-fifths of the whole, to a wife, a daughter, or mother, as they chose. Also, so that this allotment should be a steady thing, they could not stop it—once made out—without giving their captains good and sufficient reasons.

Then came the days of spit and polish, where the man who kept himself and his part of the ship clean was rewarded by promotion.

Followed then the era of specialization; gunnery became the standard by which a navy's efficiency was judged. The introduction of the torpedo and the submarine mine opened up a career for such as were not attracted by the death-dealing weapons which fired shell and shot. The improvement of communication between ships and fleet led to the signalmen—hitherto a very insignificant minority—having their chance; and finally the installation of wireless telegraphy gave the ultra-brainy men of the Navy an opportunity of making good.

Grave Responsibility.  
The gunnery-man discovered that initiative and brains entered into the success of his shooting more than a little, and that the very pay he drew each month depended wholly upon his skill and ability.

The torpedo-man discovered that brains were required to set his torpedoes to run at certain speeds while submerged at certain depths, with the greatest chance of hitting a certain target at certain distances. The torpedo seemed a thinking machine; the man who operated it had to think for it and with it unless he wished to make a mess of all his training.

The signalman found that his memory must know not only the names and numbers of some hundred odd flags, but that each had a specific meaning, which must trip from his tongue-end with certainty under all conditions. Fog, darkness, wind, weather, all combined to defeat sight of the tossing flags; the signalman's brain evolved sound and light signalling, with many other weird things, till he could see almost round a corner and read messages from ship to ship with uncanny certainty, always remembering that his slightest mistake might plunge a thousand souls into mourning, and defeat the tactical movements of his fighting chief.

What Sailors Are.  
The wireless operator found that wave-lengths, spark-gaps, and inductance were now things of everyday life; he was among the first men to take up the new science of signalling without wires.

And so the braininess of the Navy has received its vindication. One has only to look at the number of happily married men in the service to sense its present-day morality. The fact that last year the Admiralty paid out \$357,390 in lieu of spirit rations, and that every ship has its own temperance society, are so many indications of the Navy's sobriety.

Fortune seldom knocks at the door of the chronic kickers.

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# 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.

## SPRING VS. FALL FRESHENED COWS.

Many farmers take it for granted that to have the cows fresh in the spring, it will make a greater profit than if they came in in the fall. One farmer who thought that way, told me his reason: "The principal thing that appeals to me," he explained, "is because what I get from the cows in the summer, is practically all profit. I do not have to give them much grain. They take care of themselves excepting around milking times, when I then have to get them into the barn, and out the first thing in the morning. I figure the profit that I get in the summer is worth enough to pay for the rest of the year."

We all know that cows, naturally, are apt to do their best in the summer time. Therefore to get the greatest profit from them, in the winter, conditions should be made as near like summer as possible. In the summer they get all of the nice fresh water with no ice in it to make it too cold. How many farms are there that have facilities so that the cows can get the same in the winter? Cows enjoy the nice warm days in the summer, too. Barns therefore should be kept warm and comfortable for them in the winter time. Two cold barns require more feeding of grain, which is expensive; as much of the feed has to go to keep the cattle warm. And they do not give as much either, under such conditions. Light is another important thing to consider. Plenty of windows to let as much of the sunlight into the tie-up is important if we are trying to imitate summer. Dark, damp stables make cows uneasy and discontented, and also help to breed germs of different diseases.

When the cows are at pasture in the summer, they get juicy, green, succulent feed. Such a ration may be given in a way by means of a silo. If the silage is put in before the frosts kill it green and succulent feed is assured, for the winter time. All farmers who have fed silage can testify as to the great fondness which cows have for it.

So to get the best results from winter-kept cows, it can be seen that by making conditions as near as possible as the cows get in the summer, the greatest profits are obtained. While it is true that the expense of grain and feed is much less for cows at pasture in the summer, perhaps I feel that on the long run, cows that freshen in the fall, pay the best. Unless the pasture is extremely good, along the last part of the summer it begins to get short and the grass dries up and without getting feed in the barn the cows drop off. How many farmers are there that consider it, and fail to feed their cows? And by the time the cows are taken in, in fall, they have dropped off in their milk flow and cannot be gotten back

## Horse Sense

Bright oat straw is wholesome winter roughage for idle horses. Many good feeders figure that every ton of good oat straw which the horses will eat saves half a ton or more of valuable hay. Some of the very best pure-bred draft mares in the country are fed good oat straw as their exclusive roughage during the winter months. The only other feed they receive is about three or four pounds of grain a day to each mare, as may seem necessary to keep the digestive system working properly.

The fact that straw is a heat-producing feed is of importance because the best feed for producing warmth to idle horses is also the cheapest. Idle work horses require only sufficient grain to maintain them in good flesh condition; all the rest of their feed may well consist of cheap roughage, provided it is clean, bright and free from injurious substances. By feeding more bright straw and just enough grain to keep their digestive systems in good order the work horses can be wintered so cheaply as to greatly reduce the cost of maintenance, and this means considerable reduction in the cost of operating a large farm where several work teams are kept during the year.

What Causes Stunting? Stunting of young animals is a serious matter. Steps to prevent stunting really should begin before the animal is born. To that end it is necessary and profitable to feed the pregnant animal well, so that she may properly nourish her young and have plenty of milk for it when it is born.

Calves are stunted by feeding milk in large quantities twice a day. The natural way to feed calves is to allow a little milk often, and certainly not less than three times a day. The milk should be warm, the milk pail clean and the calf should be made to drink slowly.

Lambing time to grow fast because the ewes have been wintered on coarse, dry, bulky roughage. Colts are stunted for the same reason, and also because the mares are made to work too soon and too hard after foaling and allowed to suckle their young when hot, sweaty and tired.

Worms are the most common and certain cause of stunting. They are certain to infest and injure every animal that grazes short grass on an old pasture long used by animals. Each kind of animal taints the pasture with the parasites peculiar to it.

Pigs afflicted with piles or prolapse of the rectum have been stunted and often prove a total loss. Lack of exercise, constipation and feeding of some irritant, such as unscrubbed ground oats, containing hulls, are common causes. Prolonged heavy feeding of boiled potatoes is another cause. Stuffing young pigs on corn and confining them to a pen also causes stunting, as well as rickets or paralysis.

After the Grain Harvest. Points worth remembering, they mean money to you. The tender clover and timothy plants require all growth possible as a winter protection, therefore keep all livestock off the newly-seeded meadows, because if pastured after harvest, the young plants are so weakened that winter-killing is the usual result. While, on the other hand, if a strong growth is left for protection, winter-killing is avoided and usually big crops of hay are harvested the following season.

Deserved Decoration. "Have you a wife?" inquired a British Tommy of a boche he had captured. "Nein," replied the German. "Nine," gasped the Britisher in amazement. "Ninna, where's your iron cross, man?"

## FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



MY MOTHER SAYS SHE THINKS I MAY TURN OUT AN ACROBAT SOME DAY.

FOLD HERE

IF I WERE ONLY TWINS YOU'D SEE THE FAMOUS TEAM OF 'ME AND ME'



## Poultry

The fowls and eggs from a pure-bred flock of hens will bring more money on account of their uniformity. One of our most conservative poultrymen says that if all farmers would keep pure-bred poultry, the business would be doubled in a few years and that we would still be getting good prices for our products.

Many people are getting tired of eating pork and old dairy cows, and are becoming eaters of chickens, mutton and veal, thus increasing the possibilities of the sheep-and-poultry business.

When poultry can eat and thrive on all kinds of foods and produce good results, it is very good evidence that they are constitutionally strong.

The Silo, The Lighthouse of the Farm. During the last few years stock-raisers have floundered around quite a bit and occasionally one has hit a rock and gone down.

Fortunately, every stock-raiser can have a lighthouse that will keep him, as well as an occasional neighbor, off the rocks and guide the way to better farming and bigger profits. That lighthouse is the silo.

There is no longer any doubt that silos point the way to safe farming. Thousands of satisfied users have killed all the doubt.

In more ways than one a well-filled silo keeps stock-raisers off the rocks. The use of silage cheapens beef, milk, mutton and wool by cutting down the amount of grain needed. Silage is valuable for lambs in the feed lot, and for wintering the breeding ewes.

Silos are the greatest food savers known to stock-raisers. An acre of corn fodder put into a silo has more food value than an acre of corn. There are several reasons for this. One is that when corn is put into the silo none of it is wasted.

The whole plant except the root goes in; when it comes out it is so palatable that in cattle, horses and sheep eat it with a relish. Another economy is that the corn is stored at a time when it contains the greatest amount of nutrients.

Every person with a dozen cows should have a silo. The diameter should be determined by the number of animals. For twelve cows, make silo ten feet wide and thirty feet high; fifteen cows, twelve feet wide and twenty-six feet high; twenty

## PIGS, PORK AND PATRIOTISM

By A. M. Porter.

If we are to continue to provide meat for foreign people as well as our own, every farmer must put forth his best effort to produce more hogs. A glance at the prices of pork on the leading markets in this country and you can plainly see that we are slaughtering, consuming at home, and exporting more pork than we are producing. Some will say that the feed is too high to feed to the hogs, but the price has more than doubled in the past few years and the farmer can make many of the waste feeds on the farm profitable by raising hogs. You will find many communities in this province where the number of hogs have decreased during the past year.

What has this caused? Look at the market prices of pork and the question is answered. These prices are high because we need more pork and now rather than any other time the farmer should be able to raise hogs profitably.

We can increase the amount of pork fats much more easily than we can increase the amount of vegetable fat along without fats as a food and because of this need, the farmer should endeavor to produce more fats by the quickest method. This method is by the increased hog production. Nearly all the farmers have a few dairy cows at least, and they are in an excellent position to raise pigs because of the skim-milk, buttermilk and other dairy products which can be

used by them in the making of valuable meat foods.

Porky always finds ready sale on all the markets because the packers have found many ways of placing it on the market in attractive forms with excellent keeping qualities. I doubt if you can find any other meat from which so many products are manufactured. A large percentage of all the meat and meat products manufactured in Canada is derived from the hogs. All buyers are very anxious to get hogs because their firm badly needs them in order to keep the markets supplied with their manufactured meat products.

The quickest and easiest way of augmenting the meat supply next to the raising of poultry is by raising hogs. The hog is the most important animal for the farmer to raise for meat and money. He requires less labor, less equipment, less capital, makes greater gains per one hundred pounds of food and reproduces himself faster and in greater numbers than any other domestic animal. As a consumer of by-products on the farm the hog has no rival. No other animal on the farm equals the hog in its fat-storing tendency. The most satisfactory meat for shipping on trains or wagons for long distances is pork. I think in many ways the farmer will find that the hog is one of his most profitable domestic animals that he is raising for the market on the farm.

Two years ago a farmer known to the writer, built a silo which cost \$55. He began to keep account to see whether it returned him any profit. His cream checks for one month amounted to \$29.31 more than the same month the year before. He was milking the same cows and they had been milked "about the same length of time after freshening. The feed was the same except that the corn was from the silo instead of from a feed bin. At that rate the silo paid for itself in two months.

The filling season, when kernels are dented, is close at hand. Every stock-raiser should build a silo, for the stock farm without a silo is only half a farm. The silo is the one place where \$1.50 corn realizes \$3 a bushel when fed.

On the Upper Branches. The choicest fruit grows on the upper branches. When we want to see the product of the farm, we must look high up, among the limbs that are nearest to the pure air and the sunshine.

It is the man who thinks big thoughts, plans great enterprises, and carries them out who makes the real success in his chosen line. Never until a man's heart is filled with love for his work can he be truly happy and reach life's finest prizes. Working hard will not do it; investing a great deal of money will not do it; nothing but the investment of self will win. Top-branch farming is a thing of the best possible study, the deepest possible thought, the most careful planning, backed up by good workmanship.

Millions of men have gone across the stage of life and left not a single mark to show they ever lived. Their names are forgotten. They plowed, they sowed, they gathered into barns; but where are they? What have they left to make the world any better or to prove that they were worthy the place they occupied? Not a single thing. Their lives were pale fruit, growing down out of sight, under a burden of leaves and branches.

This need not be so. The call of to-day is for the very best there is in you—not here and there a man, but all the world need for big men on the farm is urgent. It will never be fully met until all men everywhere appreciate to the full the dignity of good farming, and put all there is in them of mind, soul, body, and heart into everything they do, from hoeing a hill of corn to directing a great farm operation.

How to Prevent Cabbage Heads From Splitting. If cabbages are grown on a rich, loamy soil, the growth is often so rapid that the heads split late in the summer. It is especially the case with early cabbages or with late varieties that are started early. On that account many gardeners delay setting out cabbage plants until late in the season.

It often happens that a fine patch of early cabbages cannot readily be disposed of at once. Usually they are ruined by splitting. The trouble can be prevented without much effort. Take hold of the cabbage below the head with both hands and give it a slight jerk sufficient to loosen part of the feeding roots, but not strong enough to pull the plant away from its hole in the soil. In that way the flow of food materials to the plant can be almost stopped, although sufficient moisture to keep it solid, fresh and green will continue to rise. Then the heads may be left in the garden until they are needed. If you cut off the heads of early cabbages instead of pulling them up by the roots, the stems will throw out new leaves that you can use for salads or give to the hens.

England's Day. O swift to act when honor bade, Though circled by thy guardian sea, England, all generous hearts are glad To tribute to pay to thee!

Strong in the armour of thy name, So long the hope of lands oppressed, Quick to avenge a deed of shame, The offspring of thy breast.

Spoke as became their mother's sons: They blenched not for the terror night, But to the thunder of thy guns, Gladly went forth to die.

Year after year they paid their toll To freedom in their freemen's blood; Unshaken, thy heroic soul The hosts of hell withstood.

Year after year thy great ships keep Through wind and storm, through mist and murk, Secure the hearts of the deep, Where sullen murderers lurk,

England, our Mother of old days, Our Sister of the days to be, Take from their grateful lips praise Our strong sons give to thee!

Taming the Lightning Stroke. If there was ever a time when it is important to protect buildings from lightning, that time is now.

High prices for grain, live stock and all other farm products make protection imperative, to say nothing about the patriotic impulse that should prompt us all to save food-stuffs that are so badly needed by our Country and our Allies.

Another important reason for protection is that it will cost less this year than it has ever before, if you consider the increase in the value of a building to be protected. Buildings made of wood, stone or brick should always be protected by lightning-rods, for those building materials are not good carriers of electricity; they offer resistance to electricity. The lightning stroke, always occurs where the electricity has been obstructed; when it breaks through, that is the stroke. If you equip your building with proper carriers, and therefore prevent the electricity from becoming obstructed, you need never fear lightning.

However, it is not only necessary to have a lightning-rod of high quality, carefully made, but it is highly important that it be properly applied by a man who understands the principles of lightning control.

Even if one is expert at the mechanical work involved, and the job apparently is simple, it is best to secure the services of a professional. What you want is protection from lightning, not lightning-rods. There is no use having rods put upon your building unless they are the right kind and are properly put on; and you want to know that they are put

## GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier 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. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Medicines for Kidney Diseases. If one has disease in the stomach or intestines he generally knows it and can localize it, but if he has disease in his kidneys, aside from aching and pains in the loins which are by no means sure indicators of kidney disease, there is nothing which can tell him, if he is without special information on such subjects, that these organs are diseased.

To be sure the urine is an important indication but it says little to the uninitiated. Its appearance has comparatively little significance, in fact when it is as clear as spring water and irreplaceable to the ordinary judgment it may have come from hopelessly diseased kidneys, while that which is bad smelling and suspicious to the uninitiated may have come from kidneys that are normal.

Many of the physical changes in the urine take place in the bladder hence if you are influenced by the appearance of the urine as to your choice of medicine you may be taking what may be harmful to the kidneys and be of no use to the bladder.

Albumen and casts are the most important things found in the urine but they cannot be seen or found except by chemical and microscopic examination.

Blood and pus may often be seen in the urine but how can you tell whether they came from the bladder or kidney, as they may come from either.

Gallons of urine are sometimes passed daily, now are you going to tell that it indicates diabetes with sugar or diabetes without sugar, or cold, or disease of the nervous system, and how are you going to decide what remedy you should take? When newspapers advertise Smith's Kidney Cure, Jones' Safe Remedy and Brown's Kidney Pills, they are offering you something that is harmless and worthless and a fraud, or something which may be good if you know how to use it, but upon which you are not able to decide by your unaided judgment.

There are many societies for the prevention of mischief and wrong doing, there should be one to prevent people from using kidney medicines they know nothing about. It is possible to influence the kid-

neys by medicines for all the blood in the body passes through them every few minutes and it is the blood which carries medicinal substances taken by mouth and eliminated by the kidneys.

Two kidneys are usually provided for this purpose though many are able to get along with one while it remains in good condition. Medicines will not replace a kidney which has been destroyed or removed, nor will they destroy kidney tissues which have been so injured they cannot filter out water and waste matters from the blood.

Medicines can sometimes spur up inactive kidneys, check those which are doing too much, and coax along those which are diseased and imperfect but not too much so. If this cannot be done, the wastes and poisons which the kidneys should eliminate, are retained and life is destroyed by them.

Water is one of the best kidney medicines, especially when combined with sodium, potassium, lithium or other minerals. Mineral water is constantly used with advantage by those who have kidney disease.

Cold will stimulate the kidneys, so will blistering and cupping. Alcohol and digitalis, acting through the heart increase the blood flow through the kidneys and so increase the flow of urine.

Buchu, bear berry, parsley, broom, juniper and many other drugs will influence the kidneys and are often present in patent medicines.

In general it is unsafe for an individual to decide for himself whether his kidneys are diseased, and how they are diseased, still less therefore is it safe or prudent to decide upon the kind of medicine which would suit your case.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Mrs. J. M. T.—Will bananas cause increase of weight? I wish to put on flesh.

Answer—Bananas, when fresh and ripe, form one of the most healthful and useful articles of food. They also have a greater food value than any other fruit because of the very large element of starch which they contain.

on right. Then you can forget all about lightning dangers and read your paper while the storm rages outside.

Keeping Biennial Vegetables for Seed. By the term "biennial" vegetables is meant one which takes two seasons to produce seed, writes the Dominion Horticulturist in a leaflet giving advice on the "Selection and Wintering of Biennial Vegetables for Seed," which can be had free from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The vegetables must be stored over the first winter and replanted for seed production the following spring. Some well known vegetables of this class are beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, parsnips, salsify and turnips. Seed from these can easily be grown in Canada if the vegetables to be so used are kept in good condition over the winter. Unless a rigid selection is made, each year, of specimens which are true to type, it will not be long before a larger proportion of the crop will not be true to type; hence great care should be taken to select well-shaped, medium-sized roots, typical of the variety of beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify and turnips, firm-headed cabbage true to type, firm stalked and disease-resistant plants of celery and firm, shapely onion bulbs. If this is done and varieties are kept far enough from others so that they will not cross the crop, Canadian grown seed should compare favorably with imported seed in regard to purity, as it does in other characteristics.

The methods of wintering vegetables for seed will vary in different parts of Canada, but in most places it will be necessary to give them some protection. When possible, it is best to store them in a frost-proof cellar. But, if necessary, the vegetables may be stored outside, both in small and in large quantities, except in the case of onions, which must be kept dry, and stored in a cool place where there is little or no frost.

Moonlight. Moonlight can never be the same, Shadow and shine in mystic tress; In that soft glow, with bomb and flame They wrecked the wards of gentleness. Borne on the evening's healing breath, With silver dabbled wings they came— Tears beyond tears, death beyond death; Moonlight can never be the same. Rhubarb should not be pulled when the stalks become few and thin. Give the plants a mulching of manure, which will improve the supply for next year.

## OPPORTUNITIES AND JEAN

"Whenever," Agatha declared, "I see that advertisement in the street-car signs that says, 'Opportunities are equal,' I get so mad that I want to fight! They aren't equal, and never will be in all this world, and never will be so long as the world lasts. Why do people want to lie like that?"

"They certainly are not equal," Jean agreed. "Some people—like me—have so many more than others." Agatha caught her breath. "O Jean, what a brute you must think me!" she cried. "I'm ashamed of myself clear through—your lying here all day with all that music shut up in your fingers. Only—that just proves my contention; you're the biggest illustration of it I know—you lying here, and Eloise Sharp, who never could learn to play in a thousand years—really play, with anything except her fingers, I mean—going to the conservatory."

"Mith Jean! Mith Jean!" The voice was full of excitement and importance—Tommy Bailey's voice by every token. A moment later Tommy himself appeared in the doorway, panting and breathless.

"Mith Jean, Pearl's broke a jar of huckleberry all over herthelf, and she says what will she take it out? It's a thait, Mith Jean. It runned down all her dretch, like he'd thpilled ink!" "Dear me, Tommy, you'll have to build a fence about Pearl, won't you? But, tell your mother not to worry—just to pour boiling water over it. Wait a minute; I'll write it for you."

She picked up a pad and pencil from the table; also a couple of pink peppermints.

"There you are, Mr. Postman, and there's your postage stamp," she told him. "Sure you won't lose it?" "Thure, I won't," said Tommy in tones that were somewhat blurred by the peppermint in his mouth.

"Did you—" Agatha began, but the telephone broke in. It was close beside Jean's hand, and she was answering at once.

"Oh, that's too bad! But don't worry, Rene dear; try a hot iron over blotting paper. If that doesn't work I'll tell you something else. But I think it will. It won't hurt the fabric in the least."

As she hung up the telephone, Agatha looked at her whimsically. "Do you run an emergency station, Jean?"

"I'm beginning to believe that I do," Jean responded. "Promise me to tell? Do you see that card index there? It has remedies for half the accidents under the sun. I get people to tell me valuable ones, or to try those I already know. It began with Tommy one morning when Pearl upset a bowl of soup. Pearl can furnish an accident a day, easily; in fact, she may be said to have started me on my career. It's such fun! You don't know how I'm getting acquainted down on Finney Street. The little club I used to have has extended all over the neighborhood."

"There are people," Agatha declared, "who would find opportunities in Sahara." "Why, of course!" Jean agreed laughing.

GUNS IN HOSPITAL. Refitting Necessary After a Few Thousand Rounds Are Fired. Guns are comparatively short-lived. So great is the wear and tear on the modern gun of fairly large size that after a few hundred or few thousand rounds, as the case may be, it must be sent to the gun hospital at the rear, there to be refitted for further service.

While it is impossible to give definite figures that would apply to all kinds of guns, it is generally held that a field gun of 3-inch bore—such as the French "75" or the German "77"—is capable of firing between 5,000 and 6,000 rounds before it requires mechanical attention. But the life of a gun decreases rapidly with the increase of bore; so that in the case of a 6-inch gun, the life is perhaps 2,500 rounds, while for a 12-inch it is perhaps not greater than 250 rounds.

Of the very large guns, such as the German 17-inch howitzers used early in the war to reduce Liege and Antwerp, it was said at the time that the life was about 25 accurate shots and 25 additional, but somewhat faulty shots before each gun had to be refitted.

Among other things, the recoil mechanism—particularly the springs—of the guns has to be adjusted and renewed occasionally.

Further Instructions. Jacob Johnson was one of those persons who always think other people can't be left to attend to anything. They give so many directions that muddle simply follows on their heels.

Well, Jacob was going on a business trip to Scotland, and he asked his brother to look after his pet parrot.

All the way north in the train he worried about the bird, and when he reached Edinburgh, rushed straight off to the post office to send a wire.

"Don't forget to feed the parrot." Early the next morning he was awakened by the boots at his hotel, who brought him his reply, also sent by telegraph:

"Have fed him, but he is hungry again. What shall I do now?"

WANTED. POULTRY, EGGS, FEATHERS. Highest Prices Paid. Prompt Returns—No Commission. P. POULLEN & CO.



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

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

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

**School Opening Sales**

of clothing make our clothing room a busy spot. Old Knicker, Bloomers and Trousers. Prices \$1.00 to \$2.50.

**It's a King Hat you want.**

You can spot them by "that something different in style" and richness of "colors and quality."

Highest English quality Fur Felts, \$3.50 and \$4.00. \$1 saved from daily prices, comparison will show. Outlast two other cheaper Canadian or American makes. Fit more comfortably on the head.

**Splendid Values in Hats**

at \$2.50 and \$3.00 in the new autumn colors.

**Smart Dressy Caps**

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

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

**Silks are in Greater Demand than ever.**

We're prepared for the big increase in sales we are sure to get. Beautiful new autumn colorings in the different makes and weaves suitable for dresses and suits. Wide range of prices, \$1.00 to 2.75.

**Continuing "High Quality Standard" in Footwear, and yet prices kept down to "Moderate."**

Empress fine Vici Kid Boots, French heel, high cut, \$3.00 to \$3.00, saving \$1 to \$2 on city prices for exactly same shoes. Real good, reliable, neat fitting shoes in Fine Dongola Kid, 3.75 and 4.50.

**Growing Girls' Shoes of Value**

in Glove Grain for school wear or Dongola or Gunmetal for dress. Prices 2.25 to 3.50.

**Men's Heavy Kip Shoes**

Old reliable makes, 2.50, 3.50, 3.95.

**Men's Gum Rubber Boots**

The guaranteed quality. We handle no "seconds," altho' prices are attractive to make "easy sales." Quality "not there" to give satisfaction and a come back again customer.

**J. N. CURRIE & CO.**

THE STORE WITH THE STOCKS TO BRING CUSTOMERS

**DON'T "BREAK" COLTS**

It Always Pays Better to Train Them for Work.

**TRAIN EARLY TO HARNESS**

The Collar Must Fit Well and the Food Be Light at First — Feed Must Be Increased in Proportion to Work Done.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THERE ARE MANY colts approaching the termination of their third or fourth year, that are practically untaught, or as it is usually expressed "unbroken."

The too common practice of allowing such to go "unbroken" until such time as they are required to perform the functions of a horse in the spring, is irrational, and unfair to the animal. Colts should not be "broken," they should be taught or educated. In the unhandled or unbroken colt, the muscular, respiratory and nervous system (the organs whose functions are taxed in the performance of the ordinary functions of a horse) are weak and undeveloped from lack of function. Hence a regular course of preparation during the late winter and early spring months, when the time of both man and horse is not very valuable, should be given in order to have the colts in such condition when time becomes valuable that they will be able to perform a reasonable amount of work with satisfaction to the driver and safety to themselves.

The colt or colts should first be taught to wear harness and bridle by being allowed to run free for a few hours daily in a box stall or paddock, with the harness on. It is then good practice to hitch each with a handy, smart and good-natured horse, or if necessary a pair of colts together, and teach them to drive, obey the words of command, stand when asked to, etc.

When they have become reasonably handy without being hitched, they should be hitched to a wagon. Care should be taken to see that the harness fits properly. This applies especially to collars. The collars in which they are expected to work later on, should be worn. Each should have his own, and it should fit properly, not being too wide, so as to allow a rolling motion, nor yet sufficiently narrow to pinch at any point. The bearing surface should conform thoroughly to the surfaces of the neck and shoulder with which it comes in contact, except at the bottom, where sufficient vacant space to allow the introduction of a man's fingers should exist.

The colt or pair should be given daily exercise or light work, commencing with an hour or two the first day and gradually increasing the amount until they will be able to perform a full day's reasonable exertion without showing signs of weariness. The amount of grain given should also be gradually increased in proportion to the work or exercise given. By such usage the muscular, respiratory and nervous systems gradually gain tone, the muscles with which the harness, especially the collar, comes in contact, gradually become hardened and increased in power of resistance, hence become much less liable to soreness. In many cases, on account of this hardening of the muscles, they lose bulk, hence a collar that may have fitted perfectly at first may now be too large.—J. H. R., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

**Preparing for Gardening.**

This month begins the active gardening work. Hotbeds should be made and the seed of the early plants like cabbage, cauliflower, early celery, early beets, and the long season plants like tomatoes, egg plants and peppers should be started. Many of these seeds for small garden work may be started inside which will relieve the necessity of making hotbeds until the first part of next month. Manure for top dressing the ground may be scattered out the latter part of this month.

**Hints for the Poultryman.**

The flock should be given the opportunity to get out of doors and exercise on fine days. Begin to make preparation for hatching. Clean up the incubators and brooders, get boxes ready for setting hens. Do not set hens in the laying pens where other birds are running. If you want to raise more than 150 chickens consider the use of a good incubator and brooder. Usually chickens of the general purpose breeds hatched during the last week of March make the best winter layers. Where using hens for hatching dust them well with some good insect powder before setting, and again about two weeks later.

**Care of the Freshening Cow.**

This is the month when a large number of cows freshen. Both fresh cows and newly-born calves should receive special attention. Cows expected to freshen should be placed in a box stall for a few days before and after freshening. Many valuable cows and calves are lost by neglecting to provide box stall accommodation. This should be found in every dairy stable; or else have a special barn for the purpose. A few hours "sunshine bath" each week will make far more healthful stock and improve the dairying.

**Feeding the Ewe.**

On many farms lambs will begin to arrive about this time. If ewes have been liberally fed for a month before lambing they will likely have more milk. From 1/4 to 1 lb. of grain fed per ewe per day for a month before lambing is generally good practice, especially if ewes are somewhat thin.—Ontario Agricultural College Notes.

Canada is cheered by the news that the Canadians are making glorious history these days. From every Allied command has come praise of the daring of the Canadian troops. Brave, dashing, heroic, unmindful of danger, they have carried every objective assigned them. Commanders of other units urge their troops to fight like the Canadians, and the gallant deeds will not soon be forgotten by a grateful country.

A weekly is to be published by the Government. Following the lines of the United States publication, the "Canadian Official Record" will aim to keep its readers fully informed of the actions and decisions of the Government and the activities and programmes of Government departments, this more particularly in connection with war efforts. The paper will be issued under the direction of M. E. Nichols, Director of Public Information.

Something drastic in sugar regulations for those who have to dine out in restaurants and hotels is announced in a circular just issued by the Canada Food Board. The circular says that no more than two pounds of sugar must be used for each 50 meals, and restaurants figure that this means one teaspoonful for each meal. If a man or woman now orders coffee and a cereal for breakfast the person must make the one teaspoonful do for both.

This year 1,073 Fordson tractors were purchased by Canadian farmers, 200 of these coming into Ontario. They have materially helped to increase the acreage in crop this year. The time is not far distant when every up-to-date farmer will own a tractor, just as he now owns an automobile.

It is alleged apparently on sufficient authority that eighty per cent. of the cattle killed by lightning were struck when standing near wire fences. Protection from this danger can be had by running wires into the ground every three or four rods.

**FALL FAIRS**

- Ailsa Craig—Sept. 19, 20.
- Alvinston—Oct. 8, 9.
- Aylmer—Sept. 26, 27.
- Brigden—Oct. 1.
- Chatham—Sept. 17-19.
- Dorchester Station—Oct. 2.
- Dresden—Sept. 26, 27.
- Forest—Sept. 26, 27.
- Glencoe—Sept. 24, 25.
- Goderich—Sept. 25-27.
- Ingersoll—Sept. 30, Oct. 1.
- Lambeth—Sept. 25.
- London—Sept. 6-14.
- Melbourne—Oct. 11.
- Mt. Brydges—Oct. 4.
- Muncey—Sept. 28.
- Parkhill—Sept. 23, 24.
- Petrolia—Sept. 19, 20.
- Ridgeway—Oct. 7-9.
- Sarnia—Sept. 24, 25.
- Seaforth—Sept. 19, 20.
- Simcoe—Oct. 7-9.
- Strathroy—Sept. 16-18.
- Theford—Sept. 30, Oct. 1.
- Wallaceburg—Oct. 1, 2.
- Watford—Oct. 2, 3.
- Wyoming—Oct. 10, 11.

**The Transcript**

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918

**IS YOUR NAME ON YOUR MAIL BOX?**

The Government at Ottawa decided several years ago that the rural population of Canada were entitled to receive better mail service than they had been getting, and, at great expense, inaugurated free delivery all through the settled portions of the province. Boxes and fittings were forwarded to all people living on rural lines who desired them, at cost prices. The name of each patron was printed on the box and a cut of his name enclosed with the furnishings so that as soon as the name showed signs of fading a little fresh paint could be applied and the name could always be read easily by any person driving on the public highway. That was the mail carrier's guide to make delivery. The people, or a great majority of them, have grown careless in the matter. They look for their mail to be delivered correctly, and yet eight out of every ten boxes haven't the sign of a name on them now. The mail carrier is neither steel nor cast iron, and is liable to all the diseases of the human race. Some day he will have to send a stranger over the route, and the new man will find what he is up against when he gets to the box. No name; can't deliver. Gets to a cross section of the line where several boxes are at the corner. This time he runs into greater difficulties—a whole group of boxes and not a name, and the owners of the boxes agreed with the Government that they would maintain and keep in order the line, shovelled away the snow from around the boxes and assist in keeping the roads open in winter. They are a favored people—mail delivered three hundred and thirteen days in the year, right to the gate, free. The mail carrier goes every day; no holidays, not even Christmas or New Year's Day. As the Frenchman says: every day, every day, every day. Are you trying to make the delivery of mail matter as perfect as possible? We hear a lot about the Government breaking faith with the farmer; has the farmer done what he agreed to with the Government? Ask the mail carrier; or better, look at your mail box and see how a new man could correctly deliver the mail.

Now this is a matter that concerns the farmer more than even it does the mail carrier, much as he would like to deliver your mail, so straighten up your posts and get your name repainted on your mail box, so that a man may know where you live and do business.

**Pile up the Surplus**



To win this war every ounce of the strength of each of the allied nations must be put forth to meet the organized, trained and disciplined efficiency of the Central Powers—that gigantic, ruthless force which is the result of fifty years of planning and preparation.

And every ounce of every allied nation's strength is in the hands and brains and hearts of the individuals of each nation, because they are free peoples.

Now the individuals of each nation must live as well as fight, therefore a proportion of the effort and material of each nation must be diverted from war purposes to living necessities,

So the less each individual takes for himself or herself for personal use the more effort will there be left for fighting and winning the war.

Every cent you spend represents that much effort because somebody must do something for you in order to earn that cent—somebody's effort must be given to you instead of to the war.

Therefore the less you spend—the less of somebody's effort you take for your individual use—the more will you leave in the national surplus for war effort.

The war can be won only by the surplus strength of the allied nations. The money each individual saves represents that surplus strength.

So the truly loyal Canadian will use less, spend less, and save more, to help to win the war.

Published under the Authority of The Minister of Finance of Canada.



**MUST USE SPADE CAREFULLY**

Old Battlefields Will Have to Be Worked With Care to Avoid Countless Unexploded Shells.

A great deal of careful spade work will be required in the northern part of France. Old battlefields covered with wild flowers, as I have seen them, observes a Paris correspondent, are in wide stretches a slumbering menace. Months after the war is over, naval men have told me, mines will still make voyages perilous in certain sea areas. For perhaps many months more it would be equally as perilous for a farmer to plow these once fertile fields in the great war's battle swept areas.

Here and there are danger signals indicating unexploded mines. And the immense power of these mines is easily gauged by looking at the enormous craters where some of them have been "blown." The war has gone on its way and left these souvenirs of its intensity and deadliness. Here, there and everywhere are unexploded shells, German "minnies," or Boche "jam-pots."

What can a "jam pot" do? I was talking with an officer who was in a first line trench early in the war when one of these infernal machines was lobbed over from the German lines. It stuck its nose in some soft mud and did not explode. It was permitted to rest in peace by the battalion then in that part of the line. Another battalion came, and one man decided to fire into it with his pistol to explode it and thus remove the ever present menace. The bullet pierced it, but it did not explode. He moved closer and fired another shot, and they found nothing of him after the second shot.

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**Borrow to Buy Cattle**

"Mixed Farming" is the big money-maker today. Of course, grain and fruit and vegetables pay well—but beef and bacon, butter and cheese, are piling up the profits for the farmer. Milk more cows—fatten more cattle—raise more hogs. If you need money to do it, come to The Merchants Bank. We are glad to assist all up-to-date farmers.

**THE MERCHANTS BANK**

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA. Established 1864. GLENCOE BRANCH, BOTHWELL BRANCH, NEWBURY BRANCH. J. A. MCKELLAR, Manager. R. J. GILFILLAN, Manager. G. T. MURDOCH, Manager.

**BIG SHOE SALE**

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

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

**W. J. Strachan**

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**

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

**R. CLANAHAN**  
Ticket Agent, Glencoe

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

Highlands of Ontario

CANADA

The Home of the Red Deer and the Moose

**OPEN SEASONS**

DEER.—November 1st to November 15th inclusive.

MOOSE.—November 1st to November 15th inclusive. In some of the northern districts of Ontario, including Timagami and the territory north and south of the Canadian Government Railway from the Quebec to Manitoba boundary, open season for Moose is from October 1st to November 30th inclusive.

Write for copy of "Playgrounds—The Haunts of Fish and Game," giving Game Laws, Hunting Regulations, etc., to C. E. Davidson, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

C. O. Smith - Phone 5

**Eyes tiring easily Prove eyestrain.**



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

**C. E. Davidson**

Jeweler Optician  
Marriage Licenses Issued

One farmer of East Nissouri who skimmed the milk he sold to the Uniondale cheese factory was fined \$39.50 including costs, and two others, for sending watered milk, paid \$17.50 and \$10.50 on two charges each.

# SALE OF BICYCLES CHEAP

Clearing the balance of our stock of Bicycles  
AT COST PRICE

	WAS	NOW
1 Cleveland Motor Bike	\$55.00	\$44.50
1 Brantford Red Bird	55.00	45.00
1 Cleveland Bicycle	50.00	38.50

**JAMES WRIGHT & SON**  
MAIN ST., GLENCOE

## MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS

Opposite Royal Bank Building

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

Highest cash  
price for But-  
ter and Eggs.  
Phone 25

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

### RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

##### Main Line.

Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 4:27 a. m.; No. 11, express, local points to London, 2:55 p. m.; No. 14, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Mon. local, etc., 4:00 p. m.; No. 10, local accommodation to London, 10:25 p. m.  
Westbound—No. 113, local mail and express, 7:30 a. m.; No. 115, Detroit express, 1:31 p. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 6:35 p. m.; No. 13, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 10:05 p. m.  
No. 111, 115, 113 and 11, Sundays included.

##### Wabash and Air Line.

Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 8:30 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:30 p. m.; way freight, 1:20 p. m.  
Westbound—No. 353, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:40 p. m.; way freight, 3:25 a. m.  
No. 2 Sundays included.

##### King's Cross Branch.

Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia Tunnel and points west—No. 365, mixed, 7:35 a. m.; No. 281, passenger, 6:40 p. m.  
Arrive at Glencoe—No. 272, passenger, 7:05 a. m.; No. 284, mixed, 1:51 p. m.

#### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eastbound—No. 631, 12:42 p. m.; No. 672, Windsor mixed, 6:20 p. m.  
Westbound—No. 632, for Windsor, 4:42 a. m.; No. 671, Windsor mixed, 9:39 a. m.; No. 633, 8:18 p. m.  
Trains 631, 632 and 633, Sundays included.

#### GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 5:06 a. m.; G.T.R. West, 6:00 p. m.; London and East, 7 p. m.  
Mails received—London and East, 8 a. m.; G.T.R. East, 7 p. m.; G.T.R. West, 9:45 a. m.  
Street letter box collections made at 8:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.

## ROY SIDDALL

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

All kinds of Grain bought  
and sold.

Up-to-date Chopping Mill  
in connection.

Terms Cash, or extra charge  
for credit.

## Patronize Home Industry by buying McLACHLAN'S BREAD

Made from the best Flour that money  
can buy, along with other ingredients  
which make it wholesome. Try our  
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

We Carry a Full Line

Tin, Enamel and Galvanized  
Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.

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

**J. M. Anderson**  
GLENCOE  
Plumber

The Temple Concert Company will  
present "Mrs. Temple's Telegram" at  
Glencoe town hall show night, 25th  
September. Two and a half hours of  
clean, solid amusement for your whole  
family.

Lorne McRae, second eldest son of  
Duncan McRae of Chico, California,  
a former resident here, passed  
through Strathroy a few days ago on  
a troop train en route from San Diego,  
California, to France.

The long drought was broken by  
general rains last week, and the  
countryside is taking on a new lease  
of life as evidenced by verdant fields  
and lawns. There is also a good supply  
of water for all purposes.

The firemen were called out on Sat-  
urday at noon, when Edwin Stinson's  
house on O'Mara street took fire,  
caused by sparks from a burning rub-  
bish heap in the yard settling on the  
roof. Not much damage was done.

The Battle Hill Relief Society will  
meet at the home of Mrs. D. H. Mc-  
Rae on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 19,  
at two o'clock. As there will be an  
election of officers for the ensuing  
year a full attendance is requested.

Glencoe council goes to London this  
evening to confer with other municipal  
councils west of London to Chat-  
ham and meet the London Board of  
Trade in the matter of proposed  
Provincial highway route from London  
to Windsor.

Miss Maw of Wyoming has accepted  
a position as saleslady with E. May-  
hew & Son in place of Miss Lila Mc-  
Quillan, who has been engaged as  
night operator at the Glencoe tele-  
phone central in place of Miss Kerr,  
who has resigned.

The Ontario Petroleum Company  
commenced this week to drill for oil  
on Duncan Mitchell's farm, lot 7, con-  
cession 5, Mosa. Their deep well,  
which was begun some time ago with  
the object of securing a flow of gas,  
is progressing slowly.

Wallacetown Fair will be held on  
Thursday and Friday of next week.  
This fair is always a big attraction  
and will be none the less so this year  
as we notice the prize list and special  
features are on a more extensive scale  
than ever. See announcement in an-  
other column.

There was a pretty wedding on Sep-  
tember 4, at the home of Mr. and  
Mrs. George R. Bilton, Euphemia,  
when their niece, Miss V. Mae  
Todd, daughter of Wm. Todd, War-  
ville, was united in marriage to Wil-  
liam LeRoy Bell, son of Mr. and Mrs.  
Wm. Bell of Oakdale.

At the regular meeting of the Gor-  
don Mission Band at the home of Mr.  
Robert McKellar on Saturday, August  
31, Miss M. Berdan was presented  
with a life membership in the W. M. S.  
by the Gordon Mission Band, and  
baby Calvin H. Lloyd was presented  
with a junior membership certificate  
from the band also.

Yesterday was what might have  
been called Glencoe's Day at the West-  
ern Fair. At least the majority of  
Glencoe's businessmen issued hand-  
bills announcing that as it was the  
last half-holiday of the season busi-  
ness places would be closed all day  
to allow merchants and their clerks  
an opportunity to go to the fair.

The death occurred at her late resi-  
dence, London, on Saturday, Septem-  
ber 7th, of Annie Andrews, widow of  
the late David Andrews, in her 78th  
year. The late Mrs. Andrews was  
formerly a resident of Crinan. She  
had been confined to her bed for the  
past three months. The funeral was  
held from her late residence on Mon-  
day and interment was made at Simp-  
son cemetery, Mosa. She leaves one  
daughter, Daisy, in whom her loss  
is keenly felt.

The regular monthly meeting of the  
Ross Mission Band was held at the  
home of Mrs. John Strachan on Mon-  
day evening. The band was conveyed  
there in cars and there were some 18  
attended. During the evening Mrs.  
Strachan was presented with a life  
membership certificate in the W.M.S.  
by the Ross Mission Band. A nicely  
worded address was read by Mary  
Leitch and the membership certificate  
was presented by Mrs. Troyer, to  
which Mrs. Strachan made a neat re-  
ply. At the close of the meeting Mrs.  
Strachan served light refreshments.

Jealousy, superinduced by a drunk-  
en rage, is alleged to have been the  
reason why Dave Smith, a porter at  
the Argyle House, West Lorne, shot  
and seriously wounded Mrs. W. B.  
Taylor, aged 50, wife of the proprietor  
of the hotel, Monday evening, and af-  
terwards attempted to do away with  
himself by cutting his throat with a  
pocket knife. In the darkness the  
knife became lost and Smith resorted  
to broken glass, with which he at-  
tempted to sever the arteries in each  
forearm, but succeeded only in caus-  
ing deep wounds. Mrs. Taylor's con-  
dition, although serious, is not dan-  
gerous.

**SHOULDN'T BE, BUT WILL BE**  
We do not like to see returned sol-  
diers acting as book agents or mag-  
azine peddlers. Their medals and  
honors are degraded in this sorry  
trade. Besides it is scarcely decent  
for business houses to trade on patri-  
otic gratitude. Big-hearted citizen-  
ship hates to see a hero from  
France, and buys when it has no use  
for the books or magazines. The  
business man who takes advantage of  
this fine human trait can scarcely be  
said to be walking in a righteous  
path.—Port Rowan News.

**AUCTION SALES**  
Clearing sale of live stock, farm im-  
plements, hay, grain, etc., on lot 16,  
con. 1, Dunwich, half-mile east of Wil-  
ley bridge, on Monday, Sept. 16, at 1  
o'clock. Alben Davis, proprietor; M.  
A. McAlpine, auctioneer.

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

The rain falls, but it gets up again  
in dew time.  
Just now an optimist is the man  
who builds an addition to a brewery,  
says a Chicago humorist.

### PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Mrs. W. W. Gordon is visiting her  
uncle at Port Huron.  
—Miss Ethel McCutcheon of Schon-  
berg is visiting Mrs. Lloyd.

—L. H. Higgins is spending his holi-  
days in Stratford and Toronto.  
—W. G. Thompson of the Merchants  
Bank staff is holidaying at Kincardine.

—Mrs. Rapley of Strathroy spent  
the week-end with her mother, Mrs.  
Win. Tait.  
—Miss Charlotte Moss, B. A., of  
Trenton is spending three weeks' holi-  
days at her home here.

—Mrs. George M. Barker and daugh-  
ter Annie are holidaying at Beams-  
ville and other eastern points.  
—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson of Hamil-  
ton were the guests of J. A. and Miss  
V. Hamilton over the week-end.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Harris and  
baby son of Buffalo are guests at the  
home of Mr. Harris's mother here.  
—Mr. and Mrs. John D. Anderson  
of Windsor are spending a few days  
with their daughter, Mrs. A. E. Suth-  
erland.

—Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Quick of  
Windsor are the guests of Mr. Quick's  
mother, Mrs. J. Quick, and other rela-  
tives here.  
—Mrs. John Tait left on Saturday  
for Buffalo where she was called ow-  
ing to the illness of her sister-in-law,  
Mrs. Bowey.

—Misses Alzina and Aretta Far-  
rough of Essex have returned home  
after spending a week with Miss Jen-  
nie Rycraft.  
—Mr. and Mrs. Will Smith and fam-  
ily of Kent Bridge motored to Glen-  
coe on Sunday and spent the day with  
Mrs. M. McCutcheon.

—Mrs. Geo. Laidlaw and her eldest  
daughter, Mrs. Ralph Pickett, of Jack-  
sonville, Florida, are visiting at Bray  
Willey's and with other relatives in  
Ekfrid.

—Mrs. W. S. Tait of Lewisville,  
Arkansas, and her brother, Alton  
Johnston of Essex, are visiting Mrs.  
Win. Tait and other relatives in this  
vicinity.

—Editor W. R. Davies of the  
Thamesville Herald gave The Trans-  
cript a friendly call on Thursday  
evening while en route home from at-  
tending the funeral of a relative in  
the east.

—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Colmbus of  
Caradoc, Miss Martha Columbus of  
Strathroy and Mr. and Mrs. John Perry  
of Metcalfe were Sunday visitors  
at J. M. Beckton's and Wm. Colum-  
bush's.

—P. D. McDonald, a former resident  
of Glencoe, was in town on Friday  
and visited relatives in the vicinity  
over the week-end. Mr. McDonald  
is now manager of the Windsor Hotel  
at St. Mary.

—Mrs. C. W. Davidson and two chil-  
dren of Woodstock returned home  
on Monday after spending a few weeks  
with Mrs. Davidson's parents, Mr. and  
Mrs. Hiram Lunley. Miss Margaret  
Leitchworth accompanied them to  
Woodstock, where she will visit.

—For sale—a new milch cow.—W. R.  
Goff, R. R. 1, Glencoe. 30-3  
—For sale—good rubber-tired top  
buggy.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin. 25tf  
—Chopping Tuesdays, Thursdays and  
Saturdays.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin.  
Again we say: Keep Friday even-  
ing, October 18, free of any engage-  
ment.

—Crimson rose-bushes and choice  
raspberry bushes for sale at Miss  
Riggs'.  
—Dawson's Golden Chaff seed wheat  
for sale. Apply Simpson Goff, gore,  
Ekfrid. 23tf

—Flour and feed for sale at store cor-  
ner of Main and McKellar streets.—J.  
D. McKellar. 23tf  
—Cream and eggs wanted at the old  
stand, as usual. Highest prices paid  
in cash.—Wm. McAlpine, Appin.  
—For sale—first-class bay work mare,  
weight about 1,300 lbs.—John Cyster,  
R. R. 3, Glencoe; phone 4410. 33

—Alex. McNeil is taking a few weeks'  
holidays, and in the meantime Mr. Sil-  
ver will have charge of the creamery.  
—Fall opening of millinery at Mrs. W.  
A. Currie's millinery parlors Tuesday,  
Wednesday and Thursday of next  
week.

—Tomatoes at their best this week.  
For sale by the bushel or eleven-quart  
basket, at W. A. Currie's, Main street;  
phone 25.  
—Yellow peaches and fancy plums  
arriving daily from Niagara—now at  
their best, at W. A. Currie's, Main  
street. Phone 25.

—Lost—on Sept. 7th, between Mel-  
bourne and Thamesville, black club  
bag, with shirts, collars, etc. Finder  
please notify this office.  
—The junior branch of the W. A. of  
St. John's church will hold their an-  
nual sale of work on the church lawn  
at three o'clock on Saturday, Sept.  
14th. Light refreshments.

—For sale—new zither and a practice  
piano, cheap; also all kinds of  
musical instruments on easy monthly  
or yearly instalments. Enquire of  
Dan. H. McRae, agent, Glencoe.

—For sale—maps of Mosa and Ekfrid  
townships, giving location of oil wells,  
names of land owners and other im-  
portant information.—Catharine B.  
Sutherland, South Main street; phone  
81.

—Clearing sale of shoes.—Our spring  
and summer shoe trade has been good  
and in order to make room for the fall  
and winter stock we are going to  
clean out the balance of the present  
stock in our sweeping sale. All will  
be sold regardless of cost. Sale to  
close. Special price on groceries while  
sale lasts. Strictly cash.—Chas.  
George. 25tf

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

FOR STYLE AND SATISFACTION—TRADE AT MAYHEW'S

## ORDER FALL GOODS NOW AND SAVE

Conditions are so unusual today that buying now is advisable—even at regular prices. The advance has really only begun, and every month the war goes on goods will go higher in price. Thus our pre-season sale offers an extra saving.

Its purpose is to "fill the gap" between the regular summer and fall seasons and keep our staff busy till the rush begins. To do this we give great reductions.

Men! If you order at once you save \$5 to \$6 straight on your suit; you get first choice of goods; you avoid delay or disappointment.

Men! Buy those Trousers here tomorrow. Old pairs at old prices. 500 pairs to choose from.

Splendid quality worsted and other good fabrics, well tailored, \$3.75, \$4.95, \$5.45 and \$6.00.

A Special Range of Boys' School Suits.

Mothers! We promise to save you at least \$3 on your boy's suit. This is an inducement to get the boys to come to our store. This will be the last chance to outfit the boy at old price.



This Week's Dress Goods Sale. If you want to see a big stock of Dress Goods selling at a reasonable price, this store should be your buying centre.

Silk Bargains. In no department in the store has there been such big advances, and yet this week we are selling at the old prices.

Black Silk. 36-in. Duchess Paillette Silk, extra quality, in black only, on sale this week.....\$2.00

You will find all the newest styles in Shoes at our shoe counter, and at great savings.

Last Call for Summer Goods at Give Away Prices.

## E. MAYHEW & SON

### EFKRID STATION

Lorne Eaton is driving a Gray-Dort these days.

D. A. Campbell is judging sheep at the Western Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Smith, P. P. Cornell and Miss Letitia Cornell spent Sunday with friends in Dunwich.

Ekfrid Patriotic Society will hold their next meeting at the home of Mrs. W. P. Cornell on Sept. 19th instead of the 18th. Members please take notice. Please bring all finished articles, as a box will be packed for Hyman Hall.

Dr. Thompson of London occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian church on Sunday.

Murray Laing had the misfortune to get his leg broken while wrestling with Charlie Auld during intermission at school.

Our continuation and public school opened after the vacation with an unusually large attendance. W. G. Robinson is principal, Miss Bole teacher in the continuation school and Miss Sheriff of Wingham teacher in the public school.

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

**MELBOURNE**  
WALKERS

The following is the report of the summer examinations of S. S. No. 5, Metcalfe, in order of merit:—Farm entrance examination.—Harvey Parker (honors), Clara Parker, Mabel Beckett.

Entrance.—William Beckett (honors), Inez Henry (honors), Ernest Morrow.

III. to IV.—Norman Morrow (honors), Edna Hetherington, Wallis Reilly.

II. to III.—Ewart Munroe, Sidney Feasey, Jennie Morrow, John Osier, Martha Boyd, Irene Parker.

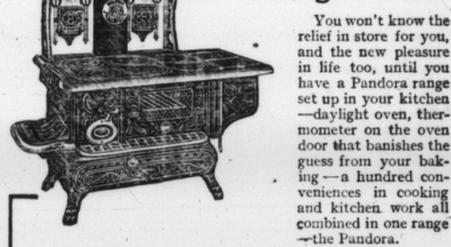
I. to II.—Edward Feasey (honors), Mabel Dewart (honors), Fred Gough, Marjorie Chambers.

Frances Wrinn, Teacher.  
**KILMARTIN**  
Mrs. D. R. McAlpine has returned from a week's visit in Detroit, accompanied by her daughter Margaret. Miss Elizabeth McAlpine is teaching school at Sombra.

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

Advertising Rates.—Cards of Thanks, In Memoriam Verses, Complimentary Addresses, 5c per line, minimum charge 50c; notices of entertainments to be held, also notices of Lost, Found, Wanted, or For Sale, 1c per word each insertion, minimum charge 25c—all to be prepaid.

## The Pandora Brings Relief



You won't know the relief in store for you, and the new pleasure in life too, until you have a Pandora range set up in your kitchen—daylight oven, thermometer on the oven door that banishes the guess from your baking—a hundred conveniences in cooking and kitchen work all combined in one range—the Pandora.

For Sale by JAS. WRIGHT & SON

McClary's  
**Pandora**  
Range

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver  
St. John, N.B. Hamilton Calgary Edmonton Saskatoon

BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER

## West Elgin Fair

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR  
**Wallacetown**

THURSDAY and FRIDAY,  
SEPT. 19 and 20

HORSE RACES EACH DAY  
Horse Show and Parade of Prize-winners Second Day.  
Display by St. Thomas Horticultural Society.  
25th BAND IN ATTENDANCE  
HIGH CLASS CONCERT  
Reunion of West Elgin Old Boys and Girls Both Days.

**DUNCAN BROWN,** President  
**WILLIAM PATTON,** Secretary

COME ONE—COME ALL

## BRITISH CROSS CANAL DU NORD: SIX MILES FROM CAMBRAI

Germans Fail to Check Progress of Gen. Haig's Armies in the Lys and Cambrai Areas and Suffer Heavy Losses.

A despatch from London says:—The Canal du Nord and the Tortille River have been crossed on a wide front north of Moislains by English and Welsh troops, according to Field Marshal Haig's communications. Moislains lies about three miles north of Peronne. Other English divisions gained the west bank of the canal, opposite Democourt and Bourisies. Moeuvres, six miles from Cambrai, has been occupied and the fighting continues there among the old Hindenburg line defences.

A later despatch says:—The British have made further progress along their front north and south of Peronne, according to Field Marshal Haig's report on Thursday night. British patrols have been able to cross to the east bank of the Canal du Nord south of Marquion. The Canadians are in the latter section. Up to Wednesday night the British had taken in four days over 16,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns.

During the night and throughout on Thursday the Germans made a number of strong attacks in the Cambrai and the Lys areas. They were beaten in every case, with heavy losses, while the British continued to improve their positions.

The Berlin official reports admit withdrawals at a number of points. A despatch from the British Army in France says:—All day Friday the Germans have been retiring gradually, but surely toward the Hindenburg line in the face of steady pressure.

At Nurlu and Templeaux la Fosse, north-east of Peronne, where strong German rearguard and machine gunners had been holding, were swept clear and the positions now are in the hands of the British.

On the northern part of the battle-front there have been slight skirmishes and intermittent machine-gun bursts along the canal, but the British here are making no attempt at a real advance. The enemy seems to be content to be let alone here, and showing no signs of any serious counter-attack.

Substantial advances are again reported all along the southern part of the line. The Australians have crossed the Somme on a wide front south of Peronne and after overcoming heavy opposition have driven into the territory the enemy was holding. St. Christ, Brie, Lemesnil, Doignat and Athies Wood all have been taken and progress is reported to have been made east of these places.

The enemy also has been driven back from east and north-east of Peronne. Over the whole area from which the Germans are retreating on this large section of the front many fires are raging and numerous explosions have been heard. Whole villages are aflame between the points to which the British have reached and the Hindenburg line. Here and in the northern areas the Germans are burning vast quantities of war materials which they have not had time to save, as the British are pushing them too hard.



AT BAY!—London Bystander.

## Markets of the World

**Breadstuffs**  
Toronto, Sept. 10.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, 24½¢; No. 2 Northern, 22 21½¢; No. 3 Northern, 22 17½¢; No. 4 wheat, 22 11½¢. In store Fort William, No. 2 C.W., 95½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 82½¢; No. 1 feed, 79½¢.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal. Ontario oats, new crop—No. 1 white, 75 to 78¢; No. 2 white, 75 to 77¢, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$2.31; No. 3 Winter, \$2.27; No. 2 Spring, \$2.22, basis in store Montreal. Peas—No. 2 nominal. Barley—Malt, new crop, \$1.03 to \$1.05.

Buckwheat—Nominal. Rye—No. 2, nominal. Manitoba flour—War quality, \$10.95, Toronto. Ontario flour—War quality, \$10.85, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Milled flour, bags, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, \$35 per ton; shorts, \$40 per ton. Hay—No. 1, \$18 to \$19 per ton, track Toronto; mixed, \$16 to \$17 per ton, track.

Country Produce—Wholesale Eggs, No. 1 candled, 47 to 48¢; selected, new-laid, 50 to 51¢; cartons, 52 to 54¢.

Butter—Creamery, solids, 45¢; do. fresh made, 46 to 47¢; choice dairy prints, 41 to 42¢; ordinary dairy prints, 38 to 40¢; bakers', 36 to 38¢. Oleomargarine (best grade), 32 to 34¢.

Cheese—New, large, 23½ to 24¢; twins, 23½ to 24¢; spring-made, large, 25½ to 26¢; twins, 26 to 26½¢. Beans—Canadian, prime, bushels, \$7.50. Foreign, hand-picked, bushels, \$6.75 to \$7.00.

Comb Honey—Choice, 16 oz., \$5 to \$5.50 per dozen; 12 oz., \$3.50 to \$4 per dozen; seconds and dark comb, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Bulk, 2c to 2½c per lb.

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

Provisions—Wholesale Barreled Meats—Pickled pork, 48¢; mess pork, 47¢. Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Smoked Meats—Rolls, 32 to 33¢; hams, medium, 33 to 34¢; heavy, 30¢ to 31¢; cooked hams, 33 to 34¢; backs, plain, 44 to 45¢; backs, bonese, 48 to 50¢. Breakfast bacon, 42 to 44¢. Cottage rolls, 35 to 36¢.

Dry Salted Meat—Long clears, in tons, 30¢; in cases, 30½¢; fat backs, 28 to 28½¢; fat backs, 25¢. Lard—Pure, tierces, 30½¢ to 31¢; tubs, 30½¢ to 31½¢; pails, 31 to 31½¢; prints, 32 to 32½¢. Shortening, tierces, 28 to 28½¢; tubs, 26½¢ to 28½¢; pails, 26 to 27¢; 1-lb. prints, 27½ to 28¢.

Montreal Markets Montreal, Sept. 10.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, \$1.01 to \$1.02; extra No. 1 feed, 97 to 98¢. Flour—New standard grade, \$10.95 to \$11.05. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., \$5.30. Bran, \$5.50. Shorts, \$4.00. Moultrie, \$67 to \$68. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$17.00. Cheese—Finest easterns, 22½ to 23¢. Butter—Choice creamery, 43½ to 44¢. Eggs—Selected, 51 to 52¢; No. 1 stock, 47 to 48¢; No. 2 stock, 45 to 46¢. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.50 to \$1.60. Dressed hogs—\$20.00 to \$23.00; light ewes, \$13.00. Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs net, 32 to 33¢.

Live Stock Markets Toronto, Sept. 10.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$15.50 to \$16.00; choice heavy steers, \$14.50 to \$15.00; butchers' cattle, choice, \$13.25 to \$14.00; do. good, \$12.00 to \$12.50; do. medium, \$10.75 to \$11.00; do. common, \$9.00 to \$10.00; butchers' bulls, choice, \$11.00 to \$11.25; do. medium bulls, \$10.25 to \$10.60; do. rough bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.25 to \$11.00; do. good, \$9.25 to \$9.50; do. medium, \$8.25 to \$8.75; do. common, \$7.25 to \$8.00; stockers, \$8.00 to \$9.50; feeders, \$10.50 to \$11.00; canners and cutters, \$5.50 to \$6.75; milkers, good to choice, \$9.00 to \$13.50; do. com. and med., \$65.00 to \$75.00; springers, \$90.00 to \$150.00; light ewes, \$13.00 to \$15.00; yearlings, \$15.00 to \$16.00; spring lambs, 16 to 17½¢; calves, good to choice, \$14.00 to \$18.00; hogs, fed and watered \$19.50 to \$19.75; do. weighed off cars, \$19.75 to \$20.00.

Montreal, Sept. 10.—Choice steers, \$12.00 to \$13.00; good, \$11.00 to \$12.00; medium, \$8.50 to \$10.50; butchers' bulls, \$10.00 to \$11.00; good, \$9.50; medium, \$9.00 to \$9.50; choice butchers' cows, \$9.50 to \$10.50; good cows, \$8.50 to \$9.00; medium, \$6.00 to \$8.00; lambs, \$16.00 to \$17.50; sheep, \$12.00 to \$13.00.

## Markets of the World

calves, milk-fed, \$12.00 to \$14.00; grass-fed, \$7.00 to \$10.00; choice select hogs, off cars, \$19.50 to \$20.00; rough and heavy, as low as \$16.50.

## FOE RESISTANCE IS STIFFENING

Ludendorff to Make Stand on Old Hindenburg Line Defences.

Paris, Sept. 8.—The allied advance continues along the entire front in the direction of Cambrai, St. Quentin, La Fere, Anizy-le-Chateau and the Chemin-des-Dames. According to the latest advices the French and British troops, nevertheless are meeting with stubborn resistance, in which intense artillery activity is being carried out. This resistance is taken as an indication that the enemy intends to make a stand along this line, which roughly follows the old Hindenburg entrenchments.

Gen. Humbert's army still continues its pressure against La Fere. The operations towards the encirclement of the St. Gobain Forest are giving the allies a strong position. "If the enemy loses much more ground in this region his defence of the Chemin-des-Dames and the plateau of Craonne will fall," says Marcel Hutin, editor of the Echo de Paris.

Gen. Mangin's army is still making progress at the right of the army of Gen. Humbert, advancing on the Soissons plateau. Military commentators say that if it is Gen. Ludendorff's plan to resist on what remains of the Hindenburg line it will be a supreme test, and will mean the enemy's retirement from the soil of France if Ludendorff is not able to retain his grasp on the line.

HUGE TOLL OF FOE PLANES A despatch from London says: Four hundred and sixty-five enemy machines have been destroyed and two hundred disabled since the commencement of the offensive on August 8, according to an official statement on aerial operations on Thursday night. Sixty-one hostile balloons were destroyed and 911 tons of bombs were dropped on various targets.

Two hundred and sixteen British machines are missing.

LENGTH OF BATTLEFRONT REDUCED BY SIXTY MILES A despatch from Paris says: The French reduced the length of the western battlefront by nearly 60 miles since July 18 by pressing back the Germans from the territory which they conquered in their offensives of March, April and July. This places at the disposal of the Entente allied commander-in-chief a considerable number of divisions which heretofore had been engaged in holding the line.

British in Defence System Held Prior to Last March London, Sept. 8.—Advanced British troops have entered their old defence system on the southern battle line held prior to the German offensive of last March, according to the War Office announcement tonight.

More than 19,000 prisoners were taken by the British in the first week of September.

German Warship Sent to Bottom While Cruising in North Sea Amsterdam, Sept. 8.—One of a squadron of German warships cruising off the coast of the Island of Ameland Friday evening ran on a mine or was torpedoed, according to reports received here. The ship was seen suddenly to heel over and disappear.

BRITISH CASUALTIES 20,000 FOR WEEK London, Sept. 8.—Casualties among the British forces reported in the week ending Saturday totaled 20,640 officers and men, compared with an aggregate of 14,484 reported in the previous week. The casualties were divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 875; men, 3,628. Wounded or missing: Officers, 1,034; men, 15,600. Total: Officers, 1,412; men, 19,228.

## ALLIED ARMIES HOLD BOTH ENDS OF THE HINDENBURG LINE

German Gains of 1918 Have Now Been Obliterated—Marshal Foch in Position to Deliver a Vital Blow at Enemy.

London, Sept. 8.—Marshal Foch's succession of hammer blows along the German lines from Rheims to Arras since July 18 now has well-nigh completely flattened out the German bulges created by the German offensives of the Spring and early Summer.

Further still, the well co-ordinated progress of his attack has brought him to a point where he may well be able to strike a still more disastrous blow to the German defensive system in the west.

From Loon to Cambrai the Hindenburg line stood all last year in the way of the allied armies seeking to drive back the enemy from Northern France and Flanders. Little impression was made in that line except temporarily in Gen. Byng's drive below Cambrai last Fall. Already in this Summer's campaign, however, the line has been pierced on a wide front along its northerly stretches by the British and within the past few hours it has been penetrated in its southerly reaches by the French.

It appears that Marshal Foch's plan may prove to involve the turning of the line on both its flanks—at Cambrai and Loon. In the north the British have been for several days in a position to deliver what might easily prove a vital stroke to the west of Cambrai, where they have halted at the Canal du Nord and made no move toward driving home the blow which the logic of the situation points to as inevitable.

In the south the armies of Gen. Petain have fought their way to positions where the left flank of the line under their guns and the edges of the defensive positions are beginning to feel the effect of the pounding.

On the western outskirts of the Bastion of St. Gobain, defending Loon, the French already at Barisis, are in advance of the line they occupied in 1917 and further south below the main bastion, are standing on ground which had not been in allied hands since 1914. Further north they are before La Fere, whence an eastward drive would carry them north of the St. Gobain massif.

## HAM AND CHAUNY CAPTURED BY FRENCH WHO MARCH TOWARD ST. QUENTIN

Line of 1917 Practically Regained—Nord Canal Left 8 Miles in Rear With Enemy in Rapid Retreat.

A despatch from the French Army in France says:—The French have re-occupied all their old trenches along the whole front to the north of the Aisne River and also captured the towns of Ham and Chauny in the south-west of St. Quentin.

South of the Aisne the American troops have made further progress in the region of Villers-en-Prayeres and Reillon.

The French advance east of the Canal du Nord at some places has reached a depth of more than ten kilometers.

At the present rate of progress the Entente allies will soon have driven the Germans from all the ground gained by them this year and the offensive operations may enter a new phase.

French cavalry after passing through Chauny this morning are in the region of Viry-Noureuil and are advancing towards Tergnier, which is 2½ miles west of La Fere.

The enemy is retreating all along the Ham-Guiscard line with the utmost speed. South of the Oise Gen. Mangin's troops are pressing in close to the

enemy's line from which he launched his Spring offensive. In the region of the lower forest of Coucy French troops are within a mile of that line at Hill 75 and in front of Fresnes.

Near Laffaux, Gen. Mangin's men are within four miles of the Chemin-des-Dames and only about ten miles from the citadel of Laon.

The forest of St. Gobain which sheltered the first long range gun that shelled the Paris region and which was the cornerstone of the Hindenburg position at Tangle where the line turns to the eastward along the Chemin-des-Dames, is under the fire of French guns over its whole extent.

Just south of the River Oise the Germans this morning were still resisting at Sinceny, between the river and the lower forest of Coucy, with the evident object of gaining further time to save their material further south.

The line now follows practically the 1917 front. North of Landricourt the French are fighting from their old first line of trenches while a little to the south-east they are approaching that line at the ravine of Vaux-aillon.

## ALLIES TO PURSUE FOE IMPLICABLY

A Paris despatch says: In a telegram replying to the congratulations of the Paris Municipal Council, Marshal Foch, Commander-in-chief of the Entente allied forces, thanked the Council in his own name and on behalf of the French and allied armies, and added:

"The German rush which menaced Paris and Amiens has been broken. We will continue to pursue the enemy implacably."

## CANADIANS ON THE CANAL ALONG THEIR WHOLE FRONT

A despatch from British Headquarters says: The British advance towards Cambrai has lured into a series of patrol fights. On the main line our advance continues widely astride the Bapaume-Cambrai road. The Canadians are on the Canal du Nord along practically their whole front, while the British home troops, south of the Cambrai road, have also reached the canal at many points.

Cettigne is the capital of Montenegro.

## CANADIANS CLEAR UP AREA SOUTH OF SENSEE RIVER

59 Square Miles of Territory, 20,373 Prisoners and Scores of Cannon Have Been Captured by Dominion Troops.

A despatch from the Canadian Forces says: On Friday our infantry cleared up the area included in the triangle south of the Sensee River and west of the Canal du Nord. The enemy carried on an intermittent bombardment of our line and supports from both the north and the east, but he appears to have withdrawn his batteries from our immediate front.

He still holds the east bank of the canal, which, with its marshes beyond and the hills gently sloping down to them fringed with dense woods, makes his position very strong.

Prisoners taken by the corps were 9,131 in the Amiens show and 11,242 in the present show, the latter including 262 officers, making a total of 20,373. The penetration in front of Arras has been twelve and a quarter against fifteen miles at Amiens. The count of guns captured in the first week of the present show has not

## Entire Horizon Is Aglow With Light of Conflagrations

A despatch from the French Army in France says: The horizon at night glows with the light of conflagrations, for which, however, the Germans themselves are furnishing most of the fuel in their own stores of supplies that the pressure of the allies has obliged the enemy either to leave on the spot or destroy. The villages burned were scarcely more than the ruins of the villages destroyed more than a year ago, with only a few frame buildings, erected for the returning inhabitants.

## U.S. Troops on All Fronts Pass 1,600,000 Mark

A despatch from Washington says: General March has announced that the total embarkation of American soldiers for all fronts, including the Siberian expedition, has passed the 1,600,000 mark August 31.

In answer to a question General March said it was estimated that more than 250,000 had landed in France during August. The record for monthly shipment, he added, was 285,000.

## Salvage of Waste. Applied science is capable of producing the most diverse results. As a factor in war it has devised and developed all manner of engines of destruction to such an extent that war and applied science now seem almost synonymous. Co-incidental with that phase of its activities, it has led the way in conserving vast quantities of products formerly looked upon as refuse. In all the warring countries, strong organizations have grown up, each with a view to saving and utilizing to the best advantage, practically everything that formerly found its way to the incinerator or rubbish heap. Science and four years of war have rendered obsolete the advice to "burn all refuse." Waste paper, wood waste, tin cans, kitchen grease of all kinds, meat and fish bones, asphalt refuse, clinkers, etc., are all being used to a profit over the cost of transmitting them into useful materials. The result has been the conserving of basic materials as well as marked savings in shipping tonnage. Experience is constantly perfecting processes for the more economical handling of all such waste materials, so that in time the incinerator and town dump will be viewed as relics of a pre-war prodigality.

## CANADA'S PREMIER AIRMAN MADE A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL

A despatch from London says: Major W. A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., the noted Canadian airman, has been gazetted a lieutenant-colonel.

## UNITED STATES TO PROHIBIT THE MANUFACTURE OF BEER

A despatch from Washington says: Manufacture of beer in the United States will be prohibited after December 1 next, as a war measure.

## ALBERTA WHEAT CROP IMPROVED

Government Estimate is Five Bushels Per Acre.

A despatch from Edmonton says: Estimates of the Alberta Department of Agriculture show that there will be approximately five bushels of wheat per acre for the area seeded. The acreage for wheat where there will be no return is not given, but the estimate is a general one, covering the entire province. This is a great deal better than was anticipated, and, further, the wheat that is being thrashed this year is of splendid quality. A great part will grade No. 1, and although the thrashing is only beginning, the indications are that there will be a greater percentage of first quality wheat this year than last.

With an estimated acreage in wheat this year of 3,500,000 acres, and taking an average of five bushels per acre, there will be some 17,500,000 bushels of wheat harvested in the province this year. A great percentage of this will be good seed.

Oats, it is figured, will thrash about 18 to 20 bushels to the acre seeded. There were about 2,500,000 acres seeded to oats, making a return of 50,000,000 bushels of oats.

It is estimated that the barley will thrash about 12 bushels to the total area seeded, which was approximately 400,000 acres. With the 4,800,000 bushels of barley there will be a total of over 70,000,000 bushels of grain harvested in Alberta this year.

A despatch from Regina says: Provincial Government crop reports just issued show that the bulk of wheat cutting will be practically over by the end of this week. The yield will be considerably better than was expected a couple of weeks ago in some districts, while in others complaints are made about rain delaying ripening.

## HOW CANADIANS WON V.C.

Corporal Captured Three Machine Guns Single-handed.

A Canadian corporal has been recommended for the Victoria Cross for capturing, single handed, a strong German post with three machine guns.

The guns were enfilading his company and the corporal attacked the post, killing three men and capturing the remainder of the gun crews. Later the corporal collected three men and charged a battery of 5.9 howitzers, capturing the entire crews. The guns fired point blank at the corporal and his three men, but they were not hit.

A Lieutenant of the Twenty-second Canadian Battalion who was killed in battle at Courcellette August 9 has been recommended for the Victoria Cross "for most conspicuous gallantry and almost superhuman devotion to duty."

When the British attack began the left flank of the Lieutenant's company was held up by an enemy machine gun. The officer rushed in, captured the gun and personally killed two of the enemy's crew. In this action he was wounded in the thigh. Later in the day his company was held up by a machine gun post in a group of houses. He organized two platoons which captured 150 Germans and 15 machine guns. The Lieutenant himself killed five Germans. In this fight he was wounded in the shoulder.

In the evening the Lieutenant saw a field gun firing on his men with open sights. He organized a party and while rushing toward the gun was seriously wounded in the abdomen. Later he succumbed to his wounds.

## SUCCESS OF CZECHO-SLOVAKS

Capture of Railway Opens Way to Enter Russia and Strike at Germany.

Vladivostok, Sept. 8.—The Japanese military staff has been informed that the Czechoslovaks hold the railway from Olovyanna to Penza.

It is now apparent that the unexpected climax in the Czechoslovak break-through was due partly to the allied advance towards Khabarovsk, which caused the transfer of a large Bolshevik force from Lake Baikal toward Khabarovsk, and the weakened front collapsed under the Czech pressure from the west and General Semenov's pressure from the east.

The opportunity is now presented of the allies taking advantage of the strategic points in the hands of the Czechs to move into the heart of Russia, where considerable reinforcements from loyal Russian elements are certain, and striking a stunning blow at Germany. It is necessary, however, to move quickly, for it is believed Germany will make the greatest sacrifices to hold conquered Russian territory.

Olovyanna is in Transbaikalia, about 400 miles east of Lake Baikal, while Penza is on the railroad, a little more than 600 miles south-east of Petrograd. The distance between Olovyanna and Penza is nearly 2,000 miles.

August Added 124,675 Tons To Great Britain's Shipping A despatch from London says: British merchant shipbuilding completed and entered for service in the month of August amounted to 124,675 gross tons.

## HUNS RETREAT ACROSS AISNE

American Forces Following the Enemy Retreat Are Over North Side of Plateau.

A despatch from the American forces north of Vesle says: The American forces, following up the German retreat from the Vesle, moved steadily over the plateau between the Vesle and the Aisne on Thursday, and by noon their advanced elements had filtered into the slopes on the northern side of the plateau.

Virtually no opposition was encountered. Aerial and other observers reported that there was every indication that the main body of Germans had retired across the Aisne.

It is expected that machine-gun and perhaps artillery resistance will be encountered in the lowlands near the Aisne. Wednesday night and Thursday forenoon passed, however, with nothing more serious than a long-range bombardment of the American rear lines.

Violent explosions were heard along the line this morning. Observers reported that they believed the Germans were destroying their ammunition dumps.

An aviator reported a terrific explosion at 9 o'clock at Villers-en-Prayeres, on the south bank of the River Aisne, directly north of Fismes. Other explosions took place in the same region during the morning.

## GERMAN MARK GOES DOWN; VALUE OF POUND IS UP

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The present situation on the Western front has caused a fall in marks of about seventeen per cent, while the pound sterling has risen to \$5.04.

## FRENCH RECAPTURE 30 VILLAGES IN ADVANCE ALONG THE AILLETTE RIVER

Germans Give Way on a Large Front Rapidly Pursued by Franco-American Troops—Allies Advance Toward St. Quentin.

A despatch from Paris says:—The French troops made important advances on Thursday both along the Canal du Nord and north of the Vesle, according to the War Office announcement on Thursday night. During the course of the day thirty villages were retaken along the Aillette River.

In the latter area the enemy began a hasty retreat this afternoon, and the French, pressing forward on a front of over twenty-five miles, made very rapid progress. The French are now on the edge of part of the St. Gobain Forest, the chief outer defence of Loon.

A wide turning movement might be attempted here. South of Fresnes the French have penetrated the old Hindenburg line.

In the whole sector of southern Pietu, and in that between the Vesle and the Aisne, huge fires are burning everywhere behind the German lines, indicating that the Germans intend to continue their retreat.

The advance toward the Aisne is being pressed spiritedly, and Franco-American troops have now reached the heights dominating the river at points. A turning movement against the German positions on the Aisne is under way.

Further north the French movement toward St. Quentin is also being

vigorously pushed, and considerable advances have been made.

A despatch from the British Armies in the Field says:—Gen. Humbert's men crossed the Somme at Epanancourt during Wednesday night, occupying several points on the east bank. Farther south the advance continued this morning with greater facility than Wednesday between the Oise and the Autrecourt Heights. The passage of the Somme was effected after a series of sharp engagements in which the German mountain troops contested vigorously every foot of ground.

Hidden among the bullrushes and in the hollows and the dried beds of branches of the river, the Germans were able to use their quick-firers effectively, compelling the pursuers now and again to slow up their progress in order to turn difficult positions.

General Humbert's men built foot bridges under the enemy's fire. The first bridges were destroyed, together with their builders, but other men gallantly replaced those killed and, facing a galling fire, continued until pontoons and foot-bridges were thrown across the stream.

Pluckily crossing the stream under fire, the French troops finally took the positions which were veritable nests of machine guns,

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## GERMAN GUILT IN USE OF POISON GAS

THEY STILL TRY TO FASTEN BLAME UPON THE ALLIES.

Have Discovered That This Outrage Was a Moral and Political, as Well as a Military Blunder.

The British Ministry of Information has issued through its wireless service the following with reference to misstatements on the original employment of poison gas sent out by the official German wireless:

"The German press and propagandist agencies still continue to give currency to the falsification that the Allies anticipated Germany in the employment of poison gas in this war. On July 17 the German wireless again circulated a statement to this effect and referred to 'historical facts' to prove that 'the idea of using poison gas originated with the British Admiral Dunderland'."

It may be true that Dunderland, who was born in 1775 and died in 1860, and was an expert chemist as well as a great sailor, warned the British Government in the early part of the nineteenth century that it was technically possible to produce an asphyxiating gas which could be employed in military operations. Its employment by the British Government was never seriously considered, as such a method of warfare was condemned as too inhuman.

Added New Horrors To Warfare.

The fact that the Hague Convention of 1864, to which Germany was a party, expressly forbade the use of asphyxiating gas is sufficient evidence that the possibilities of gas as a weapon of offence were known to all the war offices. The point is that the Allies obeyed the dictates of humanity and the rules of the Hague Convention by refraining from its use, whereas the Germans deliberately added this new horror to warfare.

The German wireless message referred to says:

"It is a point of fact that poison gases were first used in the war on March 1, 1915, by the British and French, and British army communications could not announce a German attack with poison gas until April 24, 1915."

The first portion of this statement is, of course, a deliberate falsehood, for which there is not the slightest vestige of justification. If it were accepted, it would obviously imply that between March 1, when we are expected to believe that the British and French General Staffs were innocent of any intention to use poison gas, and April 24, when they used it on the battlefield, the whole elaborate preparation required for the projection of gas upon a large scale was completed.

The gas was invented and accumulated, the cylinders in which it was stored were manufactured and tested, and the large number of men employed in its production were trained and instructed in the technicalities of the business all within a period of eight weeks. But on April 24, at the second battle of Ypres, when the yellow-green clouds of chlorine crept slowly over from the German lines, the British and French were caught absolutely unprepared. They stared uncomprehendingly and without protection at this strange phenomenon until they fell, choking and gasping with blackened, agonizing faces, to die without knowledge of the plague which brought them death.

Greeted With Delight.

In Germany, at the news of this surprise, with the atrocious sufferings inflicted by it on the French and British soldiers, was greeted with delight as a new triumph of Teutonic adroitness and military science. But why, it may be asked, does the German wireless now give the specific date of March 1, 1915, as that on which the gas had already been employed by the Allies? The answer is best given in the words of Lord French. In his report of May 3, 1915, ten days after the gas was first used by the Germans, he said:

"A week before the Germans used this method they announced in their official communique that we were making use of asphyxiating gases. At the time there appeared to be no reason for this astonishing falsehood; but now, of course, it is obvious that it was part of the scheme. It shows they recognized its illegality and were anxious to forestall neutral and possibly domestic criticism."

It is his dispatch of June 15, 1915, Lord French said.

"The brain power and thought which have evidently been at work before this unworthy method of making war reached the pitch of efficiency which has been demonstrated in its practice shows that the Germans must have harbored these designs for a long time."

Since those early days the Germans have learned to their sorrow that gas is a weapon two can use. Forced to employ it in self-defence, the Allies have done so with such effect that the Germans have had a reason to regret exceedingly their departure from the rules of civilized warfare. And they have discovered that this outrage against humanity was a moral and political as well as a military blunder. That explains why the German wireless still displays such anxiety to disclaim Germany's guilt and to fasten the blame upon the Allies.

## VALOR OF AN ITALIAN CAPTAIN

HE HALTED WILD FLIGHT OF 100,000 SOLDIERS.

Francesco Guardabassi Gives Graphic Picture of Heroic Deed That Saved an Army From the Austrians.

Back of the meagre official despatch announcing the award by the Italian government of its silver medal for valor, virtually the highest military recognition that can come to an Italian soldier, is one of the most thrilling and romantic episodes of the entire war: one which, in fact, may be said to have had a distinct and definite bearing upon the success of the Italian arms.

The cable message announcing the award read: "Awarded to First Lieutenant (he later received his captaincy) Francesco Mario Guardabassi of Perugia, while on the staff of the commander of division. Energetic co-operator of the High Command of the division. First Lieutenant Guardabassi gave an admirable proof of determination, energy and bravery in a very difficult circumstance during the drive from the Carso to the Piave, firmly checking a sudden and threatening panic aroused among the troops Carso-Tagliamento, Bridge of Latisana, 26 October, 1917."

Captain (then First Lieutenant) Guardabassi, by his action, prevented the Italian retreat from the Carso to the Piave from becoming a disorderly rout and transformed it into an orderly retirement, which enabled the Italian forces to re-form and to make their position on the Piave impregnable. It was Captain Guardabassi who, standing virtually alone on the bridgehead of Latisana, inspired the troops of the Third Army to hold their ground when overwhelmed with fear and panic.

"You can imagine the spirit of our army last October," said Captain Guardabassi, "when our generals of the third army announced that we were to fall back. We had worked so hard to establish our line on the Tagliamento, and we were so proud. Now the orders came that we were to get back on the Piave. There were no fine fellows in the world than in the third army, but a wave of discouragement swept through the ranks. Were we to be beaten?"

"The Piave line was stronger—it was our natural line. There we could hold off the Austrians coming down from the north and prevent their breaking into the Italian plains. It was only forty miles back, yet our army, none of us, could realize this. It was a retreat. And it became more and more difficult to keep up the soldiers' morale, to hold them together."

"The third army numbered 400,000. It was reduced during the campaign from 400,000 to 70,000, but that was its size when the retreat was ordered. There were complications in the retreat, for down from the northeast had to come detachments from the second army, mingling with our men, tending to produce disorder."

Rain Makes Retreat Difficult.

"I shall never forget how it rained during those days. The Carso-Tagliamento region is a marshy country. Where we were was not far from the sea. In the retreat we had to keep to the roads. This made our falling back all the harder."

"I could never have done what I had to do had it not been for my general, General Pettilo, and the fact that that besides the hurriedly retreating

that besides the hurriedly retreating soldiers pouring along the roads everywhere, disheartened and fearful, the country people by thousands were retreating. Nobody knew what might happen. The feeling was growing that the war was lost. That we would soon make a new stand, and a brilliant one, along the Piave, and later retrieve everything nobody realized. You could not have told them that."

"Fortunately my general and I were close to a very important crossing of the Tagliamento, the bridge at Latisana. Marshes were on every hand. In reality there were two foot bridges, a railroad bridge and one for foot passengers. Soldiers and people were pouring over the latter. It was seven o'clock in the morning. The rain-driven air was filled with a sense of the unexpected and of gloom. At any moment our men were likely to break into panic."

"Suddenly from out of nowhere, down the rails, came a locomotive, a locomotive alone, crowded with soldiers. They were waving and yelling. There was no sign of a train. I never imagined so many men could get on a locomotive before."

Cry of Austrian Cavalry Raised.

"The locomotive shot over the railroad bridges. It disappeared, leaving behind a great uneasiness and added depression. Then the cry arose: 'The Austrian cavalry!'"

"That cry increased. Everybody took it up. It spread through the ranks of hurriedly marching soldiers, it swept through the disordered groups of country people crowded in among them, it was half believed, then believed, then it grew to be a certainty. Nobody knew, and the doubt made the fear. The panic began."

"I did not know whether the Austrian cavalry were coming or not, but I did know that this panic must be checked and at once. I sprang forward, through the soldiers, and ran to the front of the bridge."

"You fools," I yelled out, and again and again I said it, waving my arms. 'You fools, get into line! The Austrian cavalry is not coming. That is a lie! I had to be believed. I had to make them believe me.'

"It took hours, two, three, nearly four. I never left the bridge. I shouted and shouted. It was forcing an idea through the heads of a hundred thousand men."

"Why the soldiers and the country people did not sweep me down into the river, trample me, kill me in their excitement, I do not know. All I knew was that the panic must be stopped. And it was. Before the morning was over the troops were moving over in an orderly way."

"That was why the government gave me the silver medal. I am proud of it—more proud than I have ever been of anything."

### CHEWING CORDITE.

A Habit That Is Increasing Among British Munition Workers.

Not long since when a boy of sixteen working on munitions was taken ill, it was thought that he had been drinking, says an English newspaper. The suggestion was denied, however, and it was proved that the lad never touched alcohol, but the cause of his mistake lay in the fact that he had the habit of chewing cordite—the smokeless explosive so largely used in the manufacture of small arms.

Cordite is a very stimulating drug, and quickly revives weary nerves, besides being extremely attractive to the taste; but the mere fact that it is composed chiefly of nitro-glycerine and gun cotton makes it a most deadly and dangerous drug. It is a drug, too, which speedily gets the upper hand of those who take it.

There was a rather memorable instance of some soldiers discovering the stimulating effects of cordite during the South African War; but the drug was really unknown in this country until the last two or three years.

To-day the habit of chewing cordite is quite common, especially among all sections of munition-workers whose work brings them into contact with the explosive. Medical men in munition areas know the prevalence of the habit, the hold it has over the workers, and the harm which it is doing to victims, particularly among women and girls.

Many munition-workers start chewing cordite in complete ignorance of the harm which it is likely to do them, while many who start the habit so quickly become dependent upon it that they have not sufficient strength of will to give it up.

More than one munitionier has said that chewing a bit of cordite occasionally enables them to carry on at hard work when otherwise they would have had to give in.

It is only afterwards, when the habit goes from bad to worse, that they realize their foolishness.

There is no denying the fact that cordite recreates force and energy in a way equalled by no other stimulant; but it is a wholly harmful drug, which eats away both the mental and physical systems—a drug which should never be allowed to gain the mastery. In many cases, too, cordite gives its victims the appearance of drunkenness; more than one person had been thought to be drunk when really they had been chewing cordite.

Primulas for early flowers should be in 2 1/2 or 3 inch pots and moved into larger pots as fast as the plants are ready.

## ARMY KITCHENS PRIDE OF BRITISH

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD FOOD IS RECOGNIZED.

"King's Regulations" Call for Rigid Inspection Daily by the Commanders.

The importance of the kitchen department of the army cannot be overrated, for if men are to work hard and efficiently they must be fed properly. For this reason the "King's Regulations" provide that it is the first duty of every commanding officer to see that the soldier's meals are "properly and sufficiently provided." It is further ordered that an officer must inspect the kitchens and cookhouses every day, while the same officer must visit the barrack rooms and mess tents during the breakfast, dinner and supper hours to find out if there is any cause for complaint.

The kitchen establishment of a British army camp varies widely under different circumstances. At garrison centers in France the cookhouse is a large building, shared by several units, and is under the charge of a sergeant who has been through a special course in military cooking. It is his duty to superintend personally all cooking done in the regimental cookhouse. Each unit, in its turn, has a chief cook, who is responsible for all the meals of his unit.

For a Long or Short Stay.

In the field, however, the cookhouse is a thing of mushroom growth. When a unit is on the march the simplest method of constructing a temporary kitchen is to place a number of kettles on the ground in two parallel rows, block the leeward end of the passage thus formed with another kettle and light a fire in this improvised trench. As soon as the fire has been started one or two rows of kettles can be placed on top of those already in position.

If the stay at a particular spot is likely to be for an appreciable length of time a good field kitchen is improvised by digging a narrow trench for the fires and placing the camp kettles above this. Sometimes a chimney is built of sods.

For a stay of three or four days regular "field ovens" are constructed. An arch of sheet iron is erected and on top of this a layer of clay is piled. With this oven it is possible to give the men roast meat for dinner as often as the joints are forthcoming from the supply column. Enough bread to feed a whole battery can be baked in one of these ovens.

### DEVELOP THE FISHERIES.

A Source of Food Supply in This Time of Scarcity.

"Practically all fish are edible and in general they are equally nutritious, the chief difference in that respect being in the fat content, which varies not only with the species but seasonally." That is the dictum of Dr. H. F. Moore, Deputy Commissioner, U.S. Bureau of Fisheries.

Surely it is a great misfortune that only a small percentage of the several hundred species and sub-species of fish to be found in the waters of the northern hemisphere find any demand on our markets, especially during the present world shortage of meats. It is a condition that has resulted from the conservative attitude of fishermen and fish dealers in failing to educate the public concerning the food value of hitherto unused species; and also in the proper methods of handling and cooking fish that require special treatment to prepare them for the table.

Happily, the action of food boards in Europe and America is rapidly changing the situation. Already, many so-called "new" varieties of fish are finding their way in the fish markets and many others will in due time meet with a similar success. The time is most auspicious for a great expansion of the fisheries industry and it is devoutly to be hoped that those engaged in it will avail themselves of the opportunity.

### ONE OF GLORIES OF SPAIN.

King Alfonso's Ruined Palace Was Result of Ancestor's Whim.

King Alfonso's ruined palace of San Ildefonso, at La Granja, is one of the freaks and one of the glories of Spain. It was a Bourbon monarch who invented it—at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Philip V. was out hunting one day and rested at a sunny farm called the Grange, occupied by monks. The monks had humored the mountain upon whose slopes the farmhouse was built, and had made their beautiful gardens conform to the ways of the giant.

But the King compelled the mountain to obey him. He blasted smooth places on precipitous slopes, carrying away thousands of tons of earth and stones; and from the valley below he brought up miles of fertile earth to form new fields and gardens. By the time he had finished creating a new landscape and filling the new Versailles with the best pictures his taste suggested, Philip was ready to die in debt to the tune of 45 million pesetas. For that is the sum which the monarch spent on San Ildefonso.

The heir to the throne of Italy is styled "the Prince of Naples."

## Practical and Comfortable



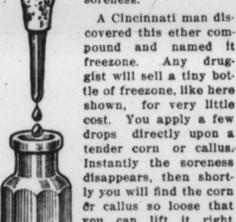
The kiddies always just love Norfolk dresses. Perhaps because of their comfort and loose-fitting lines. This little model is easily made and very simple in construction. McCall Pattern No. 8454, Girl's Dress. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents.



The sports costume is ever a reigning favorite. The one illustrated is both practical and smart and most appealing to the miss. McCall Pattern No. 8366, Misses' Dress. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

## WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OFF ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.



Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it Freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of Freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't Freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

In planting strawberries see that the plants are set firmly in the ground. Loose planting means poor stands. Place the crown of the plants level with the surface, letting the roots hang at a slight angle, so the soil may be packed down upon them. Keep the rows straight. Use a garden line in setting.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Hard-boiled eggs, combined with finely chopped sweet peppers, seasoned and moistened with mayonnaise, makes an excellent salad.

Time to begin thinking about cold frames and hot beds with which to prolong the gardening season. This is just a warning notice.

## "Little White Prayers."

At the end of the day when sunlight dies, Some little white prayers go up to the skies, They come from the babies in baby gowns white, Who kneel by their cot in the "dimse" light; Each little white thought holds a little white plea For "Daddies" on land or in air or on sea. Those little white longings all lispily told, Such a quaint little medley of baby-love hold. But mothers bend low o'er the little clasped hands, They know that the Father of all understands.

## LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quart pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quart pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

## Charity Begins at Home.

Deny not help to those across the foam by saying, "Charity begins at home." Those very words are proof that aid should go

To lands laid waste by warfare's awful woe; For where is home? For all the human race

The Architect hath made one dwelling place. The roof of his blue sky is overhead. And one foundation under all is spread; In brotherhood we share this home of earth;

All are God's children all of equal worth. But if perchance you wish to make a choice Which brother or which sister to rejoice

The one who sits within the banquet hall. If not at table yet in reach of all, Or else the one whose joy and hope are fled

Who in the dark death chamber weeps her dead. Be sure of this—wherever you may give. Wherever you may help another live, There is no place beneath the heaven's dome

Where charity begins that is not home.

## Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Fingers Made Hammer-Proof.

"Finger armor" is the brand-new invention of a Kansas man. It is not for defense in war, but a protection against the much obnoxious tack-hammer. For use by persons of the gentler sex it is specially recommended.

A leather strap buckled about the wrist of the wearer is connected by metal bands with steel hoops that cover the thumb and fingers between the joints. The hoops being connected together in the same way, there is no interference with the movements of the joints or with the flexibility of the hand. The terminal hoops extend a trifle beyond the nails, while exposing the tips of the fingers for grasping.

The "finger armor" is put on like a glove. It is meant to be worn only on the left hand. Provided with it, the most hammer-shy lady may drive nails fearlessly.

## MONEY ORDERS.

Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

## Your Third Eye.

New Zealand is full of remarkable things, and one of the oddest of them is a species of lizard that has a third eye on the top of its head.

It is interesting in this connection to consider the fact that every human being possesses a rudimentary third eye—a remnant of what must have been a seeing eye in some exceedingly remote ancestors.

If you place the tip of your finger just above the tip of your nose you may reckon that directly behind that about five inches at the base of the brain, is this third eye. Anatomists call it the "pineal gland," and anciently it was imagined to be the seat of the soul.

Disbudding is an operation performed to secure larger sized flowers from the buds allowed to remain on the plants. Exhibition chrysanthemums, roses, dahlias and sweet peas are almost always the result of disbudding coupled with careful culture. Larger fruits are obtained in the same manner, but this is called thinning.

## Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Heals like Magic—50¢

burns, cuts, chafing, blisters, piles, abscesses, sunburn, boils, bruises, and other inflammation. At dealers, or write us. HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada.



"Colored Convalescence."

"Hospital blue" is not the only color which identifies our wounded men. When they have shed their blue they have to pass through three further color phases before they reach the fighting—green, red, and yellow. These colors are stitched on to their caps, and they mark a man's progress along the road to recovery. From yellow to the fighting zone is a stone's-throw. Heigho! Carry on!

## Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A man in the blues has an easy time. He is required to do very little, and he is referred to as a member of "the creeping barrage," from the fact that he spends most of his time walking leisurely about. The next step is indicated by the red ribbon. This means harder work, more strenuous exercise, and route marches. If the man is not up to these things, he reverts to the green group; but if he stands the strain he is placed among the yellows.

## Minard's Liniment Co. Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON, Belleisle Station, King's Co., N.B., Sept. 17, 1904.

## FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPIAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance covered \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 43, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPIAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Offer going to France. Will sell \$1,000. Worth double that amount. Apply H. G. Wilson Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

## MISCELLANEOUS

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

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured with out pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Holman Medical Co. Limited, Woodstock Ont.

## WANTED

HEALTHY WHITE RATS

Must be between 3 1/2 and 5 ounces. 25c. each given. Express collect to

E. N. MACALLUM, 243 College St., Toronto

## KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1 WHITE SHOE DRESSING

LIQUID CAKE For MEN'S WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES

## HIRST'S FAMILY SALVE

Heals like Magic—50¢

burns, cuts, chafing, blisters, piles, abscesses, sunburn, boils, bruises, and other inflammation. At dealers, or write us. HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada.

ED. 7, ISSUE 37—18.

# OWES HER LIFE TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

The Wonderful Medicine, Made From  
Fruit Juices and Valuable Tonics.



MADAME ROSINA FOISIZ

29 St. Rose St., Montreal.

"I am writing you to tell you that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives'. This medicine relieved me when I had given up hope of ever being well. I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia—had suffered for years; and nothing I took did me any good. I read about 'Fruit-a-tives' and tried them. After taking a few boxes, I am now entirely well. You have my permission to publish this letter, as I hope it will persuade other sufferers from Dyspepsia to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and get well."

MADAME ROSINA FOISIZ.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world made from fruit.

5c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

## The Transcript.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918

### WARDSVILLE

Miss Mary Martyn has been ill with bronchitis.

The infant son of Leslie Horton was buried Sunday.

Jean Prettie of Walkerville is the guest of Ella Miller.

Henry R. Walker died on Sunday after an illness of several weeks.

Frank Callan of Toronto is spending a few days at Henry Archer's.

Janet Elliott spent a week in Toronto with her aunt, Mrs. (Clare) Clare.

Mrs. Sebena Martin of Richmond, Mich., is the guest of Miss E. Campbell.

Mrs. Murphy gave a tea at the rectory for the ladies of the congregation.

Mrs. T. Mulligan is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Carl Sheppard, in Detroit.

Mr. Branton and daughter of Lobo were guests of Mrs. E. Hacker over Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Henderson, her son Lynn and Ben Senior spent Saturday in London.

Mrs. Donald Smith is spending a few days in Aliboro the guest of Mrs. Lancaster.

Cecil Sheppard of Berea, Ohio, is spending a few days with his sister, Miss Ella Sheppard.

Miss Hilda Blain left Monday for Chatham where she will take a course in a business college.

Mrs. Tom Harold and son Clarence of Orion, Mich., are spending their holidays at Jim Harold's.

Mrs. P. Doyle has received word from Ottawa that her son Ross has been wounded at the front.

Rev. S. Jefferson exchanged pulpits with Rev. R. F. Irwin on Sunday to preach harvest home services in Glencoe.

Mrs. Staples left Saturday for Edmonton, Alberta, where she will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. George McBride.

Mrs. Douglas McCoig, who spent the past month with her sister, Mrs. John Mulligan, returned to her home in Windsor last week.

Miss Jennie Rogers spent a week at Wardsville with her brother Fred before going to her duties as domestic science teacher at McDonald Hall, Guelph.

Wardsville school fair is to be held on the school grounds on October 3. We are hoping for fine weather and a good crowd. Come and make it a success.

School is in full swing, with a good attendance in both high and public schools. Miss Farrington and Miss Nessie Archer are teachers in the high school and Miss Mamie Bayne and Mrs. Dan. McRae in the public school.

### CAIRO

Mrs. Ed. Arnold is visiting friends in Detroit.

Mrs. Ed. Walker of Ogema, Sask., is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. J. J. Tomlinson and daughter Edna returned to their home in London during the week.

Mrs. Ellwood of Wardsville is visiting at the homes of her brothers, Milton and E. J. Walker.

J. W. Bengough of Toronto, agent for the Dominion Alliance, discoursed in the Presbyterian church on Sunday, 8th inst., in the interests of that organization. A pleasing feature of the service was a solo, "The Holy City," by Pte. J. D. Neville of Toronto, a returned soldier. Miss Ila Burr presided at the organ.

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

### NEWBURY

Cadet L. Russell McVicar of Toronto spent Sunday with his parents at "Inglewood."

Mr. and Mrs. P. Hillman and Miss Maggie Ward spent a few days with friends at Lambeth.

J. A. Armstrong and his mother and cousin, Mrs. Porter of Wardsville, left on Thursday for their new home in Stratford.

Miss Williams of Wyoming, after visiting New York and Buffalo, has resumed her position in W. Bayne's millinery department.

Pte. Jim Brennan is home from Halifax for a short leave. Jim looks well and enjoys his work. He is doing clerical work in the office at the fort.

The Women's Institute will meet in the hall on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 19th, to pack boxes for the overseas boys of our vicinity. Anyone wishing to donate towards this object will please bring contributions to the hall.

Friends here received word on Saturday morning from Windsor that John Gay had passed away on Thursday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. D. S. Archer, with whom he had been since going from here some months ago. The late Mr. Gay was a resident of this village for many years and well known. The funeral was held on Saturday, interment being made in the family plot in Windsor cemetery. Sympathy is extended to the family.

A meeting was held in the town hall Monday evening for the purpose of making arrangements for the school fair. The date was set for Friday, Sept. 27th. A. Holman was elected president, Misses Chaceley and B. Fennell 1st and 2nd vice-presidents respectively, J. G. Bayne secretary and G. Murdoch treasurer. A splendid lot of committees were named, and now the school fair is in full swing. It is proposed to make a good big day, so if everyone will lend a hand once again old Newbury will be remembered.

Several from here attended the funeral at Wardsville cemetery on Saturday afternoon of the late Catherine McCallum, relict of the late Duncan McCallum. The late Mrs. McCallum passed away at the home of her daughter, Lena (Mrs. C. J. Farr), Wortley Road, London, following a paralytic stroke suffered the previous week. Deceased with her husband and family resided here for years and was the friend of all, being of a cheerful, kindly disposition. She always had a happy smile and good word to pass along. She leaves to mourn a good mother two daughters, Mrs. Farr and Mrs. McNeil, and three sons, Colin, Norman and Stewart, and several grandchildren, all of whom have the sympathy of many friends.

The town hall was filled on Tuesday evening last by the friends of John A. Armstrong and his mother, who gathered to give them a public farewell. Every person, young and old, in the village and vicinity felt a personal friend was going away. For nineteen years Mr. Armstrong has taught in our school and has been the prime factor in every good work for the advancement of our village. If Mr. Armstrong was taking part, that was sufficient guarantee that all was well and would be carried through. We do not need to recount his virtues nor the goodness of his splendid mother—both are widely known. Amos Fennell, Jr., acted as chairman for the evening. Rev. Malcolm and Murphy acted as hosts. Miss May Everett, Miss Ella Jeffrey, Miss Hazel Armstrong and Miss Gertie Burr with music and recitation entertained very nicely. Mr. Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong were then invited to the platform, and on behalf of the village Rev. J. Malcolm read an address and J. G. Bayne presented Mr. Armstrong with a handsome gold watch and chain. Then on behalf of the Church of England, of which Mr. Armstrong was warden for years, Miss Bessie King read an address and Mrs. W. O. Kraft presented him with a leather club bag and Mr. Armstrong with a seal leather handbag. In reply Mr. Armstrong gave a splendid speech, as he so well could. A dainty lunch was then served, bringing to an end an evening not soon to be forgotten.

### APPIN

Miss Irene G. O'Neil, B.A., of Toronto is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Galbraith.

Mrs. Herman Galbraith has returned from visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Miller of Woodstock.

The Misses Graham and Mr. Dickey of London spent a few days this week with Mr. and Mrs. John S. McDonald, "Maple Villa."

Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Graham and Miss Gwen Graham spent the week-end the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John S. McDonald, "Maple Villa."

John B. Fletcher has received notice that his son, Pte. Neil G. Fletcher, has been admitted to hospital, suffering from a gunshot wound in the face. Pte. Fletcher went overseas last January with the W. O. R., and was in France early in June, but had been in the trenches only a short time when he received his wound.

### FLORENCE

Miss Lizzie Bodkin visited in Newbury and Aughrim last week.

Miss Vera McRobert has taken a position in London as milliner.

Miss Mary Leeson is attending high school in Thamesville.

The Patriotic League met at the home of Mrs. Perkins on Tuesday.

Miss Pearl Summers will leave shortly to attend business college.

The Women's Institute held their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Oscar McRobert on Wednesday last.

Miss Marguerite Osborne has accepted a position with Miss Lindsay of Florence as milliner for this season.

The funeral of the late Peter McNeil of Dawn was held here on Monday at Butler's cemetery. A widow and a son and daughter are left to mourn his loss.

Very often the man who waves the Union Jack the most puts five lumps of sugar in his coffee.

## MAN POWER WILL WIN

THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE WAR.

Germany's Strength is Slowly But Surely Being Undermined and the Allies, Particularly Great Britain—The United States Still Possess Great Reserves of Wealth and Strength.

IN a recent number of The Boston News Bureau, Mr. C. W. Barron, the editor, a recognized financial authority and a deep student of world conditions generally, presents a review of the war situation to-day that is enlightening and heartening. Beginning with Italy, he says:

The Italian situation appears to have created more disturbance than the Russian revolution; yet Venice has not been a commercial city in the centuries since commerce discovered a way to the east around Africa.

To the thoughtless and topographically uninformed, it looked as though Germany might break through northern Italy and attack the French from the rear, or lock in Switzerland and force the opening of the Swiss frontier. But a study of the maps showing elevations would have revealed that the opening of the Swiss frontier would have been to the advantage of the French, who could thus more quickly get to the upper Rhine. And the outlet of the Swiss through France is as good as the outlet through Italy. As for the Germans coming from the east around Switzerland, every traveller to Rome ought to know that there is but the very narrowest defile for any highway to Italy between Switzerland and the Mediterranean.

The Italians had never climbed the Austrian heights and had a little hope of getting to Vienna as the Russians had of getting to Berlin. Now it is open plain work and there is opportunity for the Italian soldiers and their allies to get at the Germans and Germany has now no men to lose.

For many months it has been evident that Italy could move forward only as she had coal and coal was \$100 per ton and not even to be had at that price. In September, one of Italy's munition factories employing 50,000 men was closed for lack of coal and, of course, the Germans sold it for \$100 per ton.

Neither the success of the German propaganda in Russia nor the military outflanking in Italy raised the hopes of Vienna or Berlin that Germany can dictate a German peace. The people of Central Europe have only one question: "When will it end?" They do not ask "how"; they ask "when," and the Kaiser still promises a nearby peace.

All sides endeavor to conceal their losses. When a Zeppelin raid blows a London street full of plate glass, the first work of the police is to clear up the street and the Government replaces the window glass early the next morning. If the building is damaged it is instantly repaired by the Government, and if beyond repair, it is immediately torn down, the plot fenced around, and the appearance of "business as usual." In Germany the damage is to man power. All the hotels of southern Germany are vast hospitals for the wounded and every distant valley is filled with the cripples and convalescents. As in London, so in Berlin; the endeavor is to keep the streets clean and the appearance "business as usual." But London window glass and London roofs are not in the category with the lessening man power of Germany. When her casualties passed the 5,000,000 mark, a ban was put upon their publication. But with the lists still far behind, the casualties are noted as above 6,000,000.

This we figure to be a loss in German fighting power of 4,500,000 men, or 10 times the number of men with which she conquered France in 1871. France had figured that she also had 4,500,000 men to stay on the line, but after events indicated that the French people had been grossly deceived.

For the beginning of her attempted world conquest, Germany in 1914 mobilized 4,500,000 men and figured upon another 4,500,000 men in reserve. The first army has been disposed of thus as nearly as we can figure it:

Dead . . . . . 1,500,000  
Prisoners . . . . . 500,000  
Crippled . . . . . 2,000,000  
In hospital beds . . . . . 500,000

Total . . . . . 4,500,000

There is an additional 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 casualties that with some duplication represent men wounded but returned to the front.

Germany has now a second army of 4,500,000 men, but she cannot raise a third 4,500,000, for including the recruits which have come of age, her reserves cannot reach to half 4,500,000.

Those who talk three to five years of indefinite warfare have to face the argument of the above approximate figures. The length of this European war is dependent more upon Germany's man power than upon her finance or her food. She could not close the war to-morrow and put her people back into industry without an indebtedness of \$30,000,000,000, or approaching one-half of her total pre-war value. Her mark is quoted in nearby countries at 45 cents on the dollar. But as she fights and finances in a circle within herself, regulating wages and values, paying her men with their own paper promises, her present financial position will be no grave concern until she comes forth again in the international battle of the commercial world.

People who see an fight on far less than their normal ration. Man power losses are final and irreplaceable. Germany has not the men by which to lengthen her fighting line either in Italy or Russia and as to seizing the food supplies of Russia, the people in the inner circle know full well that poor food supplies were at the bottom of the Russian revolution. You cannot summon 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 men to arms even in Russia without pinching the food supply.

Although Russia has suffered in the aggregate the heaviest losses—4,000,000 dead and 4,000,000 crippled and in prison camps—France has had the largest relative loss when total population is considered. Although she "waded in blood" to knock out 500,000 tons at Verdun, she has under arms more men by 1,000,000 than when she entered the war.

The British Empire still holds the reserve power in the war and the United States will spend \$50,000,000,000 long before approaching the present fighting strength of the British Empire. The British Empire has swept the seas from pole to pole and belted the earth at the equator. From Scotland to the ice-bound northern pole she guards a waterline of 610 miles day and night so effectively that no German cruiser has yet passed north of Scotland. From the Persian Gulf she has dredged the River Tigris of far-famed Babylon for 500 miles. It is like a romance of the Arabian Nights to contemplate the British moving from Egypt and the Suez canal to Jerusalem in a northern line that may yet meet her forces coming from Baghdad and the east.

The restoration of Palestine and Babylon, their re-fertilization and the harnessing of their water powers are in sight with the dawn of peace and the loosening of the Turk stranglehold on progress and the waters of the Bosphorus.

Britain has punctured the Zeppelin, crushed the submarine and transported 13,000,000 passengers during this war with a loss of less than 2,500. It only remains for America to reinforce the finances of Germany "hither" to the world. The manifestos of German scholars, scientists and theologians have had some weight. Some Canadians who have studied in years past in Germany may be surprised to find that the pacifists who still retard the settlement necessary before there can be world-wide peace. What they got from Germany is not what Germany is now trying to compel the world to make its own.

Culture is not culture if it is compulsory. When Germany took to the sword she broke with what other nations have found worth while in German universities. The roots of Culture may be found in Fichte, but not in the ruthless Nietzsche, the brutal Bernhardi, and the tribal Treitschke, is a long, long way. Kant, who died in 1807; Beethoven, whose death took place in 1827, and Goethe, who died in 1832, never led to the signing "Deutschland Ueber Alles," or to cry "Gott Strafe" anybody. The hands are Esau's, but the voice is Jacob's, even though to hear it may be difficult among the booming of big guns. The German people have been fooled. No matter if the alien voices of the aged Eucken and the seductive Harnack whisper in our ear, we must not be fooled. The allies must stand together.

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The Biter Bit.

A good story comes from sorely tried Venice of the "biter-bit" kind. The Kaiser was once a yearly visitor to the "Queen of the Adriatic" on his way to and from Corfu. At the Palazzo da Mula he met the famous beauty, Countess Morosini and her daughter. The countess was the recipient of many gifts from her imperial guest, and conspicuous among these, on the palace walls, was a large oil painting of the Kaiser, signed with his own august hand. Now comes the sequel. An enemy aviator, bent on one of those piratical raids upon Venice for which the allies will hold the central powers to strict accountability, dropped a bomb on the centre of the huge roof of the Palazzo da Mula. To the delight of the Venetians, the bomb passed through three floors of the palace; it smashed a marble slab on which were recorded the Kaiser's periodical visits, and, singling out the imperial painting, blew it to shreds!

Spurious Peace Offers.

It causes nations grief profound And hurts a worthy cause, When kaisers try to come around Disguised as Santa Claus.

Likeness.

"Why do they liken the world to an oyster?" "Possibly because we all get something to eat out of it, but very few of us find pearls."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The earliest designs used for china at Worcester were copied from the Chinese.

# HELLO! HELLO!

## Big Ten-Day Sale of Men's Monarch Rubber Boots

Sale starts THURSDAY, the 29th of August

## Modern Shoe Store

Glencoe, Ont. Phone 103

We Are Showing New Styles

—in—

### Fall Skirts

at \$7.50

Separate Skirts in Silk Poplin, Velour, Satin and Taffeta continue to be very stylish and, when worn with one of the new Blouses of fancy Silk or Georgette Crepe, go to make a decidedly good looking and practical costume.

WE ACCEPT CANADIAN MONEY AT PAR

MAIL INQUIRIES SOLICITED

**B. SIEGEL & CO.**

DETROIT

### NORTH NEWBURY

Miss Mary McDonald spent Sunday last with Mrs. John Graham.

Miss McKellar of Ekfrid and brother from Saskatchewan visited Miss Violet Plaine on Sunday.

Misses Mary and Nellie Moran of London, who have been holidaying at their home here, have returned.

Mrs. Reycraft of New York, who has been visiting her brother-in-law, Joseph Reycraft, for the past month, returned to her home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. David Moran have received word that their son, Pte. John Moran, who left London some six weeks ago, has arrived safely in England.

Mr. and Mrs. James McIntyre received the sad news last week that their eldest son, Pte. J. W. (Bert) McIntyre, was killed in action on August 20. Bert, who was well and favorably known, will be greatly missed. His bereaved parents, sister Annie, and brother O'Neil have the sympathy of the community.

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

PARKDALE

Mr. Petrie lost a valuable cow last week.

Miss Gertrude Ward is visiting relatives at Humberstone.

Farmers here are busy getting their land in shape for wheat.

Mrs. Ferris of Harrow is visiting her sister, Mrs. Patterson.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Haggitt are visiting their daughter at Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. Tolson and the Misses Tolson motored over from Highgate Sunday and called on friends here.

Miss Irene Purvis of Belle River is staying with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Blain, and attending high school at Wardsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Martin have received letters from their sons Cecil and Arthur, who are overseas, stating that they had arrived safely in England and were both well.

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

## GASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

### GASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## Garage Special

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

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

**McPHERSON & CLARKE**

Lumber Yard and Planing Mill Glencoe, Ont.