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The Glencoe Transcript.

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

Volume 47--No. 37.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1918.

Whole No. 2433

TENDERS FOR HAULING GRAVEL
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Sept. 21st, 1918, for hauling gravel by the cord to gravel Main street, Glencoe, all south of the Grand Trunk Railway. The lowest tender not necessarily accepted.
32-2 CHAS. GEORGE, Clerk.

STRAYED
Steer strayed onto the premises of John B. McKellar, Ekfrid, on Sunday, Sept. 8. Owner may have same by proving property and paying expenses.
33-3

FOR SALE
Part of the west half of the north half of lot 22, con. 1, Ekfrid, known as "Fairview Place." Contains about 35 acres of clay loam soil, good house, barn, orchard, etc. An ideal small farm, with telephone and rural mail, and only one mile from school, church and railroad station. Apply to John B. McKellar, Ekfrid, Ont.
34-13

FOR SALE
10,000 feet of 4-inch casing; 10,000 feet of 4 1/2-inch casing; a quantity of 5-inch casing; 6,000 feet of 2-inch casing; Pumping Rig and 12-h.p. Engine, in good repair; a quantity of good Jerker Lines—Robert Kettle, Petrolia, Ont. Phone 174.
32-4

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

Cream Wanted

Having engaged with the Lambton Creamery Co. as their local manager for the purchase of Cream and Eggs, I hereby solicit a share of your patronage. Cream will be received, tested and paid for by me daily at the Glencoe Butter Factory. Will also have a man collecting on the road.
Phone 73 ALEX. MCNEIL

Voters' Lists, 1918

Municipality of the Township of Mosa in the County of Middlesex.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Section 2 of The Ontario Voters Lists Act the copies of the said section to be so transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in said act, of all persons appearing by the last revised assessment roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at municipal elections, and that the said list was first posted up at my office in Mosa, on the sixteenth day of September, 1918, and remains there for inspection.

I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

C. C. MCNAUGHTON,
Clerk of Municipality of Mosa

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, 39-2, Store, 89.

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.

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

WESTERN Business College
WINDSOR, ONTARIO
A High Grade School. Write for Catalogue. Hundreds of students placed annually in DETROIT and WINDSOR. L. S. McCallum, Prin. P. O. Box 56

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

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

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

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION
of Lorne Lodge No. 283, A. F. & A. M., will be held in the Masonic Hall, Glencoe, on the evening of **Thursday, 19th September**, at 7:30 o'clock precisely. General business; conferring degrees.
All Masonic brethren welcome.
D. A. McAlpine, W. M.
J. A. McKellar, Secretary.

Apples Wanted AT GLENCOE EVAPORATOR

Good hard, sound fruit. No soft apples wanted. Will pay the best prices, going—fifty cents per 100 lbs.
31st A. H. COPELAND.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

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

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

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

Special attention given to business of Farmers.

Glencoe Branch - E. M. DOULL, Manager

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

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DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

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

There will be given in the Town Hall this winter four concerts by the Chautauqua Lyceum, from October to February:—

Welsh Quartette;
Lavelle, Community Lecturer;
Gordon Entertainers;
Miss Grace Sage, Impersonator.
Tickets will be on sale this month.

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DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Ridgetown papers will raise their subscription rates on November 1st. The wheat crop of Dan McKellar, Alvinston, yielded 50 bushels to the acre.

Threshers around Trenton are earning with one machine from \$40 to \$50 a day.

A woman 82 years old is working in a Sarnia munition factory and is able to do a good day's work.

Ten thousand out of fifteen thousand saloons in New York will be put out of business by the "no beer" order.

Editor Dawson of the Parkhill Gazette has sufficiently recovered from the stroke he recently suffered to be back at his office.

Recent provincial regulations just issued allow each deer hunter two deer this coming season. The license has been fixed at \$3.

Mr. William H. Gough, son of Mrs. Anna and the late R. J. Gough of Strathroy, is reported killed in action in France on August 26.

In a letter received by a St. Thomas man from a relative in Holland it is stated that a suit of clothes costs \$100 and that sugar is \$4 a pound.

According to information, there will be a gasoline shortage of 35,000,000 gallons in 60 days and gasoline cards may be issued. New productions declined 25,000 barrels in August.

J. W. Murphy, a lawyer who located at Ridgetown some three years ago and was recently appointed police magistrate for the town, has disposed of his business and enlisted for active service.

Benjamin and Jennina Zavitz of Lobo township celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding on Sept. 2nd, when over sixty of their children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and friends gathered to congratulate them.

Daniel McLean of Metcalfe township was taken to Strathroy hospital on Saturday, suffering from a compound fracture of the leg. Mr. McLean was driving a horse on a hoist when the whiffletree broke, striking him in the leg.

Manufacture of beer in the United States is to be prohibited after Dec. 1st for the period of the war, and the Senate has approved a bill by which the United States will go home after July 1st next during the continuance of the war.

As showing the profits in growing tomatoes in Essex county this season, W. B. Squire of Olinda, from four acres, shipped 4,000 baskets of fruit, which he will average 50c a basket, and in addition fully two thousand bushels went to waste from inability to pick.

H. J. Hales has delivered a load of peat from his farm in Strathroy at the evaporator in Dutton, which, when sufficiently dried, will be experimented on for fuel. There is every possibility of it proving satisfactory. Samples have been sent to St. Thomas for experimental purposes.

England luxury taxes include a tariff on shoes above \$10 for men and \$8.75 for women. Men's hats above \$1.50 and women's above \$8.75 will be taxed, as will men's suits above \$42 and women's costumes above \$35.75. There will be a tax on furniture valued above \$262 and on horses above \$75 and dogs above \$28.

A mysterious fire occurred Monday morning on a farm of Fred Abbott, Southwold, where his five large modern barn, shed and hog pen were completely destroyed, together with a valuable driving horse, forty tons of hay and several hundred bushels of oats, wheat and other grain, as well as all his farm implements. The loss is only partly covered by insurance.

"O Canada" should be sung in last year's fashion than ever before. The land of plenty, the land of beauty, the land of heroes and heroines. This surely is the land of the stalwart and free. It's up to her people to keep the record clean by putting out, forever, all that would debauch and belittle. Every resident of Byron, high ideals and do their best to live up to them.

A farmer in the Duart district, who has corn from ten to fifteen feet high, says he will cut the stalks about three feet from the ground and then go over the field a second time and cut the butts off and pile them up for wood. He says that on account of the sugar in them they burn continuously, when dried, until reduced to ashes, and while you have to fire up often they give good satisfaction.

The farmers of Sarnia neighborhood in response to a telegram sent the chairman of the food board for instructions have been advised that the regulations governing public eating houses are not intended to apply to threshing gangs. The farmers desired to be informed if they might serve meat to the threshing gangs on Wednesdays and Fridays under the same conditions as other days. The gangs comprise some fifteen men and their work being of long hours and strenuous they felt the need of meat.

Mrs. Kate Gossnell of Highgate was struck and fatally injured by an automobile driven by Charles Speer of Mount Brydges on the Byron road near London Wednesday forenoon. Mrs. Gossnell, who was visiting her brother, Thomas Ormand of Byron, was walking along the road and evidently misjudged the distance of the approaching car and stepped in front of it and was run over. Mrs. Gossnell's husband, the late Solomon Gossnell, was killed last January by an M. C. R. car between Ridgetown and Highgate. He was editor and proprietor of the Highgate Monitor.

Besides his mother he leaves one sister, Gladys, and a brother, William K.

LOCAL WAR CASUALTIES

Killed
Pte. D. J. McLarty, London, formerly of Glencoe.

Pte. Russell D. Smith, London, formerly of Glencoe.

Pte. Fred Mermer, Alvinston.

Wounded
Pte. R. E. Doyle, Wardsville.

Pte. Harold Bechill, Glencoe.

Pte. Russell Newport, Glencoe.

Pte. John McRoberts, Bothwell.

Pte. N. Taylor, Middlesex.

Pte. S. H. Middleton, Wardsville.

Pte. N. McNeil, Melbourne.

Pte. A. A. Silcox, Middlemiss.

Pte. George Webb, Alvinston.

GLENCOE HIGH SCHOOL

On Friday, September 15, the pupils of the G. H. S. met in Form III, to organize a literary society for the coming term. The following officers were elected:—Hon. president, Mr. Hamilton; president, Miss Steele; vice-president, Miss Steele; hon. secretary, Miss Dykes; president, Allan Bayne; vice-president, Miss M. McRae; secretary, Miss M. Huston; treasurer, Harry McLaughlin; pianist,

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., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Can The Race Live Without The Cow?

Certain scientists have maintained that milk and butter were not absolutely necessary foods. They see the time when cheaper substitutes will take the place of milk and butter-fat. The oleomargarine people have had this vision for some time and the scientists of Germany have claimed they could produce a substitute for milk from soy beans which could not be detected from actual cows' milk except by careful analysis. Vegetable oils and the cheaper animal fats can be produced much cheaper than butter-fat, so also this milk substitute from soy beans can be produced much cheaper than cow's milk, consequently, the time is coming when economic conditions will cause substitution of these cheaper products for the milk and butter-fat of the cow.

But another scientist, working along different lines, has proved that a certain element of butter-fat is absolutely necessary for the growth of children and health maintenance of adults. This man, Dr. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University. By careful experiments covering the period from 1907 to 1917, Dr. McCollum proved there are two what he calls "protective foods." Without a certain amount of these protective foods in the diet children cannot develop, neither can adults maintain vigorous health. It used to be thought that a diet of tubers, grains, roots and meat could be made a perfect diet but the experiment of Dr. McCollum in feeding various foods to young animals for these ten years proved that they cannot develop unless these protective foods are used.

And these two "protective foods" are obtained so far as known at the present time from only two sources—the leaves of plants and the butter-fat of milk. If people could consume enough of the leaves of plants

they could get along without butter-fat, but this is not possible and consequently to have vigorous health butter-fat must be a part of the ration. Dr. McCollum has called this protective element the "Fat Soluble A."

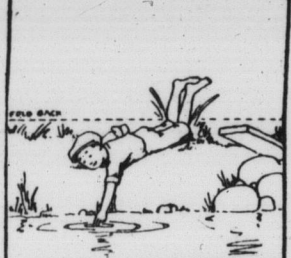
Many people to-day are hailing Dr. McCollum as the saviour of the dairy industry because he has proved to the world that the dairy cow is necessary to the maintenance of human life in a vigorous condition. The only argument against oleo up until now was that butter-fat was more easily digested than the animal and vegetable fats used in oleo; it would melt at a lower temperature. Observing people had noticed that young children did much better when a part of food contained butter-fat and attributed it to the fact that butter-fat was more easily digested and assimilated. But Dr. McCollum's experiments indicate the reason was because butter-fat contains this vital element, fat soluble A) which is not found only in the leaves of plants, consequently it is the best argument against the substitution of oleo.

The medical profession, public school teachers, colleges, universities and the reading public now understand this idea and are spreading the word of truth so it will only be a short time before intelligent citizens understand this idea and when they do they will hesitate before they substitute oleo for butter, even though it is much cheaper.

The dairy cow will not be put aside because we can imitate her products. She is necessary to civilization and no matter what comes, she is destined to endure. When the people understand the importance of butter-fat in a diet, especially children's, they will be willing to pay a sufficient price for whole milk and butter-fat, so that the dairy industry cannot be driven to the wall by cheap substitutes.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



THE SUN IS BRIGHT, THE WATER'S WARM. I THINK A SWIM WILL DO NO HARM. SO ONE FOR THE MONEY, TWO FOR THE SHOW THREE TO GET READY, AND IN I GO.



Topics in Season.

Madonna lily bulbs may be planted this month. Most other bulbs should not be put into the ground until October.

Before frost, make cuttings of the heliotrope, verbena and other tender plants which you will want for setting out early next spring.

The Italians have manufactured a substitute for sugar. It is derived from grapes by evaporating the juice. It is said to be particularly valuable in the preservation of fruits.

The French Department of Agriculture reckons that a toad is worth \$9; a lizard, \$9; a swallow, \$20; a titmouse, \$8; a robin, \$4; a bat, \$50; an owl, \$12.

All the refuse of crops that are through fruiting should be burned as soon as dry enough. Cabbage stumps, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes and the like should not be left to decay.

The strawberry bed still needs cultivating. Keep busy until the ground freezes. Light frosts do not count. September is housecleaning month in the garden, and a good cleaning up there is just as necessary as in the house. The most important thing is to prevent weeds going to seed.

To control white grub, plow the infested soil deeply before October 1, and while plowing turn the poultry or hogs into the field to destroy the grubs.

Lay aside the apples that fall off when you are picking and do not put them in with the first-grade fruit. The slightest bruise will shorten the keeping qualities.

Did you forget to cut out and burn the blackberry and raspberry canes that have fruited? Better now than never!

A recent Swiss decree provides for compulsory crop production by all land-owners, with the 1914 acreage as a minimum. All grain growers who fail to deliver the required amount in to the hands of the authorities must pay four-fold the maximum price as indemnity for their deficiency.

Ripen late tomatoes by pulling the vines and letting them lie with the fruit on in a cool shed or in the basement. Many of the fruits will ripen. Cover the vines in the garden with blankets when frost threatens and you may be able to save them for a week or two.

When frost has touched the tuberoses, elephant's-ear and Madeira vine, take up the bulbs and store them. When dahlias and cannas are frost-bitten, cut off the tops, leaving about six inches of the stems. Remove the roots in a clump with dirt attached. Spread roots out in the sun to dry, then store in a dry, well-ventilated cellar, on the floor or on shelves. Keep the varieties labelled.

Weevils may be killed in beans and peas by the use of carbon bisulphide. To treat these put them in a jar, tub or other vessel which can be covered tightly. Put into a glass about one tablespoonful of carbon bisulphide for each ten gallons of space in the enclosure, and place the glass in with the beans. Allow them to remain in the fumes of the carbon bisulphide over night, then take them out and place in dry storage quarters. Do not take lamps or lighted matches near the material, and do not breathe the fumes.

Save The Seeds. It is not difficult to save the seeds of annual vegetables for next year's gardens. They must be thoroughly dried before they are put away for the winter. Spread the seeds thinly in a dry, airy place, out of the sun, on a sheet of paper until they are dry; do not use heat. When dry store where there is little variation of temperature. If moist when stored or allowed to collect moisture they will become mouldy or start to germinate. Flower seeds may be saved in the same manner.

To renovate velvet with salt—Rub it briskly with damp salt and then brush with stiff brush. Works well with velvet hats.

Horse Sense

Prices of horses have been advancing steadily. War interfered with horse-breeding operations in France and Great Britain and drew heavily on their existing supply. It is reported that in Great Britain heavy draft geldings are bringing from \$800 to \$1,000 each. Tractors are being used in hauling munitions and drawing artillery because enough horses cannot be secured for that work. There will be large shipments of horses abroad after the war, which will take some of our heaviest and best animals.

For that reason, it is essential to take good care of every colt. The most critical time is at weaning. Large numbers of stunted colts get their first set-back when taken from the mares in the fall. Teach the colt to eat grain, if it has not already learned, and when once taken from the mare, do not let it return. Letting it get back to the mare after starting to wean it may ruin the mare, and it will make the colt mean. Milk out the mare's udder for a week or so, and if it becomes caked apply lard.

The Dairy

No single piece of farm machinery has increased more in use in the last two years than the mechanical milker. In this country, where the labor shortage became critical early in the war as a result of the enlistment of farm laborers, the milking machine is the one thing that has averted a disastrous drop in dairy production. On hundreds of Canadian farms women, with the aid of this machine, do the milking. As the war progresses, many more dairy farmers will be compelled to adopt the milking machine, or curtail operations, or go out of business. The dairyman who thinks the initial investment is too great or the cost of upkeep too high makes a mistake.

In the United States a leading western dairyman who has 100 cows has operated a milking machine of six units for four years. To-day the original parts, all but the rubber portions, are still in use. The rubber parts were renewed nine months ago. On another farm where forty cows are milked, upkeep cost has amounted to \$10 in four years. Still another dairyman, who has used a milker three years for a herd of thirty cows, spent \$3 this year in placing the machine in first-class order.

Potted strawberry plants set out now will produce fruit next season the same as field grown plants set out last spring.

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

Poultry

Shorter days and cooler nights seem to put new life into both the poultryman and his stock. Plans should be laid for the winter campaign, and when it is thought best to introduce new blood into the flock, the order should be placed now so that there can be a better selection.

Dispose of all stock that has not been profitable. There is no better time for culling than now, just before this surplus stock starts into molt.

The molting season has arrived, and it is important that the birds have special care. It is a good plan to keep pieces of rusty iron in the drinking vessels so as to give the water a tonic effect.

Young turkeys that have reached September in good condition have passed the critical stage, and during this month will make wonderful strides in growth and development.

March-hatched pullets are showing every indication of early laying, if they have not already started. If properly grown they will not only be steady fall layers, but reliable winter layers as well.

Remove the male birds from the flock and keep them separated until the first of the year.

Clean up all rubbish piles about the houses this month. Rubbish harbors rats and other enemies of the poultry yard.

Sheep Notes

Returns from sheep are quick and profitable. It is not necessary to keep a ewe lamb a year before it returns a profit. A lamb weighing seventy-five pounds and costing twenty cents a pound, will clip five pounds of wool next spring. At seventy cents a pound the wool would be worth \$3.50, or twenty per cent. of the original investment.

At the end of that time the owner will have a ewe worth more for breeding purposes than the average ewe that he could go out and buy. It is true this ewe lamb consumes a certain amount of feed which possibly should be charged against her, but since there is pasture and forage going to waste on every farm each year, it is hardly necessary to exact a heavy feed bill.

Many people find it possible to keep one sheep for each head of cattle their pastures will carry, at no additional expense. If they could all be convinced of the actual need for a greatly increased supply of wool next year, many of them might adopt such a practice very much to their own profit and to the assistance of the Government. When sheep are properly handled they are mortgage lifters and bring thrift.

Candy Makers On Half Rations. Candy manufacturers in Canada have used, in the past, eleven per cent. of all the sugar consumed in Canada. This has been reduced to a maximum of 5 1/2 per cent. by the Canada Food Board, owing to the sugar situation.

The Farmhand's Wages.

The farmhand comes in for considerable discussion nowadays, but he is much better off than most people think. The Council of Defence of the State of Ohio has been making a survey of labor conditions, and reports that a married man working on the farm for \$30 a month is as well off as if he were to receive \$105 in a city; that a \$35 a month farm job equals a \$110 city job; that a \$40 farm job equals a \$115 city job, and so on. "Not taking into consideration," the report adds, "the possibility of raising some stock or produce on shares, which is usually customary."

Nor has the married man on the farm job a monopoly of advantages, for the report further finds that an unmarried farmhand receiving \$25 is as well off as if he were receiving \$80 in the city; that a \$30 job for the bachelor farmhand equals a \$90 city job; and that a \$40 job on the farm is as good as a \$95 job in the city, and so on. The difference in aggregate returns is brought about by house rent, groceries, meat, milk, light, fuel, unnecessary expenses, and luxuries.

A few reports like this regarding conditions in Canada would have good effect in turning the tide toward the land once the war is over. For the last three or four years it has been running cityward strongly. As city labor was taken for the army, for the shipyards, or in the natural course of advancement, farm labor has been called upon to make up the deficiency. Wages are advancing as a natural result, so that the farmhand who received \$25 or \$30 a few years ago is now drawing down his \$40 every month—as good, the Ohio investigators say, as \$95 or \$115 in the city, depending on whether the man is married or not.

Some day Canada is going to take the steps necessary to enable the farmhand and the farm tenant to secure farms of their own. The help may come in the way of advance loans on land, stock or machinery purchased, or in grants to soldiers returning from war service. It is inevitable that it is coming. When that time comes the farmhand will loom larger on the industrial and economic horizon than ever before, and he is no inconspicuous figure even now.

In the meantime the duty devolves upon him of giving good service and saving every penny for the opportunity which will undoubtedly be his in the near future.

Raspberry Rust.

Spraying with potassium sulphide arrests the spread of the disease, which will appear every season. The best plan is to pull up and burn the plants and all diseased leaves that have fallen. Set out new healthy plants in a different part of the garden. Spray the new plants several times each season with weak Bordeaux mixture; if used full strength the foliage will be scorched.

System in canning saves more than the product.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

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

Physical Changes Which Take Place After Middle Life.

By middle life the tissues of the body have reached the culmination of their development and from this time forth the period of degeneration has its turn. That which is most to be dreaded from this point onward is malignant disease. Organs which have been overworked or abused, the stomach, lip, tongue, intestine, and in women the breast and uterus, now may become cancerous, and other organs or portions of the body which may be subjected to more or less persistent irritation are in danger from the same merciless enemy. The arteries of the body are susceptible to degenerative changes from middle life onward, either undergoing softening or becoming harder by the formation of new tissue or the deposit of lime salts within their walls in the latter case becoming brittle like pipe stems. In any case the arteries become perilously weak and the degenerative changes take place so gradually that they are usually quite inappreciable to the patient. Should the heart of a patient who is thus diseased become suddenly or unusually active the extra force which it happens to exert would be likely to produce a break in one or more of the weakened arteries. The arteries in the brain are particularly weak and that is why so many people who have passed middle life have apoplexy.

This is also the period of rheumatism, and neuralgias and gout and of obesity which makes people clumsy and awkward and ill adapted to endure pain and stiffness of joints, muscles, and nerves.

In this period also are the diseases of the bladder and prostate gland accompanied not only with the annoyance of frequent calls to evacuate the bladder but with pain, haemorrhage and other disagreeable symptoms. Sometimes these things can be prevented and sometimes not. Perhaps they are penalties for past sins which may not be escaped and the best you can do is to watch them and try and make the symptoms as mild as possible. Malignant disease may sometimes be forestalled by removing elements of irritation, curing indigestion, omitting unsuitable food, keeping

the teeth in good condition, forsaking pipes, cigars and cigarettes. Sleep must be encouraged at all cost. It is more important than food, and if there is worry it must be unconditionally dismissed. Exposure to cold and wet and even changes in the weather are sure to bring on rheumatic troubles, hence the clothing must be adapted to the season and suitable medical treatment afforded. Increase in the blood pressure means change in the arteries, hence tests must be made from time to time and suitable exercise, diet and mechanical and physical treatment prescribed. Diseases of the bladder and prostate gland are amenable to relief in their early stages hence the first appearance of trouble is a danger signal. Frequent urination by one who has any of these diseases or tendencies must change the entire current of his life, give up his occupation, change his residence, or be separated from his family and friends. These hardships are often justified, however, in the relief they afford to bad symptoms and the months or years they add to life with corresponding increase in happiness, usefulness and power of influence.

Questions and Answers.

X. Y. Z.—Does indigestion affect the nerves?

2.—Which solid foods are best for indigestion?

3.—Does butter affect indigestion?

4.—What part of dandelion is used for medicinal purposes, and how?

5.—Am forty, weigh 168 pounds and am five feet and six inches in height. How could I reduce my weight?

Answer.—1.—It very often does.

2.—The question is too general. Indigestion is relieved in one person by omitting one kind of food, and in another by something else.

3.—If you mean by your indigestion: "Does butter cause indigestion?" my reply would be that good butter seldom does.

4.—The root of the plant is useful, and also an extract is made from the leaf, which is often used as a mild kind of vegetable tonic.

5.—I would not advise you to attempt to reduce your weight. There is nothing out of proportion.

Canada's Answer.

"The Canadians have made for themselves an imperishable name in the history of arms; they have been associated with many of the most glorious passages in the record of the war, and there is no force fighting for the Alliance which has a richer share

of honor," says the London Telegraph.

"Four years ago Canada had an army of barely 3,000 men. Since then 400,000 men have crossed the sea to fight in the ranks of the Canadian corps, and to-day it is over its strength. That fact is announced by the Duke of Connaught."

The Plain Truth about Shoe Prices

LEATHER is scarce and is growing scarcer. A large part of the available supply must be used for soldiers' boots. Importations have practically ceased and we are forced to depend upon the limited quantity of materials produced in Canada.

The cost of everything which goes into a pair of shoes is high, and is going higher. Workmen by the thousands have joined the colors, and labor is increasingly hard to get. It is not merely a matter of high prices, but of producing enough good quality shoes to go around.

These conditions are beyond the control of any man, or any group of men. They fall on all alike. No one is exempt—neither the manufacturer, the dealer, nor the consumer.

You must pay more today for shoes of the same quality than you did a year ago. Next Spring, prices will be higher still.

These are hard facts. They will not yield to argument. They cannot be glossed over. We cannot change them, much as we would wish to do so.

But you, as a wearer of shoes, can help to relieve them if you will exercise prudence and good judgment in purchasing. See that you get real value for your money. Spend enough to get it, but spend nothing for "frills."

See that the manufacturer's trade-mark is stamped upon the shoes you buy. High prices are a temptation to reduce the quality in order to make the price seem low. But no manufacturer will stamp his trade-mark upon a product which he is ashamed to acknowledge. Remember this, and look for the trade-mark. It is your best assurance of real value for your money.

AMES HOLDEN MCCREADY

"Shoemakers to the Nation"

ST. JOHN MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

When you buy shoes look for—



—this Trade-mark on every sole

POISON OR POETRY?

By Louise White Watson

Quite recently the question was agitated at a teachers' convention as to the advisability of teaching literature that is "over the pupils' heads." Much discussion, pro and con, followed.

What is there that is good that is not over our heads? The stars, heaven's promises, God himself! At what age, then, should these subjects be brought forward? We all know that the earlier beautiful impressions are made, the more indelibly they are imprinted on receptive brains. Fill the mind with the beautiful if you would crowd out the evil! For it is when youth's pennant is flying that the teacher is enabled to plant for a lifetime.

An instructor in one of the middle grades recounts her efforts to inculcate into the minds of her children some of the masterpieces of Shakespeare. She wisely eliminated all acts and scenes, making fascinating stories of the plays. In a very short time they were familiar with the different plots and characters, and most apt with many applicable quotations. Memorized them—though over their heads—the children retained the quotations for years, probably for a lifetime. Was that teacher gratified with her after-harvest, when she learned that many a dance had been refused that a "feast of Shakespeare" might be substituted? Truly!

Every morning during school sessions, that teacher wrote on the blackboard some beautiful selections from different authors. Five minutes before dismissal for the day, two or three slips were drawn from the pile containing the names of the different pupils. Those whose names were drawn recited the literary gems—but all had been prepared. Although there was no place in the course of study for this period, she made one. And that without interfering perceptibly with the daily program. Once a child learns the beautiful, rhythmic, swinging language of the world's sweet singers, the thirst has been created that will never again be satisfied save from the same source.

A lady was obliged to spend some time in a little wayside station. It was simply an open shed, but it commanded a beautiful view, satisfying in its blissful promises and restful to overtired eyes. While waiting she turned back into the little shed where her attention was caught by numerous writings on the painted walls. Curious as to whether they were uplifting or the opposite, she made a tour of the shed. Obscene language met her eye in every direction until, soul-weary, she turned again to the grand outlook, the hopeful uplift. Here again her attention was arrested by seeing two different handwritings. One was a regular scrawl; the other directly underneath, was neatly pencilled. She drew near. The first was most objectionable; the other read:

"Count that day lost whose low descending sun Views from thy hand no worthy action done!"

An opportunity had been given—that of passing a thought on to another; but how differently it was used. One person had been taught the beautiful; the other had been fed on husks! Whose fault was it? Was it yours, teacher? Was it yours, parents?

There are many long hours—pain-filled, brain-perplexed, heart-weary—for life's travellers. Have you helped to supply them with nourishing thoughts that will enable the travellers to meet with calmness the disquieting demands? What of the boys "over there," able-bodied, fun-loving, fearless-hearted, doing not their bit, but their all? What of the nights for those boys on lonely guard, or lying on the white cot of pain and mother-longing? Teacher, parent, have you shielded them as best you could, by fortifying them with a wealth of inspiring, hopeful, encouraging words of the world's great thought-givers? Have you strengthened them for the long weary nights when the breath of boys is lonely, depressed and hungering for the far-off home? What of life's night when we all must await our summons? Can we, through another's beautiful influence, see the coming dawn?

We Live Because Britain Died.

England was no more a military nation than America when the war began, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. She learned to fight by fighting—and dying. We are profiting to-day by her tragic experience. Thousands of American lads will come home to us alive and whole because thousands of our British brothers from the British Isles have been killed and mutilated—and have taught us how to escape. Britain made her armies while France and her own navy held the gap, and then she poured them into France and Flanders by the million, to fight back the eruption of Cave Men that threatened to submerge civilization.

Do not permit rhubarb plants to go to seed. Cut out the seed stalks.

A thick slice of ripe tomato, it is said, placed over an ink spot on white goods will remove the spot, and peach stains wet with cold water spread thickly with cream of tartar and placed in the sun will disappear.

HORRORS OF HUN PRISON CAMPS

THREE THOUSAND SUFFERING FROM DISEASE AT STENDAL.

Hard Labor in Mines and Elsewhere Without Food Wrecking Constitution of Captives.

Another batch of British prisoners for repatriation has arrived from Germany, says a war correspondent at Rotterdam on Aug. 31. It was composed of thirty-six stretcher cases, 145 men who were able to walk and three who were insane. I understand that on August 16 the Germans took from crippled men on the frontier the crutches they had used until then and thus rendered them more helpless.

The men returning to-day came from many camps and included a number who were captured last March. From them I heard many serious complaints of bad conditions in the German camps. These applied to Zerbst, Quedlinburg, Stendal and Wittenberg among others. One prisoner from the Stendal camps said 3000 British prisoners had been brought there at the end of May and the beginning of June, mostly suffering from dysentery and septic poisoning. They had been forced to work behind the German line on the shell dumps when the railways were under British shell fire.

Starving at Stendal

About 200 died soon after arriving at Stendal, several hundred of whom were in a starving condition. While they were behind the line they were made to work six miles daily and back with virtually no food. This treatment lasted from the time of the capture of St. Quentin until their arrival in Stendal. My informant said a British doctor had reported these facts to the Dutch commissioners.

From several camps come stories of the terrible sufferings undergone by our men while working in the mines with inadequate food. Unquestionably these abuses are wrecking the constitutions of many of our prisoners. Two mines particularly were mentioned, one the Kali works at Bernberg and the other the Marguerite coal mine in the Merseburg district. Three men died in a fortnight from brutal treatment received in the latter.

CONFIDENTIAL VOLUMES.

The Well Kept Secrets of the Royal Navy.

Signal books are not the only confidential volumes issued to the navy, though they are the ones most often mentioned. There are confidential books about wireless, gunnery and torpedo matters and volumes that are only issued to commanding officers; and are "not to be communicated to persons below that position."

The safe keeping of confidential books is impressed on everyone responsible. Signal books are in constant use, of course, but they are kept in a special box, and the officer of the watch has to satisfy himself both when he goes on duty and when he goes off that the books are in the box.

Special chests are provided for other confidential volumes, and the keys of these are issued only to the commanding officer. He gives a receipt for them when the ship is put into commission. Two keys are supplied for big ships, one for the commanding officer and one for the second in command. When the commission ends the keys are tested by the naval store officer at the dockyard, to see that they are correct, and they are then placed in sealed covers until the chests are re-issued for another commission.

The loss of a key must be reported to the Admiralty at once, and an incident of that sort—rare enough fortunately—causes more commotion than would ten Zeppelin bombs in Whitehall.

Confidential books sometimes have to be destroyed, either because they are obsolete or are worn out. A special ceremony is provided for such an event. Two officers act as sacrificial priests and the books are burned to ashes.

Before they are put in the furnace the titles and numbers have to be checked, registered, and certified, the names removed from the register kept by the ship, and the fact of the destruction entered on another page of the register.

The Right Sword.

A party of tourists were examining the curios in a little shop on a back street in a certain European city. The aged dealer, desirous of making a sale, picked up an ancient-looking sword and said:

"You see, my friends, this most wonderful sword. This is the sword that Balaam killed the ass with."

"But," said one, "Balaam didn't kill the ass; he only wished for a sword that he might kill her."

"Well," said the dealer, "this is the one he wished for!"

One of the most daring feats in the war—the bombing of Krupp's works—was carried out by a pilot nearly forty years of age, who before the outbreak of hostilities had no flying or military experience, but was a peaceful grocer in a French village.

"ON TO THE RHINE," OUR BATTLE CRY

CANADIANS PASS THROUGH NO MAN'S LAND.

Capture Territory Where Enemy Had Settled Down for Winter. With War Material.

Some idea of the task performed by Ontario infantry in their advance on the north of the Cambrai road and between the Senece River when, with Imperial divisions, they stormed the Quantrocourt line on the morning of Monday, Sept. 2, can be gathered from a trip along this road up to the villages bordering on the Canal du Nord, says a Canadian Press correspondent.

Vis-en-Artois, a ruin of rubble, was then in our hands. Thence the ground climbs gently upwards east to the sunken road connecting Hendecourt and Dury. Through here, there are no less than five enemy trench systems, with wire everywhere. The sunken road was held in great force and one Central Ontario battalion was somewhat cut up before it captured the 14 machine-gun posts in front of it. This was the same battalion that in the Amiens show captured Le Quesnel in the face of very strong enemy defence, including whizz-bang batteries and machine-gun nests. That success was accomplished by a brilliant turning movement and the result was the capture of a complete divisional headquarters and vast stores, which gave all ranks in the battalion a change of underwear and new boots.

Nothing of the kind was possible here, but the battalion went grimly forward till it carried the crest by assault and turned in a large number of prisoners. This battalion belongs to the brigade that captured and has since consolidated the apex of the Senece River and the Canal du Nord triangle.

Excellent Work of Various Units.

A Quebec battalion fought through the marshy ground along the river. This area is dissected by ditches and was filled with machine-gun posts. Some British Columbia troops also had very stiff fighting before this hornet's nest was cleaned out and we had established ourselves solidly between the river and the canal.

Novel and brilliant reconnaissance work for this attack was done by a brigadier, who advanced 5,000 yards in front of his line in a whippet tank. "He's always trotting about the front line," said a member of his staff, explaining his absence. "He is a regular daredevil, who isn't happy if he isn't in the thick of it."

Contributory to this success was the excellent work of our artillery, and in particular a Manitoba battery did useful service at a critical moment by laying down a smoke screen across the Cambrai road under cover of which the infantry pushed their attack.

Down the Cambrai road, through Vis-en-Artois, past Drury on the left, and Villers-les-Cagnicourt on the right, all is desolate. It is a typical No Man's Land landscape. The countryside is pitted with shell holes and scarred by trenches. The avenues of trees along the road remain blasted stumps. There is not a green thing. Everywhere is the debris of war, the litter and the ruin. Broken lorries, shattered remnants of an armored car, the twisted rails of a light railway, scrap iron of all descriptions—these things are horses in various stages of corruption. Here and there are rows of our dead, awaiting the burial party.



I'LL TAKE POSTUM!

—you hear it more and more when one is asked what he'll have for his morning drink.

Delightful aroma and taste, and freedom from the discomforts that go with tea and coffee.

Nourishing healthful, economical.

No WASTE at all—an important item these days. Give INSTANT POSTUM a trial.

ties. Over all is a brooding stench of decay and stale gas. Gangs of our engineers are at work mending the roadbed, relaying the steel, digging out the ditches. The battlefield of yesterday becomes the humming workshop of to-day. Pass over it again next week and there will be an ordered highway.

A Smiling Country Beyond.

But a mile or so beyond, and what a transformation is here. We have passed through No Man's Land to a smiling, country beyond, a part of France held for four years in bondage. Away to the right are three villages. They are Soudemont, Rumaucourt and Ecourt St. Quentin. From a distance it looks as if a pocket handkerchief might carry them. They stand intact, the heurlocks rising above the red-tiled roofs. The whole nestling amid groves of green foliage. The sight of these villages and green fields is more eloquent than anything that has gone before of the success of the battle, for here, as in former years, the Boche had settled down for the winter. He had filled them with his material of war. Now all of it is in our hands.

Rumaucourt, particularly, was a great artillery dump. The enemy had large supplies of ordnance and material. Here, too, was a complete hospital train. In Acourt we captured a vast quantity of supplies of all kinds. Tucked away behind the supposedly impregnable Quantrocourt line he had made of these three villages a great depot. They were beyond the area we shelled. Not a tile was out of place on Monday. But no soon or had he got his wind after his hasty exit than he turned with wrath on these villages. In fact though they seem from a distance, on entering there is evidence at every hand of the process of ruin. Windows are shattered and walls gape. A beautiful spire is that of the Church of Ecourt St. Quentin, but even as one looks a shell hits it fair and square and it disappears in a cloud of dust.

Nevertheless the fields are still green. Our soldiers gather pumpkins in the village gardens. Cattle wade in the lush pastures. Except for the destruction of his heavy guns the enemy could not have wreaked this desolation. Beyond are fairer fields and villages.

A Hopeful Outlook.

It is the business of the Canadian Corps to do its share in reclaiming these villages to France. It has come from shell-torn Arras. It has fought its way step by step over fifteen miles of blasted wilderness, where even the weeds wither and die and the handiwork of man through the centuries is blotted out. The retreating enemy has left behind him only concrete and barbed wire.

Such is No Man's Land. It is the despair we leave behind us, the despair of the weary years, the bitter Winters of trench warfare. All that is past. With each sunrise hope shines from the west.

"On to the Rhine," cries that gallant gentleman, the Canadian soldier.

HINTS ON STORING COAL.

Precautions To Prevent Loss Through Spontaneous Combustion.

During the present year, consumers are storing coal as long in advance of winter as possible. It is important, therefore, that they should take precautions in the storage loss through spontaneous combustion is to be prevented. There are certain simple methods of handling coal that experience has taught are necessary to obviate such a misfortune, especially where considerable quantities are to be stored. Thus, coal should be piled so that air can circulate through it freely to carry off the heat, or so closely piled that air cannot enter the pile. Low piles are preferable, if space permits, and alleysways should be provided to facilitate moving the coal quickly. Occasional ventilation pipes are ill-advised, but the practice of placing such pipes close together has been tried in Canada with effective results. Different kinds of coal should not be mixed in storage.

In quenching fire in a pile, water should only be used if there is an ample supply; a small amount is ineffective and very dangerous.

Where available, under-water storage is recommended as it entirely eliminates spontaneous combustion. The preparation of a suitable pit for this method of storage is sometimes costly, but old quarries, clay pits and even prairie sloughs have been used. Deterioration of coal stored under water is negligible and it absorbs very little extra moisture.

Good Reports of S.O.S. Boys.

Ontario Headquarters has reported as follows: "Ontario farmers everywhere are enthusiastic about the boys' services. The boys are making good. We estimate that 9,000 boys from the cities and towns and as many more farm boys are working as Soldiers of the Soil in Ontario."

Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro are the largest cities of South America.

Walter (to guest who has been waiting a very long time)—"Did you ring the bell, sir?" Gent—"No, I was telling it. I thought you were dead."

Nothing is more annoying than to have your wife's relatives borrow money from you and then piously remark, "The Lord will provide."

A very good plan before laying oil cloth is to cover the floor thinly with sawdust. This helps the oilcloth to wear longer and deadens the sound.

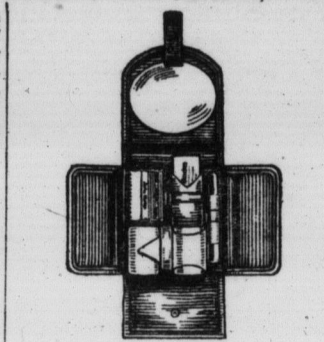
THE UNNECESSARY CAT.

A Menace to Birds, Which Are Our Best Food Conservators.

Nature has provided in the form of bird life a means to counteract the action of agents destructive to plant life. While artificial means may, to a limited extent, hold the multiplication of insect life in check, no human agency can accomplish the results which are secured by the birds.

Man, by his own action or inaction, is responsible for the causes which restrict the increase in the number of our birds. Slaughter and the robbing of nests by men and boys and the treacherous family cat have made such inroads on their numbers that the balance provided by nature has been destroyed.

By the recently consummated Mig-



AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR

A Great Nation's Tribute

The United States Government has conscripted the entire output of our U.S. factories in order to supply the "Yanks" with AutoStrop Razors as part of their regular equipment.

This tribute is worthy of your consideration when next you send a package Overseas—your soldier's comfort is your first thought—the AutoStrop, because of its automatic self-stropping device, is the ideal razor for his use.

Price \$5.00

At leading stores everywhere 2c. postage will deliver an AutoStrop Overseas by first class registered mail.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Limited
43-47 Duke St., Toronto, Ont. 62-5-18

ratory Bird Treaty, the protection of migratory birds from destruction by man has been provided for. No attempt has been made, however, to remove the menace of the unnecessary cat. The elimination of it must, therefore, be left to the good sense and the public spirit of the individual citizen. The number of these prowling destroyers, and their predilection for birds as their prey, cause the loss to Canada of vast numbers of our best food conservators every year.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts off 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 freezone, 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 freezone 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 freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.

Experiments and Tests.

The annual report of the Dominion Experimental Farms for the year ending March 31st, 1917, is a comprehensive document of some 150 pages, containing matter well worth studying by progressive farmers. It describes briefly and concisely the experiments and tests which have taken place at every farm and station, which practically means all over the country, seeing that every province is represented. Just as there is not a branch of agriculture undealt with, so there is not a district the capabilities and possibilities of which have not been tried in the matter of better production by improved methods. In former years the report has been given in two and three volumes and contained accounts of scientific experiments that have been made during the year, or that were still in progress, written by professional experts of the experimental farm system, but henceforth these are to be given in bulletin form and the Report confined to statements of the year's doings at the score and more farms and stations at different parts of the country. The Report, which, as has been said, will well repay study, can be had free on application to the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Minard's Lintment for sale everywhere.

Combination of Materia's



A clever little design for combination of materials. The front panel is applied and stitched as far as the belt. McCall Pattern No. 8486, Girl's Dress. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents.



An excellent design for combination of materials. Can be worn with or without overdress. McCall Pattern No. 8505, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price 25 cents.

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

St. Joseph, Lewis, July 14, 1903. Minard's Lintment Co., Limited. Gentlemen,—I was badly kicked by my horse last May, and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINTMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

JOS. DUBES.

Commercial Traveller.

Improving Bridge Floors.

I was down in a part of the country recently where a little creek winds its way through the farms, where the roads were numerous and there were many small bridges. One feature I noted particularly about the bridge was that the floors were smooth and the wooden planks did not rattle as they so often do after a new floor has been in service for a few months. Loose floor boards are annoying and the looser they become the more dangerous they are to traffic, especially horses.

Each of the bridges I saw had two fourteen or sixteen inch planks bolted to the floor, so that they provided a smooth track across the floor for all vehicles, having been spaced far enough apart so that the wheels ran over them in the centre. As few vehicles ever meet on these small bridges there is little difficulty in the plan, and it helps wonderfully in preserving all the bridgework.

The incessant rattling or vibrating of a bridge tends to weaken its whole structure. When our car slid over these planks it was like riding on a pavement and the bridges did not rattle out their complaint of loose floor boards.

A single wide two-inch plank is better than two narrow planks are used where two narrower planks are used they are likely to spread some time and catch a wheel between them. The ends may be bevelled to make a smooth approach. If the planks are bolted to the floor in several places they will be secure.

Poultry yards at this season are likely to be dirty and barren of green foods. Stir the soil by sowing in, up, sow wheat, oats or other grain and keep green food constantly available.

Minard's Lintment Cures Burns, Etc.

Minard's Lintment for sale everywhere.

A NEWSPAPER PROCESS.

For the Making of Newsprint From Ground Wood-Pulp.

The Taggart Paper Co., of Great Bend, N.Y., has developed a process for the making of newsprint from all ground-wood pulp, omitting entirely any proportion of sulphite pulp. Mr. George C. Sherman, president of the company, in an interview given to the Paper Trade Journal, said:

"It required two cords of wood for a ton of sulphite pulp, while one cord of wood will make more than a ton of ground-wood pulp. It takes 20 per cent. more timber to make paper out of 20 per cent. sulphite than it does out of all ground wood. One-fifth more acreage of timber is required for the sulphite method."

If this process should prove generally feasible it will do much to conserve Canada's forests. It would also effect a considerable saving in the cost of manufacturing newsprint and in the consumption of sulphur, which is in demand for the making of munitions.

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

Girls! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clear and whiten your skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

The Change.

I want you here little lad on my knee,
For my lips to touch and my eyes to see;
I want your hand in my own to-day,
But instead, you scampered outside to play.

And the house is still as I sit alone
In the silence mothers alone have known.

I want you here little lad to tell
You over and over I love you well.

I want the touch of your soft brown hair
But you're off for a game that I cannot share.

While I wait and lonely and longing bide
'Till the night shall bring you back to my side.

I want you here little lad on my knee
But I'm glad you're sturdy and free.

I want your hand little lad to hold
But I'm glad you're fearless of storm and cold.

And I'm glad that 'tis Nature's and Heaven's plan
That I've given the world a some-day man.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPIRER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 89, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPIRER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. O. Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Hoffman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

WANTED

HEALTHY WHITE RATS

Must be between 3½ and 5 ounces. 25c. each given. Express collect to

E. N. MACALLUM,

243 College St. Toronto

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1 WHITE SHOE DRESSING LIQUID and CAKE

For Men's Women's and Children's Shoes

Each of the bridges I saw had two fourteen or sixteen inch planks bolted to the floor, so that they provided a smooth track across the floor for all vehicles, having been spaced far enough apart so that the wheels ran over them in the centre. As few vehicles ever meet on these small bridges there is little difficulty in the plan, and it helps wonderfully in preserving all the bridgework.

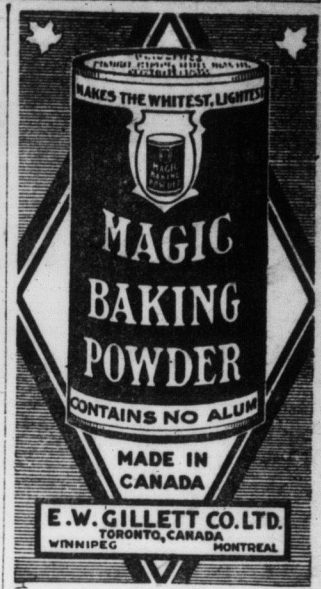
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Poultry yards at this season are likely to be dirty and barren of green foods. Stir the soil by sowing in, up, sow wheat, oats or other grain and keep green food constantly available.

Minard's Lintment Cures Burns, Etc.

Minard's Lintment for sale everywhere.



Potato Speculators Warned.

Dealers and others who may be ambitious in regard to this year's crop of potatoes and apples have been warned by the Canada Food Board against speculation. "In negotiations for the purchase or sale of apples, potatoes, or other roots, due consideration should be given to the possibility of some action being taken by this Board," declares their recent statement.

Minard's Lintment Cures Dandruff.

Exploring Africa.

The first organized attempt to explore the interior of Africa was made by Mungo Park, who set sail on his initial voyage to the Dark Continent 123 years ago. He returned two years and seven months later after having explored a considerable section of Africa never before visited by a white man, although he failed in his main purpose, which was to trace the source of the River Niger.

MONEY ORDERS

It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Flowers are more fragrant when the sun is not shining on them, it is contended by a French scientist, because the oils which produce the perfumes are forced out by the water pressure in the plant cells and this is diminished by sunlight.

Minard's Lintment Relieves Neuralgia.

Potatoes baked in layers with onions and tomatoes is an excellent main dish for supper.

FOR SALE

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Minard's Lintment Cures Burns, Etc.

Minard's



GREAT SALE OF MEN'S CLOTHING

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

All are satisfied with our moderate war time prices. Our closest attention to every available source of supply reflects in our splendid stocks of "worthy" merchandise. THE LITTLE CHAPS as well as the men are well considered in our ample stocks of Clothing, Caps, etc.

School Opening Sales

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

It's a King Hat you want.

You can spot them by "that something different in style" and richness of "colors and quality." Highest English quality Fur Felts, \$3.50 and \$4.00. \$1 saved from city prices, comparison will show. Outlast two other cheaper Canadian or American makes. Fit more comfortably on the head.

Splendid Values in Hats

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

Smart Dressy Caps

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

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

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

THE STORE WITH THE STOCKS TO BRING CUSTOMERS

Silks are in Greater Demand than ever.

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

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

Empress fine Vici Kid Boots, French heel, high cut, \$5.00 to 8.00, saving \$1 to \$2 on city prices for exactly same shoes. Real good, reliable, most fitting shoes in Fine Dongola Kid, 3.75 and 4.50.

Growing Girls' Shoes of Value

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

Men's Heavy Kip Shoes

Old reliable makes, 2.50, 3.50, 3.95.

Men's Gum Rubber Boots

The guaranteed quality. We handle no "seconds," although prices are attractive to make "quality" not "cheap" to give satisfaction and a come back again customer.

FALL FAIRS PAY WELL

Prepare Now to Harvest and Store Root Crops.

Best Mixtures and Methods of Making Bread With Flour of Various Cereal Grains.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

TO the general farmer who grows good grain for seed, to the specialist in garden and truck crops, and particularly to the live stock man the Fall Fair offers an opportunity. It pays to advertise and the Fair is the place where the people see the goods produced, and seeing is believing. Moreover, the papers report the winnings and through these the exhibitor gets a large amount of advertising free which would otherwise cost him a considerable amount of money. Winning in close competitions under a competent judge adds dollars to the value of stock shown and increases the market price of any commodity as well as giving the exhibitor a standing not only in his own community but over a section of country corresponding to the size and influence of the show at which prizes are won. The Fair is a good place to make sales. Prospective buyers see the good exhibits made and enquire about the breeding stock at home. Stockmen show at Fairs largely to make sales rather than to win prizes although the latter is a factor in the sales and they are not disappointed as evidenced by the growing interest in the Fall Fair. Showing at the Fair, coupled with a judicious newspaper advertising policy, which should never be neglected, is good business. The two go together and work hand in hand. It pays to let others know of your good stock. Use printers' ink and show at the Fall Fair—Prof. Wade Toole, O. A. College, Guelph.

Hints on Harvesting Root Crops.

Root crops should be taken up before the weather becomes too wet and disagreeable. If the fall is in any quantity, it is slow work so under cold damp conditions. Lift the roots with a digging fork and twist off the tops, putting them in piles and covering with the tops. If a large area is to be lifted, and one is expert with a sharp hoe, he can very quickly remove the tops, but they will not keep quite as well. The roots should be ploughed out, throwing them as much as possible on the top. Bins with slatted sides and bottom should be used for storage where possible, as this gives the roots a chance to sweat. If the storage room temperature is above 40°F. cover the roots with straw. Carrots should not be deeper than two feet in a bin, others may be four feet. Where cellar storage is not available use pits. These should be three feet wide, two or three feet high and of any length. Cover the pits with straw and, where possible, have them on well-drained ground. Put a layer of straw on the ground and cover first with straw 6 inches deep then 6 inches earth, and as the frost gets harder cover with straw 15 or 20 feet. Have ventilators every 15 or 20 feet, as all roots sweat in storage. These may be filled with straw during cold periods. All roots should be as free from dirt as possible when put in storage. It is often advisable to leave a few days in small piles so that at the second lifting any adhering will be removed.—A. H. MacLennan, B.S.A., Ontario Vegetable Specialist.

MORE SPRING WHEAT

The Strathroy Age says:—The farmers in this section are busily engaged in threshing operations and express themselves as highly pleased in regard to the yield of both spring and fall wheat. Although a large acreage is being sowed to fall wheat, many express their intention of sowing spring wheat next year, as it has done exceptionally well this season. The only crop that is not turning out well is potatoes which, owing to the dryness of the season, will not be up to the average.

A FARMER'S PROTEST

To the Editor of the Transcript: If you will please allow me a little space in your valuable paper, I wish to make a brief note on the way the majority of the business men of Glenora treated the surrounding country on Wednesday last. They, after enjoying a good half-holiday in each week for the months of July and August—but I will not find fault with that; the public was aware of the fact for it was correct advertised and it was said to help the farmers with the harvest; probably somebody got help—but took in their heads they were going to have another day that was not a legal nor a righteous one, but thought they would play a slick trick on those that went into town that day for business, and locked their doors and fled out of town to see the sights in the city. And I understand the leading men in it were some of the official men in the town, afraid if they went to the fair and left the other man home they would lose some of their customers. They did not consider those that went to town that day on a fool's errand, and I was one. There is a paper in the town to advertise in and they should have made use of it. If they wish to go headlong at a folly of that kind, they then find fault with the community for sending mail orders to the cities, but I don't. It is paying them back in their own coin. Thanking you very much for the space I occupied, I am, A FARMER.

ROAD THRILLS FOR AUTOISTS

Two days' rain and the consequent condition of the roads brought trouble in its train for the thousands of motorists who visited the Western Fair last Thursday. Dozens of cars skidded and slipped on the long journeys home and although no serious mishaps were reported there was not an auto party which did not experience some minor thrill when the safety of the party hung in the balance. At one time it was reported that no less than six autos were in the ditch between the city and Lambeth.

DATES OF SCHOOL FAIRS

Dates of school fairs for this district are announced as follows:—Muncey.....Sept. 19. Caradoc.....Sept. 26. Metcalfe.....Oct. 1. Appin.....Oct. 2. Wardville.....Oct. 3. Cairo.....Sept. 18. See the latest in millinery at W. Bayne's opening Sept. 20th and 21st.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT Building, Main Street, Glenora, Ontario. Subscription—addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for eight months; to addresses in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance. ADVERTISING.—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation, a limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application. JOB PRINTING.—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc. Address all communications and make remittances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1918

THE EVIDENCE IS POOR. THE ADVICE IS GOOD

The Sarnia Canadian-Observer makes reply to our statement given last week of the Mosa oil field, and still clings to the belief that the field is but a shallow deposit. The editor says he can give us a few lessons in oil, and advises us and the novice in general to leave the game alone. As to the probable extent and life of the field, we prefer to take our bearings from the Government records of recent date rather than from an oil operator who several years ago failed to stay with the game long enough to either find or prove up the Mosa field and as a consequence may be inclined to feel a little "sore." Of the Mosa oil field a late Government return states:—"The field is the best located in years and good results may be expected. Drilling operations will be very active for some years in that territory." As for going into the oil game ourselves, that is a very remote probability, and we decidedly do not advise any other greenhorn to attempt doing so, no matter how good the prospect looks. For this reason The Transcript has not failed to take a conservative attitude towards the field ever since its discovery, and without "boosting" has merely reported the facts as they could be obtained. But we repeat, the facts look mighty good in the eyes of the professional operator.

FALL FAIRS

Ailsa Craig—Sept. 19, 20. Alvinston—Oct. 8, 9. Aylmer—Sept. 26, 27. Bridgen—Oct. 1. Chatham—Sept. 17-19. Dorchester Station—Oct. 2. Dresden—Sept. 26, 27. Forest—Sept. 26, 27. Glenora—Sept. 24, 25. Goderich—Sept. 25-27. Ingersoll—Sept. 30, Oct. 1. Lambeth—Sept. 25. Melbourne—Oct. 11. Mt. Brydges—Oct. 4. Muncey—Sept. 26. Parkhill—Sept. 23, 24. Petrolia—Sept. 19, 20. Ridgetown—Oct. 7-9. Sarnia—Sept. 24, 25. Sarnforth—Sept. 19, 20. Simcoe—Oct. 7-9. Theford—Sept. 30, Oct. 1. Wallaceburg—Oct. 1, 2. Watford—Oct. 2, 3. Wyoming—Oct. 10, 11.



NOTICE

TO UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN CANADA.

By the United States Military Service Convention Regulations, approved by the Governor-in-Council on 20th August, 1918, MALE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CANADA, WITHIN THE AGES for the time being SPECIFIED BY THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES prescribing compulsory military service, except those who have diplomatic exemption, ARE MADE SUBJECT AND LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE IN CANADA, AND BECOME ENTITLED TO EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE THEREFROM, UNDER THE CANADIAN LAWS AND REGULATIONS. The regulations governing this liability are published in the Canada Gazette (Extra) of 21st August, 1918; copy whereof may be obtained upon application through the post to the Director of the Military Service Branch of the Department of Justice at Ottawa.

UNITED STATES CITIZENS of the description aforesaid who were IN CANADA ON 30th JULY, 1918, HAVE SIXTY DAYS FROM THAT DATE within which TO EXERCISE AN OPTION TO ENLIST or enroll IN THE FORCES OF THE UNITED

STATES, or TO RETURN to the United States; and THOSE WHO for any reason SUBSEQUENTLY BECOME LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE IN CANADA HAVE THIRTY DAYS FROM THE DATE of the accruing OF SUCH LIABILITY within which to exercise the like option. It is stipulated by the Convention also that certificates of diplomatic exemption may be granted within the optional periods aforesaid. EVERY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES TO WHOM THE REGULATIONS APPLY is required to REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR under the Military Service Act, 1917, FOR THE province or DISTRICT WITHIN WHICH he is, in the manner by the regulations prescribed, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF HIS OPTIONAL PERIOD and will be SUBJECT TO PENALTIES IF without reasonable excuse HE FAILS SO TO REPORT. For the information of those whom it may concern Sections 3 and 4 defining the requirements of registration, with which it will be necessary strictly to comply, are set out substantially as follows:—

REGULATIONS

3. EVERY MALE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE AGES for the time being SPECIFIED IN THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES prescribing compulsory military service, not including those who have diplomatic exemption, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF THE TIME LIMITED BY THE CONVENTION within which the Government of the United States may issue him a certificate of diplomatic exemption, SHALL TRULY REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR BY REGISTERED POST, and in writing which is plainly legible, his name in full, his occupation and the date of his birth; stating also whether he is single, married or a widower; and if the latter, whether he has a child living; also if married, the date of his marriage; and stating moreover his place of residence and usual post office address in Canada; and, if he reside within a city or place where the streets and dwellings are named and numbered, the name and number of his street and dwelling; or if he reside in another place, the lot and concession number, section, township, range, and meridian, or other definite description whereby his place of residence may be located, having regard to the custom of the locality in which he lives; and IF WITHOUT REASONABLE EXCUSE HE NEGLECT OR FAIL TO

REPORT IN THE MANNER and with the particulars aforesaid within the time limited as aforesaid, HE SHALL BE GUILTY OF AN OFFENCE, AND SHALL BE LIABLE UPON SUMMARY CONVICTION to a penalty not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, AND TO IMPRISONMENT for any term not exceeding six months, and moreover he shall incur A PENALTY OF \$10.00 FOR EACH DAY after the time when or within which he should have registered during which he shall continue to be unregistered.

4. EVERY UNITED STATES CITIZEN WHO HAS DIPLOMATIC EXEMPTION, although not otherwise subject to these regulations SHALL WITHIN TEN DAYS after the granting of the same truly REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR, in like manner and with the same particulars as required by the last preceding section; and in addition he shall embody in his report a true and complete statement of the particulars of his certificate of diplomatic exemption. NEGLIGENCE OR FAILURE without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of this section SHALL CONSTITUTE AN OFFENCE PUNISHABLE IN THE MANNER AND BY THE PENALTIES provided in the last preceding section.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.

Training Raw Recruits. An army officer, speaking of the necessity for the right training of recruits, said:

"Don't delude yourselves with the idea that a man won't be frightened under fire, because he will be. He'll be badly frightened if he is a normal human being."

"Now, if a man can be made to bring his rifle up to his shoulder in battle and fire it is conceded by military authorities that a soldier has been made out of him."

"But if you succeed in teaching men not only to bring the weapon to their shoulders, but to take a proper sight—if hard training accomplishes this triumph over their natural fears then you have troops that are unbeatable."

Helgoland.

Centuries ago Helgoland, in the North sea, was at least five times its present size, and a place of no little importance. Like so many islands, it had a peculiar attraction for the peoples of the surrounding mainlands. They stood in awe of it, and mythology early claimed it for its own. Here the Forseti, the god of justice, had a temple, as had also, according to another tradition, the goddess Hetha, a special object of veneration among the Angles of the mainland. Later on it was the realm of the pagan king, Radbod, and it was thither that St. Willibrod came, in the seventh century, preaching Christianity.

Fireproof Writing.

Documents written on paper made from asbestos fiber, with inks prepared from the nitrates of iron and cobalt, have withstood a red heat for two hours without being damaged in any way. No damage resulted until the intensity of the heat was exposed in it for ten hours. It is expected that further experimentation and study will result in the perfection of a paper and ink practically indestructible by fire.

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

Children Cry for Fletcher's



The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment. **What is CASTORIA** Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS Order your next lot of these at The Transcript office

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

C. E. Davidson

Jeweler Optician Marriage Licenses Issued

Wife (as husband starts for the office)—Have you got everything, dear? Husband—Yes—season ticket, registration card, sugar, butter and tea ration cards, meal card, bread card, match card and tobacco card.

SALE OF BICYCLES CHEAP

Clearing the balance of our stock of Bicycles
AT COST PRICE

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

JAMES WRIGHT & SON
MAIN ST., GLENCOE

MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS

SILK WAISTS AND SILK SKIRTS
Opposite Royal Bank Building

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

Highest cash
price for Butter
and Eggs.
Phone 27

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

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.

Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to
London and intermediate points, 9:27 a. m.;
No. 14, express, local points to London, 2:55 p.
m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Mon-
day, etc., 6:00 p. m.; No. 18, local accommo-
dation to London, 10:25 p. m.

Westbound—No. 13, local mail and express,
7:30 a. m.; No. 15, Detroit express, 1:31 p. m.;
No. 17, local mail and express, 4:35 p. m.; No. 19,
International Limited, from Toronto and east
for Detroit, 10:05 p. m.

*Nos. 11, 13, 15 and 17, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line.

Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, local points to St.
Thomas, 9:30 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:30 p. m.;
way freight, 4:20 p. m.

Westbound—No. 353, mixed, local points,
St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:50 p. m.; way freight,
9:25 a. m.

*No. 2, Sundays included.

Kingscourt Branch.

Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc.,
connecting for Sarnia Tunnel and points west—
No. 365, mixed, 7:30 a. m.; No. 285, passenger,
6:40 p. m.

Arrive at Glencoe—No. 272, passenger, 7:05 a.
m.; No. 364, mixed, 1:51 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eastbound—No. 634, 12:42 p. m.; No. 672,
Windsor mixed, 6:58 p. m.

Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor, 4:48 a. m.;
No. 671, Windsor mixed, 9:30 a. m.; No. 636,
8:40 p. m.

Trains 635 and 634, Sundays included.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE.

Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 9:00 a. m.; G.T.R.
West, 6:00 p. m.; London and East, 7 p. m.;
Mails received—London and East, 9 a. m.;
G.T.R. East, 7 p. m.; G.T.R. West, 4:45 a. m.

Street letter box collections made at 8:30 a. m.
and 4:30 p. m.

ROY SIDDALL

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

All kinds of Grain bought
and sold.

Up-to-date Chopping Mill
in connection.

Terms Cash, or extra charge
for credit.

Patronize Home Industry by buying McLACHLAN'S BREAD

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

J. A. McLachlan
GLENCOE

We Carry a Full Line

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

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

J. M. Anderson
GLENCOE
Tinmith Plumber

A meeting of delegates from the
United Farmers' clubs in the polling
division of West Middlesex, held at
Melbourne on Saturday, pledged it-
self to a man to work and vote for the
return of a United Farmers' candi-
date. The meeting was of opinion
that only by such action could be se-
cured proper representation in par-
liament.

Make a few entries at our fair. The
prizes are not the reason for the fair.
The real reason is to compare work
and produce and to show what our
section of the country is doing. Place
your work alongside that of your
neighbor's at the fair and you will re-
ceive an incentive to do better next
year. It is only by comparison that we
can judge our own work.

An exchange says:—It is not diffi-
cult to distinguish a green driver or
one that has had very little experience
with an automobile. Each day or
evening as he drives up street he has
his "cut out" working overtime and
creating such a noise as to make his
car rattle from end to end. In many
places the "cut out" is forbidden. In
reality it is an unnecessary plaything
to amuse amateur drivers.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Miss Janet Young of Sarnia is
visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Young.

—Mrs. J. N. Currie left last week
to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Por-
ter, Winnipeg.

—Mrs. George Woods has returned
home after visiting her daughter and
friends in Detroit.

—Corporal W. J. Charles of London
spent the weekend with his sister,
Mrs. (Dr.) McIntyre.

—Master Gerald Nelson is return-
ing to Petrolia after spending the
summer around Glencoe.

—Miss Georgina Smith spent the
week-end with her sister, Miss Ida
Smith, at Lawrence Station.

—Miss Edna Leitch returned home
on Friday after spending three weeks
with relatives at Kent Bridge.

—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Crowe of Lon-
don called on friends and relatives in
Glencoe and vicinity on Saturday.

—Mrs. Archer has rented her
house, furnished, to Mrs. Hacker, and
will spend a year in Winnipeg and
Edmonton.

—Miss Estella Smith was home
from Chatham for the week-end. Her
sister Carrie is recovering from a se-
vere illness.

—Seaman Horace Fredrick of the
Overseas Mine, Cathlamet, Eng-
land, is spending two weeks' furlough
with friends in Glencoe and London.

—Mrs. John Cochran and son Frank-
lin of Mitchell spent a few days this
week at the rectory on their way to
Detroit and Windsor to visit friends.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Turner of In-
gersoll were the guests of Mrs. Turner's
brother, Roy Siddall, last week.

They are now visiting other relatives
in this vicinity.

—Misses Florence Keith, Jean Mc-
Lachlan, Catharine Keith and Jessie
McAlpine of Glencoe and Elizabeth
Leitch of Kilmartin and Drina McAl-
pine of Shields left on Monday for
London where they will attend Normal
School.

—Mrs. A. M. McKee and daughter
Bessie and grandchildren Mary, Eliza-
beth and John Simpson left on Wed-
nesday for their new home in Los An-
geles, California. Miss Edith Simp-
son accompanied them and will spend
the winter there.

—Sapper J. A. Jones of the Cana-
dian Engineers was on a few days' furlough
from Brockville camp during the
week and took the opportunity to
visit his relatives here.

—Living in the Canadian West and this
was his first visit to the old home here
in eight years.

AUCTION SALES

Clearing sale, at lot 1, first range
North Longwoods Road, Caradoc, on
Saturday, Sept. 28, at two o'clock, new
time:—1 mare 9 years old, splendid
driver and not afraid of autos; 2
milch cows supposed to be in calf and
milking now, 1 three years old and
1 four years old; 2 yearlings, 1 steer
and 1 heifer; 2 spring calves, steers;
\$5, hens; 1 binder, Frost &
Wood, 6 ft. cut; 1 Deering mower, 5
ft. cut; 1 hay rake; 1 broad-tire wagon,
nearly new; 1 top buggy; 1 open
buggy; 1 cutter; 1 hay rack; 1 gravel
box, also top box; 1 sulky plow, in
good repair; 1 two-horse cultivator;
1 corn scuffer; 1 corn marker; 1 corn
planter; 1 set of harrows; 1 disc har-
row; 1 drilling auger; 1 gang plow;
1 walking plow, new; 1 set of bob-
sleighs, nearly new; 2 sets single
light harness, 1 nearly new; 1 set
double heavy harness; 1 fanning mill;
1 set of scales, cap, 1600 lbs.; 1 set of
scales, cap, 240 lbs.; 2 neckyokes; 2
singles, nearly new; 1 wheelbarrow;
1 grindstone, on frame; a quantity of
elm plank, 2 ins. thick; 250 bushels of
good oats; about 15 tons of hay; stack
of straw, can be hauled off farm; 1
car, fork, rope, pulleys and slings; 1
sugar kettle; 1 sap pan; 2 tool chests;
1 work bench and vise; carpenter's
tools; 3 bedsteads; 1 dresser and com-
mode, combined; 1 kitchen walnut
cupboard; 1 Sharples cream separa-
tor; 1 barrel churn, "Favorite"; 1
kitchen table; 3 kitchen chairs; 3
dining-room chairs; 1 couch; 1 writ-
ing desk; 1 commode; 1 rocker; 1
armchair; 1 parlor rug; 1 parlor suite;
1 sewing machine; carpets; some
dishes; 1 robe; 1 lap rug; log chains,
forks, hoes, post augers, halters, etc.,
and other articles usually used on a
farm. Mrs. Anna Cavan, proprietor;
McTaggart & McIntyre, auctioneers.

For sale—good rubber-tired top
buggy.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin, 28th

Good prize list at Newbury school
fair, featuring \$30 prize money for
best calf and pair of pigs, given
through Merchants Bank of Canada.

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

Come to Newbury school fair on
Sept. 27 in Old Boys' Park. Good
baseball, juvenile sports, fine exhibits,
good prize lists.

The news from France during the
past few weeks indicates that the kat-
ter is much in need of a standing
army.

PACKED BUTTER KEEPS

Seed Corn Situation Is Critical—
Select Own Seed Now.

Select Ears From Field for Height,
Strength, Leafiness and Earli-
ness.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE first point to observe in
the packing of butter, in
order to have it keep well
for winter use is to have
good butter. The best butter for
packing is usually made in the
months of June and September. It is
preferably made from comparatively
sweet cream which has been pasteur-
ized. However, on the farm pasteur-
ization is not commonly followed,
hence the butter should be made
when the weather is comparatively
cool and the cream should be churned
before it becomes very sour—in
fact, the sweeter the cream the more
likely it is to produce good keeping
quality in the butter, so long as there
is sufficient acid in the cream to give
good churning results.

The cream should be churned in
the usual way, except that the butter
may be washed once with brine,
which is made by dissolving salt in
water, instead of using water at both
washings. Salt at the usual rate—
but not over one ounce of salt per
pound of butter, because salt does
not preserve butter as is commonly
supposed, except in a minor degree
for unpasteurized cream butter. It
is a mistake, however, to add so
much salt that the fine flavor of the
butter is covered up.

Having worked the butter as us-
ual, pack it firmly into crocks, tubs
or boxes. If unpasteurized wooden
packages are used, these should be
soaked several days in salt water to
prevent "woody" flavor in the butter.
A better plan is to coat the inside
of the tub or box with hot wax, then
line with heavy parchment paper, be-
fore packing the butter. Glazed
crocks which are clean, need no
lining.

When the package is full, prefer-
ably all from one churning, smooth
the top of the butter, cover with
parchment paper or a clean cotton
cloth, then tie heavy brown paper
over the top and place in a cool
cellar or in cold storage. Sometimes
a salt paste is put on top of the cloth
or paper and this is kept moist by
sprinkling on water from time to
time. This excludes the air and helps
to keep the butter.

We recommend packing the butter
in solid form which is to be kept for
some time, rather than holding the
butter in prints, even though these
may be submerged in brine.—Prof.
H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

Select Seed Corn Now.

Unless every precaution is taken
this autumn the supply of good seed
corn of the desirable varieties will
be inadequate for the requirements
of 1919. The autumn of 1917 saw
the corn crop harvested with an ex-
cess of moisture. Wet cold weather
followed, during which time the corn
did not cure, consequently, when the
very cold weather of December set
in the corn was frozen and germina-
tion was reduced to a very low per-
centage. This situation which caused
the agricultural authorities of North
America so much anxiety during the
winter and spring of 1918, and
which was described by them as "a
national calamity," is not yet averted.
The problem which that committee
had to face was one of supplying
North America with seed which
would give a fair germination. To
secure this seed was no easy task
and recourse was made to districts
in the United States hundreds of
miles to the south of Ontario which
produce large, late maturing varie-
ties. In bringing this seed into the
present time, the most satisfactory
method that it would produce grain,
but it was hoped it would produce
fodder. The situation in Ontario was
so acute that an embargo was placed
on the seed grown in Kent and Essex
counties, and the seed was shipped
from those counties to other districts
in Ontario. Some seed of fair ger-
mination was available but not suffi-
cient for all their local needs, and
imports of whitefaced seed from the
west and western Ontario furnish the
chief source of seed for the remain-
der of the province it was felt that
such action was justified in order to
conserve those varieties for seed pur-
poses which had proven themselves
adapted to Ontario conditions.

There was never a time in On-
tario's history when it was more ne-
cessary to take every precaution in
the selection of seed corn than at the
present time. The most satisfactory
method of seed selection is that of
selecting in the field. The grower can
go up and down his rows and select
those ears which are early, well de-
veloped and possess all the varietal
characteristics. When selecting in
the field the grower has before him
the standing plant. He can select
from those plants which possess the
height, strength, leafiness and earli-
ness desired. When once the desired
type is established in the grower's
mind good progress can be made in
selecting the ears. This method of-
fers many advantages over that of
selecting from the shock or from the
crib. The crib is the least desirable,
in that it offers only husked ears to
select from. With the shock, when
husking, the grower has the wilted or
matured stalks, while the field selec-
tion has everything in its favor, the
whole plant and its environment
which may mean normal or abnormal
conditions for development.—Dr.
C. A. Zavitz, O. A. College, Guelph.

FOR STYLE AND SATISFACTION—TRADE AT MAYHEW'S

ORDER FALL GOODS NOW AND SAVE

Conditions are so unusual today that buying now is advisable—even at regular prices. The advance has really only begun, and every month the war goes on goods will go higher in price. Thus our pre-season sale offers an extra saving. Its purpose is to "fill the gap" between the regular summer and fall seasons and keep our staff busy till the rush begins. To do this we give great reductions.

Men! If you order at
once you save \$5 to \$8
straight on your suit; you
get first choice of goods;
you avoid delay or dis-
appointment.

Men! Buy those Trou-
sers here tomorrow. Old
stock at old prices. 500
pairs to choose from.

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

A Special Range of Boys'
School Suits.

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

This will be the last
chance to outfit the boy
at old price.



This Week's Dress Goods
Sale.

If you want to see a big
stock of Dress Goods sell-
ing at a reasonable profit,
this store should be your
buying centre.

Silk Bargains.

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

Black Silk.

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

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

Last Call for Summer Goods at Give Away Prices.

E. MAYHEW & SON

SPECIAL NOTICES

The Daughters of the Empire will
hold a Tag Day on fair day.

For sale—pair of good work horses,
four years old.—D. A. Coulthard.

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

Again we say: Keep Friday even-
ing, October 18, free of any engage-
ment.

Dawson's Golden Chaff seed wheat
for sale. Apply Simpson Goff, Gore,
Ekfrid.

Be sure to attend millinery opening
at W. Bayne's, Newbury, Sept. 20th
and 21st.

Flour and feed for sale at store cor-
ner of Main and McKellar streets.—J.
D. McKellar.

If your piano needs tuning drop a
postal card as follows:—Daniel H.
McLachlan, agent, Glencoe.

Cream and eggs wanted at the old
stand, as usual. Highest prices paid
in cash.—Wm. Muirhead.

Our fall millinery opening com-
mences Thursday, Sept. 19th, and fol-
lowing days.—P. D. Keith.

For sale—first-class bay work mare,
weight about 1,300 lbs.—John Cyster,
R. R. 3, Glencoe; phone 4410.

We have two tons of Swift's fertil-
izer left. Just what you want to sow
with late wheat.—N. & A. M. Graham.

For sale—nine two-year-old heifers
and steers, also two heavy colts ris-
ing three years old.—N. & A. M. Gra-
ham.

Glencoe Creamery has not been
closed, as reported, but is receiving
cream daily, with Alex. McNeil in
charge.

Tomatoes at their best this week.
For sale by the bushel or eleven-quart
basket at W. A. Currie's, Main street;
phone 25.

Yellow peaches and fancy plums
arriving daily from Niagara—now at
their best, at W. A. Currie's, Main
street. Phone 25.

I will not be able to do any chop-
ping during fall. After the
silos are completed will grind on Sat-
urdays as usual.—Frank I. Abbott.

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

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

One 1917 Ford touring car in A1
condition; two 1914 Ford touring cars,
all overhauled, have licenses, good
tires and other extras; one 1916 Chev-
rolet, all refitted and new tires; one
1915 Maxwell, and two McLachlan
cars. Come in and pick out what you
want. The price is right.—Wm. Mc-
Callum.

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

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The Lungs of Your Range

There is no flue sys-
tem just like that of
the Pandora Range.
Before you buy a
range learn about the
Pandora method of
heat distribution—it
is the secret of good
baking and of every
kind of good work a
good range should do. It is the lung system of the range.

For Sale by JAS. WRIGHT & SON

McClary's Pandora Range

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

Accept no Substitute

Insist upon the genuine

"SALADA" TEA

None other is so economical in use or so delicious in flavour.

OPINIONS ON WORLD PROBLEMS

By Chas. M. Rice, Attorney-at-Law, Denver, Colorado.

The Real Offensive.

Fate decreed in July of this year that Germany could not win on land. Months before it had been made clear that she could not win at sea, as fleet after fleet of American troops landed safely on the other side of the Atlantic.

To-day the allied shipyards are beating the submarine sinkings, and every week expands the margin in favor of the builder as against the wrecker. There is no question of the physical defeat of Germany, east, west and on the ocean, which latter after all is the determining factor in great wars, this one included. It took four years of extreme exertion and travail, such as man had not endured, to accomplish this.

But Germany, politically and diplomatically is still in the ring and far from defeated. Her leaders and her servile sympathizers are fighting for a drawn game and they believe they will gain their object.

Enemy armies will be held in every field until winter. They will offer a certain resistance. Germany's allies will be held through fear to the undertaking of playing for time, making it a waiting game to wear out the patience of the civilian allies. Military men at the front realize more clearly than the statesmen at home the new danger. They have asked that the movement be headed off at the outset.

Floyd P. Gibbons, war correspondent with the American Expeditionary Force, has returned to the States for the sole purpose of warning in advance against the insidious campaign which the Hun is projecting. As soon as the weather makes hard fighting all but impossible, this Hun propaganda will be disclosed in many quarters. They will appear quietly and with assumed candor and ask the plausible question "Why continue to waste human life and treasure? Germany," they will admit, "is defeated and ready to quit on any terms to escape invasion." They will tell us that the German Empire is to be reorganized. Constitutional government is to be inaugurated and all placed in the hands of the people; the Kaiser and his Militaristic party will have no say in the future. Germany will make restitution and with little pressure will be willing to let Alsace-Lorraine go to plebiscite for decision. The Brest-Litovsk Treaty will be revised to suit the requirements of Washington and London. Why more sacrifice of life?

And if this propaganda prevails, Germany will have gained through diplomatic cunning what she could not accomplish with her brutal war machine. The German people will know that they have won because their country has not been invaded, and the Kaiser will be held in high esteem and worshipped as the savior of the Fatherland. They will reconcile their losses with the idea that it took the entire civilized world to hold Germany from gaining world domination; and next time it will be impossible to secure such a combination against Germany. Economically Russia will be at the command of Germany, and this picking is worth the war, it will be contended by Germans at home.

The chief aim will be to get a wedge between the allies and sever the U.S. from European nations. It will be bruited about that all the Wilson requirements for peace will be met at any hour; but that England—perfidious England—is the stumbling block. It will be claimed that we are fighting England's battle—for

trade. The appeal will be modified to suit England and her colonies. Here lies the great danger to the allies in the future.

The Act of a Pirate.

Judge Julius M. Mayer of the U. S. District Court in N.Y., has just handed down his decision upon the legal aspect of the sinking of the Lusitania, and he pronounces "the act not of a civilized power, but of a pirate." He dismissed the \$4,000,000 of damage suits brought against the Cunard line by the heirs of the men and women who went down with the liner.

The decision, even after three years' delay, is refreshing. It settles so many points for that type of mind which cannot regard anything as settled till authority rules on it.

The Court, in rendering its decision, enlarged on the merits of the cases, and emphatically laid down the law and its conclusion of fact as follows:

1. The Lusitania was not, and never had been armed.
2. The crew of the Lusitania took every possible precaution for the safety of the passengers before and after the torpedoing.
3. The Lusitania did not carry explosives.
4. The captain was fully justified in sailing from America despite the German warning.
5. The cause of the sinking of the Lusitania was the illegal act of the Imperial German Government.

We cannot have these truths stated too clearly. Even now German propaganda goes back to the Lusitania, and lies in its efforts to shake Americanism.

The propaganda work was well handled by Bernstorff, Viereck and their impious kind, as soon as their Teutonic minds recovered from their tremendous surprise that the act required an excuse.

Once recognized as a moral blunder, the Lusitania case, like the Cavell case, became the object of most eager explanation by the Germans. Brand Whitlock tells in this month's "Everybody's Magazine" how quickly placards were put up in conquered Brussels when he was there, to prove in the best Teutonic fashion, that it was really the English who were responsible for the sinking of the Lusitania.

Bernstorff, Viereck & Co. did not go quite so far. They permitted the suggestion of British responsibility to go out unfettered. They turned their "warring" into a justification. They disregarded statements of our port authorities and asserted that the Lusitania was both armed with guns and laden with ammunition. Then they would suddenly shift their ground and plead it was an accidental sinking for which no one was responsible.

Many people, now more experienced in Hun ways, and the persistent manufacture of untruths by them, were then inclined to credit these Lusitania lies, or, at least refused to be shaken by them. Any one who was disposed to credit these lies should get the text of Judge Mayer's ruling and read it. The case was fully and openly tried, and the utmost liberty allowed to bring out all the facts of that unfortunate voyage, and the terrible fate that awaited the peaceful ship with its freight of non-combatant men, women and children that went down with it.

SOLDIERS IN HIDING SLAIN.

Germans Killed Eleven British and the Man Who Sheltered Them.

Authentic details of a peculiarly infamous case of German brutality have been received by the London Daily Express. Eleven British soldiers, finding themselves behind enemy capture for several weeks by evade capture for several weeks by hiding themselves in fields and subsequently taking shelter in a house. The woman in whose house they found shelter says she and her husband, knowing the soldiers were hiding in a field, took them in and lodged them in an attic. Unfortunately some outsiders knew they were there and a neighbor denounced them to the German commandant at Guise. He sent troops to arrest the soldiers, who gave themselves up immediately without making resistance.

Three days later they were tried. The eleven soldiers and the husband

About the House

Don't Overwork the Children.

In the country and on the farm children are often required to work in the field and garden too long at a time, or to carry water and other weights too heavy for their strength and often to work under a blazing sun. Such early work interferes with growth and development, which is the one great business of childhood. Many men and women, whose physical strength is impaired, might trace their ill health to sickness, underfeeding or overwork during the formative years of early childhood.

The tasks children are given to do should be suited to their years, and varied by frequent opportunity to rest and to play. At the same time food should be good and plentiful and there should be long hours of sleep. The harm which heavy work can cause little children can be ill afforded at any time, and least of all now. For the children must be kept well and strong to meet the demands which will confront them when they come to maturity and face the tasks of reconstruction in the critical years to come—work which will demand physical well-being as well as efficiency and character.

Threshing Dinners.

With threshing days come threshing dinners. Now, a threshing dinner does not mean the same to everybody—not even to every farm woman. Some fret and worry over the preparation of the meal, while others apparently enter upon the work with as much pleasure as if the task were that of preparing a picnic lunch. The viewpoint, the ability to manage, and the cooking and refrigerating facilities have much to do with these differences. Then there is the item of help.

System comes first whenever any unusual task is to be looked after, and this is especially true of preparing the threshing dinner. One woman has chickens killed and dressed in advance, if chickens are to be served as a part of the meal, while another waits until the last moment. Nor is the latter woman necessarily to blame. Probably she would have prepared much of the dinner in advance had it been practicable. Perhaps she had no ice to keep fresh meat and other highly perishable foods. With ice, half the dinner may be started or made ready the day before. Even where ice is not used regularly it will pay to have it at threshing time.

As to the dinner, it should be plain but good and served in an appetizing manner. Men who handle pitchforks or do other heavy work all day want something more substantial than "fancy fixings." This does not imply, though, that boiled cabbage, fat meat, and other heavy foods, important as they may be, are all that is required. There should be a variety. In such seasons as this, when vegetables are plentiful, threshing crews often get practically the same things day after day until their stomachs rebel. Under these circumstances it is a wise woman who provides at least a few dishes that are different.

Of course there must be as the basis of every threshing-day dinner plenty of good meat, preferably two kinds, and an abundance of bread. If one of the meats can be such as is not commonly served in the country it will be all the better. Something sweet in the way of preserves or jelly is a good addition to the meal, appealing as it will to the delicate eater or to the man who is "too tired to eat." Desserts need not be heavy,

but a carefully prepared dessert is desirable. Promptness and cleanliness are important in serving the threshing dinner. The men must not be kept waiting, nor should they, while eating, have to fight flies. If it is necessary to set the tables out of doors instead of in a screened dining-room everything should be covered so far as possible and fly brushes should be kept going.

Training Children.

Study your children. Develop in them emotional control, unselfishness, an alert interest in the world around them. Keep them from becoming morbidly self-centred. Do not let them become too dependent on you, but at an early age foster in them the spirit of initiative.

Remember always the old saying that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

An Outdoor Bed Built In.

The delight of sleeping out of doors, and of sniffing the fresh, clear air during the night, is denied many people because no sleeping porch is practicable in their home. To build such a porch is often both inconvenient and expensive.

A way to combine an indoor and an outdoor bed has been devised by a large school for boys and is so simple and feasible that it might well be adopted in private homes, as it is possible to build it into any room.

The bunk is built into a corner of the room, below a wide window. A similar window separates the bed from the room. Both windows may be raised or lowered by means of pulley ropes at the head of the bunk. The youngster gets out of his daytime clothes and into his snug sleeping suit in the warm room. When he is ready to turn in, he lifts the window between the room and his bed, slips into the bunk and lowers the inner window again. He then reaches up and pulls the rope which raises the outer window. He is out doors, yet protected by the warm walls of the bunk.

During the day an attractive cover transforms the sleeping bunk into an inviting window seat.

Accuracy First.

Accuracy is one of the first essentials of successful canning. Do not look for short cuts for there are none. Always follows a reliable guide and remember that in canning there is one best method, which will ensure uniform success year after year. The thermometer and clock are indispensable to canning operations. For full information as to the time and temperature required in the preparation of fruit and vegetables write to the Canada Food Board or any of its provincial committees for booklet entitled "The Canning, Drying and Storing of Fruit and Vegetables." Enclose five cents for same.

WHAT "DOUGHBOY" MEANS. Old Term Dating Back to the Mexican War. The term "doughboy" as a nickname for the American infantryman is a very old one, dating back to the Mexican War of 1846. In that year the United States regular soldiers first made acquaintance with the houses of mud-colored, sun-dried bricks that are seen everywhere, even to-day, in New Mexico, Arizona and the southern part of California.

These bricks are called by the Mexican adobes (pronounced "dobies") a term also applied to the small, squat, flat-roofed houses built with them. When the American invaders entered what was then Mexican territory, the infantrymen found these dwellings—mostly deserted by their panic-stricken inhabitants—handy as billets, and promptly occupied them as such. But the cavalrymen who had to be near their picketed horses out on the open prairie, were unable to avail themselves of similar accommodation.

Partly in envy, and partly in good-natured chaff, these christened their more fortunate comrades "dobies," afterwards shortened to "dobies," a good, round-sounding nickname that was bound to stick, and which in course of time became corrupted into "doughboys."

Scotland has a mill making 200 tons of paper weekly from sawdust.

A FEARLESS HERO.

Canadian Chaplain Brought in Five Wounded Men Under Heavy Fire.

The following despatch from Fred James, official correspondent with the Canadian forces in the field, has been received:

The men coming out from the battle line in front of Arras are telling stories of individual heroism and self-sacrifice. To-day I heard of a Chaplain, or padre, to use the more affectionate name, of a Quebec unit, who made five trips into No Man's Land in broad daylight under a hail of fire from the enemy's machine guns and artillery, and brought back thence to our lines five helpless wounded men who had been struck down while they were reconnoitering ahead of the main forces of their units.

This padre saw the men fall, and unhesitatingly advanced cautiously to where they lay. The first one he half carried, half dragged, back to our line, and placed him in good hands. Back he went again, ignoring danger and death that literally rained all about him, and soon returned with another. Three times more he made his perilous return trip. Only Providence can explain how he or the wounded men escaped death. When he had delivered the last of the five to the stretcher-bearers, to whom and to no one else did he intimate what he had done, he quietly turned his attention to helping in whatever way he could, consistent with his calling, the troops in action along the main line of the attack.

FARM BOOKKEEPING.

Tribunal Judge Urges Farmers to Keep Books.

Bookkeeping by farmers to show just what their farms are producing and if they are materially increasing their outputs, was advocated recently by Mr. Justice Masten, in addressing his exemption tribunal at Toronto. He pointed out that the keeping of such records would be of great value to the farmers if, on the expiration of their exemptions, they appeared again before a tribunal to seek further extensions of time.

The Commission of Conservation



has designed a simple but complete Farmers' Account Book which will be sent free to bona-fide farmers who express their intention of keeping records of their farm work. Many farmers do not know whether they are making or losing money till it is too late to avoid financial failure.

California irrigates 39,352 farms, covering 2,664,104 acres.



H. M. Connolly & Co.

(Members Montreal Stock Exchange) 105 Transportation Building, Montreal Main 1345

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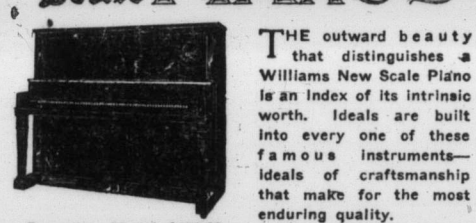
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WILLIAMS New Scale PIANOS



Bungalow Model, \$450.00 THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, OSHAWA, ONT. Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers

THE outward beauty that distinguishes a Williams New Scale Piano is an index of its intrinsic worth. Ideals are built into every one of these famous instruments—ideals of craftsmanship that make for the most enduring quality.



Ingram's Velveta Souveraine Face Powder

No matter how clear and colorful your complexion may be a few minutes' work or an hour in a hot kitchen will bring forth the perspiration and make the skin oily and shiny. To avoid this use Ingram's Velveta Souveraine Face Powder. Just a light touch will stay on until washed off. And it overcomes the shine and hides tiny imperfections. 50c.

Ingram's Milkweed Cream is a dainty preparation that is cleansing, softening and soothing to the delicate skin tissues. It also has an exclusive therapeutic quality that "tones up" the skin and keeps it in a beautiful condition. Two sizes, 50c and \$1. At your druggist's you will find a complete line of Ingram's toilet aids including Soakettes for the teeth, 25c.

F. F. Ingram, Windsor, Ontario (117)

Food Control Corner

Householders to Blame if Sugar Supply Fails.

The Canada Food Board in a statement just issued places definitely upon householders responsibility for so limiting domestic consumption of sugar, as to ensure a sufficient supply for preserving. The Board urges that a family of two should not use more than an aggregate of one quarter of a level cupful of sugar per day for cooking, table use and all other purposes except preserving, and for other families consumption should be limited to the same proportion. "There will not be sufficient sugar if it is consumed in other ways in the homes to the same extent as in former years, or if people eat up in the homes sugar which has been saved by regulation of manufacturers," the statement says.

The Board adds that it has imposed very considerable hardships on manufacturers, for the sake of securing sufficient for the household, and that it is now the householders' plain duty to discontinue extravagant use of sugar.

"Candy manufacturers have had their allowance of sugar reduced to one half of the amount used by them last year. Cake and biscuit makers have been placed on a rigorous ration basis and are now using syrups and other available substitutes to a large extent. Jam manufacturers are even using raw sugar. Bakers are not permitted to use any but yellow or brown sugar in making bread and only a very small amount even at that. Glucose is being used extensively as a sugar substitute. No manufacturer can obtain sugar today except on presentation of a sugar certificate and under no circumstances to a greater amount than the allotment made by the Food Board.

"But even these far-reaching regulations cannot save sufficient sugar to provide for canning and preserving requirements unless the householders, too, will make some sacrifices. If all the people of Canada would use only one teaspoonful of sugar in their tea or coffee instead of two, the aggregate annual saving for preserving would be fifty thousand tons, or more than three times the amount of sugar now allowed to all the candy and confectionery manufacturers in the Dominion for one year.

"Public eating places have been put on a ration of two pounds of sugar for ninety meals for all purposes, and it is the duty of householders to observe a similar ration in their homes. There simply is not enough granulated sugar available to meet usual domestic consumption demands and also to provide for canning and preserving. Not only must householders reduce their use of all cane sugar but part of their honor ration should be brown sugar instead of granulated."

Among the ways in which the public are asked to conserve sugar, in addition to observing the honor ration of not more than two pounds, per person, per month, are the following:

Use white corn syrup in part in canning and preserving.

Use no more than one level teaspoonful of sugar in sweetening any cup of tea, coffee or other beverage. Discontinue the making of rich pastries.

Use no more sugar in canning and preserving than is absolutely necessary.

The making of heavy jams and preserves is not necessary and should be stopped.

"The greatest waste of sugar does not occur in the manufacture of candy, or in commercial uses, all of which are now under drastic regulations. Instead it is found in unnecessary and excessive use of sugar in the homes," says the Food Board. "The time has come when the people of Canada must understand that sugar consumption must be reduced. With reasonable conservation there will be sufficient to take care of preserving requirements, and to meet the necessary demands until the end of the year when the new crop will be available, but this can only be assured by reduced domestic consumption. If extravagance is continued in the homes, shortage is unavoidable and the blame will rest with the householder."

For manufacturing bread baked on the sole of the oven, contrary to the regulations of the Canada Food Board, and for not using the required amount of wheat flour substitutes, the license of Frank Coberlin, Victoria Mines, Ontario, has been suspended for 7 days, commencing midnight September 7th. During which time he must not, either directly or indirectly purchase or take delivery of any food commodities, or manufacture, sell or deal in bread or any products of wheat or other flours.

For selling wheat flour without the required amount of substitutes the Board has suspended the license of A. N. Farrabain, Grocer, Edmonton, Alberta, to 15 days, commencing Friday, September 6th.

The Canada Food Board warns all licensed dealers that similar action will be taken in all cases where dealers are found selling wheat flour without the required amount of substitutes, namely, one pound of substitute flours to four pounds of standard wheat flour.

Save every grain of sugar.



HOW TO GET RID OF RHEUMATISM

"Fruit-a-tives" Point the Way to Quick Relief

VERONA, ONT.
"I suffered for a number of years with Rheumatism and severe Pains in my Side and Back, caused by strains and heavy lifting. When I had given up hope of ever being well again, a friend recommended 'Fruit-a-tives' to me and after using the first box I felt so much better that I continued to take them; and now I am enjoying the best of health, thanks to your wonderful fruit medicine."

W. M. LAMPSON.
"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.—or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1918

NEWBURY

Wm. Schwanderer of Cass City, was in town last week.

Mr. Vanduser is in Toronto last week on a business trip.

Miss Katie McIntyre has taken a position in W. Bayne's store.

Those who attended the London fair last week are not complaining of the dry time.

Miss Mary Hammett left on Monday for London where she will take the Normal course.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Armstrong were at Oakdale last Thursday attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Elijah Robinson.

John A. Smith of Euphemia is moving to town to the house on Durham street recently bought from Jas. Whittington.

Q-M. Sergt. D. L. Campbell, wife and son Lyman of Ottawa visited Mrs. Campbell's aunt, Mrs. J. P. McVicar, "Ingleside," last week.

Harvest thanksgiving services will be held in Christ church on Sunday, 22nd, at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Rev. Mr. Murphy, the rector, will preach.

The program committee of the school fair have been so fortunate as to secure the dramatic club of Thamesville to put on their new play here school fair night, Sept. 27. The sports committee are getting some fine things for the day's program. All this with the exhibits will make a splendidly attractive day—Sept. 27.

Miss Mary Babcock passed away on Tuesday after several weeks illness following a paralytic stroke, aged 74 years. The funeral took place from the home of deceased's sister, Mrs. McCully, to the Gospel Hall where service was held. Interment at Wardsville.

Besides Mrs. McCully are Mrs. Chas. Duffey of Detroit and Mrs. Thomas Duffey of Moss, sisters, and Calvin Babcock, a brother, here. The late Miss Babcock was of a quiet disposition, taking little part in outside affairs, but by her relatives and friends she will be sadly missed for her kindness, sympathy for whom is extended.

WARDSVILLE

Bill Sheppard has gone overseas. Mrs. James Jackson and D. McRae are on the sick-list.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Sheppard are taking a trip up the lakes.

The Red Cross realized a nice little sum at the bake sale on Saturday.

Mrs. Waugh of Copetown has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Atkinson.

Miss J. Weaver of Newbury is the guest of her sister, Mrs. D. L. Purcell.

Misses Muriel and Hazel Bodkin of London spent a few days with their aunt, Mrs. W. Hacker.

Mr. Lyle and Miss Ella Milner have secured positions in Detroit and left Monday to take up their duties.

Mrs. Harry Gamble and daughter Beth of Richmond Hill have been spending a few days with the former's sister, Mrs. Art. Long, and at Miss Nellie Harold's.

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

KILMARNOCK

A number from here attended the London fair and report a good time, despite the rain.

Mr. and Mrs. James Dovey and D. Leitch of Sarnia attended the funeral of the late Douglas E. McKellar last week.

Burns' church Red Cross wish to thank J. N. Currie for the liberal donation of cloth samples, of which the society made two quilts. They realized \$35.50. The society met at the home of Miss Flora McLaughlin on September 4th. Contribution was \$16.60. The next meeting will be held at Mrs. Dan Galbraith's on October 2nd.

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

APPIN

James Glasgow is on the sick-list. Douglas Black is erecting a verandah on two sides of his house.

Joseph McCulloch of Port Elgin has been visiting his brother, Rev. H. D. McCulloch.

Mrs. D. McIntyre has returned home after spending a short time with her mother, who has been ill.

A brief canvass was made in Appin late Saturday evening in aid of the sailors' fund. Following is a list of contributors: Township council \$100, R. E. C. McDonald \$5, John W. Macdonald \$5, Peter McArthur \$5, J. N. Tompkins \$5, James Macdonald \$5, James McKee \$5, James Glasgow \$2, Mrs. James Glasgow \$2, J. S. Macraut \$2, Elmer McIntyre \$2, Dan McIntyre \$2, D. L. McIntyre \$2, Herman Galbraith \$2, Rev. A. D. Whaley \$2, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Black \$2, Charles Macdonald \$2, George Lamont \$1, James Beatty \$1, Wm. Down (sr.) \$1, Miss Florence Glasgow \$1, W. T. May \$1, H. B. Watt (worth) \$1, Archie McIntyre \$1, W. R. Stephenson \$1, Harold M. Irwin \$1, Dan McDonald \$1, Dugald Patterson \$1, James Lotan \$1, James Johnston \$1, D. S. McDonald \$1, Frank Nicholls \$1, James Allan \$1, Mrs. Pettit \$1, George Scates \$1, Peter Ferguson \$1, Dunc. Campbell \$1, Ernest Cushman \$1, Harry Galbraith \$5, James McKee \$5, Wm. Butler \$5, Sam. Ramsey \$5, Arthur Irwin \$5, L. Payne \$2. Total \$175.50.

MELBOURNE

Gathering mushrooms is the order of the day.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Evan Carruthers is ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Parr of Oil City visited the former's parents here.

Mrs. James Dale of Detroit is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Sparling Clarke.

Miss Wright of Strathroy has secured a position on the Home Bank staff here.

Mrs. James Collier has returned from a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Ed. Dyer of Toronto.

Rev. Wm. R. Vance occupied the pulpit in the Methodist church at Middlemiss on Sunday evening.

Miss Constance Howell, who is attending business college in London, spent the week-end at her home here.

Alex. McDougall has sold the windmill and tank off his property here to a Chatham man. It was shipped by train.

The young people in connection with the Epworth League of the Methodist church are preparing to hold a social evening in the near future. A number from this village and vicinity attended London fair and report a splendid exhibition. They are now looking forward to Melbourne fair.

Word has been received here that Douglas McNeil, one of our Melbourne boys, who has been in France for some time, has been seriously wounded.

The long drought has been broken by general rains. The lawns have taken a new lease of life to such an extent that the music of the lawn mowers is again heard.

The forty-fifth anniversary of Guthrie Presbyterian church was observed last Sunday, when Rev. Robert Stuart of Dutton, a former pastor, took charge of the services at 11.30 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. The evening service in the Methodist church was withdrawn.

A gloom was cast over this village when it was learned that Corp. Isaac W. Bennett was killed in action in a cavalry charge on the Somme front on August 8, 1918. The evening service in the Methodist church was withdrawn. A resident of Melbourne, enlisted at Saskatoon with the 29th Light Horse on August 8, 1914, and met his death in the line of duty.

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

EKFRID STATION

Mrs. John Lee has returned to her home in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray spent the week-end in Stratford.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey of Hamilton spent a few days recently with Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McLean.

Mrs. Scott Tait of Lewisville, Arkansas, and her brother, Pte. Alton Johnson of London, visited at D. A. Campbell's recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie McGugan have returned to their home in Mt. Brydges after spending some days with their daughter, Mrs. J. L. Hull.

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

STRATHBURN

Mrs. Walter Hailstone is improved after her illness.

Owing to last Sunday being "gasoline Sunday" the Longwoods Road was very quiet. No autos were to be seen.

Mrs. A. M. McRae and daughter Bessie visited friends here before leaving for their home in Los Angeles, California.

Dan Trestain had a sale yesterday and a large crowd attended it. Prices were very high and some cows sold for over \$500.

SELL COCKERELS NOW

How Fall Fairs Can be Made a Great Success.

Attend Your Local Fair to Improve Education and to Have a Good Time.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE marketing of thin chickens is not conserving our meat supply nor is it the most profitable method to the producers. Present prices of market poultry admits of the liberal use of feeds and the marketing of well-fleshed birds.

The best birds to flesh or fatten are those of the heavier breeds, such as Wyandottes, Reds, and Rocks. The light breeds, such as Leghorns, seldom pay to fatten unless they are very thin in flesh.

The birds intended for fattening should be confined to a small pen or slatted coop. The process is not difficult if you will but pay attention to a few points that are essential.

Do not feed the birds for the first day they are shut up. You should give them something to drink, but it is best to give no feed. After the first day feed very lightly for two or three days and then gradually increase the ration, being very careful not to overfeed. We usually start chickens on very finely ground grains at the rate of three-quarters of an ounce of grain per feed to each bird, feeding twice daily. This can be increased gradually to two or three times this amount. Generally the most profitable gains are made during the first fourteen to sixteen days feeding. Such birds will not be excessively fat, but should be fat enough to cook and eat well. Some markets demand a fatter bird.

The most profitable gains are made on birds weighing from three to four one-half to four and one-half pounds when put up to fatten.

The grains fed should be finely ground and, if at all possible, should be mixed with sour milk. Mix the feed to a consistency of a pancake batter. The more milk the chicken will take the better bird you will have in the end. Milk appears to have no good substitute for fattening chickens. If you cannot get milk then add ten to fifteen per cent. of meat meal to the ration and mix with water. The addition of a little green food daily will help matters. Many people get better results by feeding a little salt. About one-half pound to one hundred pounds of dry grain is sufficient. This mixes best by being dissolved in water and adding a little at each feed. Be careful not to use too much.

The best grains available now are a mixture of ground barley, corn meal, finely ground buckwheat, and shorts. Oats are good if part of the hull is sifted out, as are also ground brewers' grains. We have used with good results a mixture of two parts of ground barley, two parts of corn meal, and two parts shorts, mixed with twice the amount of sour milk.

In general feed about one-third shorts and then whatever finally ground grains you may have about the farm.

If at all possible mix the ground grains with sour milk.—Prof. W. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Importance of Attending Exhibition.

Fall exhibitions are a permanent feature in the life of Ontario, and are of particular interest and import to the farmer and his family. From many of the smaller shows might be greatly improved by the introduction of more new educational features, and some of the larger exhibitions have been criticised in the past for tardiness in placing agricultural exhibits in place, but at the present time, with things agricultural to the fore-front as they are, exhibition managers realize the value of a strong agricultural and live-stock department and are making this a leading feature of their work. In fact, no fall fair, large or small, could exist let alone prosper, without the products of the farm well represented.

Bearing this in mind, it is important that all attend their local fall fair and their nearest large exhibition. A well-managed fair is an educational feature. The best live stock of the various types and breeds, the highest quality grain, roots and vegetables, the newest devices to aid the farmer, and his wife in their work, and the most up-to-date special attractions are all there and each has its value to those who attend with the purpose of improving their knowledge. It is worth while to watch the judging being done to get an idea of approved type and to have one's interest stimulated that he may go home and do better work in breeding live stock or in the production of farm crops. Study the work of the judges. It helps to fix in the mind the proper type of live stock of the various breeds and the requirements of all farm crops. The boys and girls should be taken to the exhibition and encouraged to study and learn as well as to enjoy themselves.

Exhibitions also have their place in the social welfare of the people. It is profitable to get away from work for a few days and mingle with others, there to discuss matters of interest to all, and to see what progress is being made in industry other than that from which the fair-goer gets his or her living. It makes for good men and women with a wider viewpoint. A little clean, wholesome amusement is necessary in order to get the most out of life.

Go to the exhibition with the idea of improving your education and at the same time to have a real good time. It is profitable to get away from work occasionally and the exhibition offers not only an opportunity for pleasure but also for profit.

—Prof. Wade Toole, O. A. College, Guelph.

THE 'MAPLE LEAF' TO THE FORE

The placid Somme, on left and right Was witness to a stirring sight As onward rolled an eager band Of soldiers from a foreign land, Who little knew of arts of war— Had never heard the cannons roar— But at command they showed their worth.

"The land of Maple gave them birth."

St. Julien with its vine-clad hills, Well nurtured by the brooks and rills, Now holds in safety those who died To stem the "Maple's" onrushing tide. The foe adopted hellish aid, And on the field our sons were laid. We murmured not, for such a deed Must rest upon a broken reed; The day will come—a reckoning way.

In God's own time, in God's own way.

On Flanders' fields and in the vale Of Ypres and of Passchendaele The "Maple Leaf" joins in the fray, And won fresh laurels day by day. Its sons were fighting for a cause That aimed to uphold freedom's laws, To help oppressed in every land, And give the world a righteous stand.

The "Khaki boys" of Vimy heights, Showed to the world their tact and might; They forward pushed in serried ranks, Supported by the deadly tanks, And of little thought of trials endured. Since gains they made were well secured;

With cheerful song and spirits high They hear the foe's retreating cry. Again the "Maple" stood the test, Its praises ring from East to West. From North to South the word has come, "Canadian boys, Well done! Well done!"

J. B. Rittenhouse.

DEVELOPING POWER.

Third Largest Dam in the World Is In Quebec.

The most important water conservation work thus far undertaken in Canada is that undertaken by the Quebec Government and now nearing completion at La Loutre on the St. Maurice river. It will store up the waters of the St. Maurice for the benefit of its many water powers and will double the low-water flow.

This work had been projected for many years as the regulation of the river is of the greatest value to the important developed water powers at La Tuque, Grand Mere and Shawinigan Falls, but no construction work was undertaken. After full investigation of the project, both from the engineering and financial viewpoint, the Quebec Government Commission let the contract for construction in the summer of 1915.

The work has progressed steadily since in spite of the great difficulties in transportation. It is now 80 per cent completed and will cost about \$1,500,000. When finished, it will create a reservoir of 160,000 million cubic feet, forming the third largest artificial reservoir in the world, being exceeded only by the Assuan reservoir on the Nile and the Gatun lake on the Panama canal. From the owners of the power sites already developed, the commission will receive a revenue of upwards of \$130,000.

The reservoir will increase the mouth of the St. Maurice there are 17 power sites with heads of from 10 feet to 150 feet. The aggregate descent at these sites totals 800 feet, but the dams erected in developing the various sites will increase this total head to 900 feet. Under present conditions, these sites have a total capacity of approximately 350,000 theoretical h.p., but it is estimated that some 600 h.p. will be available when the flow is regulated from the reservoir. At Shawinigan, Grand Mere and La Tuque alone, the three sites at present utilized on the St. Maurice, the potentiality will be raised from an aggregate of some 10,000 theoretical h.p. to over 400,000 h.p.

Army Profanity.

They say there is a great deal of swearing among the men of the expeditionary forces. And some of the younger secretaries say a female writer in Association Men, were worried when I first came out for fear the fellows would make a break and it would be embarrassing all around their bad language. But the swearing around me has been scarce. I have heard only one or two things, the same things you hear your brother and your father say and that you might occasionally indulge in yourself. Having a woman around (the secretaries say this, and the boys say it, too) is a good thing. I think it takes off the homesick edge a bit, and I think that it is a good deal easier to some of those young boys to tell their troubles to a woman than to tell them to another boy soldier or a boy secretary. So I hope we shall have women workers, level headed, not easily shocked, and cheerful, young women who are willing to mess wherever they can mess; to go without a warm and comfortable wash; who are willing to stand up all day, doing nothing; to tramp through the rain and go with muddy feet and chilly fingers without "reneging."

Cedar Keeps Wonderfully.

Three kinds of wood—cedar, redwood and cypress—are especially durable. Because of their power to resist decay they are used more than any other kinds of wood for making shingles. It is said that red cedar never rots. Houses built of it over 100 years ago are practically as good now as when they were erected. A writer in The Scientific American tells of a fallen cedar that was found with roots of other trees growing on it. The age of the standing trees was estimated at about 1,500 years, which, of course, makes the fallen tree much older than that. Though it had lain on the ground all those centuries its fibre was found to be thoroughly sound throughout.—Pathfinder.

Hawaiian sugar companies shipped a total of 398,299 tons of the 1917 crop of sugar up to July 1st.

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CURED HIS SWEET TOOTH.

It Was a Lasting Lesson and Killed His Taste For Sugar.

Once there was a little boy who stole sugar. So strong was his craving for sugar that half his mother's time was taken up watching the sugar bowl.

One morning, however, she filled the big tumbler full of sugar and gave it to the little boy and told him to eat it all.

The boy took a spoon and started in. He ate about a third of it before he got enough. His mother insisted that he eat some more—it was all his to eat, and she'd box his ears if he didn't eat it. She did box his ears, and he ate a little more, but presently he slipped the tumbler under his chair and slipped out to play.

When he came back, though, the tumbler was there waiting for him. He ate a little, but it wasn't good. He said it was "too sweet." Every day for a month that tumbler was by his plate at the table, on a chair by his bedside, in the closet with his playthings—everywhere he found that tumbler. The flies swarmed about it, and the ants came, but still it was "too sweet."

That tumbler never was finished up. The boy is an old man now and takes his coffee straight. Gooseberry pie is the only kind he likes. All other kinds are "too sweet."

PENALTY OF LIBERTY.

A Lesson John Ruskin Learned In His Early Childhood.

In the matter of discipline John Ruskin's mother was a Spenserian, before Spencer. "Let your penalties," says that austere philosopher, "be like the penalties inflicted by inanimate nature, inevitable. The hot cinder burns a child the first time he seizes it. It burns him the second time. It burns him every time, and he very soon learns not to touch the hot cinder." That was Mrs. Ruskin's method. To illustrate her way of teaching lessons, Ruskin used to tell the following incident of his early childhood, which his mother was fond of relating.

"One evening, when I was yet in my nurse's arms, I wanted to touch the tea urn, which was boiling merrily. It was an early taste for bronzes, I suppose, but I was resolute about it. My mother bade me keep my fingers back. I insisted on putting them forward. My nurse would have taken me away from the urn, but my mother said: 'Let him touch it, nurse.' 'So I touched it, and that was my first lesson in the meaning of the word 'liberty.' It was the first piece of liberty I got, and the last that for some time I asked for."—Youth's Companion.

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