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The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 47--No. 3

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1918.

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

Whole No. 2399

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

Wood Wanted.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for ten cords body wood 30 inches long, green hard wood, beech and maple, to be delivered at the Town Hall, Village of Glencoe.
CHAS. GEORGE,
Clerk of Glencoe.

Annual Meeting.

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

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Munson and family desire to express their sincere gratitude to the neighbours and friends and to all who helped in anyway or spoke words of comfort in their recent bereavement.

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, 3hr2. Store, 80.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ewing wish to express their thanks and gratitude to the friends for their kindness and sympathy in their recent bereavement.

Wood Wanted.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for two cords of green body hard wood, 22 inches long, to be delivered in the school yard, S. S. No. 17, Moss.—Neil Munroe, Sec. Treas., Route 2, Walkers. 18-3

LIVE OR DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

WM. MUIRHEAD is now buying poultry for sale at his business stand, opposite Merchants Bank, Glencoe. Cash paid for eggs. Get our proposition about cream. Phone 16r3.

SILVERWOODS, LIMITED

Timber Wanted.

Highest cash prices paid for saw logs (all kinds) delivered to any shipping point on railroad. Also timber bought en block in woods.—G. A. Oldreive, St. Thomas. 18-6

For Sale.

First-class 100-acre stock and grain farm, situated on Longwoods Road, Ekfrid, Middlesex Co. Clay loam, bank barn and stables, brick cottages, convenient to church and school, 2 1/2 miles from railway station. Apply to E. T. Huston, Glencoe. 64rf

Farms for Sale.

Two choice farms of 100 acres each, on opposite sides of road, half-mile from Appin. Improved, good buildings, well tiled. For particulars apply to Jas. McMaster, Appin, Ont.—53rf

JAMES POOLE

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

A. B. McDONALD

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

M. A. McALPINE LICENSED AUCTIONEER

Is prepared to conduct all kinds of sales, large or small. Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or phone him at Campbellton. 432

CHANTRY FARM

Lincoln Sheep
and Shorthorn Cattle

ED. DE GEX, Kerwood, Ont.

JAMES BROWN

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

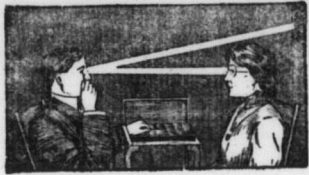
J. B. COUCH & SON

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

Marriage licenses issued by D. H. McKee, Strathburn. 54rf

How Much Do You Value Your Eyes?

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



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

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

C. E. Davidson - Jeweler

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED GRADUATE OPTICIAN

Keith's Cash Store

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND GROCERIES
Piles of Winter Goods at very reasonable prices.
P. D. KEITH

Cedar Posts

We have been successful in getting a few cars of good sound Cedar Posts, five inches and up. If you are doing any fencing, buy these now, as posts will be scarce next spring.

McPHERSON & CLARKE

PLANING MILL LUMBER YARD GLENCOE, ONT.

COME TO OUR STORE

for your next GROCERY order where you are sure to get satisfaction. Our Confectionery is always fresh and clean. Boots, Shoes and Rubbers—up-to-date. Prices right. Give us a trial.

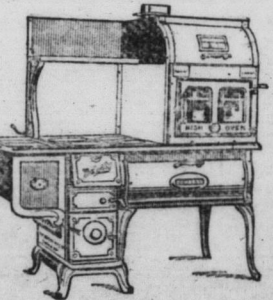
W. J. Strachan

PHONE CENTRAL

McCLARY AND DOHERTY STOVES AND RANGES

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

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



OIL HEATERS

JAMES WRIGHT & SON

District and General.

Leamington town council voted \$300 to the mayor for services during the past year.

Robert Richardson, a former resident of Metcalfe and Caradoc, died recently in Mississippi.

Archibald C. Graham, an old and well-known resident of Dutton, was found dead in his bed.

Newbury Red Cross Circle will finish up sixty-five shirts this week, the result of a sewing drive.

Mrs. James Tune, London, is one of the heirs to a Detroit estate valued at from \$8,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

Wm. Nettleton of Strathroy purchased a home from A. H. Williams of Lobo, for which he paid \$100.50.

The electors of Caradoc voted on a by-law to issue debentures for \$1,200, payable in 20 years, to buy a gravel pit.

Presbyterians and Methodists in many Western Ontario towns are holding union services during the fuel shortage.

The Ridgeway Dominion has installed a type-setting machine, which enables that excellent paper to give more local reading matter than formerly.

Metcalfe township council this year consists of Robert Denning, reeve, and A. Campbell, W. H. Hawken and Joseph Blain, councillors.

Dugald McPhail, 9th concession of Beroka, has sold his farm to Thos. Dodge, of Caradoc. Mr. McPhail intends purchasing a farm in Enniskillen.

Velma Helena, daughter of W. H. Beech, Dunwich, died from influenza trouble, with which she was seized the previous day. She was in her sixteenth year.

Mrs. Rachael Skinner of Croton fell while getting off the afternoon mail train at Thamesville and was rendered unconscious. She died at her home a few hours later.

As the result of a smallpox outbreak at Sarnia the postoffice there has been closed and temporary quarters opened in another building. There are seventeen cases of the disease under quarantine.

Duncan B. McColl of Aldborough, who is leaving to fill an appointment with the Royal Naval Air Service, was recently presented with a gold-headed cane and purse of gold by his young friends.

Rev. Austin DuPlan, B. D., late assistant to Archbishop Richardson, of St. Luke's church, London, Ont., commenced his duties as rector of St. John's church, Alvinston, Sunday, Jan. 6th.

The cost of the recent election in Kent was practically 74 cents per vote cast, according to figures compiled by Returning Officer W. E. McKeough. The cost of the election was approximately \$10,000.

Mary Carson, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Samuel Carson, Clachan, won the \$150 telephone offered by the Campbell Milling Co., Toronto, for the best two loaves of bread made by a school girl and exhibited at a school last fall.

Miss Catherine Taylor died on Wednesday in St. Joseph's Hospital, London, in her 45th year. Miss Taylor was the daughter of Duncan Taylor of Bothwell. She was by profession a nurse, having graduated from Victoria Hospital 13 years ago.

On Sunday, January 20th, which is the Armenian Christmas, an appeal is being made to all the Sunday schools in Canada for a contribution from every child to assist in relieving the suffering and the hunger of the 400,000 orphans and destitute children in Bible lands.

Quite a number of Blenheim merchants have agreed to close their stores every night during the week at 6 o'clock, except Saturday, and are pointing out to their customers that by so doing they are economizing in light and fuel, and at the same time putting very few to any inconvenience.

Ida A. Sifton, returned missionary to Japan, died at Moosejaw, Sask., on Dec. 30, after a lingering illness. Deceased was born in Westminster township, and was the youngest daughter of Joseph Sifton, died from the Strathroy Collegiate Institute and took an arts course at Victoria University.

A lady recently crossing the border at Port Huron and landing in Sarnia was questioned in regard to her baggage. She told the officer she had nothing but wearing apparel in it. A search revealed several bottles of liquor in one of her trunks, and when questioned to their presence there she stated they were her husband's night caps.

The automobile registrations in Canada for 1917 are given as 199,302, or one for every 38 of the population, as compared with one for every 32 in the United States. Last year's total in Canada was 120,318. Ontario leads all the provinces with 84,353 registrations, as compared with 54,375 for 1916. Canada's investment in motors is estimated at \$200,000,000.

A number of Amherstburg citizens who gave orders and cash deposits to a travelling photographer for work are mourning his departure. After leaving, the individual sent a message to the burg that he was laid up in a Detroit hospital as the result of a collision with an auto or street car. The hospital people say they know nothing of the traveller, nor does anyone else.

Mr. Hyatt, a farmer residing near Strathroy, had his left hand so badly mangled in a cutting box on Friday that it had to be amputated. His glove caught and his fingers were drawn into the machine. With much presence of mind Mr. Hyatt saved himself from worse injury by cutting the belt with his jack knife with his free hand thus stopping the machine.

Storm King Rages.

A storm the like of which has not hitherto been experienced within the collection swept over the greater part of the country from west of Chicago to the Atlantic coast during the past week. A south-west gale that shook the most substantial buildings to their foundations set in on Friday night and continued with more or less force for 48 hours. A blinding snowstorm accompanied the wind and on Saturday the temperature fell to several degrees below zero, making it extremely dangerous for man or beast to be out of doors, while it taxed the heating appliances of most houses to keep them free of frost.

The snowfall was not heavy, yet the force of the wind swept the snow clean from all exposed places and piled it here and there in huge drifts. Railways and wagon-roads in all directions were completely blocked and in many cases have not yet been opened up.

Business was practically paralyzed on Saturday, and but few people ventured out to church on Sunday. Many railway trains were stalled in drifts with passengers and freight, the couriers on most of the rural mail routes were unable to make their trips, several deaths are reported in different parts of the country as a result of the storm and many other people were frostbitten more or less severely.

In towns where there is a scarcity of fuel blockading the railway traffic will be a serious matter. Locally no fatalities or great extent of damage is reported.

Letter From Dan McArthur

The following letter from Dan McArthur, which we are permitted to publish, indicates that Dan is now pretty well to the front in the war game and may already have had his first brush with the enemy:—

France, Dec. 1st, 1917.
Dear Mother— I am writing this in our O.P., since it is too misty this morning to see what Fritz is doing. The last few days have been exceptionally clear, so that we could see for miles back into Fritz's country. When it is clear like that the work is very interesting. German prisoners are common enough, but watching them in their own country is a different matter. Most of them slouch along like the one I have drawn. Sometimes see their motor trucks and sometimes a horse and cart clipping down the road. Most of them seem unconcerned, but occasionally there is a "windy" one who runs and crouches when he is exposed to view. Of course they look very small, just about like the greybacks that we hunt for at night. I have been up here at night in the morning and leave about four-thirty. One thing about this job is that you get plenty of fresh air, which is more than you do when on telephone duty in some stuffy dugout. I have been up here a week now, and will have next week on some other job.

We are still fixing up our quarters. We have connected "lona" with another cellar by a covered trench, which is widened in front of the door to make a wash-house. This, and the trench, are floored with slats or "duck-board" as it is called. Our new dugout has been fixed up with a big brick fire-place. We have some burlap for the wall and intend to fit it up with chairs, benches and tables. Last night we had a "house-warming," about sixteen fellows all gathered around our big new fireplace where we sang till about 10.30, and then had some coffee and fruit cake. Oh, it's a bon war—sometimes!

I was back for four days' rest at the horse-lines, fire of us got a mounted pass to the same big town that I was at before. We left about twelve and got there at one-thirty. The day was clear, cold and very windy but we enjoyed our ride and the fresh air. Most of our time was spent in eating. Fritz dropped a few long range shells in to worry the civilians, I suppose. There was a Chinese labor battalion let loose in the place for two hours' leave. They are big husky men and wear a blue uniform with little brown woollen skull caps. They wandered around looking into store windows and buying trinkets, grinning like kids. Their British N. C. O.'s had quite a lively time rounding them up.

We had grub at about six different places. The French make excellent omelettes. We also discovered a swell little French pastry shop, where we put away one dozen cream puffs, one dozen cherry tarts, one dozen chocolate eclairs, one large custard pie and half of a layer cake. We couldn't finish the cake so gave it to some kids outside, who immediately began to scrap over it. We expected to be beautifully bilious after this orgie, but nothing more serious than hives resulted. It was the best line of stuff that I've tasted since leaving Canada.

In the evening we saw the "Pierrots" at the opera house. They are all soldiers (even the "women") and gave a very good show, which we enjoyed greatly. The show was over at eight, and we saddled up our nags and rode home in the moonlight.

The change did me good and I am feeling fine at present. By the way, the tin boxes are O. K., much better than the cardboard ones. Love to all.

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

Two Killed in Drift.

Fred, Travener, aged 25, and his uncle, E. Cunningham, aged 60, both of Watford, were killed a mile and a half east of Alvinston Tuesday night when one of the biggest snow-plows on the Michigan Central Railroad was smashed to kindling-wood in a 12-foot drift. Driven by three big moguls, the plow dashed at high speed into the snow-bank. The front of the plow crumpled up and Fred Travener was struck in the stomach by a heavy beam and crushed to death. The force of the collision caused the engine in the rear of the snow-plow and the engine immediately behind it to telescope. Cunningham, who had gone out as a spare man, and was riding in the cab, was hurled against the boiler and the tender and roasted to death.

W. Stacks, Watford, had his leg crushed; Jean Dolsen, M. C. R. brakeman, head badly injured, and Fred Little, M. C. R. engineer, head severely cut.

The injured men were taken to the farm house of Dan Ferguson and cared for temporarily, being afterwards removed to the hospital at St. Thomas.

Exemption Appeals.

The deputy registrar's office on Wednesday made public the decisions of Judge Talbot Macbeth in nearly 200 appeals against the rulings of local exemption tribunals. A few cases were not definitely decided pending the approval of the military representative, Major G. N. Weekes.

Following are the appeals heard at Glencoe:—
Winger, Albert Earl—Appeal by M. R.; exempt only while farming.
Squire, Geo. C.—Appeal by M. R.; appeal dismissed; exempt while farming.

Woods, William George—Appeal by M. R.; dismissed; exempt while farming.
McIntyre, Jos. D.—Appeal by M. R.; dismissed; exempt while farming.

Babcock, Lawrence C.—Appeal by M. R.; dismissed.
Bell, George E.—Appeal dismissed.

Davenport, Arthur—Appeal by M. R.; allowed temporary exemption only to March 15, 1918.

Morrison, Samuel—Appeal by M. R.; dismissed.
Craig, Thomas A.—Appeal by M. R.; allowed temporary exemption only to April 1, 1918.

Faulds, Geo. M.—Appeal by M. R.; dismissed.
Harold, Arthur—Appeal by M. R.; dismissed.

Carden, Chas. W.—Appeal by M. R.; dismissed; appeal by Carden, allowed exemption while farming.

Beattie, James A.—Appeal by M. R.; allowed; to report for medical examination.

Burtie, Henry—Appeal by M. R.; dismissed.
Dobson, A. E.—Appeal by M. R.; dismissed; to be exempt while employed as railway section foreman.

McColl, Evan B.—Appeal by M. R.; allowed; no medical history sheet in file; exemption refused; to report for medical examination unless medical history sheet (said to have been given to local tribunal No. 228) to be found.

Graham, John A.—There is no adjudication by any local tribunal in the file, but J. F. G. appeared before me in Glencoe as respondent to the appeal of M. R., which appeal is allowed. Exemption refused, and as there is no medical history sheet in the file, Graham must be ordered to report for examination.

Irish, Clarence E.—Appeal by M. R.; dismissed; exempt until he ceases to be employed as a railway operator.

The words "exempt while farming" are to be taken to mean "exemption allowed until he ceases to be employed as a farmer or farm laborer."

County Council.

The County Council of Middlesex will be composed as follows:—
London Township—Reeve, James L. Robson; 1st Deputy, Thomas Clarke; 2nd Deputy, Ed. Douglas.

Westminster—Reeve, A. J. Blaikie; 1st Deputy, W. E. Grieve; 2nd Deputy, J. S. Cousin.

Dorchester—Reeve, David Smith; Deputy Reeve, Thos. Morrison.

Nissouri—Reeve, Richard Fitzgerald; Deputy Reeve, W. J. McPalls.

McGillivray—Reeve, Jos. J. Poore; Deputy Reeve, Albert Rosser.

East Williams—Reeve, John Stewart.

West Williams—Reeve, Fred Barrett.

Adelaide—Reeve, John Currie.

Metcalfe—Reeve, Robert Denning.

Mosa—Reeve, Elias Reycraft.

Ekfrid—Reeve, D. A. McCallum.

Caradoc—Reeve, D. A. Graham; Deputy Reeve, Jas. Clarke.

Delaware—Reeve, Alton Ryckman.

Lobo—Reeve, Donald Campbell.

Strathroy—Reeve, Henry Dale; Deputy Reeve, Samuel Oakes.

Parkhill—Reeve, Neil McPhee.

Alisa Craig—Reeve, John Morgan.

Lucan—Reeve, Wm. Marin.

Glencoe—Reeve, A. J. Wright.

Newbury—Reeve, A. Holman.

Wardsville, Reeve, R. J. Petch.

Glencoe Council.

Pursuant to the statute in that behalf the municipal council of the village of Glencoe held its first meeting in the council chambers at the hour of eleven o'clock on Monday, January 14, 1918.

The following members subscribed the statutory declaration of office:—Reeve, A. J. Wright; Councillors—Allan McPherson, P. D. Keith, J. E. Roome and W. A. Hagerty. The reeve then declared the council duly organized and on motion of Messrs. McPherson and Hagerty council adjourned to meet this evening at eight o'clock.

Pursuant to adjournment, council met in the council chamber at eight o'clock on Monday evening, Jan. 14, 1918. Members were all present. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read, approved and signed. The following communications were received:—1—From the Hydro Commission stating reasons for not extending their lines under the present conditions. The clerk was instructed to keep in touch with the commission. 2—The London & Western Trusts Co. re refund of D. J. Thompson's taxes was filed, no action taken. 3—Bell Telephone. On motion of Messrs. McPherson and Hagerty, permission was granted the Bell Telephone Co. to erect two poles on the north side Symes street, between it and Currie street, under the supervision of the reeve.

On motion of Messrs. Keith and Roome, the clerk was instructed to send six dollars as subscription to the Municipal Ward.

The clerk was instructed to prepare a by-law for the fixing of rent for the town hall as follows:—For the council chamber, \$1.50; for the assembly room, \$6; for the auditorium, local show \$10, road show \$15.

On motion of Messrs. Hagerty and McPherson, the following accounts were ordered paid:—J. E. Weaver, salary as constable for December, \$5; E. Mayhew, refund of board of health, \$1.05; W. Henry, refund of cement walks, \$6; C. A. Blain, refund of cement walks on Thomas Blain's property on Concession street for two years @ \$4.20, \$8.40; Chas. George, returns of vital statistics, \$5.40; D. C. Mitchell, 1 day replacing seats in town hall, \$1.50; Roy Siddle, 4 cords wood, \$20.75; Municipal Ward, supplies (declarations), 88c; Jas. Poole, insurance premium re picture show permit, \$2; Dr. J. Walker, services as medical health officer, \$25; expenses to medical health officer's association, \$6.40; \$31.40; Wm. Stevenson, 8 hours shovelling snow, \$2.40; Fred. Aldred, repairs to engine, repairs to sprinkler, material and making road scraper, 50 tanks water, \$58.61; P. E. Lumley, refund Geo. E. McLay's business tax, \$5.00; Mrs. George Cook, refund of taxes, \$10.88.

On motion of Messrs. Roome and Hagerty, Dr. Mumford's resignation as member of the library board was accepted.

On motion of Messrs. McPherson and Keith, the clerk was instructed to advertise for 10 cords of 30-inch green, hard, body wood, beech and maple, for use at the town hall.

The following officers were then duly appointed to act for the year 1918:

On motion of Keith and McPherson—Dr. J. Walker, medical health officer.

On motion of Hagerty and Keith—J. E. Hull, member of local board of health.

On motion of McPherson and Roome—Dr. J. Walker, member of high school board.

On motion of Roome and Hagerty—J. N. Currie, secretary of library board.

On motion of Hagerty and Keith—Don H. Love and Mr. Ford be appointed to library board. Mr. Ford to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Mumford.

On motion of Roome and McPherson—Jas. Poole be appointed assessor.

On motion of Hagerty and McPherson—S. Thompson be appointed townsmen, tax collector, janitor of town hall, truant officer, sanitary inspector.

On motion of Hagerty and Keith—Fred. Aldred, fire chief.

On motion of Keith and McPherson—Dr. McLachlan, auditor.

On motion of Roome and Hagerty—Fred. Gough, auditor.

On motion of McPherson and Roome—Wm. Gilbert, Robert Eddie, George Leithbridge be appointed fire-viewers.

On motion of Hagerty and Keith—Wm. Tomlinson be pound keeper.

Council adjourned to meet Feb. 4th.

CHAS. GEORGE, Clerk.

McEachren-McRobert.

A happy event took place on Jan. 14th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John McRobert, "Grandview," Longwood, when their eldest daughter, Lillie N. McEachren, son of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McEachren of South Ekfrid. Only the immediate relatives of the bride and groom were present, and Rev. Dr. Rayson of Delaware, assisted by Rev. W. L. Nichol of Parkhill, performed the ceremony. Miss Maribel Campbell, cousin of the groom, played Lohengrin's Wedding March, and four little girls, Thelma McRobert, sister of the bride, and Phemia McEachren, Isabel McAlpine and Helen McEachren, nieces of the groom, acted as ribbon-bearers about the evergreen arch under which the marriage was solemnized. The bride, who was given away by her father, was prettily attired in georgette crepe and white satin with pearl trimmings and wore the traditional veil wreathed with orange blossoms. The bride and groom left the same evening for Detroit.

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 75 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Preparing Garden Soil.

When we come to consider the preparation of garden soil we must take into account a number of factors of importance. The first of these is the character of the soil itself. Is it loose and easily worked? Is it a stiff limestone clay? Is it a sandy loam? Is it stony, gravelly, shaly or slaty?

Another factor is the location of the lot to be worked. If it lies low and is damp and cold it must not be worked until it has been properly drained, although if only a portion of it is soggy that portion can stand until later on, to be then drained, as will be told later, and the warm, dryer portion worked as soon as the season admits.

All fertile soils contain soil bacteria, which are minute plants of a low order which attack the vegetable matter in the soil and decompose it by fermentation, releasing the plant food, especially nitrogen, for the use of the plants. This is known as organic release. There is also a chemical release of plant food in the soil, such as we get when we put on lime, which unlocks the plant food and makes it available for the use of the roots of the plants.

In preparing a garden soil for planting it is necessary to turn it by the spade or shovel, as this aerates it and brings the more or less sour portion of the soil to the top, where it gets light and sunshine; and the top portion which has been sweetened over or less by these factors, is turned under with a dressing of manure or other vegetable matter on which the bacteria can feed to release more plant food.

There are several ways of digging to get good results. One is to take a "width" of the shovel, as deep as it will go, across the bed and then go back and scoop out two or four inches of the subsoil and scatter it over the top of the unworked earth. Another is to trench the bed by the following process:

Beginning at the left-hand end of a bed, throw out a width of two shovels, back to the end of the bed, deep enough to catch an inch or two of the subsoil. Going to the front again, dig up the width of two shovels and throw it to the left into the trench from which the first two shovel widths came.

This should be repeated until the whole bed is dug, when you will have reversed the position of the entire soil-mass and at the same time well aerated the soil and broken it apart as fully as it can be done with an implement used for digging. This is neither as complicated nor as laborious as it would seem, and is considered by English gardeners the perfect method.

How To Test The Soil

As the intention is to make the soil as fine as possible, not only throughout the entire mass, but on top for seedbed, it should not be dug until it is in the proper condition. This can be tested in this manner:

Take up as much of the soil as can be held in one hand. Close the hand, squeezing the soil into a ball, firmly. Release the grip, and if the soil falls apart or crumbles, it is fit to dig. If it remains in a compact ball it is too moist for good work. If dug in the latter condition, it will be in hard lumps throughout the bed, and it will be difficult to get a fine seedbed on the top. By seedbed in this connection is meant a top portion of two to three inches as fine as coarse sand, into which the seeds are planted.

If the soil be sandy, pebbly, gravelly or shaly, and is in good physical condition it will crumble off the shovel and can be thrown off with a sideways scattering motion. However, with the limestone loams it is best to chop

it as fine with the edge of the shovel as is feasible as each shovelful is dug. An old Swedish gardener claimed that the best method of digging a garden soil was to shovel one trench across the front of a bed and dig the rest toward you with a garden mattock which, in effect, was merely trenching.

If the soil is in the best of physical condition, crumbling freely from the shovel, it may be raked as fast as six feet is dug. But be sure of this, if not, better wait until there has been a rain and then do it after it gets dry enough.

Success with a garden depends very largely upon the manner in which the soil has been put into condition with the rake. Too many persons merely use the rake to chop the top fine, leaving large clods in the interior of the mass, which have been missed with the shovel. This is not good practice.

To get good results with the rake use it as though it were a mattock, chopping along the edge of the dug soil, pulling it toward you enough to get the teeth of the rake down behind that portion, and pull another lot forward after being made fine.

This involves walking on the dug soil, but if it is in proper condition this will not matter, as, after it is all chopped up, you must go over it again anyhow, to smooth and level it, and work it into beds of the required size and shape.

Large Beds are Best

The practice of working the garden with the rake into many small beds is a wasteful one. Many gardens lose one-fourth of their growing space by this practice, and it is unnecessary. It does not hurt the soil to tread upon it to plant and work it, and you will gain by working it into one large bed and laying out the plantings with the garden line. The effect is much better when the crops come up and there is no loss of space.

In the working of the soil there will be considerable thrown into the walks. This should be worked back with the rake and the edges made straight and even. It is best to raise the beds six to eight inches above the walks to insure better drainage.

As stated, a dry soil is a warm one, and for this reason we raise certain crops on rows or hills, as this insures quick drainage and re-warming by the sun. Such plants grow more quickly than if planted on the level, and we use this method for early ones, where quickest growth is necessary.

In view of this, it is well, when preparing the soil, to make the rows or hills while raking the soil. For this purpose go over the properly fined soil with the hoe, scraping the earth into a ridge six to eight inches high. To get it straight run the garden line along the top edge on each side and hoe to it.

As it is a fact that a plant set on the south side of a ridge will mature sooner than one set on top, when feasible, run the rows in a general east-and-west direction. When the ridge is finished, go over the top with the hoe and cut a slice of soil with one motion (to keep it smooth) out of the edge of the south side. On this slanting space the plant will be placed. This is done only for early vegetables grown from transplanted plants.

If potatoes are to be planted in the space to be dug, it will be as well not to go over it with the rake as closely as for the smaller garden crops. Work it into furrows with the rake, using the garden line to get them straight. For potatoes the soil should be loose—a sandy or gravelly one is best. After several workings with the hoe the potatoes will be on ridges, as the soil is worked around them, giving them good drainage and a warm soil—two things they need.

Family Friction.

A few sarcastic words from the mother, a sharp retort from the mother, that was all. But was it all? What about the effect upon Johnnie and Susie, sitting there quietly at their evening lessons? And did neither parent notice that Thomas slipped out of the house at the first intimation that there was to be a quarrel between his father and mother? For quarrel it really was, although brief and clothed in the language of educated, respectable persons; and long after these harsh and unkind words had been spoken the atmosphere of the family living-room remained charged with an emotional disturbance in which no one could concentrate his mind upon his reading or study.

Family friction is always fatal to happiness, and when there are children in the home it is almost sure to work irreparable harm upon their minds and souls.

One of the most powerful causes of the exodus of young people from their homes at an age when they are not fitted to enter upon the work of life is friction in the family. Young people are by nature loyal to their parents, and it is almost never that a young person will give as a reason for his leaving home the fact that his father and mother quarrel or nag at each

other or do not agree upon certain points. Friction in the home creates an intangible, impalpable atmosphere in which the sensitive child chokes and pants for the free air of happiness, or is warped and stunted mentally and morally.

Afraid.

Little noises do not bite! Darkness will not harm you! See, my arms will hold you tight! When we fear alarms you.

Wise ones say I do you wrong, Facing dangers for you; You will not grow brave and strong With me bending o'er you.

But the time is all too brief When some pain or other, And each baby fear and grief Drive you to your mother!

—Burgess Johnson.

"Ring out old shapes of foul disease; Ring out the narrowing lust of gold; Ring out the thousand wars of old; Ring in the thousand years of peace."

—Tennyson.

Brass polished with oil and rotten stone will have a deep rich yellow tone.

Poultry

Every progressive poultryman keeps an account with his hens. It is the only way to tell whether his plant is profitable, says a successful farmer. He knows the individual worth of each hen on the place.

I keep a cash-book, and in it I record the receipts daily, whether for poultry, eggs or manure; the expenses, whether for feed, labor, new stock, etc. Each month I sum up to find whether I have made a profit or operated the plant at a loss. When I use any poultry or eggs on my own table I credit it just the same as if I sold to some one else.

I also keep a ledger, and send out my bills regularly each month, since a part of my trade is with private families who pay monthly. In this same ledger I keep an account of goods received that were not paid for on delivery. My ledger tells me what I owe and what others owe me. Each year I not only know what my plant is worth, but the amount of business I did and the profit I derived from it.

I keep a diary of the daily happenings on the place—the weather, the visitors, the loss in stock, experiments—in fact, everything that is worth noting. This makes a valuable reference book that is worth all the trouble it takes to make it. Traps are used. Every hen on

the farm is known by a number stamped on a leg-band that is fastened about her leg. When the hen is caught in the trap after laying, her number is marked on the egg. At night she is credited on a record sheet which tells the breed of hens in the pen, when they were hatched, the number of the pen, the number of hens in the pen, the number laying that month, the number not laying, and the average number of eggs per hen for the month. It also gives the market price of eggs per dozen, and the total value of eggs for the month. This sheet records the number of days in the year each hen has been at work, the color of her eggs, the dates on which she laid and the total for the month, besides the total to date. I can also tell the day a hen went broody, the day she was set, and the time she was engaged in brooding her chicks. The sheet shows what hens have been sold, what hens have been sick, or died, or were removed from the pen, and the cause.

This system of bookkeeping plainly tells the number of days in the year each hen has been at work, the value of her product, and what it cost to feed and take care of her. I can readily tell which hens are money-makers, and which are drones. In this way it is possible to pick out the non-productive, thus giving more room to the workers and saving feed.

Produce infertile eggs for food. These will not hatch and keep longer than fertile eggs.

WHEN MOTHER THREATENED TO WALK

By Catherine Dodge

"John, how far is it to Toronto?" Mrs. Simmons asked as she dropped an armful of wood into the box.

"About 143 miles—why do you want to know?"

"Well, I've always wanted to go there, and I've about decided to do it," John stated. It was not customary in the Simmons family for his wife to decide things.

Her next question was quite as astonishing. "Do you know how far it is to that wood-pile and back?" This time her husband waited for her to give the answer.

"If you don't know, I'll tell you. It's a little over seventy-five feet, and from the box to the stove and back is twenty feet. If I've made three trips a day to the wood-pile, and ten trips a day to feed the stove, I've walked about 600 miles. In the last twenty years for just that one thing, it won't take me so long to go to Toronto, for I have done a lot of side-stepping all along."

John Simmons considered himself quite a hand at figures, so before attacking the main issue he pulled out a pencil and did a little multiplying.

"You're right, by gum, but I don't see what Toronto's got to do with it." "It's not so hard to see. Between you and me and the wood box I've done some right smart travelling, but the scenery wasn't so much, and there was a good deal of sameness about the places I arrived at. That's why I've decided to try a new route."

John was puzzled. "I don't know yet just what you're driving at, but if it's the wood box what do you want me to do about it?" "Well, Jess told me how Bert had fixed theirs. He built a good tight box alongside the stove, and cut a hole through the wall so it can be filled from the outside. If we had one right here it would save walking half way around the house in the first place, and I wouldn't have to go clear across the kitchen every time I wanted a stick of wood."

John heard, but he hadn't quite recovered from the astounding discovery of a few moments since. "Six hundred miles! Well, I never thought about that before. But I reckon we can fix up that wood box somehow. Say, Jack," he turned to a sixteen-year-old boy who had been an interested listener, "what's all your carpenter work up at school good for if you can't help me rig up some sort of a new route?"

John Simmons was proud of his boy. "He's got a pretty good head on him, and he isn't afraid to do more than he's asked," John was thinking, while the more-than-pleased mother was silently making her plans for the little convenience she should have had twenty years before.

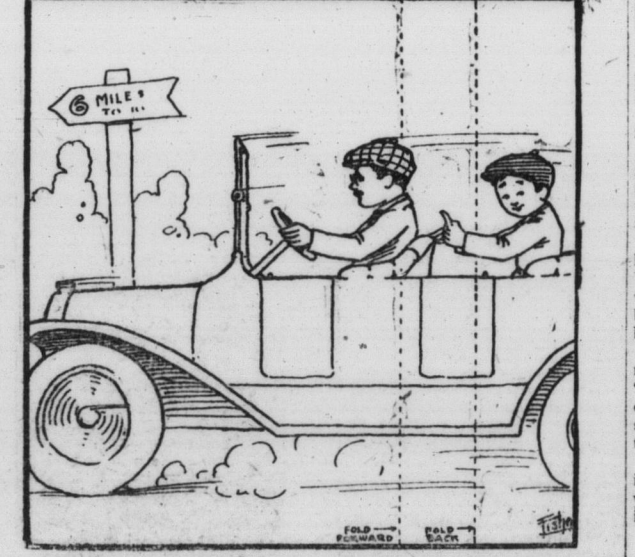
Presently, John picked up his pencil again and did some more figuring. After a few busy moments he looked up at the boy who was mentally measuring off spaces. "Jack, did you know that your mother and I had been married just twenty years come next month?"

The wedding trip we took was across the county, though according to her figures she might have walked around the world several times, so I guess it's about time she got a little lift on the steam-car. I've been thinking we might manage to go to Toronto for a sort of celebration next month and take you along, if your mind's just as soon ride on the cars; I don't exactly think to walk, myself."

Speech was always slow with Mrs. Simmons, but her eyes glistened. They had wasted a lot of precious time and strength, to be sure, but her husband's heart had stayed in the same spot all these years, and her boy would know better how to avoid such mistakes. Oh, how hard she would try to help them to get the best that life might hold!

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



When I go motoring with dad, I cannot help but feel How I would leave the miles behind, If I were at the wheel.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

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

Dr. Huber will answer all signed letters pertaining to health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Huber will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. John B. Huber, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 75 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

Those who sow courtesy reap friendship.

Baby's Development III. Seventh month: Astonishment shown by open mouth and eyes. Recognizes nurse after four weeks' absence. Signs. Imitates movements of head and of pursing lips. Averts head as sign of refusal, as one should say, "Nothing doing." Places himself upright on the lap.

Eighth Month: Is astonished at new sounds and sights; at imitations of cries of animals. Ninth Month: Stands on feet without support. Shows increasing interest in things in general (in evolutionist parlance) gets in touch with his environment. Strikes hands with joy. Shuts eyes and turns head away at things disagreeable. Feels a dog. Turns over, like one of those bouncing toys, when laid face downward. Turns head to light when asked where the light is. Questions are understood before it can speak. Its voice becomes more modulated, losing however none of its potency.

Tenth Month: Sits up without support in bath and carriage. First attempts at walking in forty-first week. Beckoning imitated. Misses parents in their absence. Will miss a single nippin in a set. Cannot yet repeat a syllable. But exhibits considerable talent as a monologist and imitator, as: maa, pappaa, tattaa, appaaa, baba, tatta, pa, rrrrrrr, rrrrrrra.

Eleventh Month: Screaming is quieted by "sh." Sitting becomes its life habit. Stands without support. Stamps. Correctly repeats syllables. Begins to whisper. Enlarges its vocabulary. Can utter b, p, t, d, m, n, f, l, g, k; vowels a most used, u and o rare, i very rare.

Twelfth Month: Pushes chair. Cannot as yet raise itself or walk without support.

out help. Obeys the command, "Give the hand."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Temper Mark.

My baby girl of 4½ months has a mark between the eyes, shaped somewhat like a V. Sometimes you can see it real plain; and then again it is quite dim. Is this a birth mark or a temper mark? Do you think she will outgrow it? It shows more when she cries or frets. Only for that she is a dandy baby. Can a baby that has had whooping cough for 3 months give it?

Answer—Such marks, if they are birth marks, are very apt to disappear in time. If temper marks and in girl babies, they are not so very sure to outgrow them. Depends on how Mamma brings 'em up. It is possible for such a baby to give whooping cough to others.

Chilblains.

As long as I can remember I have had chilblains. As early as September my feet begin to itch and this continues throughout the winter.

Answer—Mailing you the right information.

Underweight.

Please advise me what to do to make my husband gain in weight. Answer—Very willingly. But you send me only your initials and without address. Send stamped and self-directed envelope and I will forward information by return mail.

Eczema of Ear.

I am troubled with catarrhal deafness. Also itching of both ears which are very sore from scratching and rubbing. Is there any relief for same? Answer—Send stamped and self-directed envelope and information will at once be mailed to you.

"It's my birthday present from Fidelia Bonney. She always sends one,—she hasn't missed since we were schoolgirls,—and I was just as uneasy as could be when it didn't come. I was afraid that she must be sick, or that Uncle Si had one of his 'dying spells' again."

"Why don't you open it, auntie?" demanded her namesake, who preferred to be called Clarice. "Here are my scissors."

Aunt Clarissa shook her head in good-natured disapproval at her niece. "You're a hustling daughter of the great metropolis, Clarice," she said good-naturedly. "But I'm Norley born and bred, and I can taste my pleasures without bolting them whole. Just look at that address, please—right in the first place; then crossed out and put wrong, and crossed out twice more, readressed, and then back to the right one again. Fidelia knew where I'd be,—I'd told her, special,—but Joe Lake at the post office thought 'Boston' was a slip for 'Bolton,' and changed it, to be obliging. I'm generally in Bolton with Cousin Anna at this time, as Joe knows very well."

"But surely a post-office official wouldn't—"

"Joe Lake would! He's Joe Lake first, which means everybody's friend in general and Sister Sally's old beau in particular, and he's an official afterwards. He wouldn't meddle with a stranger's address, but I'm 'Clarice' to him still, just as I was when he used to bribe me with peppermints to go and play in the far end of the garden while he called on Sally. That's the Norley way. So the box went to Bolton; and Cousin Anna wasn't sure where I was, so she tried Cousin Ruth, and Cousin Ruth tried Cousin Mary, and Cousin Mary sent to back to Fidelia, and Fidelia sent it on to me. Now, I'll open it—"

"O Aunt Clarissa! Candied mint and rose leaves! Why, that doesn't seem a bit like a—well, a village offering. I never saw them anywhere except in the Christmas parlor of the Women's Exchange and at the very finest grocers' and confectioners'. They couldn't possibly keep company with striped peppermint sticks, and chewing gum, and gluey candy lumps on sticks—the kind of things you find in a country store."

"No," said Aunt Clarissa, delicately nibbling a rose leaf, "they couldn't and they didn't. But they're a 'village offering' all the same. There's been mint along Fidelia's brook since before the Indians deeded over the farm, and cinnamon roses up against the house wall since it was built, and the big pink hundred-leaf growing by the gate. Confectioners and exchanges are well enough, but when I get a present from Norley, child, it's the kind that's never sold and never bought, and never can be. Not at any price."

But that was verging very near sentiment for Miss Clarissa. She changed her tone briskly: "Try a mint leaf, Clarice. Mint's always such a good, clean taste to finish with."

Parker House rolls can be made with a little cornmeal in them.

When you cut up fresh pork, recently slaughtered, the knife soon gets dull and does not take hold. Tack a strip of good quality emery-cloth on the board or table and frequently and quickly draw your knife over it.

Those who feed corn to cattle should bear in mind that 40 per cent. of the food value is in the stalks and leaves. A silo enables one to get 100 per cent. value from the corn crop.

OPPORTUNITIES

Jessica, pinning on her hat, frowned as she saw in the mirror Peggy picking up things about the room.

"I should think, Peggy, that you would want to be doing something worth while," she said, "instead of spending all your time on odds and ends."

Peggy stopped with a troubled look in her eyes. "I wish I could, I'd love to do so. But somehow, there seem to be so many odds and ends to do."

"There always will be if you put them first," Jessica said in her clear, "sure" voice. "Don't you see, Peggy, that anybody in the world could let her time get filled up by odds and ends? One simply has to make up her mind to put the big things first, that's all; make up her mind and then stick to it."

"I know," Peggy responded. But her voice sounded as if she did not know at all.

"There's that class of Italian girls. You could do beautifully with them. Peggy, if you just would. Don't you see what a chance it is to do something really patriotic—to teach them to be real citizens? Why don't you just say you will? You'll find other things will fall into place if once you resolve that they shall."

"I—I'll think about it," said Peggy uncertainly.

With that Jessica had to content herself as best she could. She was very fond of Peggy, and that was why she controlled her tongue by a splendid effort. Down in the hall she hurried by Olga, the new Swedish maid, Olga's eyes were red, but Jessica was too busy to notice.

It was Peggy who, coming downstairs a quarter of an hour later, did notice.

"Why, Olga," she cried, "what's the matter? Didn't you understand that you could go out for the afternoon?" Olga shook her head. "I tank not like to go. In stores dey laugh. I don't like laugh."

Peggy stood still, thinking it out. "You mean you want to buy something?" she asked. "And you don't like to go to the stores to ask for it?"

"I tank," Olga repeated as her fair face reddened, "I not go."

An hour later, Jessica, trying on gray shoes in Gregory's while at the same time she discussed club finances with her friend, Flo Hastings, looked up at Flo's sudden exclamation.

"Why, Jessica, isn't that your sister helping that Swedish girl buy shoes? You didn't tell me that she was in the work, too. I should think she would be fine! Isn't she making that girl have a good time—just buying shoes?"

"She—why, that's our new Swedish maid," Jessica answered hurriedly. "Peggy isn't doing anything at the club. I couldn't get her to. She says she hasn't the time. What do you think of these shoes, Flo?"

"Lovely," Flo replied, but she spoke in a perfunctory manner. She was watching Peggy and Olga, and thinking one or two new thoughts.

A Present From Norley.

As a package, rather dingy and battered at the corners and several times readressed, was put into her hands, Aunt Clarissa laughed delightedly.

The Dairy

Unless cattlemen awake to the serious loss occasioned by contagious abortion, the loss due to this disease will soon surpass that due to tuberculosis. The disease is spreading rapidly. The loss already amounts to millions of dollars annually and, while not entirely preventable, can be reduced.

This contagious disease, which causes cows to drop their calves before the normal expiration of pregnancy, is caused by a germ which may be harbored in the infected animal for periods varying in length from several weeks to a year or more. The germs may be found in the milk of a cow several years after abortion ceases.

Infection of an animal or herd may occur in various ways. An infected cow or heifer, or bull bred to aborting animals, may be placed in a healthy herd. Since the germs may be contained in milk, infection may come from using unpasteurized milk from a creamery to which milk is sent from an infected herd. A heifer calf fed on infected milk may carry the germs in her body until her first pregnancy, when they become virulent and cause abortion. Infection may come from the hands of a milker who has milked an infected cow. It is thought that healthy cows may become infected by lying in bedding contaminated with germs from the genital discharges from other cows. Brushes and combs may spread the disease from one animal to another.

Symptoms of this disease are premature dropping of the calf, retention of the afterbirth, difficulty in breeding, and sterility. A serious form of garget or caked udder sometimes follows abortion. White scours and calf pneumonia may be caused by the abortion germs.

Control measures are largely preventive. The spread of the disease can be checked by guarding against the use of infected milk for calves, infected bulls and infection on milkers' hands. Aborted calves and afterbirths, together with the infected bedding, must be burned or deeply buried. Diseased animals are best isolated from the herd. Stalls must be disinfected with sheep dip or other good disinfectant. The rear parts of the cows should be washed every day while discharges occur and, after drying, a solution of compound cresol, seven tablespoonfuls per gallon of water, sponged on the hair and skin. An internal disinfectant is made by dissolving several ounces of permanganate of potash in a quart of water. After vigorously shaking and allowing the crystals to settle, take four teaspoonfuls of the solution and place in a gallon of warm water. This solution is also used for disinfecting the bull's sheath.

THE DOOR CALLED JOHN.

Amusing Story of a Long-Deferred Proposal of Marriage.

In a small town, of which about half the population were Friends, two brothers, John and Joseph, shared a farm that adjoined the property of Sarah, a spinster in early middle life. Both brothers in their youth had been obvious suitors for Sarah's hand; but they were slow and diffident, and neither ever reached the point of proposing. Then an enterprising and audacious young woman, who belonged to "the world's people," somehow extracted a proposal from Joseph—or dispensed with one—and married him.

After several years of matrimony she died, leaving him with two little girls. As soon as propriety permitted he took himself to his spinster neighbor's aid, according to local tradition, spoke thus:

"It is borne in upon me, Sarah, that thee would make an excellent wife."

"I have no leading to contradict thee, Joseph," replied the lady demurely.

"Also, Sarah, I believe thee competent to be an admirable mother."

"Thy judgment is to be respected, Joseph."

"Thy housekeeping is well estimated, Sarah. The women say there is no better housekeeper in the place."

"I am assured thee would not listen to light gossip, Joseph."

"Then, Sarah, will thee marry me?"

"Nay, Joseph, I am not moved to consent. But—there may repeat thy kind words about me to thy brother John if thee thinks best."

"So that thee will enter the family, Sarah, and care for the household, I care not by which door thee comes in. I have no further inclination toward the married state for foolish reasons!"

"Whether my reasons are foolish or no, Joseph, I will only come if I am bidden by the door called John."

It was by the door called John that she was soon welcomed to rule gently and to order wisely a double family.

A Conservation Family.

Jack Spratley Sweet always ate meat Three times a day, or four; His wife liked it as well as Jack. That was before the war.

But now their son's "somewhere in France," They're glad to "do their bit."

They live on wheatless, meatless meals, And they are proud of it.

Those who feed corn to cattle should bear in mind that 40 per cent. of the food value is in the stalks and leaves. A silo enables one to get 100 per cent. value from the corn crop.

DOWN A THREE HUNDRED FOOT WINZE

FALL THAT WOULD HAVE MEANT DEATH, ORDINARILY.

Foreman of a New Mexico Mine Whose Clean Habits Undoubtedly Saved His Life.

The amount of "killing" that a man who has "lived clean" can endure is a very strange thing. Men have been shot through and through, mangled in machinery and torn by wild beasts, yet have lived to laugh over their narrow escapes. The foreman in a New Mexico mine still gives orders to his men after a fall that, according to all precedent, should have killed him.

Joe Kaldor is a very short but powerful man. He stands a shade less than five feet in height, has a body that is as compact as that of a pony mule, and is unswervingly temperate. He has never used liquor or tobacco, and he is said to be the unbeaten wrestling champion of the mine crew. Leading down from the thousand-foot level there is an old-worked-out winze in which the timbering has rotted. Not long ago the superintendent had light braces placed across the winze all the way down, wherever the need seemed greatest. He planned to retimber the winze later.

One day Joe was on the thousand-foot level, standing at the edge of the winze giving orders to some of his men. One of them, who saw that the foreman was very near the brink, said:

"Look out, Joe. You're getting mighty close to the dropping-off place, and that old winze is three hundred feet deep."

"Don't worry about me, Jack," said Joe. "My nerves aren't shot to pieces by forty rod whiskey, like yours."

The words were scarcely out of his mouth when a rock that weighed about two pounds dropped from the roof of the drift. It hit Joe on the head, and he swayed forward, then back. Before a man of the crew could move, he went over backward into the winze. The crew sprang to the edge and looked down. They saw Joe, on his side, just sliding off the first brace, which was only a short distance down. They watched him with fascinated eyes.

As he dropped off the timber his legs swung under and he hit the next brace, eighteen feet below on the other side. The impact of his body knocked the brace loose and sent it clattering down the winze. Rocking from side to side, now on his left, then on his right, to land on his back and over again to his face, he went out of their sight in the gloom of the winze. All the braces went with him, and the crash and clatter filled the shaft.

Back After Three Days.

The "kid" of the crew stood among the others, while-faced and frightened. He weighed a scant hundred and thirty pounds, and no other man there weighed less than a hundred and sixty-five. They had a half-inch rope that would reach the bottom. They asked the boy if he dared go down on that, and he nodded, with a gulp. They knotted the rope about his body, and he swung off, with four men holding the rope.

"It seemed like an all-day trip to me," he said afterwards. "I could feel my scalp crawling all the time, for I expected a rock to crack me as it had Joe. But I touched bottom at last in a tangle of brace timbers. I had my miner's lamp, of course, and I turned it on Joe. He was lying among the timbers as if he were asleep. I listened with my ear on his chest and heard his heart beat, and I got the rope on him as quick as I could. Then I signalled for them to hoist away, and they hauled him up. After that they got me out, and we carried him over to the main shaft and put him in the skip."

"When we had him on the surface we spread him out on the mill floor, and the superintendent called for whiskey. One of the men brought a bottle, and the superintendent tried to force some down Joe's throat. At that he gave a strangled sort of cough, opened his eyes, looked from one to the other of us and said, 'Give me water instead of that stuff. It tastes better and works better.'"

"We carried him over to his house and got him into bed, where the company surgeon examined him. Not a bone was broken nor was there an open wound, but you ought to have seen the purple bruises! He was a mass of these, all the way from where that rock had begun the trouble to his feet."

Joe was away from work three days, and then he came limping back to the skip. Although he was stiff and lame, he was able to direct his crew. In the three hundred feet that he fell he had taken a multitude of drops of ten to twenty feet, but none longer than that. He left the winze clear of its brace timbers all the way down.

"It was clean living that saved me just as much as the braces," he said again and again. "If I had been shot to pieces by disipation, I would have been dead before I was halfway down."

A basket baby couch allows the air to sift in from bottom and sides. In cold weather line it with several thick pieces of paper if you would keep baby warm.

The Weekly Fashions



The lines of this suit make it appropriate for thin materials as well as woolen ones. The vest may be omitted if so desired. McCall Pattern No. 8179, Ladies' Coat Suit. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 bust. Price, 20 cents.



This simple little dress, requiring so little material, has the popular pleated skirt and Empire waistline. McCall Pattern No. 7428, Girls' Empire Dress. In 5 sizes, 6 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents.

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

LISTLESS, PEEVISH GIRLS

When a girl in her teens becomes peevish, listless and dull, when nothing seems to interest her and dainties do not tempt her appetite, you may be certain that she needs more good blood than her system is provided with. Before long her pallid cheeks, frequent headaches, and breathlessness and heart palpitation will confirm that she is anemic. Many mothers as the result of their own girlhood experience can promptly detect the early signs of anemia, and the wise mother does not wait for the trouble to develop further, but at once gives her daughter a course with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which renew the blood supply and banish anemia before it has obtained a hold upon the system.

Out of their own experience thousands of mothers know that anemia is the sure road to worse ill. They know the difference that good red blood makes in the development of womanly health. Every headache, every gasp for breath that follows the slightest exertion by the anemic girl, every pain she suffers in her back and limbs are reproaches if you have not taken the best steps to give your weak girl new blood, and the only sure way to do so is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

New, rich, red blood is infused into the system by every dose of these pills. From this new, rich blood springs good health, an increased appetite, new energy, high spirits and perfect womanly development. Give your daughter Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and take them yourself and note how promptly their influence is felt in better health.

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

British Women and the War.

Some idea of the huge and important part British women are playing in the war is seen from the following figures:

One and a quarter million women doing work formerly done by men. Eight hundred thousand women in munition plants. Two hundred and fifty-eight thousand women on the land. Eighty thousand women in government offices. Forty thousand women somewhere in France working at military bases. Sixty thousand women voluntary hospital workers. Between six and seven hundred women patrols. That is only part of it. There are also great numbers of home women who give part of their time to war activities.

The growth of wheat is quickened in the spring and grass seeding is more certain with a top-dressing of manure in early winter.

Old Good-Byes and Howdy-Dos.

The old good-byes and howdy-dos! Now there's a theme to tax your muses. And make it switch from tears to smiles.

And back again to tears, the whiles; No polished rhyme, but just a strain As soft and low as April rain, That sings "good-bye" to kith and kin—

Then change your tune to Home Again!

Oh, who can dream the sort of rhyme That sheds the tears of leaving time? Good-bye to mother, smothered with dough!— The staunchest friend you'll ever know—

To home, to trees, the hunting pup, And crimson rambles climbing up, To twist around the heart of you, And tighter than they ever do!

And sing it soft and low to fit The parting and the pain of it!— To fit the way a fellow feels When old familiar places cease. Apathy on the wagon road— The boyhood spots he's always knew!

And make the tear that's in his eye To rhyme a fellow's last "good-bye." Then chuck a faster tempo in To sing a fellow Home Again!— Back home again where he was rizz An' orter staid, as saying is! His mother's greeting, father's, too, And friend's and neighbor's, "howdy-do!"

The extra chair and table set, That mother's keeping for him yet! You poet chaps! You sit and dream, And seem to think the only theme That people like is in the skies! Sit down by me and drop your eyes— Ease off a while and get your time In perfect pitch and tune with mine, Then try a sort of keener muse, On "Old Good-byes and Howdy-dos."

—John D. Wells.

FOUND OUT.

A Real Scotsman Calls His Capital City "Edinboro."

When a man with social aspirations is discovered and proclaimed to be no gentleman, the shock to his vanity is usually severe. But Mr. Laurence Hutton, the English writer and friend of many distinguished men, once enjoyed—and he did enjoy it!—an experience not exactly the reverse, but certainly the same with a difference. He was fond of telling the story against himself, and his American friend, Brander Matthews, has recently reported it.

When he was a very young man Hutton had filled for a short time a place in a wholesale produce company, which bought from the market gardeners and sold to the grocers. As his customers were plain people he always took off his gloves at least two blocks away from the store. One day a farmer came in and greeted him with a question about a rival commission house. Mr. Hutton explained that it was a competitor, and that therefore he knew little about it, but that, so far as he knew, the members of the company were gentlemen.

"That's just what I thought," replied the plain-spoken farmer. "I ain't no gentleman myself, and I don't propose to do business with no gentlemen. I'll sell my goods to you!" How a man of no manners vainly pretended to be what he was not, Mr. Hutton and Mr. Matthews once saw together on an Atlantic voyage; and Mr. Hutton helped to bring about his undoing with the rest of the company. The man was loud-mouthed and offensive and blatantly self-laudatory; he declared that he was a Scotsman, a sailor, a great traveller and a seer of strange sights.

After an unusually protracted revelation of his peculiarities, this person left the smoking room one afternoon. The door banged behind him and a hush fell upon the crowd. Mr. Hutton waited a moment and then, addressing Mr. Matthews, but raising his voice a little so that it carried, he remarked: "I have no desire to say anything against the gentleman who has just left us—but he is not a Scotsman, as he says he is. He says 'Edinboro.' Whereupon a quiet little man in a far corner looked up from his game of patience and contributed this: "He ain't no sailor, neither. He spits to windward."

And then again silence enveloped the smoking room.

GERMAN UNREST AND WANT. As Described by Escaped Serbian Prisoners.

A certain number of Serbian prisoners of war have succeeded in making their escape from Germany into Holland, whence they have come to London, says the Morning Post. These men were distributed in various parts of Northwestern Germany to do field work. They describe the state of affairs in Germany as very bad, particularly in regard to food shortage, but as not yet desperate. The German people are beginning to groan under the iron discipline of imperial militarism; they are irritable, and their nerve is undoubtedly shaken. The people were told that the war would be over this Christmas, and are depressed at the certain prospect of falsified hopes.

Every one is talking of peace, but talking in whispers to avoid arrest and possibly being sent to the front. The adult population, these men report, is not starving, but the mortality among the children, owing to poor feeding, is

very great. A large number of children have been sent to Holland, or distributed in the villages, in the hope that they may there survive this crisis. The most serious conditions prevail in the great towns, where frequently bloody conflicts occur between the famished mobs and the police. In the villages, however, one may see at any time starving people from the towns begging for bread. Nobody talks about the military operations, but every success, or reverse, makes itself felt among the people. "Very often we saw the whole family weeping," say these Serbian soldiers; "the gatherings together of families for meals were often the saddest occasions. Often we met people weeping—men as well as women—by the roadside."

Coffee, there is none; instead of coffee they are frying acorns and rye and drinking the liquid. The whole of the metal currency—nickel as well as silver—has been withdrawn, small stamps being used as substitutes. Those who have failed to retain metal money have not profited, since it has been pronounced illegal tender and they themselves are prosecuted. Livestock for the army is requisitioned every month. The bread of a whole village is baked in one place, and is black as earth.

THE ONLY MEDICINE THE BABY NEEDS

Baby's Own Tablets is the only medicine a mother needs for her little ones. They are a gentle but thorough laxative which instantly relieve all stomach and bowel disorders thus banishing all the minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Levesque, St. Simon, Que., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are a marvelous medicine for little ones. They never fail to cure stomach and bowel troubles and neither my sister-in-law nor myself could use any other medicine for our little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HEART SHIELD FOR POLIO.

New Model of a Device to Protect Vulnerable Organ.

General Delorme, inspector general of the French army surgeons, strongly recommends to the Academy of Medicine the adoption of a steel corset for protecting the polio from bullets aimed at his heart. Ever since the war began scientists have been striving to perfect some metal protection for the soldier's heart, his most vulnerable organ.

Two surgeons, Daigre and Louppe, in December, 1915, had their models tried out but since each of the metal breastplates weighed twenty-six pounds they were discarded. These models covered the whole upper body and were extremely cumbersome. Delorme's model is two millimeters in thickness, a light thing weighing not over a quarter of a pound and lying only on the left side of the chest, immediately over the heart. It is not calculated to stop bullets fired at close range, but it will turn all small projectiles at long range and will render shrapnel and shell splinters harmless. It is sewn into the lining of the coat, at the left of the buttonhole, reaching to the collar of the coat so that it will not hamper movements of the arm.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids.

Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes.

YOUR EYES No Smearing, Just Eye Comfort. Murine Eye Remedy At Your Dispensary or by Mail. Eye Salve, in Tubes etc. For Baby's Eyes, Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

When measuring hay in stacks it is necessary to find the length, width, and the distance from the ground on one side, over the top, to the ground on the other side. Add the width and the "over" and divide by four. Multiply the result by the length. For hay in the stack ninety days, divide by 512, and for 120 days, divide by 485. The answer will be tons.

New "Mustard" Gas.

The newest poison gas used by the Huns on the western front is that which comes from the nick-named "mustard" shells. When these shells explode the men in the vicinity feel a tingling of the eyes, which soon passes. However, the deposit clings secretly to the face and hands of the fighters, and when in moments of rest the men wash their hands and faces it begins eating into their skin at so rapid a rate that they roll and tumble in extreme anguish and terrible burns spread wherever the water has touched. If they are perspiring in battle the gas produces the same frightful burns and their arms pit become so seared and painful that they cannot keep at their work.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

Begin the midday or evening meal with a good hot soup.

It takes the sharp edge off the appetite and is a real economy. Save the water in which spinach, carrots, turnips, cauliflower, onions or asparagus has been cooked. To one quart of this liquid, use one cupful of milk. Season to taste and thicken with one tablespoonful each of flour and butter, rubbed together. It is wise to thicken and strain before adding the milk. If a richer soup is wanted, add another cupful of milk. For cream of celery soup, boil the leaves, roots and outer stalks of a bunch of celery. Strain the water and proceed in the same way.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dizziness.

Save all the boxes that come to the house with groceries in them.

Minard's Liniment Cures Gargot in Cows.

ED. 7.

ISSUE 3-18.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. CURES RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, DIABETES, BACKACHE.

23 THE PHARMACY

Minard's Liniment Cures Gargot in Cows.

ED. 7.

ISSUE 3-18.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

Let folks step on your feet hereafter: wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding tissue. A small bottle of freezezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's foot.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezezone for you from his wholesale drug house.

RURAL GERMANY IS HUNGRY.

Dwellers in Hamlets Add Mutterings To Loud Complaints in Cities.

While the populations of large cities in Germany are uttering loud complaints on insufficient supplies of indispensable provisions, the Conservative organ, the Reichspost, declares that dwellers in the country districts and small towns also are suffering severely. It says:

"Besides rations of bread and potatoes, dwellers in the country and small towns receive every fortnight only 200 grammes of meat (about one-half a pound), often not even this amount. For growing-children there is no possibility of getting anything in place of meat. There is not even a regular supply of jam."

The correspondent says the lack of food suitable for children, especially milk for babies, forces parents to see them pine away.

If Stomach Hurts

Drink Hot Water

A Physician's Advice.

If dyspepsia, suffering from gas and indigestion, gastric acidity or sourness, take a teaspoonful of pure blueberry juice in half a glass of hot water immediately after eating. They would soon forget they were ever afflicted with stomach trouble, and doctors would have to look elsewhere for patients. In explanation of these words a well known New York physician stated that most forms of stomach trouble are due to stomach acidity and fermentation of the food contents of the stomach combined with an insufficient blood supply to the stomach. Hot water increases the blood supply and neutralizes the excessive stomach acid and stops food fermentation. The combination of the two, therefore, being markedly successful and decidedly preferable to most other artificial digestants, stimulants or medicines for indigestion.

MONEY ORDERS

Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen, you get your money back.

One of the most practical helps to the mother and housekeeper is a glass button bottle.

This is fine to amuse small children. Having a screw top, little tots cannot open it and larger children will play by the hour pouring the buttons out, then picking them up and filling the bottle again. When looking for buttons to do the weekly mending you can see at a glance if there are any buttons the size you need.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

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GIVING UP READY-MADE CLOTHING END OF BUSINESS UNTIL END OF WAR

Owing to experienced help problems, as well as difficulty in making advance purchasing from now on, we have decided to sell out our entire stock of 20th Century and B. R. Johnston & Co.'s reliable and well-known brands of clothing. Our customers have known this store's stock for years and always bought with every confidence that the quality, fit and value were always correct.

We have been keeping our stocks well bought in advance in order to get the old reliable qualities and to save paying the advancing prices. Our stock at present is very large and includes Blue and Black Viceroy's Serge, English Worsteds and Tweeds. All made to give best satisfaction.

Everything to be sold out

at a saving of 25 per cent. on today's values, and a great portion could not be bought today at any price as the mills have ceased making certain lines.

Clothing Manufacturers' Prices for Autumn and Winter, 1918

show advances over today's prices of about 30 per cent. on an average. We give you this fact as a tip to buy now for next winter if you want to save from \$5 to \$8 on a suit or overcoat.

It's Safe in Buying Here For You Are Always Sure of "Quality"

Get your boys fitted out now as our stocks are very large in nifty styles. Young men can find here tasteful garments made up with that style expected. Elderly men can get the quiet, conservative colors and type of garments most suited for them. Drop in and see for yourself if there is not a chance to save money and get much better quality now than later on.

Call For Your January and February Magazines

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

Glencoe's Largest and Best Clothing Store

The Transcript

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

ADVERTISING.—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application. JOB PRINTING.—The Transcript has a superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc. Address all communications and make remittances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1918

Scarce Even After War.

Following is an extract from a letter to county agricultural committees of the Food Production Department, London. The Department stated:—"If we are to secure food for the people of this country greater and more prolonged efforts are required. We are threatened with a shortage of food throughout the world, and not in 1918 only, but in 1919 and 1920. The danger of shortage extends beyond the period of war. In some respects it may be greatest after peace is proclaimed."

What is Camouflage?

The word "camouflage," which is a war addition to the English language, is also comparatively new in French. It was probably not used by our allies until this war. Anyhow, it does not appear in the authoritative French dictionary published in 1896, nor is it included in Larousse. It is derived from "camouflet," which originally meant "smoke puffed in the face of a sleeping person," and afterwards came to mean mystification. "Camouflage" is military mystification, the disguising of guns and military positions so that they may escape the enemy's observation. Many camouflage schemes are adopted at the front. Their effectiveness depends on a proper appreciation of the colors which most completely blend with the landscape.

Doesn't Favor Chinese.

"There are sufficient men in the city to work the farms of Middlesex reasonably well if we could only encourage them to give up city life for the freedom and health giving conditions of the country." Such was the personal opinion expressed by John Farrell, of the local Ontario Government employment bureau when his attention was called to the proposed importation of Chinese farm labor to meet the shortage of help.

Speaking of the proposition made in an address at Guelph by Dr. Creelman, commissioner of agriculture for Ontario, who suggested the bringing in to Canada of 100,000 Chinese laborers to work on the farms, Mr. Farrell said:—"I think that 90 per cent. of the farmers will be adverse to the proposition. The farm laborer of the type we supply the farmers with is taken into the home and treated as one of the family, but the idea of taking Chinamen, or, indeed any foreigner, in the home has never met with favor among Canadian farmers, because of the close relationship between the farm help and the home, and is hardly likely to grow in favor now. The views expressed by Mr. Farrell were confirmed by three or four farmers who discussed the matter."

"I would not want a Chinaman in my home," declared one farmer emphatically "not because I think he is any worse as a man than myself, but the idea of a foreigner in the home is repugnant to me." One farmer expressed the view that the proposition might be all right as a war measure, but was of the opinion that the farmers would want a very definite assurance that the Chinaman would be expatriated immediately the needs created by war conditions cease to exist.

Relieve Agriculture.

The removal of all taxation on agricultural machinery, implements, building and fencing material, and all other articles necessary to keep up food production, is the next move that should be made by the new Government. The Grain Grower's Guide, Winnipeg, which strongly supported Union Government, asks for free tractors. What the Guide says in reference to tractors applies with equal force to all other farm requirements. If there is to be an increase in food production, taxation on production must be removed. The Guide deals with the tractor question as follows:—"One of the great factors in winning the war will be the farm tractor. The man shortage has made the adoption of tractors in

great numbers the only salvation. The Allied Governments have bombarded the United States with tractor orders. England, France, Italy, Russia have imported tractors by thousands. They intend to protect themselves against starvation even if imports from America are cut to practically nothing. There is no place in the world today where the production of available foodstuffs per unit of population is as great as in Canada. There is no place where there is more insistent demand by authorities for increased production. Canada is told that the salvation of Britain and the Allied cause largely rests with her and her farmers. Today these essential food producers out of a duty of 27 1-2 per cent. keeps this is "war tax." It is a war tax but it and the 20 per cent. normal tax are "lose the war" taxes that may lead to disaster. This tax should come off at once if the war is to be won.

Advertising an Investment.

Advertising is an investment—not an expense—and should be treated as such. Because it has been the habit of some merchants to look upon it as an expense, a wrong view has been gained. Perhaps the misconception arose from the fact that in bookkeeping it has been the habit to charge advertising to expense. Advertising produces new business—it swells the volume of business and profit—therefore it is an investment. Only the man who looks upon advertising as an expense, who is afraid of it, prejudiced against it, loses money in advertising. The man who treats advertising as an investment and gives it the attention an investment requires—knows that every dollar rightly invested in this direction yields compound interest—and more.

The British Way.

General Allenby, the conqueror of Jerusalem, entered the Holy City bareheaded and on foot to receive the submission of the officials. He placed strong guards about all the holy places, and posted a proclamation of authority and assurance to the people in seven languages: Arabic, Hebrew, English, French, Italian,

Greek, and Russian. His campaign was delayed because of his unwillingness to point a British gun toward the sacred city. A reverential respect for things historic and holy influenced his every move. This is the British way, and it explains her success in ruling subject peoples. How different was Germany's occupation of Brussels and her brutal behavior there! These two comparisons give to the world a clear-cut and impressive interpretation of the Anglo-Saxon ideas as opposed to the Teutonic idea. In one, justice, respect, and decency are revealed; in the other, injustice, terrorism, and bestiality predominate.

The Alvinston Free Press says: "Several more knights have been added to the Canadian list. We are surprised that men of apparently good sense and business ability are induced to accept the things. If the Canadian government cannot stop the foolery, will some good Canadian please intimate to the King that this loyal, democratic, self-governing Dominion is mighty sick of seeing some of its ablest, and some of its poorest, public men grouped together under one head, "knight-hood," which carries an odor of offensive to the nostrils of free-men.

Glencoe Public School.

WEEKLY EXAMINATION.	
Composition	
Senior Fourth Class—	
Marion Copeland	85
Frances Sutherland	85
Jean McEachren	85
Hazel McAlpine	85
R. D. McDonald	75
Lloyd Farrell	75
Jean Irwin	72
Sarah Mitchell	70
Jessie Currie	70
Junior Fourth Class—	
Clifford Ewing	75
Albert Anderson	75
D. A. Weaver	70
Gladys Bechill	68
Sadie Young	68
History	
Senior Third Class—	
Florence McEachren	90
John Simpson	90
Margaret McDonald	92
Leslie Reeves	80
John Hillman	85
Gladys Edie	65
Nuala Stuart	50
Willie Stinson	45
Arithmetic	
Junior Third Class—	
Pat Curry	80
Alexander Sutherland	80
Charlie Strachan	70
Sherman McAlpine	62
Mariner McCracken	56
Mary Quirk	52
William McDonald	52
Willie Diamond	48
Joe Grant	48
May McIntosh	44
Emma Revereft	42
Senior Second Class—	
Clifford Stinson	88
Jim Donaldson	70
Willie Anderson	70
Martin Abbott	72
Verna Stevenson	62
Isabel McCracken	60
Grey Doull	60
Willard Hagith	50
Vada Wehlann	48
Eleanor Sutherland	48
Scott Irwin	42
Junior Second Class—	
Fred McKae	90
Ida Irwin	90
Garnet Ewing	88
Isabel Glasgow	82
Delbert Hicks	80
Winnifred Snelgrove	75
Donna McAlpine	68
Billie Doull	68
Glen Abbott	68
Irene McCaffery	62
Margaret Strachan	62
Margaret Smith	61
Miriam Kelly	58
Gordon McDonald	52
Dorothy Dean	51
Mae Dorman	50
Gordon Stevenson	48
Margie McEachren	47
Florence McCracken	45
Mildred Anderson	42
First Class—	
Charles George	84
Freddie George	80
Vera McCaffery	78
Bessie McKellar	78
Albert Diamond	65
Albert McCracken	65
Tom Hillman	51
Katie McCracken	50
Gordon Doull	43
Primary Room—Spelling	
First Class—	
George McEachren	80
Eliza McDonald	80
Elmer McAlpine	80
Stanley Abbott	78
Albert Young	62
Margaret McLachlan	50
Kathleen Wilson	50
Harold Wilson	40
A Class—	
Lou Reycraft	98
Nelson Reycraft	98
Helen Clark	94
Bert Diamond	94
Alvin Haggerty	90
Willie Ramsey	88
Angus Ramsey	84
Lillian Dorman	84
B Class—	
Jean Grover	90
Merna Stewart	90
Irene Squire	94
Florence Hills	92
Greta Cushman	82
Carrie Smith	82
Evelyn Wilbur	80
Albert Squire	80

Glencoe High School.	
The average per cent. of the pupils of Glencoe High School for the fall term examinations is given in the following list. Those whose name are marked with an asterisk have fallen below 40 marks in one or more subjects. Allowance is made only for those who were known to be ill at the time of the examination. Those who have passed in every subject and have reached the average of 75 per cent. and over belong to the list of those who have obtained honors.	
Form I.—Mary Simpson 92, Frances Moss 89, George McCracken 87, Agnes McEachren 86, Catharine Stuart 85, Helen McCutcheon 83, Marie Grant 81, Catharine Uquhart 79, Margaret Edie 74, Catharine Edie 72, Helen Richards 72, Alice Weir 68, Alma Mawhinney 67, Stewart McDonald 66, Muriel Precious 64, Anna Reycraft 62, James McArthur 61, Alex. McKee 60, Mary Beattie 57, Lillian King 50, Florence Glasgow 53, Cameron McPherson 52, Lizzie Gould 20.	
Form II.—Kathleen McNabb 87, Lillibelle Graham 86, Sarah McLachlan 74, Irene Uquhart 73, Jeanette Lotan 72, Gladys Hurley 72, Mary Westcott 70, Hazel Strachan 68, Lizzie Grant 68, Florence Hurley 67, Margaret Richards 67, Margaret McKee 64, Christina Sutherland 63, Mary McArthur 61, Effie McKellar 61, Murray Allen 61, Annie Aldred 60, Mary Frew 58, Fred King 57, Elizabeth McCracken 56, Harry McLachlan 54, Harley Luckham 43.	
Form III.—Earl McDonald 88, Ellen McKellar 75, Ernest McKellar 70, Jessie McAlpine 68, Corinne Howe 62, Martha McKee 59, Florence Westcott 58, Adeline Poole 57, Cleo Sutton 57, Eida Campbell 57, Elizabeth Leitch 55, Marion Huston 53, Ruby Gilbert 48, Vivian Edie 27.	
Form IV.—Catharine McBean 84, Elinor McNabb 79, Marguerita Garner 75, Lorna Luckham (3 subjects) 77.	
Health cannot be looked for in the child that is subject to worms, because worms destroy health by creating internal disturbances that retard development and cause serious weakness. Miller's Worm Powders expel worms and are so beneficial in their action that the systems of the little sufferers are restored to healthfulness, all the discomforts and dangers of worm infection are removed, and satisfactory growth is assured.	

Get Behind the Wheel of a Ford and Drive

TRY it just once! Ask your friend to let you "pilot" his car on an open stretch. You'll like it, and will be surprised how easily the Ford is handled and driven.

If you have never felt the thrill of driving your own car, there is something good in store for you. It is vastly different from just riding—being a passenger. And especially so if you drive a Ford.

Young boys, girls, women and even grandfathers—thousands of them—are driving Ford cars and enjoying it. A Ford stops and starts in traffic with exceptional ease and smoothness, while on country roads and hills its strength and power show to advantage.

Buy a Ford and you will want to be behind "the wheel" constantly.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout - \$475
Touring - \$495

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

A. Duncanson

Dealer, Glencoe

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The average per cent. of the pupils of Glencoe High School for the fall term examinations is given in the following list. Those whose name are marked with an asterisk have fallen below 40 marks in one or more subjects. Allowance is made only for those who were known to be ill at the time of the examination. Those who have passed in every subject and have reached the average of 75 per cent. and over belong to the list of those who have obtained honors.

Form I.—Mary Simpson 92, Frances Moss 89, George McCracken 87, Agnes McEachren 86, Catharine Stuart 85, Helen McCutcheon 83, Marie Grant 81, Catharine Uquhart 79, Margaret Edie 74, Catharine Edie 72, Helen Richards 72, Alice Weir 68, Alma Mawhinney 67, Stewart McDonald 66, Muriel Precious 64, Anna Reycraft 62, James McArthur 61, Alex. McKee 60, Mary Beattie 57, Lillian King 50, Florence Glasgow 53, Cameron McPherson 52, Lizzie Gould 20.

Form II.—Kathleen McNabb 87, Lillibelle Graham 86, Sarah McLachlan 74, Irene Uquhart 73, Jeanette Lotan 72, Gladys Hurley 72, Mary Westcott 70, Hazel Strachan 68, Lizzie Grant 68, Florence Hurley 67, Margaret Richards 67, Margaret McKee 64, Christina Sutherland 63, Mary McArthur 61, Effie McKellar 61, Murray Allen 61, Annie Aldred 60, Mary Frew 58, Fred King 57, Elizabeth McCracken 56, Harry McLachlan 54, Harley Luckham 43.

Form III.—Earl McDonald 88, Ellen McKellar 75, Ernest McKellar 70, Jessie McAlpine 68, Corinne Howe 62, Martha McKee 59, Florence Westcott 58, Adeline Poole 57, Cleo Sutton 57, Eida Campbell 57, Elizabeth Leitch 55, Marion Huston 53, Ruby Gilbert 48, Vivian Edie 27.

Form IV.—Catharine McBean 84, Elinor McNabb 79, Marguerita Garner 75, Lorna Luckham (3 subjects) 77.

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

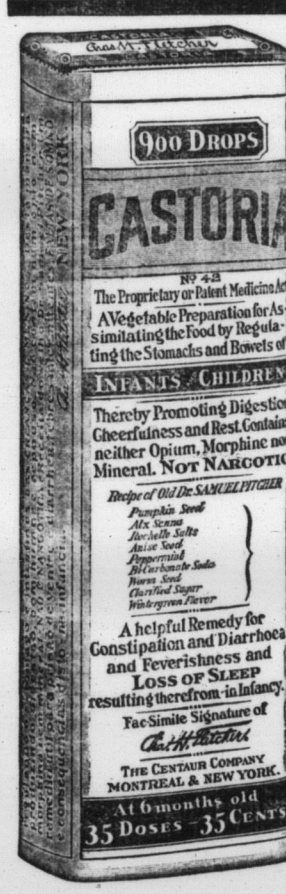
School Reports.

Report for November and December of U. S. S. No. 17, Moss. * Means absent for one exam.

Class V.—Beatrice McAlpine 81 per cent.
Sr. IV.—Willie McKellar 79, Marion Campbell 77, Christina Leitch 73, Neil Leitch 72, Emerson Little 68, Jamie Munro 63, Mae Moore 58, Garfield Munro 55.
Jr. IV.—Lillian Campbell 60.
Jr. III.—Alexander Munroe 77, Jennie Bell McIntyre 68.
Sr. II.—Orville Woods 68***, Hugh McKellar 63.
Jr. II.—Albert Moore 65, Lloyd Little 64.
Pupils. A.—Hugh Leitch, Mary McKellar, Douglas McIntyre.
B.—Zelda Munro.

M. MUNRO, Teacher.

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



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

of

In Use

For Over

Thirty Years

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Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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DODGERS, POSTERS, SALE BILLS, DATE LINES, SCORE CARDS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

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Printers to Particular People

NOTE HEADS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, MEMOS, STATEMENTS,

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MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS

will be located opposite Royal Bank Building
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Highest cash price for Butter and Eggs

Phone 25

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.

Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 9:27 a.m.; No. 11, express, local points to London, 2:45 p.m.; No. 10, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 8:25 p.m.; No. 116, local accommodation to London, 10:10 p.m.
Westbound—No. 113, local mail and express, 7:30 a.m.; No. 115, Detroit express, 12:40 p.m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 5:25 p.m.; No. 13, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 8:55 p.m.; No. 13, 114 and 115, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line.

Eastbound—No. 302, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 8:55 a.m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:30 p.m.; Westbound—No. 303, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:50 p.m.; No. 3, Sundays included.

Glencoe Branch.

Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia, Tinned and points west—No. 363, mixed, 7:30 a.m.; No. 283, passenger, 8:30 p.m.
Arrive at Glencoe—No. 272, passenger, 7:00 a.m.; No. 364, mixed, 1:10 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eastbound—No. 631, daily, 12:30 p.m.; No. 672, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 3:40 p.m.; Westbound—No. 632, for Windsor, daily, 4:10 p.m.; No. 671, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 8:30 a.m.; No. 652, daily, 8:15 p.m.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE.

Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 9:00 a.m.; G.T.R. West, 6:00 p.m.; London and East, 7 p.m.; Mail received—London and East, 8 a.m.; G.T.R. East, 7 p.m.; G.T.R. West, 10:40 a.m. Street letter box collections made at 8:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Close connections for all points east and west and ocean steamships. For information of steamship sailings, apply to

R. CLANAHAN,
Ticket Agent, Glencoe

We carry a Full Line of

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

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

J. M. Anderson
Tinsmith Plumber

SIDDALL & GROVER

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 Fleischmann's Yeast. Also our Buns, Cakes and Pastry, fresh every day. Have our wagon call.

J. A. McLachlan
GLENCOE

WESTERN Business College

WINDSOR, ONTARIO
A High Grade School. Write for Catalogue. Hundreds of students placed annually in DETROIT and WINDSOR. L.S. McAllum, Prin. F.O. Box 66 Accountant

Conscription in Australia has been decisively rejected by the popular vote. Even the soldiers at the front polled a majority against.

BORN.

BERDAN.—On Tuesday, January 1, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Berdan, Danewich, a son.

CARRUTHERS.—On Sunday, January 6, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. James A. Carruthers, Ekfrid, a son.

JOHNSON.—On Tuesday, January 15, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson, Ekfrid, a son.

MARRIED.

WHEELER-GROVER.—On Wednesday, January 2, 1918, at Christ Church rectory, London, by the Rev. Canon Gunny, rector of Christ Church, Miss Lila May Grover, of Glencoe, Ontario, to Mr. Alfred Frederick Wheeler, of Flaxcombe, Saskatchewan.

LOCAL.

County council meets next Tuesday. John McCallum was returned reeve of Alvinston by acclamation.

The days are lengthening. It is a good time to study the seed catalogue. An effort is being made at Appin to have that place incorporated as a police village.

Vital statistics of the village of Glencoe, 1917:—Births, 12; marriages, 5; deaths, 10.

Jack Martin and George Pavey, auto mechanics, have been drafted for military service.

The annual business meeting of the Glencoe Presbyterian congregation was held last evening.

Nathaniel Currie is still confined to bed owing to the effects of a surgical operation about six weeks ago.

Morley McMaster is now teller at the Royal Bank, having been promoted from the branch at Springfield.

Albert Vaughn, barber at McGeechie's, left for his home at Welland this week to take another position.

Barrister J. F. Paulds of London is still quite ill from blood-poisoning, but his recovery is ultimately hoped for.

Last Saturday was the quietest business day Glencoe has experienced since pioneer times, owing to the blizzard.

One hundred auto trucks will begin carrying freight between Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago in 30 days.

Old tin cans are being melted down at San Francisco and made into "new" metal. As junk they are worth \$20 a ton.

The ice for next summer's use is now being cut and stored. It is of good quality and much thicker than the average.

The only son of Dan Mitchell of Metcalfe is dangerously ill following an attack of measles which affected his lungs and heart.

Alvinston hockey team had an easy victory over the Watford team at Alvinston on Monday night in an exhibition game, the score being 11 to 3.

Dairy butter has taken quite a drop in price since the introduction of oleo margarine and is now selling at 80c to 85c. Dealers report congestion of stock.

The annual convention of the Ekfrid Sunday School Association will be held in Tait's Corners church on Thursday afternoon, January 24th, at two o'clock.

The annual meeting of the Melbourne Agricultural Society will be held in the Woodmen's Hall, Melbourne, on Friday, January 18, at 2 o'clock.

Expressed in terms of wheat, the value of the field crops destroyed annually in Canada by insect pests is sufficient to feed our entire population for a year.

The Battle Hill Relief Society will meet at the home of Mrs. Ed. Joseph on Thursday afternoon, January 24th. Please bring all finished work, as a box will be packed.

Wm. Vair, of the firm of Vair & Bell, was elected a member of St. Thomas city council. Mr. Vair is well known in Glencoe, where he was formerly in business.

A regular sitting of the fifth division court was held in Glencoe on Tuesday of last week, Judge Judd presiding. There were only a few cases, and none of public interest.

There is no shortage of gasoline in the United States, and the armies and navies of the United States and her allies are being supplied as fully as shipping facilities permit.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, coming five months old, was found dead in bed on Friday morning, having expired during the night. It is supposed from heart trouble.

The town council had teams with scrapers and harrows engaged on Tuesday working down the huge snowdrifts which practically blocked up the business places on the west side of Main street.

J. G. McKelvie, son of L. McKelvie of Moss, who has spent the past two years in the West, left here on Monday for Toronto, where he has signed up for active service in the Royal Flying Corps.

That the people of Canada and the United States will be on rations before the harvest of 1918 if the people do not rigidly conserve in the matter of food, is a statement attributed to Food Controller Hanna.

It is reported that Kenneth Hurdle, a Glencoe boy, son of Edgar Hurdle, was killed in action in France on November 9th. He enlisted at Enn, New Ontario. Kenneth was well known in Glencoe, where he was employed as a tailor several years ago. A brother, Clarence, also enlisted and is now at the front.

J. A. Scott and family have arrived at Tampa, Florida, where they intend to spend the remainder of the winter, returning to Glencoe about the first of May. Mr. Scott reports the weather unusually cool in Florida.

William Stewart aged 60, a lifelong resident of East Williams, died at his home at Nairn on Wednesday, following a stroke and paralysis sustained six weeks ago. Mrs. (Dr.) McIntyre, formerly of Glencoe, is a sister of the deceased.

Mrs. McIntyre, treasurer of the Glencoe Red Cross, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations: Patriotic Association, \$400; Mrs. Allan McPherson, \$2; Mrs. A. B. McDonald, \$3; Mrs. J. A. McKellar, \$5; Mrs. Wm. Newport, \$50.

Owing to fuel shortage it was found difficult for several days to properly heat the high school building, and there was a likelihood that the school might have to be closed for a time. The trouble seems now, however, to have been overcome.

The managers of a Glensph church had to pay eight dollars for a third of a cord of fence rails. Wouldn't the old pioneers who ran amuck with axe and firebrand in the bush of Ontario sit up and take notice if the above news could reach them?

The oil well put down on the Burchell farm near Woodgreen is said to have proved a dry one. There is but little doing in the oil district just now, but it is predicted that there will be great activity in the spring, assuming the proportions of a boom.

Rev. Mr. Irwin will take the regular service at 11 o'clock on Sunday next, as the general exchange of pulpits he announced last Sunday for Educational work has been cancelled for the present owing to it being impossible to make connections.

It is important to know who is to go without food when hungry this year. Because the food controllers tell us that somebody is going without. The citizen who has a garden this year will be something more than an average patriot. He will be a wise man.

The advance in the postage rates caused some grumbling in Kansas, where upon a postal clerk in one of the smaller towns displayed the following notice: "Don't kick on postage. Better pay a little more than have the Kaiser's picture on your stamps!"

Rev. R. Fulton Irwin conducted the service in the Presbyterian church last Sunday morning, owing to indisposition of the pastor, Rev. G. S. Lloyd. Mr. Irwin had intended preaching for Mr. Muxworthy at Ekater but rail way trains being cancelled owing to the storm.

Announcement has been made to the Grand Trunk employees in Western Ontario that hereafter there will be no pay car service. The car will be cut off to receive fuel and to dispose of other duties. Wages will be distributed twice monthly by cheques issued through various departments.

At the inaugural meeting of Glencoe council on Monday it was generally expressed that the coming year should be one of economy and that no new improvements be undertaken unless absolutely necessary. Rates for rental of the town hall and council room were raised, as it was found that the existing prices barely paid for heating and lighting.

Dr. Walker arrived home on Tuesday at noon from Rochester, Minn., where he had been under treatment for some weeks at the Mayo Institute and underwent a delicate operation from which he made a record recovery. The many friends of the doctor will be pleased to learn that he is getting along splendidly and hopes to be quite well again in a short time.

Miss Lillie McRobert, teacher in S. S. No. 2, Carleton Place, having tendered her resignation, the pupils and parents met at the close of school and gave her a splendid send-off. A nicely worded address was read to her on behalf of the pupils, expressing the esteem in which Miss McRobert was held in the school, and she was presented with a handsome mahogany cabinet containing 26 pieces of silver.

Provincial Detective Stringer is making an investigation of the circumstances surrounding the explosion of a tobacco pipe in the hands of Thomas Lumley of Oil Springs recently. The pipe was filled with fresh tobacco just before the explosion, which blew the pipe to pieces and caused the fragments to enter his eyes, which may cause him to lose his sight. The tobacco manufacturers are also investigating.

The eastbound mail train on the Grand Trunk Saturday morning met with a mishap at Chatham in consequence of the storm. A freight train backed into the front of the express while the latter was standing in the yard, owing to signals failing to be taken and the three cars of the freight were wrecked and burned up. No one was seriously hurt, but traffic was held up for several hours.

Miss Evelyn McLachlan arrived Thursday from St. Joseph's Hospital, London, and is now making satisfactory recovery from her illness, being able on Tuesday to sit up for a short time. Miss McLachlan was engaged as teacher of a school at Thamesford when she was taken ill with appendicitis. After an operation at the hospital she took pleuro pneumonia and was critically ill for some days.

The next meeting of the Presbyterian Guild will be held next Wednesday night at 8:30 o'clock. There will be a debate, "Resolved that the franchise should be extended to women." The affirmative is to be argued by Fred McGill and William Graham, and the negative by Fred Gough and Willie Coulthard. A short address will be given by Mr. Grant, on Burns. Special music is being prepared. Everybody welcome.

Anniversary services held in Glencoe Methodist church on Sunday were not so largely attended as usual, owing to the weather. The services were, however, the less interesting, however. Rev. S. W. Muxworthy of Ekater, president of London Conference and a former pastor here, preached morning and evening, discourses in the evening on Christ's reply to the young man's question, "What lack I yet?" Special musical numbers by the choir were greatly enjoyed by the ladies. Aid under whose auspices these services are held annually, decided this year not to hold the usual tea meeting, and are anticipating just as good if not better financial results in the increased voluntary contributions.

AUTOINTOXICATION OR SELF-POISONING

The Dangerous Condition
Which Produces Many Well
Known Diseases.

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THIS TROUBLE

"FRUIT-A-TIVES"—The Wonderful
Fruit Medicine—will Protect You

Auto-intoxication means self-poisoning, caused by continuous or partial constipation, or insufficient action of the bowels.

Instead of the refuse matter passing daily from the body, it is absorbed by the blood. As a result, the kidneys and skin are overworked, in their efforts to rid the blood of this poisoning.

Poisoning of the blood in this way often causes Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and Disturbed Stomach. It may produce Headaches and Sleeplessness. It may irritate the kidneys and bring on Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Gout, and Rheumatic Pains. It is the chief cause of Eczema—and keeps the whole system unhealthy by the constant absorption into the blood of this refuse matter.

"Fruit-a-tives" will always cure Auto-intoxication or self-poisoning—as "Fruit-a-tives" acts gently on bowels, kidneys and skin strengthens the bowels and tones up the nervous system.

50c. 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 annual "week of prayer" was observed in the Glencoe Presbyterian and Methodist churches last week, with meetings Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evening alternately in each church. Owing to illness of Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Irwin, Methodist pastor, had charge of three instead of two of the meetings, and Mr. Robertson of Burns' church took one of the meetings. There was a good attendance at all the services.

Archibald Black, a native of Appin, died at the age of 85 years while on his annual visit to his daughter, Mrs. George H. Coulthart, in Chatham. Heart trouble, coupled with the infirmities of old age, is given as the cause of death. He was born in Scotland and came to Canada 75 years ago. There survive two daughters, Mrs. G. H. Coulthart of Chatham and Miss Jessie Black of London, and two sons, Hugh of Chatham and Donald of which Columbia. The funeral took place at Appin yesterday afternoon, service being held in the Presbyterian church.

Lochlan C. McIntyre, who died recently at his home on the 12th concession of West Williams was one of the early pioneers of Western Ontario. He was one of those who came into what was then known as "Canada West," when the district was but a wilderness. He was born in Scotland, at Bornhish, in South Uist, and was a Roman Catholic in religion. He was a county magistrate and had also farmed for many years. In the election of 1867 he ran for Parliament as an Independent Liberal, but was defeated. He was a poet of mind and composed many songs in Gaelic. In 1869 he was appointed to a Government post at Hamilton, where he lived until he retired in 1906. He was 94 years of age last September.

As yet there has been no actual suffering in Glencoe from lack of fuel. The coal dealers have been handling the situation apparently in a satisfactory manner, so that no one is over-supplied and all are able to get a reasonable share of what can be obtained. But there are hopes that new shipments will arrive in a day or two. Considerable wood had been supplied by farmers previous to the blizzard which hit the roads, and those who were willing and able to pay the price—\$4 to \$5 a cord for short stove length—were temporarily provided for.

Most people, too, are conserving, as much as possible. The council has made arrangements so that any person actually in need of fuel will be supplied in small quantities on applying to the town manager.

As a result of their sewing drive the Glencoe Red Cross Society shipped on Tuesday 81 pairs of socks, 5 pairs of hospital socks and 10 sweaters, for overseas, and 250 pairs of socks, 107 stretch-cups, 45 bed pads, and 32 handkerchiefs, to Hyman Hall. The value of the shipment is approximately \$800. On invitation of the ladies the Patriotic Committee inspected the goods as they were being packed at the home of Mrs. W. A. Currie. It was a revelation to them the industry that must have been expended by the ladies of Glencoe to prepare such a large quantity of work in so short a time and to have it so neatly and completely finished. Without a doubt the ladies are by no means falling down in doing their bit for the boys at the front. It is regretted that public meetings cannot be held to inspect these shipments as they are prepared. In that case we believe there would be larger and more frequent donations made to the Red Cross Society to assist them in buying material to be made up.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.—Cards of Thanks, in Morning Verses, Complimentary Addresses, 5 cents 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.

SPECIAL NOTICES

A few all wool sweater coats to clear out at cost at Lamont's January sale.

For sale—a few bushels of yellow table turnips—Simons Hills, Glencoe. Chopping Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin.

Hockey—Glencoe vs. Blenheim at the rink on Friday night. Don't forget. See our display of beautiful china ware for the Christmas trade.—Chas. George, 934.

Skating on the rink Thursday and Saturday nights. Adults, 15c; children, 10c.

Galbraith Bros., Appin, are local selling agents for the DeLaval cream separators.

Man wanted to work on farm for a year. Apply to James H. Walker, Route 1, Glencoe.

Special bargains in shoes, rubbers and men's socks. Repairing a specialty.—Sexton & Co.

Quantity of barn or shed timber for sale, 160 to 240, can cut to order.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin.

Barred Rock cockerels; laying strain; good healthy stock.—Wm. R. Goff, Route 1, Glencoe.

First game of O. H. A. hockey to be played in Glencoe this season on Friday night. Don't miss it.

Wanted to rent—100-acre farm, with house and outbuildings. Apply to Chas. Nixon, Route 3, Glencoe.

Get Galbraith Bros.' (Appin) prices on wire fencing. Agent for Frost and Peckless—the reliable galvanized wire.

Special for January.—A beautiful piece of hand painted china given free with every \$3, \$4, \$5 or \$6 cash purchase at George's.

For sale—two second-hand organs, also boxes suitable for holding grain or coal, at 50c each. Enquire of Dan. H. McKellar, Agent, Glencoe.

Flour and feed for sale at store corner of Main and McKellar streets. Still buying grain at London Glencoe.—J. D. McKellar, Chas. McWhinney, 984.

For sale—five thoroughbred Welsh collie pups, color, sable and fawn, 85 each; also two young white ganders, large size. Apply I. B. Martyn, Wardsville.

The Royal Bank will add 5 per cent. on all Electric Light accounts not paid at the end of the month, by order of the Commission.—Glencoe Electric Light Commission.

The well-known play, "The Sweet Girl Graduate," will be put on in the opera house, Glencoe, Easter Tuesday, April 2nd, under the auspices of the Y. P. A., St. John's. All local talent.

Choice Graham flour for sale. Also expect to have a supply of nice corn meal in a few days; clover seed and Chipping on Saturdays as usual. Phone 5724.—Frank I. Abbott.

A meeting of the Electric Light Commission will be held in the town hall next Monday evening, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock. Anyone having business or complaints to bring before the meeting please attend.—W. A. Currie, secretary.

Columbia gramophones are made in a large number of models with the widest range of pieces in the phonograph field. When you have decided to buy one you pay for it on the most convenient terms. For particulars address Dan. H. McKellar, Glencoe.

Lumley & Watterworth are setting up their saw mill on property formerly owned by Albert George, adjoining Oldrieve's mill yard, Glencoe, and will be prepared to do custom sawing in a few weeks. Those having sawing to be done will please get their timber on the ground early.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Frank Shaw of Sunderland was in town last week.

—Mrs. Hollingshead left to spend a month with her sons in Dutton.

—Milton Holman has returned from a two weeks' visit with his parents at Appin.

—Rev. Mr. Muxworthy of Ekater is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLachlan.

—Miss E. Hyle Squire accompanied her father on his trip west on Tuesday last to Limerick, Sask.

—Lorne Mitchell is home from St. Catharines on a visit. He was storm stalled at Woodstock for 24 hours.

—Mrs. Mary McAlpine of Detroit returned home on Friday after spending a week here with her son, M. J. McAlpine.

—J. R. Squire left on Tuesday for Limerick, Sask., and will visit friends at Swift Current, also his brother, Rev. G. C. Squire, D. D., of Bellingham, Wash.

—Mrs. John Ivor returned to her home in Strathroy last week from an extended visit by her daughter, Mrs. D. Lamont, who has been ill for some weeks.

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

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914," Chapter 12, Section 96, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of James Death, who died on or about the twenty-fourth day of October, A.D. 1917, are required on or before the thirtieth day of January, A.D. 1918, to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to Messrs. E. H. H. & Sons of the Village of Glencoe, Solicitors for Richard DeMerville Reath and George E. Reath, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, their Claims, with names, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, and further take notice that after such last mentioned date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and that the said Executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice has not been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Dated the 24th day of December, A.D. 1917.

Solicitors for Richard DeMerville Reath and George E. Reath, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

A VALUABLE FEATURE OF A JOINT ACCOUNT

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

Think it over—then open a Joint Account.

GLENCOE BRANCH

J. A. McKELLAR, Manager

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

Lamont's January Sale

OF

FUR COATS, ROBES, HORSE BLANKETS, ETC.

3 only Fur Coats, reg. \$35 and \$40, now at \$25 and \$30.

5 only Black Beaver Cloth Coats with fur collars, reg. \$20, now at \$11.95.

2 only Black Cub Bear Robes, reg. \$25, now at \$18.

3 only Japanese Wolf Robes, reg. \$18 and \$20, now at \$14 and \$16.

Ten per cent. off Horse Blankets.

Special bargains in Single Harness, Halters and all harness parts.

Mitts and Gloves at less than manufacturers' prices.

A big reduction in Trunks, Club Bags and Suit Cases.

Every article in the store marked

down during this sale.

Sale starts Friday, Jan. 11th

FITCHENERS MOB

By JAS. NORMAN HALL.

CHAPTER V.—(Cont'd.)

As we came within the range of rifle fire, we again changed our formation, and marched in single file along the edge of the road. The sharp crack! crack! of small arms now sounded with vicious and ominous distinctness. We heard the melancholy song of the ricochets and spent bullets as they whirled in a wide arc, high over our heads, and occasionally the less pleasing phit! phit! of those speeding straight from the muzzle of a German rifle. We breathed more freely when we entered the communication trench in the center of a little thick, a mile or more back of the first-line trenches.

We wound in and out of what appeared in the darkness to be a hopeless labyrinth of earthworks. Cross-roads and alleys led in every direction. All along the way we had glimpses of dugouts lighted by candles, the doorways carefully concealed with blankets or pieces of old sacking. Groups of Tommies, in comfortable nooks and corners, were boiling tea or frying bacon over little stoves made of old iron buckets or biscuit tins.

I marveled at the skill of our trench guide who went confidently on in the darkness, with sense in a pace. Length, after a winding, zigzag journey, we arrived at our trench where we met the Gloucesters.

There isn't one of us who has n't a warm spot in his heart for the Gloucesters; they welcomed us heartily and initiated us into all the mysteries of trench etiquette and trench tradition. We were, at best, but amateur Tommies. In them I recognized the lineal descendants of the Atkins; men whose grandfathers had fought in the Crimea, and whose fathers in Indian mutinies. They were the fighting sons of fighting sires, and they taught us more of life in the trenches, in twenty-four hours, than we had learned during nine months of training in England. An infantryman of my company has a very kindly feeling toward one of them who probably saved his life before we had been in the trenches five minutes.

Our first question was, of course, "How far is it to the German lines?" In his eagerness to see, my fellow Tommy jumped up on the firing-bench for a look, with a lighted cigarette in his mouth. He was pulled down into the trench just as a rifle-cracked and a bullet went zing-zing from the parapet precisely where he had been standing. Then the Gloucester gave him a friendly little lecture which none of us afterwards forgot.

"Now, look 'ere, son! Never get up for a squint at Fritz with a fag! 'E's got every sandbag along this parapet numbered, same as we've got ours."

"Is snipers 'a-lyin' fer us same as ours 'a-lyin' fer 'em?" Then, turning to the rest of us, "Now, we ain't askin' to have no burial parties. But if any of you blokes wants to be stiff, stand up 'ere this guy lit the gas."

There were n't any takers, and a moment later another bullet struck a sandbag in the same spot.

"See? 'E spotted you." 'E'll keep a-pottin' away at that place for an hour, 'opin' to catch you lookin' over again. Less see if we can find 'im. Give us that biscuit tin, 'Enery."

Then we learned the biscuit-tin-finder trick for locating snipers. It's only approximate, of course, but it gives a pretty good hint at the direction from which the shots come. It doesn't work in the daytime, for a sniper is too clever to fire at it. But a biscuit tin, set on the parapet at night in a badly sniped position, is almost certain to be hit. The angle from which the shots come is shown by the jagged edges of tin around the bullet holes. Then the Gloucester said, "Give 'im a nice little April shower out o' yer machine gun in that direction. You may fetch 'im. But if you don't, 'e won't bother you no more for an hour or so."

We learned how orders are passed down the line, from sentry to sentry, quietly, and with the speed of a man running. We learned how the sentries are posted and their duties. We saw the intricate mazes of telephone wires, and the men of the signaling corps at their posts in the trenches, in communication with brigade, divisional, and army corps headquarters.

We learned how to "sleep" five men in a four-by-six dugout; and, when there are no dugouts, how to hunch up on the firing-benches with our waterproof sheets over our heads, and doze, with our knees for a pillow. We learned the order of precedence for troops in the communication trenches.

"Never forget that! Outgoin' troops 'as the right o' way. They ain't 'ad no rest, an' they're all slathered in mud, likely, an' dead beat fer sleep. Incomin' troops 's fresh, an' they stands to one side to let the others pass."

We saw the listening patrols go out at night, through the underground passage which leads to the far side of the barbed-wire entanglements. From there they creep far out between the opposing lines of trenches, to keep watch upon the movements of the enemy, and to report the presence of his working parties or patrol men. This is dangerous, nerve-trying work, for the men sent out upon it are exposed not only to the shots of the enemy, but to the wild shots of their own comrades as well. I saw one patrol come in just before dawn. One of the men brought with him a piece of barbed wire, clipped from the German entanglements two hundred and fifty yards away.

"Ta-ty, 'ave a look at this 'ere. Three-ply stuff you can 'ardly get yer nippers through. 'Ad to saw an' saw, an' 'e'n I all but 'ad it, lummy! If they did n't send up a rocket wot bleedin' near 'e me in the lead!"

"Tyke it to 'e Captain Bleece."

ENGINEER IS JACK OF ALL TRADES

HUNDRED TUNNELS BORED THROUGH RIDGE.

Maps of the Battleground Showing Every Detail Are Prepared By the Engineers.

During his intimacy with the Engineers I heard some very interesting stories, writes an Australian officer. During the battle of Ypres some of our engineers were excavating a sunken road, when they were suddenly surprised by a patrol who tried to break through our lines. The Boches chased them, and the few who were hit dropped in the shell holes. They stayed there all night until they could get back. Others picked up their rifles, spades and picks and rushed at the enemy, using their tools as they would use a sledge hammer.

One engineer said: "I hadn't a steel hat handy, so I picked up a patrol tent and put that on my head and thought it might be better than nothing. Then I saw the Germans and said to myself, 'This is a queer kind of a fix for a fellow who had been an engineer at Oxford,' so I crouched down behind some excavations and hoped the Germans wouldn't see me. They didn't; otherwise I wouldn't be here. Some of the construction teams had their trap blown up ahead of them by the forward patrols of the Germans. These boys told me they thought it time to quit. But afterward, taking courage, they formed part of a platoon and volunteered to drive back the Huns. They saw some very hard fighting as a result."

One of the engineers told me that this surprise was the most dangerous experience he ever had.

A Hundred Tunnels.

Before the Messines drive could be successfully undertaken it was found necessary to remove the ridge of the same name, as it was honeycombed with concrete and heavily entrenched positions which the British had been trying for two years to reduce. Too many lives were being sacrificed, however, in attempting to destroy the ridge as it then stood. It was found advisable, in the end, to blow up the elevation—an engineering feat truly stupendous.

The engineers started work early in 1915 and bored a hundred tunnels, in some places a mile in length, running underneath the ridge. I have heard many an interesting story from the engineers who participated in this great venture. As our boys were mining and boring their way through a listener on duty heard a counter-boring from the enemy lines. The officer in charge, on receiving the report, gave the order for a small hole to be drilled toward the Hun tunnel. He then charged the hole with a great amount of high explosive and blew away part of the rock which separated the Hun tunnel from our own. Before the smoke of the explosion had died away our engineers, picking up whatever tools they could put their hands on, dashed into the tunnel, overpowered the Huns and automatically lengthened their tunnel, thus saving a little labor.

I am told it took two years to bore these hundred tunnels. When the psychological moment had arrived in March of 1917 hundreds of pounds of ammonal and other explosives were used, and the whole ridge was blown sky high.

Engineer Makes Maps.

Many of the advances on the western front are methodically rehearsed by the engineers with the aid of models of the ground to be fought over and by practice and manoeuvres under conditions that reproduce the actual terrain. The infantry was prepared for the battle of Messines Ridge by a wonderful model covering more than one acre of ground, which told every detail of contour and adornment. All the units taking part in the attack were studying the battlefield for more than a month.

The villages of Wytschaete and Messines, with their many little farms and with the fantastic names bestowed on them by the inventive "Tommies," were plainly shown on the model. Winding woods, German trenches and even the stumps of splintered trees where the enemy bunked behind concrete barricades also were marked.

Generals and their staffs and hundreds of officers passed hours in mastering every detail of this monster bit of landscape gardening constructed out of concrete, carefully banked up earth and bits of broken brick, the result of the ingenuity of the master of all trades, "the engineer."

While much of the work of the engineers is done by the time the word comes to go over the top, they closely follow up the attacking troops. One of their tasks in an advance is to bridge the trenches so as to permit a maximum of speed on the part of the supporting waves. They carry "duck walks," or small platforms, which they drop from side to side over a trench. Cavalry, if need be, can go across these walks.

Before washing ebony brushes smear a little vaseline over the backs. This will prevent the soda in the water from injuring the ebony. Carefully rub the vaseline off afterwards, and polish with a dry cloth.



The Housewife's Corner

WAR AND FOOD SERIES, No. IV.—WHEAT.

Canada is pre-eminently a land of wheat. Her fields of waving grain have become symbolic in all parts of the world. She is a wheat exporting country.

Between now and next harvest it will be necessary to deliver on the other side of the Atlantic from 450,000,000 to 500,000,000 bushels of wheat. Millions of men have been taken from wheat raising and sent into the trenches. Fields have been laid waste by the enemy. Ships bearing precious freights of food-stuffs have been sunk by submarines. Crops in other countries have fallen short. Europe is threatened, gravely threatened, by famine.

The responsibility, therefore, rests upon the North American continent for the good of the deficiency of Europe. The United States has not a bushel of wheat to spare over and above her normal consumption. Canada has only from 100,000,000 to 110,000,000 bushels of exportable wheat.

PRACTICAL KITCHEN SUGGESTIONS.

An Excellent Hard Soap.
Pour twelve quarts of soft boiling water on two and one-half pounds of unslaked lime. Dissolve five pounds of sal soda in twelve quarts of soft water. Then mix, and let it set for twenty-four hours. Pour off all the clear fluid, and be careful not to allow any of the sediment to run off. Boil three and one-half pounds of clean grease and four ounces of rosin in the above lye. Boil until all the grease disappears. Pour into molds, and let stand one day to harden. Then cut in bars. Making soap provides a way for using excess fats which must be carefully conserved these days.

Tools for Mother.
"Mother, where did you put that hammer? The boys say you had it last when you were putting up those books."

Of course I had put the hammer back in the tool shed, where it belonged, and it was found later on the ground where my husband had left it after he had finished repairing the gate hinge. Similar incidents had happened many times, but this time his remorse took concrete form. A few days later he brought in an oblong wooden box and presented it to me. It was full of tools, small enough for me to handle easily, but all of them strong and useful. Among them were a tack hammer, a claw hammer, a small saw, an awl, a screw driver, a gimlet, and a variety of nails, screws and tacks. I have had a great deal of comfort out of them and have never since been accused of losing my husband's or the boys' tools.

System in the House.
Naturally I am very unsystematic. I married rather young, and have never had any experience in the business world. Consequently, during the first years of my housekeeping I had no idea of the value of keeping records. I soon learned, however, that it was absolutely necessary to take care of receipts, and it would save a vast deal of time and many mistakes to have some method of recording addresses.

Gradually I began to keep an address book, a file of catalogues, and a box especially for receipts. This method had disadvantages, however, for the address book frequently disappeared just when it was needed; and I had to search through a whole box to find the particular receipt I needed. A little drawer filled with 3x5-inch cards solved my problem. This tiny filing cabinet is divided into various compartments: Addresses, filed alphabetically; recipes, in subdivisions, such

as bread, cake, meats, etc.; accounts, and entertainment, with suggestions for parties of all kinds, pasted or copied on the cards. For the receipts I have a vertical letter file with an alphabetical index. I simply slip the receipts into the proper place as each comes in, and occasionally go through the file to take out the old papers.

I like the system especially because I can destroy a card easily when it is no longer wanted, without spoiling the other records, and the cabinet is always neat and in its place.

Durable Kitchen Sinks.
Besides being at a convenient working height, the kitchen sink should be durable, easy to clean, and made of a non-porous material. These sinks may be made of enameled iron, soap stone, or copper.

Cleaning powders that contain rough scouring agents are poor articles for cleaning sinks. Kerosene or other substances that cut greases should be applied with a cloth and followed by a cleaning with soap and water. This method will be found particularly effective.

Enameled iron sinks are durable, and will last for years with proper care. They should not be cleaned with abrasive cleaning powders, as the enamel will wear off and cause a roughened condition of the surface. A sharp blow will chip the enamel and cause rust to attack the exposed iron foundation. These sinks come in a variety of styles, making it possible to get them in almost any dimensions and with or without drain boards.

Soapstone sinks are less expensive, and are desirable where much dirty work is done. The soapstone, however, absorbs grease and wears away by constant scouring.

Copper sinks are attractive, easily cleaned, and sanitary. Because of cost these sinks are seldom found in kitchens of the average home, but are satisfactory in butler's pantries for dishwashing purposes.

The average sink should be from 30 to 35 inches in length, 20 inches wide, and 8 inches deep. The drain boards should be at least 24 inches long, and if there is but one it should be on the left side. The drain board made of the same material as the sink is most desirable, but a hard wood, such as oak, ash, or hard maple, may be substituted.

It is best not to enclose the plumbing under the sink with a closet. This is apt to be dark and damp, hard to clean, and not at all a good place for utensils. If there is one place in my house that I want to be shining with cleanliness it is my sink.

MINE SWEEPING.

Dangers Confronting the Men Who Clear the Seas of German Mines.

Imagine yourself trying to walk through a dense wood at midnight without a light, the penalty for touching a tree being death. That will give you some idea of the dangers that the men on mine-sweeping trawlers face when their vessels are steaming through a freshly sown mine field.

The mine sweepers are divided into groups, each of which is commanded by a naval officer. The vessels leave harbor about daylight and steam out to the area that they are to sweep for mines.

They work in pairs abreast of each other. Between the vessels swings the "sweep wire," sunk to the necessary depth in the water by means of towed kites—wooden balloons—acting on the same principle as ordinary air kites. These wires can be regulated to travel at any depth beneath the surface. When mines are caught they are dragged to one side and destroyed by rifle fire. If the bullets hit the detonator the mine generally explodes at once; but if, on the other hand, water enters the buoyancy-chamber and floods it, the mine goes to the bottom like a stone and becomes innocuous.

As the trawlers themselves may draw as much as twelve feet of water, they may come into contact with a



I wish there was a Walker House in every little town

I wish there was a WALKER HOUSE in every little town; Then I could travel merrily, And always sit me down At night in peace and comfort, Happier than king with crown, If there was just one Walker House in every little town.

I wish there was a WALKER HOUSE in each place where I go. The comforts of my dear old home While on the road I know. The meals—the Cheerful Service, too, Would leave no cause to frown, If there was just one Walker House in every little town.

The Walker House
The House of Plenty
Toronto Geo. Wright, E. M. Carroll

Food Control Corner

Benefits amounting in the aggregate to many thousands of dollars have been secured for the public by the Food Controller's regulations governing the sale of cereal products in packages.

The prohibition of the sale of such products in original packages of less than twenty pounds, except under license, and the refusal to issue licenses if the price charged to the consumer were out of due proportion to the cost of the raw material, has kept the price of such packages from advancing, despite the increase in the cost of most of the cereals in bulk. There can be no doubt that had it not been for the attitude taken by the Food Controller the price of many of the package cereals on the market would have been increased—in some cases by as much as five cents per package.

A number of applications for licenses have been refused or delayed, pending changes by the manufacturers to comply with the Food Controller's regulations. One firm selling cereal products in two-pound packages has agreed to increase the net weight of contents from two to two and one-half pounds, leaving the selling price the same, as a result of the Food Controller's ruling that the price charged to the consumer was out of proper proportion to the cost of the product in bulk and his refusal to issue a license until a satisfactory readjustment was made. The difference will be made up by some reduction in the cost of package and other selling expenses.

In the case of a number of package specialties it has been found that the public were being charged a price which, in the opinion of the Food Controller, was too high. It is the Food Controller's policy to encourage the consumption of cereal products in the simplest form in which they are available for direct human consumption. He will require that the cost of package should only represent a small part of the selling price. High advertising expenses, too, will not be considered as a justifiable cause for an excessive price.

Very important advantages are promised to the consumer by reason of the requirement that the weight of the net contents must be legibly stamped on each package. It has been found that in many cases there is a wide difference in the contents of packages of the same size. Under the new regulations, however, the manufacturers will be required to guarantee that the package contains at least the amount printed upon it.

There is reason, also, to believe that purchase of cereal products in bulk has been stimulated by the report of the Special Committee of the Food Controller's Office. The report emphasized that even at to-day's prices, which are closer to the bulk prices than they were before the war, cereals in bulk are still cheaper to the consumer than those sold in packages.

"Everything in the world is his who longs for knowledge and appreciation, and not for possession." Bettina von Hutton.

Do not use soap in washing windows. Clean, soft water and a piece of soft cloth will be sufficient. A little alcohol poured on the cloth for the final polish will make the glass brilliantly clear.

Bacon is always a means of adding flavor to made-over meat dishes.

mine laid at or above that depth. If a mine sweeper is struck and the resultant explosion occurs forward in the bows, it may keep afloat and eventually be towed into harbor by one of her consorts. If the detonation takes place amidships or in the stern, however, it is unlikely that the ship will survive, and the men in the engine room or boiler room will probably perish with the vessel.

Hotel Del Coronado
Coronado Beach, California
Near San Diego

MOTORING, TENNIS, BAY AND SURF BATHING, FISHING AND BOATING.

18-Hole Golf Course

Hotel is equipped throughout with Automatic Sprinkler System.

AMERICAN PLAN
JOHN J. HERNAN, Manager

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Signor Crespi, the Italian Food Controller, is now on a visit to England. Deal anglers are paying five shillings a score for lug-worms for fishing purposes.

Captain C. W. Bruce, R.F.C., was killed when his machine nose-dived at Rochford.

The Shipping Federation of England have given £10,000 to King George's Fund for Sailors.

Sir Cecil Smith represented British art at the funeral of J. M. Rodin, which was held in Paris.

Property in Trinidad, which formerly belonged to German interests, was sold at Tokenhouse Yard for £107,000. Five thousand five hundred pounds was realized for a catch of fish landed from a trawler at a northeastern port.

M. Cambon, French Ambassador, has received a cheque for £176,000 from the Lord Mayor of London, representing the money collected on "France Day" in London.

Samoans have sent £150 to the Overseas Club in aid of the Royal Flying Corps hospitals.

The Pensions Fund for Sailors has been increased by £5,000, a gift from his Majesty the King.

On "pound" day for Dover Hospital the receipts included 5,713 pounds of groceries and £80 in cash.

Driver George Brooks, a native of Godhurst, Kent, who took the first gun into action at the battle of the Marne, has been killed in action.

Colonel Sir Neil Campbell, commandant at the Royal Pavilion Hospital, Brighton, has resigned, owing to the ill health of Lady Campbell.

The death has been announced of Prince Christian, uncle of King George, in his 87th year.

Private Victor Grayson, ex-M.P. for Colne Valley, has been wounded at the front, and is now in a French hospital.

For seizing a pickpocket in her omnibus, Emily Kirk, an omnibus conductor, was commended at the Guildhall.

The Corporation of the City of London have sent a donation of £50 to the Mental After-Care Association, Westminster.

The Ward of Walbrook, city of London, has presented an ambulance for use at the front to the British Red Cross Society.

Dr. A. H. Norris, who has been appointed inspector of reformatory and industrial schools, was awarded the Military Cross in 1916.

Business girls of the city of London have raised £600 to present a Y.W.C.A. hut to the W.A.A.C. in France.

SECRET OF FOOD CONSERVATION
Obey the "Food Controller" on Your Tongue—Chew More.

"Chew your food well," says Good Health. The biggest waste of food in this country grows out of hasty eating. Half-chewed food is half digested. The other half is wasted.

Everybody has a "food controller" back of his tongue—an active force of food dictators—about forty of them, the papillae (circumvallate) (put your tongue far out and you can see these wart-like papillae).

Every papilla is a food inspector, a professional taster and food dictator, an expert in food economy that will infallibly tell you when you have eaten enough, if given a fair chance to perform its function.

If you fill the mouth hopper so fast that the food morsels have to be swallowed like after-dinner pills, the food slips by the inspector unobserved and the dictator doesn't have time to get out an "injunction."

If you will eat considerable dry, hard food and take care to avoid hurry and will chew each morsel of food thoroughly, your food dictator will work automatically and will shut the appetite gate at just the right time—when you have eaten all you need.

Chew, and chew as long as there is any taste in the food. That's one thing we chew for—to crush and soften the food so that we can detect and enjoy its flavor.

Food hurriedly eaten is only half appreciated. The flavor is carried off before the "taste buds" have felt the tang and the thrill of it. There are no taste buds in the stomach.

The Talmud tells of a man of gluttonous disposition who wished that he had a neck like a crane a mile long, and that he could taste his food all the way down.

One doesn't need a longer throat, nor more taste buds. If we chew our food until all the taste is extracted, we've gotten all the satisfaction possible out of it, and it takes only about half as much food to produce the sense of satiety that says "Enough."

In recent years Horace Fletcher, who pioneered a renaissance of chewing, has proved that a man can live on half as much food if he chews well and will enjoy his food immensely more than when he gulps it down without half tasting it.

So don't have any fear of a food famine. Just chew, and get every body else to chew, and there will be a surplus of food.

Beef drippings can be used in ginger cake.

REMNANT OF GERMAN FORCES ROUNDED UP IN PORTUGUESE TERRITORY

Enemy Column Crossed German East African Border and Has
Been Raiding Country in Scattered Groups.

A despatch from London says: Dealing with the course of the operations in East Africa during the past month, an official communication on Friday says:

"Having entered Portuguese territory at Ngomano as a small exhausted force, short of food and ammunition, a German column, under Gen. von Lotzow, moved up the Lujenda Valley, capturing several small isolated Portuguese posts, subsequently dispersing in scattered groups and raid-

ing parties over the whole country, between Mwenbe, near Lake Nyassa, and the coast, in the vicinity of Port Amelia. British mounted troops followed up the Lujenda Valley, while other columns acting in co-operation with the Portuguese, disembarked at Port Amelia, and advanced east and north-east from the southern end of Lake Nyassa.

"Patrol encounters have occurred during the past few days in the Mwenbe area, where an enemy detachment has been located."

HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK BY SUB.

Conveying Wounded From Gibraltar to England.

A despatch from London says: Notwithstanding the pledge given in September, the Germans have sunk another hospital ship. An official statement says:

"His Majesty's hospital ship Rewa was torpedoed and sunk in the Bristol Channel at about midnight on Jan. 4, on her way home from Gibraltar. All the wounded were safely transferred to patrol vessels. There were only three casualties among the crew, three Lancasters being missing.

"She was displaying all the lights and markings required by The Hague Convention. She was not and had not been within the so-called barred zone, as delimited in the statement issued by the German Government on Jan. 19, 1917."

Most of the survivors of the Rewa were landed at Swansea. Many of them were without clothing of any kind. The wounded were removed immediately to a hospital.

The torpedo which sank the Rewa went directly through the Red Cross painted on her side.

TO TAKE OVER HALIFAX RELIEF

Government Will Appoint Commission to Distribute Funds.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—The Government has decided to appoint a commission, under the name "Halifax Relief Commission," with power to receive and administer all unexpended moneys and undistributed goods, and to receive contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the recent disastrous explosion at Halifax, and for the restoration of the property thereby destroyed or damaged.

The commission is also to enquire and report:

1. As to the amounts presently available for aid, and relief, and for restoration of property.
2. As to additional amounts necessary and the sources of any further anticipated aid.
3. As to any additional aid to be afforded by the Dominion Government.
4. As to any legislation by the Dominion Government or the Provincial Legislature which may be necessary.
5. As to any other matters touching the relief of those who have suffered and the restoration of property destroyed upon which the commission may deem it advisable to express their conclusions.

HOSPITAL SHIPS AGAIN IN DANGER

Indications of a Fresh Campaign on Part of Submarines.

Rotterdam, Jan. 13.—Although German news agencies continue to assert that the British hospital ship Rewa, which was sunk recently in the Bristol Channel, must have been destroyed by a mine, there are indications of a fresh campaign against hospital ships. These take the form of a revival of the accusations of misuse of the Red Cross, such as preceded earlier crimes.

ARMISTICE PRO- LONGED TO FEB. 12

Russo-German Negotiations to Continue for Another Month.

Petrograd, Jan. 13.—Acceptance by the Central Powers of Foreign Minister Trotsky's proposal to continue the Russo-German armistice Saturday for an additional month, was formally announced. The armistice heretofore agreed upon expired yesterday.

United States Loan to Serbia.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Total credits to the allies were raised yesterday to \$4,238,400,000 when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo authorized a loan of \$2,000,000 to Serbia, making Serbia's total \$8,990,000.

LEADING MARKETS

Breakfasts
Toronto, Jan. 13.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, 23 1/2; No. 2, 22 1/2; No. 3, 22 1/2; No. 4, 22 1/2; No. 5, 22 1/2; No. 6, 22 1/2; No. 7, 22 1/2; No. 8, 22 1/2; No. 9, 22 1/2; No. 10, 22 1/2; No. 11, 22 1/2; No. 12, 22 1/2; No. 13, 22 1/2; No. 14, 22 1/2; No. 15, 22 1/2; No. 16, 22 1/2; No. 17, 22 1/2; No. 18, 22 1/2; No. 19, 22 1/2; No. 20, 22 1/2; No. 21, 22 1/2; No. 22, 22 1/2; No. 23, 22 1/2; No. 24, 22 1/2; No. 25, 22 1/2; No. 26, 22 1/2; No. 27, 22 1/2; No. 28, 22 1/2; No. 29, 22 1/2; No. 30, 22 1/2; No. 31, 22 1/2; No. 32, 22 1/2; No. 33, 22 1/2; No. 34, 22 1/2; No. 35, 22 1/2; No. 36, 22 1/2; No. 37, 22 1/2; No. 38, 22 1/2; No. 39, 22 1/2; No. 40, 22 1/2; No. 41, 22 1/2; No. 42, 22 1/2; No. 43, 22 1/2; No. 44, 22 1/2; No. 45, 22 1/2; No. 46, 22 1/2; No. 47, 22 1/2; No. 48, 22 1/2; No. 49, 22 1/2; No. 50, 22 1/2; No. 51, 22 1/2; No. 52, 22 1/2; No. 53, 22 1/2; No. 54, 22 1/2; No. 55, 22 1/2; No. 56, 22 1/2; No. 57, 22 1/2; No. 58, 22 1/2; No. 59, 22 1/2; No. 60, 22 1/2; No. 61, 22 1/2; No. 62, 22 1/2; No. 63, 22 1/2; No. 64, 22 1/2; No. 65, 22 1/2; No. 66, 22 1/2; No. 67, 22 1/2; No. 68, 22 1/2; No. 69, 22 1/2; No. 70, 22 1/2; No. 71, 22 1/2; No. 72, 22 1/2; No. 73, 22 1/2; No. 74, 22 1/2; No. 75, 22 1/2; No. 76, 22 1/2; No. 77, 22 1/2; No. 78, 22 1/2; No. 79, 22 1/2; No. 80, 22 1/2; No. 81, 22 1/2; No. 82, 22 1/2; No. 83, 22 1/2; No. 84, 22 1/2; No. 85, 22 1/2; No. 86, 22 1/2; No. 87, 22 1/2; No. 88, 22 1/2; No. 89, 22 1/2; No. 90, 22 1/2; No. 91, 22 1/2; No. 92, 22 1/2; No. 93, 22 1/2; No. 94, 22 1/2; No. 95, 22 1/2; No. 96, 22 1/2; No. 97, 22 1/2; No. 98, 22 1/2; No. 99, 22 1/2; No. 100, 22 1/2.

Country Produce—Wholesale
Butter—Creamery, solid, 42 1/2 to 43 1/2; prints, 43 1/2 to 44 1/2; dairy, 44 1/2 to 45 1/2; fresh gathered eggs, 50 to 52c; dressed poultry—chickens, 24 to 25c; fowl, 19 to 20c; ducks, 22 to 24c; geese, 21 to 22c; turkeys, 24 to 26c; Potatoes—Wholesalers are paying growers and country shippers for first-class stock, f.o.b. outside points, 22 to 23c; for Delaware, and 22 to 23c for Ontario.
Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:
Cheese—New, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 22 to 23c; early, 21 to 22c; 24 to 25c; 26 to 27c; 28 to 29c; 30 to 31c; 32 to 33c; 34 to 35c; 36 to 37c; 38 to 39c; 40 to 41c; 42 to 43c; 44 to 45c; 46 to 47c; 48 to 49c; 50 to 51c; 52 to 53c; 54 to 55c; 56 to 57c; 58 to 59c; 60 to 61c; 62 to 63c; 64 to 65c; 66 to 67c; 68 to 69c; 70 to 71c; 72 to 73c; 74 to 75c; 76 to 77c; 78 to 79c; 80 to 81c; 82 to 83c; 84 to 85c; 86 to 87c; 88 to 89c; 90 to 91c; 92 to 93c; 94 to 95c; 96 to 97c; 98 to 99c; 100 to 101c; 102 to 103c; 104 to 105c; 106 to 107c; 108 to 109c; 110 to 111c; 112 to 113c; 114 to 115c; 116 to 117c; 118 to 119c; 120 to 121c; 122 to 123c; 124 to 125c; 126 to 127c; 128 to 129c; 130 to 131c; 132 to 133c; 134 to 135c; 136 to 137c; 138 to 139c; 140 to 141c; 142 to 143c; 144 to 145c; 146 to 147c; 148 to 149c; 150 to 151c; 152 to 153c; 154 to 155c; 156 to 157c; 158 to 159c; 160 to 161c; 162 to 163c; 164 to 165c; 166 to 167c; 168 to 169c; 170 to 171c; 172 to 173c; 174 to 175c; 176 to 177c; 178 to 179c; 180 to 181c; 182 to 183c; 184 to 185c; 186 to 187c; 188 to 189c; 190 to 191c; 192 to 193c; 194 to 195c; 196 to 197c; 198 to 199c; 200 to 201c; 202 to 203c; 204 to 205c; 206 to 207c; 208 to 209c; 210 to 211c; 212 to 213c; 214 to 215c; 216 to 217c; 218 to 219c; 220 to 221c; 222 to 223c; 224 to 225c; 226 to 227c; 228 to 229c; 230 to 231c; 232 to 233c; 234 to 235c; 236 to 237c; 238 to 239c; 240 to 241c; 242 to 243c; 244 to 245c; 246 to 247c; 248 to 249c; 250 to 251c; 252 to 253c; 254 to 255c; 256 to 257c; 258 to 259c; 260 to 261c; 262 to 263c; 264 to 265c; 266 to 267c; 268 to 269c; 270 to 271c; 272 to 273c; 274 to 275c; 276 to 277c; 278 to 279c; 280 to 281c; 282 to 283c; 284 to 285c; 286 to 287c; 288 to 289c; 290 to 291c; 292 to 293c; 294 to 295c; 296 to 297c; 298 to 299c; 300 to 301c; 302 to 303c; 304 to 305c; 306 to 307c; 308 to 309c; 310 to 311c; 312 to 313c; 314 to 315c; 316 to 317c; 318 to 319c; 320 to 321c; 322 to 323c; 324 to 325c; 326 to 327c; 328 to 329c; 330 to 331c; 332 to 333c; 334 to 335c; 336 to 337c; 338 to 339c; 340 to 341c; 342 to 343c; 344 to 345c; 346 to 347c; 348 to 349c; 350 to 351c; 352 to 353c; 354 to 355c; 356 to 357c; 358 to 359c; 360 to 361c; 362 to 363c; 364 to 365c; 366 to 367c; 368 to 369c; 370 to 371c; 372 to 373c; 374 to 375c; 376 to 377c; 378 to 379c; 380 to 381c; 382 to 383c; 384 to 385c; 386 to 387c; 388 to 389c; 390 to 391c; 392 to 393c; 394 to 395c; 396 to 397c; 398 to 399c; 400 to 401c; 402 to 403c; 404 to 405c; 406 to 407c; 408 to 409c; 410 to 411c; 412 to 413c; 414 to 415c; 416 to 417c; 418 to 419c; 420 to 421c; 422 to 423c; 424 to 425c; 426 to 427c; 428 to 429c; 430 to 431c; 432 to 433c; 434 to 435c; 436 to 437c; 438 to 439c; 440 to 441c; 442 to 443c; 444 to 445c; 446 to 447c; 448 to 449c; 450 to 451c; 452 to 453c; 454 to 455c; 456 to 457c; 458 to 459c; 460 to 461c; 462 to 463c; 464 to 465c; 466 to 467c; 468 to 469c; 470 to 471c; 472 to 473c; 474 to 475c; 476 to 477c; 478 to 479c; 480 to 481c; 482 to 483c; 484 to 485c; 486 to 487c; 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642 to 643c; 644 to 645c; 646 to 647c; 648 to 649c; 650 to 651c; 652 to 653c; 654 to 655c; 656 to 657c; 658 to 659c; 660 to 661c; 662 to 663c; 664 to 665c; 666 to 667c; 668 to 669c; 670 to 671c; 672 to 673c; 674 to 675c; 676 to 677c; 678 to 679c; 680 to 681c; 682 to 683c; 684 to 685c; 686 to 687c; 688 to 689c; 690 to 691c; 692 to 693c; 694 to 695c; 696 to 697c; 698 to 699c; 700 to 701c; 702 to 703c; 704 to 705c; 706 to 707c; 708 to 709c; 710 to 711c; 712 to 713c; 714 to 715c; 716 to 717c; 718 to 719c; 720 to 721c; 722 to 723c; 724 to 725c; 726 to 727c; 728 to 729c; 730 to 731c; 732 to 733c; 734 to 735c; 736 to 737c; 738 to 739c; 740 to 741c; 742 to 743c; 744 to 745c; 746 to 747c; 748 to 749c; 750 to 751c; 752 to 753c; 754 to 755c; 756 to 757c; 758 to 759c; 760 to 761c; 762 to 763c; 764 to 765c; 766 to 767c; 768 to 769c; 770 to 771c; 772 to 773c; 774 to 775c; 776 to 777c; 778 to 779c; 780 to 781c; 782 to 783c; 784 to 785c; 786 to 787c; 788 to 789c; 790 to 791c; 792 to 793c; 794 to 795c; 796 to 797c; 798 to 799c; 800 to 801c; 802 to 803c; 804 to 805c; 806 to 807c; 808 to 809c; 810 to 811c; 812 to 813c; 814 to 815c; 816 to 817c; 818 to 819c; 820 to 821c; 822 to 823c; 824 to 825c; 826 to 827c; 828 to 829c; 830 to 831c; 832 to 833c; 834 to 835c; 836 to 837c; 838 to 839c; 840 to 841c; 842 to 843c; 844 to 845c; 846 to 847c; 848 to 849c; 850 to 851c; 852 to 853c; 854 to 855c; 856 to 857c; 858 to 859c; 860 to 861c; 862 to 863c; 864 to 865c; 866 to 867c; 868 to 869c; 870 to 871c; 872 to 873c; 874 to 875c; 876 to 877c; 878 to 879c; 880 to 881c; 882 to 883c; 884 to 885c; 886 to 887c; 888 to 889c; 890 to 891c; 892 to 893c; 894 to 895c; 896 to 897c; 898 to 899c; 900 to 901c; 902 to 903c; 904 to 905c; 906 to 907c; 908 to 909c; 910 to 911c; 912 to 913c; 914 to 915c; 916 to 917c; 918 to 919c; 920 to 921c; 922 to 923c; 924 to 925c; 926 to 927c; 928 to 929c; 930 to 931c; 932 to 933c; 934 to 935c; 936 to 937c; 938 to 939c; 940 to 941c; 942 to 943c; 944 to 945c; 946 to 947c; 948 to 949c; 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"Somewhere a Voice is Calling"

The somewhere is right in Glencoe in this case. It's the voice of "Economy"—coming loud and clear from the E. Mayhew & Son CLEARANCE SALE. It calls to every home in Glencoe and community. Come and save money on your many needs NOW. Clearance reductions on every article. You save on everything you buy.

SPECIAL \$1 Ear-band Caps 69c		THIS SALE We are determined to unload our entire Overcoat stock. Reductions of the most radical kind have been made to accomplish our purpose. People of Glencoe NEVER had an opportunity to buy Overcoats at such savings as we NOW offer.	SPECIAL Boys' Stockings 39c
SPECIAL 50c Heather Sox 29c		SPECIAL 50c Boys' Ties 39c	
SPECIAL 75c Wool Gloves 33c		SPECIAL \$1.25 Jerseys 85c	
SPECIAL \$2 Heavy Grey Sweaters 88c		SPECIAL \$1.50 Boys' Bloomers \$1.12 1-2	

Men's High-grade Overcoats
All Sacrificed
COATS formerly sold at \$15—clearing sale price \$9.75. Formerly sold at \$21—clearing sale price \$15.75.

Boys' Coats, belted effect, reg. \$11, for \$7.78 In sizes 32, 33, 34 and 35.

A special purchase of Men's TROUSERS—\$2.65, \$3.49 and \$4.50.

Kiddies' Furs
Muff and Neckpiece of White Bearcloth, regular \$1 value, clearing sale price 48c set.

Muff and Neckpiece of White Velvet trimmed with black fur, regular \$1.75 value, sale price 89c set.

Opportunity
Conducted by honest methods, with no inflation of values and every reduction as advertised, this sale will appeal to all people. You save on everything. The whole stock is included.

Ladies' Furs and Coats
All to be sold at enormous reductions.

A Tip
The Rug and Luggage you are thinking of buying about April or May. Take a tip—BUY NOW. We will lay them away for you.

E. MAYHEW & SON

The Transcript

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1918

Newbury

A former resident passed away in the hospital at Chatham, on Thursday last in the person of Mrs. Hillman, widow of the late George Hillman. The remains were brought here to the home of her brother-in-law, Neil Hillman, on the evening train. Owing to the terrible storm the funeral was delayed till Monday afternoon. Interment in the Johnston cemetery.

A. M. Vail of Edmonton is the guest of Reeve Holman. "Bert's" old friends are glad to see him. Mrs. Vail intended coming here, too, but was storm staid at Centralia.

The council held their first meeting Monday night. Old officers were reappointed.

A Sunday school convention for Wardsville, Mosa and Newbury will be held in Knox church on Jan. 22, afternoon and evening.

The Red Cross Circle have been meeting each afternoon for over a week. A fine lot of shirts have been made. They purpose packing on Friday and hope all will send in socks and shirts for that day.

All records were beaten with Saturday and Sunday's storm. No damage nor suffering have been reported in the village, but the streets resemble the Rockies, with the huge drifts.

The presentation of "Molly's Way" by the U. A. B. C. on Friday evening was well attended.

Mrs. Alex. Armstrong is visiting Windsor friends.

Cairo.

H. A. Summers left for London on a business trip on Tuesday and was unable to return on Saturday.

Alfred Wehlann left on Saturday for Guelph where he was expected to give an address on the construction of tile.

Richard Willis who died on Thursday was to have been buried on Saturday, but owing to the great storm the funeral was postponed until Sunday, then again until Monday.

Council met on Monday and transacted business. The new council seems to take hold of business in a business manner. All the old officers were reappointed.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

Wardsville

Mr. and Mrs. Alphens King gave an oyster supper on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, at Edgewood Farm in honor of the C. S. E. T. Club. A very enjoyable evening was spent in games and music.

Mrs. Klie and son returned to their home in Windsor last week after visiting her parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. Hale.

Mrs. W. Mimna is visiting relatives in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Drasy and children of South Dakota are visiting her sister, Mrs. L. Purdy.

Mrs. Tuckey from the West is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sloan.

The Women's Guild, St. James' church, have received acknowledgment from Hyman Hall, London, of a box sent recently containing 19 pairs of socks, 9 sheets and 6 large pieces of old cotton.

Report of the work of the Wardsville Women's Institute for 1917:

Donations in cash—
Byron Sanitarium wing for tubercular soldiers \$25 00
Home for blind soldiers 5 00
British Red Cross 25 00
Shipped to Toronto Red Cross, box containing pillows, pillow slips, towels, etc., value 40 00
Collected chickens for canning for overseas 27 00
Shipped chickens to Byron Sanitarium 5 00
Fruit to Byron Sanitarium 4 00

Also shipped to boys overseas 14 Christmas boxes and 35 pairs of socks.

Ten women and girls engaged in the garden competition under the Women's Institute.

Preserved and distributed by the Women's Institute—
Blueberries \$40 50
Peaches 53 14

Total value \$93 64

Melbourne.

A number of the citizens of this village and vicinity are attending the evangelistic services held in Mount Brydges by Hanley and Fisher.

Robert Campbell addressed the Epworth League in the Methodist church here on Wednesday evening. A duet by Mrs. (Rev.) Wm. Vance and Mrs. Sparling Clarke was very much appreciated by all present.

A ball held in the Woodmen's Hall on Friday evening was well attended.

Owing to the snowstorm which passed over this section of the country on Saturday and Sunday, business was not very brisk. The church services on Sunday were

withdrawn and the mail service was brought to a standstill. However, the shovel brigade were busy early Monday morning and some of the roads were soon opened up.

Caradoc election results:—A. A. Graham, reeve; James Clark, deputy reeve; Messrs. Beach, Brodie and Leach, councillors.

Horse buyers are here again paying good prices for horses.

Miss Lizzie Near is home from the West and will spend the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Near.

Richard Eaton has purchased a Gerhard Heintzman piano from a Glencoe agent.

Robert Way, horseshoer, has started work after nursing a broken bone in his hand.

Mr. Wallace is teaming a lot of logs to Longwood station for shipment. They come from Bateman Brothers' woods.

Kilmartin.

Report of Red Cross Society of Burns' Church, Mosa, for 1917: Total receipts, \$504; shipped to Hyman Hall—167 flannel shirts, 10 helpless shirts, 183 pairs of socks, and a Christmas box containing 14 fruit cakes, 10 lbs. honey and 2 boxes candy.—Mary C. Campbell, Secretary.

The first meeting of the literary society of No. 17, Mosa, was held Friday, Jan. 11th. Owing to bad weather it was postponed till next Friday, Jan. 18th. A good program is being arranged consisting of a debate, readings, vocal and instrumental music. The officers for the ensuing year are:—Hon. president, Lachlan Leitch; president, Archie Leitch; vice-president, Dan McKellar; secretary and treasurer, John McGregor; pianist, Alma Burke; reporter, Ernest McKellar; critic, Mungo Leitch.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stinson of Virden, Man., spent a few days last week at John Secord's.

Garfield Munroe took part in the program at the concert in Newbury last Friday.

Miss Ila Quigley renewed old acquaintances here last week.

Mrs. Hugh Munroe is visiting in St. Thomas.

Some of the farm homes near the M. C. R. were filled with travellers and crews of the storm-bound trains during one of the worst storms ever witnessed here.

The annual meeting of Burns' church was held last Wednesday. The usual routine business was transacted and the books closed with \$42 on the right side.

Rev. D. Robertson attended Presbytery in London on Tuesday.

Mothers can easily know when their children are troubled with worms, and they lose no time in applying the best of remedies—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Strathburn

A good show for oil was got at Wm. Burchiel's Mosa, with the testing outfit. The oil company are now putting down a well on Roy Siddall's farm. The next well, they say, will be put down at Strathburn.

Colin Campbell, merchant of Redvers, Sask., arrived for Christmas at his sisters', Mrs. David Allan, and is now visiting his sisters, Mrs. D. H. McRae, here, and Mrs. John Webster, Crinan.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dobie arrived last week from British Columbia to visit his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dobie, Willow Hill. Mr. Dobie runs a fruit farm in British Columbia.

The roads are badly drifted as a result of the storm on Saturday, which was the worst ever known here. Not a rig was to be seen on the road, and the mail carrier could not make his rounds.

John Gould sold about a thousand dollars' worth of hogs last week.

Mr. Jermyn sold about eight hundred dollars' worth of hay to Duncan McCallum, hog buyer, last week.

What might have proved a serious accident happened last week on the McIntyre hill below Strathburn. McDonald Bros. were drawing a load of hogs to Glencoe, when the horses slipped and fell. One of them got its head under the neckyone and the team had to be unhitched from the sleigh, which then ran down the hill at a lively clip, spilling the hogs out and giving them a bad shaking up. It was only with considerable difficulty that the hogs were rounded up and loaded again.

Coad Bros., threshers, were busy last week threshing clover and buzzing wood for J. G. Lethbridge, Willow Hill.

John Gilbert, who looks after the road on the townline, is busy this week with a lot of men clearing away the snowdrifts.

The big blizzard on Saturday and Sunday has badly blocked most of the roads around here. Two very exciting incidents occurred here during the blizzard. One occurred in Mosa when Gordon Waterworth had occasion for a doctor and called Dr. Glenn of Wardsville. The doctor had no trouble coming on the L. W. R., but trouble began when he turned onto the sideroad towards the river and ran into a big snowbank. Not being able to proceed any further, he got busy with the telephone and let the farmers on the line know the importance of the occasion. They all turned out, armed with shovels. Fences were torn down and a road was pushed through in a manner that would have done justice to the great tanks at the front. The boys surely deserve credit for facing the storm to get the doctor through, but they were well pleased when the doctor returned and told them he had found a little girl baby. The other interesting incident was of less success, when one of our popular young men chose Saturday to join the great family of benedicts. Reinforced with his best man he made the attack for the objective, which was at Melbourne. The first attack was a hard fought one but they gained considerable ground and took shelter in one of the enemy's trenches. The second attack was made with honors about even, yet some ground was gained. In the final attack very little headway was made, and the attacking party withdrew and took shelter in a farm building and wired to their objective and postponed any further attack until Monday. Then the storm enemy was completely overcome and the objective reached, the only casualties being a few frost bites.

The Friendly Hand.

When a man ain't got a cent and he's feeling kind o' blue,
And the clouds hang dark and heavy
And won't let the sunshine through:
It's a great thing, O my brethren, for a fellow just to lay
His hand upon your shoulder in a friendly sort o' way.

It makes a man feel curious, it makes the teardrops start,
And you sort o' feel a flutter in the region of your heart:
You can't look up and meet his eye; you don't know what to say
When his hand is on your shoulder in a friendly sort o' way.

O, the world's a curious compound with it's honey and it's gall,
With it's care and bitter crosses, but a good world after all;
And a good God must have made it—leastways that is what I say
When a hand is on your shoulder in a friendly sort o' way.

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

MID-WINTER SHOE SALE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shoes for Little Gents, sizes 11 to 13, regular \$3.25, for **\$2.49**

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

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

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

Men's Rubbers for **98c**

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

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

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

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

THIS BIG SALE WILL LAST FOR FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY

Modern Shoe Store

Main Street, Glencoe

Phone 103