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The Glencoe Transcript.

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

Volume 46.--No. 17.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1917.

Whole No. 2362

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION of Lorne Lodge No. 282, A.F. & A.M., will be held in the Masonic Hall, Glencoe, on the evening of Thursday, May 2nd, at 7:30 o'clock. Sharp. General Business. Conferring Degrees. Light refreshments.
All Masonic brethren welcome.—W. W. Hurley, W. M.; E. M. Doull, Secretary.

For Sale or Rent.
Retired doctor's residence in the village of Newbury, with acre of good vegetable and fruit garden. For particulars apply to Miss Martha L. Gordon or Dr. Gordon, Newbury, Ont.

Farm For Sale.
First-class grain and stock farm of 100 acres in Ashfield township, Middlesex county: clay loam, 2 bank barns with basement, good rock well, good frame house with cellar, convenient to school and church, 4 1/2 miles from railway station. Apply to Arch. Duncan, Route 3, Glencoe, Ont.

Cream Wanted.
We are open to buy cream for churning and table use. Write for prices. The figures of yesterday may be too low for tomorrow. We furnish cans, pay charges and give prompt service. Ask any shipper. The Toronto Creamery Co., Limited, Church St., Toronto, Ont.

Notice.
A by-law of the village of Glencoe calls for all premises to be cleaned up by the 1st day of May, 1917. The Board of Health requests that all citizens observe this important matter, and have their places cleaned up on or before that date and thereby save trouble and expense.
By Order of the Board of Health.

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

Cream Wanted.
We want your cream during the winter as well as summer, and the wagon will still be on the road. Cash for eggs.
ALEX. MCNEIL, Glencoe.

JAMES BROWN
Licensed Auctioneer for the Counties of Elgin and Middlesex
WARDSVILLE - ONTARIO
CHANTRY FARM
Can spare a few Good Shorthorn Females
ED. DE GEX, Kerwood, Ont.

NOTICE!
Our buyers, WM. MURHEAD and DUGALD MCINTYRE, will take Cream and Eggs at Huston's office, Glencoe. Wagons will also be collecting. Cash paid for eggs. Get our proposition about cream. Phone 1613.

SILVERWOODS, LIMITED
McAlpine Bros.
Flour and Feed
Field and Garden Seeds
A quantity of Seed Oats for sale

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.
DENTISTRY
R. J. MUMFORD, D.D.S., L.D.S., Offices over Gough's Furniture Store. Phone 16.
JAMES POOLE
Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance Agent, representing the greatest fire insurance companies of the world, and the leading mutual fire insurance companies of Ontario. Office at residence, first door south of the Presbyterian Church, Glencoe.

J. B. COUCH & SON
Furniture Dealers
Funeral Directors
MAIN STREET - GLENCOE
Phone 24, night 100

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

WATCHES!

We have in stock a large assortment of Men's and Boys' Watches at the old prices, in all makes and sizes—Waltham, Elgin, Regina, Hamilton, Davidson Special, Tannettes, etc.

Men's \$5.99 Waltham Watch, solid nickel case, extra heavy glass, absolutely guaranteed and fully adjusted timekeepers, with clear Arabic dial. A real bargain. Compare our prices.

Our Special, 7-jewel movement, in a solid nickel case, engraved or plain back, dust proof. A few left at \$4.50.

Regina movement, fitted in a silveroid case, movement guaranteed to be kept in running order and cleaned for 3 years. Price \$8.50.

LADIES' BRACELET WATCHES
All the latest styles can be found in our complete stock of Bracelet Watches. Our new convertible watch can be used as a pendant, an ordinary watch or on the arm. The bracelet can be made to fit any size arm. The case is the best gold filled, and movement guaranteed to keep perfect time. Fitted with all colors of dials, such as gilt, white, gilt and silver, and silver cartouche. Price \$10 to \$25.

C. E. DAVIDSON
JEWELER and OPTICIAN MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED

Keith's Cash Store

Dealer in Dry Goods, Millinery, Groceries, etc.

P. D. KEITH
REDPATH GRANULATED SUGAR A SPECIALTY
TWO CARLOADS THIS SEASON

FRUIT, GROCERIES AND FOOTWEAR

FARMERS—Please remember we are well supplied with an extensive range in Solid Leather Plow Boots, both black and tan, plain and with toe caps, and reasonably priced. See them next time you are in town.

BUTTER WANTED CASH FOR EGGS
W. J. STRACHAN'S
The Home of Reliable Garden Seed and Good Groceries
Phone orders delivered

THE COAL SITUATION

We are unable to quote prices on coal only from week to week, owing to the uncertainty of the market. For this week we will take orders at \$8.00 per ton for egg, stove or nut, cash to accompany the order. The scarcity of coal will be greater next fall than last, and we advise everyone to fill their bins when they are able to get it.

McPHERSON & CLARKE

PLANING MILL LUMBER YARD CEMENT & COAL

Western College
P. O. Box 56, Windsor, Ont.
Good positions in DETROIT, Windsor, Walkerville, Ford.
Free employment department.
Write for catalog—L. S. McAllen, Principal

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
PLAN YOUR SUMMER VACATION NOW
Arrange to visit some of the following points. All beauty spots. Close to nature.

Muskoka Lakes Georgian Bay Temagami Algonquin Park Lake of Bays Kawartha Lakes
Full information and descriptive literature may be secured on application to
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J. M. Anderson
Tinsmith Plumber
J. L. HULL
—Dealer in—
LIVE STOCK and GRAIN
EKFRID and WALKERS, ONT.
R. R. No. 2, Appin
Phone 18—Call Melbourne

District and General.

The 153rd battalion left St. Thomas Tuesday noon for the east.

The Government has decided to take an industrial census of Canada this fall.

Pte. A. D. Fisher of Muncey has died of wounds received in action in France.

Mrs. F. J. Craig, wife of a former town clerk of Strathroy, died in Chicago recently.

Mrs. Mary Walton of Newbury died in St. Joseph's Hospital, London, last week, in her 70th year.

Edmonton papers contain advertisements of the coming sale of eighteen thousand lots for taxes.

In Brooke, on April 16, the death occurred of Katie A. Lamont, wife of Angus McLachlan, in her 32nd year.

Two of Zone's popular young people were united in marriage Wednesday, Herbert Bebensee and Miss Gertrude Miller.

The bridge over the Thames at Wardsville is closed for two weeks while the new concrete block floor is being laid.

William Capes, 20 years old, a farmer of Plympton, was instantly killed on the door-step of his home by a bolt of lightning.

Sapper Frank Kay, formerly of Rodney, was killed in the big drive which was made on Easter Monday. He enlisted in Vancouver.

Francis Dill, a farmer aged about 50 years who lived alone near West Lorne, was struck and instantly killed by lightning while getting into bed Wednesday night of last week.

Lieut. Archibald Wagner of West Lorne is reported killed in action, and Privates John Ward and Frank Gray, also of West Lorne, were reported wounded, the latter seriously.

Private Winston S. Pearson, son of Mrs. Fred Merrick of Metcalfe, is reported admitted to hospital in France with gunshot wounds in the left shoulder. He enlisted in Strathroy.

The funeral of John O'Neil, who died in Muskogee, Mich., took place from the residence of his sister, Mrs. D. Tait, Bothwell. Mr. O'Neil was 40 years of age and formerly lived at Bothwell.

A gale and cloudburst swept over Petrole on the roof of a stable, 40x85, being lifted bodily from the walls, and hurled into the adjoining yard, without doing harm to the men or horses in the building.

Dugald McPherson of West Lorne died last week aged 90 years. He was treasurer of Aldborough township, insurance broker, a justice of the peace, and at one time was a leading merchant of the village.

The death occurred at the family residence near Wardsville on Wednesday, April 18th, of Mrs. James V. Faulds, aged 57 years. She was a daughter of the late Thomas Yates and was born in Elmer and Ontario. Interment was made at Oakland cemetery on Friday.

One of the new amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act, is giving to all municipalities the privilege of limiting the sale of two and one-half per cent. beer to licensed standard hotels, if in the opinion of municipal councils this would conduce to improving the local hotel conditions.

The veteran commercial traveller, James Dewar, who is known in every grocery store in Western Ontario, made his final trip last week. He had been on the road for 30 years, and during that time represented Geo. Watts & Son, wholesale grocers of Brantford. Advancing years is the cause of his retirement, and the firm, recognizing his faithfulness, has given him an allowance for the remainder of his life. Mr. Dewar will reside at Strathroy.

That the Germans are systematically collecting the corpses of their dead and shipping them to rendering plants, where they are subjected to a process of explosives. It now develops that the German censors are allowing the German papers to print accounts of and even to boast about the efficiency which allows nothing to be wasted.

Fined for Writing Letter.
Samuel Palmer, postmaster at Desboro, near Owen Sound, was fined \$50 for writing a letter for a farmer named Schultz, ordering booze by express. Schultz bought a postoffice order from Mr. Palmer, payable to the Labatt Co., Hull, and as he was unable to read or write asked the postmaster to order him a case of whiskey. The liquor was seized by the inspector when it arrived at Chateaufort, and when Schultz was asked to explain the purchase mentioned that Palmer had ordered it for him.

It was clear that Palmer had acted without any prospect of financial gain in the transaction and without knowing that he was breaking the law and the magistrate imposed the minimum fine of \$50. The magistrate said that under the circumstances he had no option under the law but to fine the defendant, but intimated that he would place the circumstances before the Department at Toronto, with a view to having the fine remitted.

Subscriptions to all daily and weekly papers taken at the Transcript office. Don't take a chance on a raise in price; subscribe now.

"The Man in the Trenches"

At a social evening given by the W. C. T. U. in the Methodist church, Glencoe, Mrs. J. Jones of London, county president, spoke on "The Man in the Trenches, and the need of Prohibition."

Mrs. Jones told some touching incidents of trench life and the power of God's Word in drawing men to know Him through the little pocket Testaments and Y. M. C. A. work. Many deeds of bravery and mighty valor will go down in history to their credit, but many a noble service will be only recorded in Heaven. She told of one young sergeant-major who became so deeply interested in the spiritual welfare of the men that he reverted to the ranks in order to help these men find Christ. The Ontario W. C. T. U. are supplying two Y. M. C. A. men at the front, and their work is most commendable. An extract from a beautiful letter was read in which the writer gave thanks for the example and influence of the best father and mother on earth and assured them it was not cross but a privilege to live straight.

He deplored the work of the wet can- teens in England and said they did more harm than a weekly Zeppelin raid, but the Y. M. C. A. was entitled to all kind of respect and support.

The speaker said disabled heroes are coming back to us in great numbers and temptations and stumbling blocks must be kept out of their way. We are passing through an age of great change. The advance in science, intercommunication and universal education will sweep away many old precedents, old customs and eventually many of the laws on our statute books.

The changes that are coming will deal more largely with the relationship of man to man. With intercommunication drawing the world together, the act of the individual can affect a large number of people, therefore that form of freedom which is simply another expression for license to do as one pleases can no longer exist. Society is finding it necessary to take away much of what has been called freedom of the individual.

Mrs. Jones quoted Lord Rosebury as saying that if the country did not stifle the drink traffic, the drink traffic would throttle the country. While the W. C. T. U. are thankful for what has been accomplished by the Prohibition Act, we must not be satisfied with our efforts. There are many other vices that are threatening our national life, such as the cigarette evil, the drug habit, gambling, etc.

We must be alive to our opportunities, we need agitation and action to be ready for 1919. The W. C. T. U. shall not disband, we shall stand on guard as heretofore and continue our work of educating public sentiment.

With 1 true, the added power of the ballot to give greater weight to our appeals.

Mrs. Jones drew a lesson from the observations and research work of the great English scientific expert, Dr. L. S. Forster, who said the true causes of insanity are the vices, not the worries, of civilization, and puts the causes, first to drink; 2nd, cigarette smoking; 3rd, heredity. To corroborate Dr. Forster's contention, Kansas, a prohibition state for a generation, was shown to have 54 counties without an idiot, and 87 no insane. The testimony of doctors shows that in countries where tobacco and cigarette smoking is on the increase there is also an increase of heart and nervous disease. Dr. Forster has placed these two habits in their proper places as the most prolific sources of insanity.

Election of Officers.
At the annual election of officers for the Adult Bible Class of the Methodist church the following were elected for the year:—

Rev. Dr. Ford
Hon. President..... Mrs. H. Clunn
President..... Mrs. J. A. McLachlan
Vice-President..... Dr. R. J. Mumford
Secretary..... Don H. Love
Treasurer..... Miss M. Gray

AUCTION SALES
On lot 5, 2nd range north L. W. R., on Friday, May 4th, at one o'clock—1 aged mare; 1 mare, 14 years old; 1 yearling colt, Golden Glow; 1 cow, 7 years, and calf by side; 3 cows, 3 years old, springing; 1 cow, 5 years, in calf; 1 cow, 6 years, in calf; 2 cows, rising 3 years, in calf; 1 steer rising 3 years, 4 bulls rising 2 years, 9 cattle rising 1 year, 10 geese, 1 binder, 1 combination drill, 1 hay rake, 1 mowing machine, 1 disc, 2 wooden harrows, 1 set of bob-sleighs, 1 new roller, 1 gravel box, 1 wagon box, 1 wagon and combination hay rack, 1 gang plow, 1 buggy nearly new, 1 cutter, 1 democrat, 1 corn shuffer, 1 cook stove, 1 cradle, 1 heater, 1 plow, set iron harrows, 1 set double harness with collars, single harness, 1 large kettle, 1 two-horse cultivator, 7,000 feet of dry lumber—oak, white ash, beech, maple, white wood- sizes, 2 x 4 inch lumber, 1 1/2 inch flooring, 2-inch plank, some plank 3 to 4 inches thick; a few tons of hay, 30 bus. feed wheat, 30 bus. oats, 50 of chop, forks, spades, shovels, and other articles. The property of the late Sarah Jane Grover. Wm. Hillman and Jas. Gilt, executors. L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

Are the Farmers Indifferent?

Toronto, April 23.—Forty-eight district representatives of the department of agriculture met the organization of resources committee at the Parliament Buildings this afternoon to discuss increased food production.

Sir William Hearst, in a brief address, urged the farm experts to go back to their various headquarters throughout Ontario, and tell the farmers that it was their duty to put every available acre under cultivation. He startled the representatives with the announcement that in spite of all the efforts of the Government and its organizations, the prospects indicated a still smaller acreage under cultivation in 1917 unless extra labor is supplied.

As one result of the conference, circulars are to be sent to farmers all over the province emphasizing the seriousness of the business and exhorting them to make the most of the time that the cities are prepared to do in the way of furnishing help.

Found Dead in Bed.
Mrs. Ross Douglas, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Walker of Kilmartin, died very suddenly on Monday evening at the home of her parents, where she and her husband had been living since their marriage about two years ago. Early in the afternoon Mrs. Douglas complained of a headache, and went to her room to lie down. At the supper hour her mother called to her and not getting any reply supposed she was asleep, and on going to see, found her lifeless on the bed.

Mrs. Douglas was in her 27th year. The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, leaving the house at one o'clock for Burns' church, Mossa, where service will be held. Interment will be in Kilmartin cemetery.

Glencoe Public School.
Mental Arithmetic

Sr. IV.—George McCracken 100, Mary Simpson 100, Annie George 80, Helen McCracken 80, Frances Moss 67, Frank Brown 60, Anna Heyer 40, Muriel Precious 40, Cameron McPherson 40, Catharine Stuart 40, Mamie Grant 40.

Jr. IV.—Frances Sutherland 80, R. D. McDonald 60, Jessie Currie 40, Jean McEachren 40.

Sr. III.—Sadie Young 80, Albert Anderson 80, Jack McIntosh 60, Clifford Ewing 60, Marion Copeland 40.

Literature

Jr. III.—Leslie Reeves 87, John Hillman 82, Florence McCracken 81, Gladys George 79, Clarence Leitch 70, Margaret McDonald 77, Janet Scott 75, Gladys Eddie 68, Mack Crawford 67, Arlie Parrott 67, Zeida Moore 67, Nuala Stuart 65, Grace Dalgety 64, Roderick Stuart 58, Mariner McCracken 55, Ethel George 51, Flora McKellar 51, Lynn Wehlann 48.

Sr. II.—William Moss 90, Gladys Wilson 90, Jessie Wilson 70, Willie Diamond 78, Sherman McAlpine 60, Jim Donaldson 60, May McIntosh 60, George Minns 61, Mabel Wright 60, Emma Heyer 58, Glen Allen 51, Joe Grant 52, Harold Cushman 41.

Jr. II.—honours—Isabel McCracken 86, Willie Kelly 84, Eleanor Sutherland 82, Martin Abbott 80, Evelyn Allen 76, Wilfred Haghighi 76, Valda Wehlann 75, Norma Stevenson 71, pass—Charlie Davenport 62, Duncan Scott 60, Clifford Stinson 60, Gladys Congdon 54.

Class I, honours—Delbert Hicks 85, Iva Thomson 80, Gordon Stevenson 81, Mae Dorman 82, Donald McLean 79, Margaret Strachan 75, Garnet Ewing 75, pass—Margaret Smith 65, Glen Abbott 68, Winnifred Snelgrove 58, Willie McLean 57, Miriam Oxley 52, Donna McAlpine 51, Marjorie McLarty 51.

Spelling

Primer—George McEachren 96, Albert Young 95, Tunhillman 91, Albert Diamond 81, Gordon Allen 81, Georgina McLean 71, Margaret McLachlan 65, Kenneth McLean 62, Kathleen Wilson 61, George Kelly 61, Ethel McAlpine 50, Stanley Abbott 52, Harold Wilson 52.

The Canadian Militia Department is calling for 50,000 volunteers for home defence to take the place of those going overseas.

Coal dealers state that the lowest ebb of the coal prices during the year will be during the month of May, but entrance of the United States into the war means great uncertainty in the whole coal situation and prospects for next winter are none too assuring.

It is no longer assumed that as a matter of course the newspaper will give gratis of its space to promote the interests of "this cause" and that "charity." All such publicity is now purchased as a matter of good business, as an investment yielding gratifying returns.—Printer and Publisher.

We are anxious at all times to get the news of the village and surrounding communities. Items of interest are always welcome and will be gladly inserted. There are, however, a few things which correspondents should guard against. If George calls on his best girl on Sunday evening, that is nobody's business but his own, therefore not news. Jokes of a trivial nature should be avoided; they may not be taken in the way intended. Visits in the community from persons outside the community, and vice versa, make interesting personal mention, but if Mrs. Jones crosses the road or goes down a few farms to call on Mrs. Smith for the afternoon or to take tea, mention of such is of but little news interest. Community doings, farm progress, exceptional production, are always subjects of interest.

HELPED IN OIL FIELDS.

Drillers From Lambton County Were in Roumania.

Oil drillers from Lambton County were in Roumania as oil drillers from Lambton County are in all parts of the earth where wells have to be sunk. Two or three advance agents of the exodus of Canadian oil drillers from Roumania have already been heard from. Their story is a record of good work for the allies and of disappointment for Germany in the oil fields of Roumania.

Roumania's 1915 production of oil was 12,000,000 barrels, value \$30,000,000, at \$2.50 per barrel. The world's production of oil is 425,000,000. Roumania's output of oil was 3 per cent of the world's production in 1915. Germany's conquest of the Roumanian oil fields was expected to give the Teutons an immediate supply of 1,000,000 barrels of oil per month from Roumania with the extra supply secured when Germany speeded up production.

Oil drillers from Lambton County report that the Roumanian production of oil will be absolutely nil until new wells are drilled. The Canadian oil drillers worked with the British officers in the Roumanian oil fields. Their letters tell of the complete destruction of machinery and buildings in the Roumanian fields. As for the wells, a Canadian says:

"Iron was dropped down the bore of every well and concrete poured in on top of the iron. When the drill gets through the concrete it strikes the iron. The drill will go round and round. It will be three years before the Roumanian oil fields are again on a producing basis."

Enquiry at the head office of the Imperial Oil Co. to-day did not bear out the theory that Germany could not sink new wells in the Roumanian oil fields in less than three years. Reports of destruction are so complete as to make it certain that Germany cannot get oil without sinking new wells. The Roumanian oil fields oppose a hard formation to the drills and the authorities of the Imperial Oil Co. state that six months is a minimum time for drilling a shallow well in Roumania and eighteen months a minimum time for the deeper wells. British engineers and Canadian oil drillers seem to have combined to disappoint Germany's hopes of securing an immediate supply of oil from the Roumanian wells.

An Echo of 1914.
In its annual trade review The Monetary Times says: Prior to August, 1914, settlements at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, and Victoria were made in legal (Dominion notes), but the following month, when money began to get tight, the banks wished to concentrate and centralize cash reserves at convenient points, and accordingly arranged for settlement of daily balances by means of cash only at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver. It was decided that hereafter Quebec, Halifax, St. John, and Victoria should settle by draft on Montreal. But in the beginning of October, 1914, the British Admiralty advised the Canadian authorities that it was likely Victoria and Vancouver would be bombarded as a result of the operations of the German squadron (commanded by Von Spee) in the Pacific Ocean. The banks represented at the Pacific Coast, forthwith, made rush shipments of legal, gold, and a large portion of their own notes to Winnipeg for safety, and it was arranged that Vancouver should settle by draft on Winnipeg. When all danger of bombardment had passed, it was decided that on and after May, 1915, the Vancouver clearing house should settle daily balances by means of legal tenders and the Canadian Bankers' Association ruled that after the same date all other clearing houses in British Columbia (i.e., Victoria and New Westminster) were to settle by draft on Vancouver.

To the Man on the Land.
For two years and a half, war, red and ruinous, has raged through the world, and still no decision has been reached. There is reason to hope that before 1917 closes the struggle for liberty will have been won, or be greatly advanced. Amid the varying phases of this titanic conflict the fact stands out more clearly than ever that agriculture is of supreme importance. Extraordinary measures are being taken by the allied countries to increase and encourage production. It is earnestly hoped that every farmer in Canada will strive to increase the food supply of the Empire. A still powerful and unscrupulous enemy openly avows its intention to try and sink all ships carrying supplies to England during the coming year. In the tremendous strain yet to come a vital factor will be ample and unfailing flow of food to England and France. No matter what difficulties may face us the supreme duty of every man on the land is to use every thought and every energy in the direction of producing more, and still more.—Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture.

Wanted—a male junior for chartered bank in West Middlesex. Intending applicants please state age, qualifications, last school attended and salary expected.—Box 18, Transcript Office.

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XXVI.—(Cont'd.)

It took some time to settle up all the details of "Harker's Ltd." Jasper Vermont had died intestate; and although advertisements were inserted in various papers, seeking his next-of-kin, no answers were received. The money, therefore, reverted to the Crown; and Mr. Harker, taking up his real name of Goodwin, settled in Kingston with his daughter and her husband, who now, thanks to Lord Barmminster, owned a flourishing business.

Lady Merivale never visited Barmminster Castle again. She had succeeded in convincing her husband of the harmless nature of her flirtation with, and patiently bore the brunt of his very natural resentment at the publicity accorded to his name at the trial; though he acknowledged that under the circumstances she could have done nothing else but come forward to exonerate Leroy. Then her ladyship retired into the country with her husband, who was greatly gratified in the dutiful interest she showed in him and his farm. All love of intrigue seemed to have died out when her flirtation with Adrien ended, nor was it ever revived.

Society, also, lost its fashionable monarch, as far as Leroy was concerned. The vow that he had registered beside the dead body of the girl who had so loved him was religiously kept. He disappeared from the pinched place in the world of amusement, and the devotees of pleasure knew him no more.

After the funeral, he stayed on at Barmminster Castle for a time, with his father and Lady Constance; but, with

the consent of both, he departed a few months later for Africa, on a big-game shooting expedition. Living the simple but arduous life of the hunter and trapper, he sought to bury the folly of the past, and restore his hopes of a brighter and better future.

One day, about six months after the death of Vermont, Lord Barmminster sat in the dining-room of Barmminster Castle. His eyes, their expression no less keen, but far more gentle than in former years, were bent, sometimes on the cheerful fire, sometimes on the calm face of his ward, where she stood in the deep embrasure of the window, gazing out over the snow.

A book was in her hand, but it was closed; and the wistful look in her sweet eyes showed that her thoughts had flown from the pages of fiction to the realities of the past and the future. Suddenly Lord Barmminster raised his head.

"Constance, what does Lady Ankerston say in her letter?" The girl took it from the rack on the writing desk. "She says," replied the sweet, musical voice, "that the Ashfords are well and thriving. She has taken quite an interest in them. Mr. Harker is rather weak, but cheerful, and so happy in the love of his grandchildren."

"Ah," said Lord Barmminster, "I am glad they are happy, they deserve all the pleasure they can get."

He sighed. "When does the African mail come in, my dear?" he asked as Lady Constance put away the letter she had been reading.

"To-night, usually," she returned with a sigh. A sudden flush rose to her cheek, rendering her face still more lovely while it lasted, but leaving her paler than ever when it had gone.

"Still wandering," said her uncle sadly, "surely, by now, Adrien ought to have forgotten the past."

"He'll never come back until he does," said Lady Constance softly. "No," said her uncle with a touch of pride. "He will not come back until he can take up a worthier life with a worthy love, Constance. Ring the bell, my dear, and inquire for the mail."

She obeyed him and returned to the fire again placing her hand upon the old man's shoulder. Very beautiful she looked, as the bright gleam of the firelight illumined her face, more lovely now because of its tender, womanly expression; and the old man's gaze rested lovingly on her.

"When he comes back," he said musingly, "Adrien will find a sweet prize. He loves you, and his love will increase and endure."

Almost before he had finished speaking there came the sound of footsteps, and the door opened. The girl barely turned.

"Has the mail come in?" she asked, thinking it was a servant.

But there was no answer. The footsteps came nearer, and someone bent down over the old man's chair.

"Father!" exclaimed a manly voice. Lady Constance uttered a low cry, and Lord Barmminster sprang to his feet, exclaiming:

"Adrien, my boy!"

"Yes, father; it is I," said Leroy, his voice hoarse with emotion. Then he turned to Constance, who was gazing at him with tears of joy in her eyes.

"Constance, my darling," he said gently, "Will you forgive me my long neglect of you? My eyes have been seen through all the darkness of these weary months. I have hungered for you all the time, and now, I have come into the light, I want you for my own."

As he spoke he drew her unresistingly within his arms, and the old man, with one loving backward look, stole silently away to apprise Miss Penelope of the joyful news.

A month later the church of Windle-close to all parlance with winter flowers, while crowds of happy, rosy-cheeked children thronged the steps and porch, for it was the marriage day of Lady Constance Tremaine and Adrien Leroy.

There were no fashionable silk and satin-clad guests, or a body of mighty ecclesiastics to perform the ceremony. The old rector, who had known them both from childhood, made them man and wife, while Lord Barmminster gave the bride away. She had chosen to be but simply dressed, and followed only by two bridesmaids—sisters of Mortimer Shelton, who acted as best man. Among the few guests there, were also Lord Standon and Lady Muriel Branton, soon now to be wedded themselves.

Adrien had explained the reason for his anger long ago, and Lord Standon too fully understood to continue the coldness which had nearly spoilt their life-long friendship. Happy was the bride that bright winter morning, and Adrien as he felt her loved arm against his side, was filled with gratitude and love. "My darling," he murmured as they emerged from the church, "we do not need the world, you and I. We have each other, that shall be world enough for us."

"Not to the world do I owe you, Adrien," said Lady Constance gravely, "but to another woman." Drawing him to the marble slab, which stood close to the porch, she bent down and placed her bridal bouquet of white roses on the grave of Jessica. "But for her, life would have ended for both of us that summer day."

Adrien was deeply moved by her remembrance of the child.

"My darling," he said tenderly, "we have passed together through the dark shadows. Let us enter now into the sunlight of our love."

(The end.)

To make your farm more profitable

There is money to be made by using Concrete. Many hundreds of farmers have proved it. We will gladly send our book "What the Farmer Can do with Concrete" to any farmer who writes for it.

IT'S FREE—write for it

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FIVE ROSES FLOUR for Breads Cakes-Puddings-Pastries

YOUR puddings are palatable, why use Five Roses? Simply because you want them more daintily porous, more digestible. Five Roses puddings digest unconsciously—every spoonful is a tasty source of vitality.



The Guide to True Economy

This year, instead of buying new clothing and household effects, let Parker restore those you have already. You will gain in every way. We are specialists in

DYEING and CLEANING

Gloves, Gowns, Feathers, Lace Curtains, Blankets, Carpets, Gent's Clothing. We are known throughout the Dominion for our thorough work.

Send for our Catalogue on Cleaning and Dyeing.

PARKER'S DYE WORKS, LIMITED
791 Yonge Street - - - Toronto

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

"A 2 in 1 Shoe Polish" is made for every use. For Black Shoes, "2 in 1 Black" (paste) and "2 in 1 Black Combination" (paste and liquid); for White Shoes, "2 in 1 White Cake" (cake) and "2 in 1 White Liquid" (liquid); for Tan Shoes, "2 in 1 Tan" (paste) and "2 in 1 Tan Combination" (paste and liquid).

10c Black-White-Tan 10c
F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD., - - - Hamilton, Can.

QUICK—HANDY—LASTING

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

The proof of Mother Seigel's Syrup is in the taking. That is why former sufferers, whose vitality was being sapped by Indigestion, say it is just excellent for stomach, liver and bowel troubles. Thanks to Mother Seigel's Syrup, they are now strong and well.

IS EXCELLENT FOR

If you are afflicted by Indigestion or other disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels take Mother Seigel's Syrup regularly for a few days; long enough to give it a fair chance to make its beneficial influence felt. Then note the improvement in your appetite, your strength, your general condition.

HEADACHES, BILIOUSNESS CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION.

Each bottle of Syrup contains three times as much as the 50c size.

tablespoon of borax and a tablespoonful of soda to a basin of water. Dip the brush up and down in this and then rinse and dry.

Home Calendar.

Clean out chests and closets where you are going to store furs and fashions. Clean furs by first gently beating them with a length of rubber hose to remove all dust. After getting dust out, rub hot bran or cornmeal well into the fur, lay away for a few days and then brush out thoroughly. Coarse furs—bear, buffalo or even fox—may be washed with lukewarm water and pure white soap. Wipe dry with a clean cloth, hang where fur will dry quickly, and then comb out with a coarse comb.

Store furs in closet room having a small window if possible, as this will help keep moths away and afford air to clothing that might otherwise become somewhat musty. Pour a little turpentine in the corners of closets, wardrobes, trunk, and containers where the furs are stored and moths will not molest them.

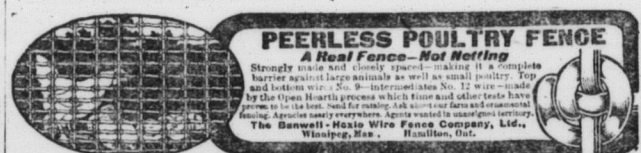
A Handy Laundry-Bag.

This laundry-bag is a great improvement over the old-fashioned draw-string laundry-bag. A wooden coat-hanger forms the top of the bag which curves to fit snugly over the hanger. The opening is formed by a slit from the top, half-way down the center of the front of the bag, and is bound with heavy tape. This makes it very easy to get things in and out of the bag without removing the hanger from the hook. This bag would make a very pretty gift if made of cretonne, having the opening bound with ribbon and the hook of the hanger wound with ribbon.

The Housewife's Day.

Here are a few items for the housekeeper's daily program:

1. Have a definite plan for each day's work and try to carry it out.
2. Spend at least twenty minutes daily in the open air.
3. Take a daily bath.
4. Work but do not worry.
5. Read one chapter from some good book every day.
6. Drink plenty of water.



Redpath SUGAR



If better sugar is ever produced than the present REDPATH Extra Granulated, you may be sure it will be made in the same Refinery that has led for over half a century—and sold under the same name—REDPATH.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

INCREASE YIELDS OF FARM PRODUCTS

BRAIN POWER MUST REPLACE PHYSICAL POWER.

Waste Must Be Prevented and Care Taken to Ensure an Increase of Fifteen Per Cent.

The year of supreme effort by the British Empire is 1917, when every British subject will do his duty. The farmer is asked for food products in large quantities. Labor is scarce and wages are abnormally high. Brain power must be substituted for physical power.

Brain Instead of Brawn.

That large, plump seed will produce more bushels per acre than will the average seed used by many, is an established scientific fact.

Fifteen per cent. is a rational increase that can be had from every acre sowed if the necessary precautions are taken.

Throughout Ontario the approximate increase becomes an enormous amount:

Wheat 4,000,000 bushels
Barley 1,750,000 bushels
Oats 17,000,000 bushels
Pens 500,000 bushels

The above amounts can be secured without the expenditure of any extra labor at seeding time, and with but little at harvest time.

Careful preparation of the seed is the secret.

Any seed should be properly cleaned and bagged during the late winter season. Every farmer has time to do this after March first and before seeding time. Will you assist in the greater production of foodstuffs by careful cleaning of the seed?

Perhaps pedigree seed cannot be secured. If not, select out of your granary three times the amount of grain required for seed purposes. By use of the fanning mill, clean and re-clean until you have just sufficient for seed purposes.

Use proper sieves and plenty of wind in the mill and the third part remaining for seed will be the largest and plumpest seeds, which naturally are the most vigorous.

Do this work before seeding commences.

Do not hesitate to purchase pedigree seed at an advanced price. Two bushels of oats will sow an acre. The extra return from good seed will be from 5 to 10 bushels per acre, and decidedly more in some cases.

The market value of the increased yield represents the additional outlay that can be made for good seed per acre.

Vigor in seed grain is just as essential as vigor in live stock.

Prevention of Waste.

Many thousands of bushels of oats are lost annually due to the ravages of smut.

This waste can be largely eliminated by proper treatment of the seed. Secure 1 pint of formalin for every 20 to 30 bushels of oats required for seed purposes. Dilute with 42 gals. of water, and use a barrel in which the bags of grain may be immersed for 20 minutes. Spread out to dry, and then place in new bags or in bags that have been treated in a similar manner and thoroughly dried, thus preventing re-contamination.

The adoption of these two suggestions would mean millions of bushels of grain extra with practically no appreciable extra labor. Your country asks your careful consideration and co-operation.

Consult the nearest District Representative of the Department of Agriculture if you are not familiar with this work, or communicate with the Department of Agriculture at Toronto.

SMALL FRUITS ON THE FARM.

Why Not Enjoy Fresh Fruit Grown in Your Own Garden.

Among the 400 farmers visited in 1916 in Dundas county in connection with an agricultural survey conducted by the Commission of Conservation, it was found that 80 per cent. of the farmers were growing no small fruits. Bush fruits, such as the currants, raspberries, gooseberries, etc., could be easily grown and would yield an abundant supply of wholesome, fresh fruit for the table and for canning purposes, on the farms of Dundas county, and in many other counties, where they are now not being grown. There are farmers who are successfully growing small fruits in their gardens in parts of Canada where the difficulties are great, while thousands of farmers who are more favorably situated and who could grow small fruits with the greatest ease are neglecting to do so. This is a matter which should receive the earnest attention of all. It is poor business for the farmer to be paying out his money for canned fruits, or for fresh fruit to be canned at home, when a sufficient supply of most of the varieties desired can easily be grown in the home garden.

People usually have the blues after skinning the milk of human kindness.

With a piano keyboard a Kansas musician's musical instrument reproduces the parts of the four violins of an orchestra, including the bass viol.

Thrill is served, and health preserved, by wearing rubber footwear around the farm in rainy, sloppy weather.

Quality and long wear, whether in rubber farm boots, high rubber boots or rubbers, are assured if you choose a pair bearing on the sole any one of these Trade Marks:

"MERCHANTS" "JACQUES CARTIER" "DOMINION"
"GRANBY" "MAPLE LEAF" "DAISY"

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited
Largest Manufacturers of Rubber Goods in the British Empire
EXECUTIVE OFFICES - MONTREAL, P.Q.
SEVEN LARGE, UP-TO-DATE MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN CANADA
28 "SERVICE" BRANCHES AND WAREHOUSES THROUGHOUT CANADA

CROWN LIFE

The volume of applications for new insurance during 1916 was by far the Greatest in the History of the Company. That is the best evidence of public esteem.

Let us send you some fresh insurance facts
CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

ESTABLISHED 1842

RAMSAY'S
THE RIGHT PAINT TO PAINT RIGHT
A. RAMSAY & SON CO. For wear and beauty of
color they are unsurpassed. Ask your
Paints and Varnishes Ramsay Dealer
or write us.
MONTREAL TORONTO VANCOUVER

Your Problems
Conducted by Mrs. Helen Law

Mother and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification, but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed.

Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 235 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

A. M. S.—1. In the vacant spots in your flower border, plant perennial phlox in white, pink and yellow. They like the sun. 2. It is always wisest to buy large plants. 3. Spraying is the best way to water plants. This not only keeps them clean, but, as you know, plants absorb moisture through the pores of their leaves, and they are therefore much benefited by spraying. 4. Dahia roots should not be put into the ground until the weather is settled and the ground warm. They are very liable to rot in wet and cold ground. 5. Did you ever try canna for the large bed in the centre of your lawn? Canna being large plants need space to show up to the best advantage, and require very rich loamy soil and heat. The flowers are very showy, but are not suitable for cutting as they are so tender and easily bruised. If the bed is eight or ten feet in diameter, place a ricinus (castor oil plant) in the centre, surround with two circles of canna, say, the inner circle King Humbert, outer Alphonse Bouvier; and geraniums for the base or outside circle. As the canna is a tender plant it cannot be transferred to the permanent bed before June 1st. It flowers during July, August and September. Be careful to cut out all dried blooms and seed pods. It encourages free blooming.

K. M.—1. Here is a remedy for brittle nails which I hope you will find effective: Oil of pistache, 1/2 ounce; refined table salt, 1/2 dram; powdered resin, 1/2 dram; powdered alum, 1/2 dram; white wax, 1/4 dram; camelline, 1 1/4 drams. Rub well into the nails at bedtime, also after bathing the hands. 2. Lotion for red, oily nose: Sulphur precipitate, 1 dram; spirits of camphor, 1 dram; glycerine, 1 dram; rose water, 1 ounce. After bathing the nose in very hot water, mop the lotion on with absorbent cotton. 3. The amount of water required by the body daily is sufficient to balance the loss through the skin, kidneys, lungs and other excretory organs. This has been shown to be about two and one-half quarts, the amount depending much upon the temperature of the air

and the amount of work done. Part of this water is derived from the food. 4. A good ointment for dry skin is made of lanolin, two ounces; boroglyceride, one ounce; cold cream, six ounces. 5. Whether one should use hot or cold water before breakfast depends upon whether the gastric juice is too acid or not sufficiently acid. If one's stomach does not make enough hydrochloric acid, she should drink a little cold water half an hour before meals, because this will stimulate the gastric glands. If one has too much acid she should take a glassful of hot water half an hour before eating.

H. M.—If your little girl's school reports are not so good as you would like, the reason may lie in her physical condition. It is not at all likely that she is wilfully lazy and inattentive. The first step would be to have the family physician make an examination for eye defects, adenoid growths, dental diseases, and things of that kind. If she is free from these, it will be necessary to look elsewhere for the cause of her failure to do well at her studies. In the first place, is she properly nourished? Does she take just the right quantity of food at meals and of the kind suited to her age? She should not be permitted to nibble between meals or to have too much candy. Too much food causes poisoning of the brain, while too little or of unsuitable variety causes the brain to function freely owing to lack of nourishment. In the second place, are you allowing her to have too much "fun" out of school? If she remains up late at night, and does not get sufficient sleep in a well-ventilated room, she will be unfit for school work because of physical exhaustion. As to automobile rides, it is true that they furnish plenty of fresh air, which is good, of course, but long and frequent rides keep the child in a state of nervous tension and excitement, which is the reverse of good. In short, the manner in which you are bringing up the child must be scrutinized to discover the cause of her backwardness at school.

Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell.

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.



Henry G. Bell.

Question—G. H.—If I plow in a full crop of clover, would I have to do this in the summer to get the full benefit of it, or would it be as good if I let it grow on till the fall? Or, on the other hand, would it be as good if I took a crop and plowed in the aftermath? I have no stock except fowls and two horses, therefore little stable manure. However, I intend to use a lot of phosphate.

Answer—At the present price of food and its universal scarcity in most sections, I would advise G. H. to feed the first crop of clover and plow in the aftermath. If he does not have enough stock to consume the clover it will pay him to make the hay and sell it, and to buy feed and plant food in the form of fertilizers. Since he has little manure I would advise him to use a fertilizer containing 2 to 4% ammonia, 8 to 12% phosphoric acid, and if he intends to plant potatoes, truck or root crops, from 1 to 3% potash. This will supplement the plant food in the soil and that turned under in his clover. It is very questionable, and especially at the present price of fertilizer, whether it is worth the trouble to apply a full crop of clover or any other cover crop, for that matter. Apply the fertilizer at the rate of 200 to 400 lbs. per acre.

Question—H. B.—What distance apart should the rows of Indian corn be planted and what distance in the rows? How many kernels should be put in a hill? I wish to get as much ripened corn as possible.

Answer—The farther south we go the farther apart the rows of corn

and the greater the distance between the hills. For instance, in the Southern part of the United States the rows are frequently five feet apart and four feet between the hills. As we come North this is reduced to at least 36 inches and some men even plant closer.

The number of kernels to the hill and the distance apart depends very largely on the type of corn and the fertility of the soil; ordinarily the richer the soil the closer the corn can be planted.

H. B. says he wishes to get as much ripened corn as possible. If he does not care for the size of ears he can plant much closer than if it is large ears that he desires. The Nebraska Experiment Station, U. S. A., found that 3, 4 or 5 stalks to a hill gave practically the same yield but the weight of ears was less with four than with three and still less with five than with four. One plant to the hill gave but two-thirds as much corn as did three plants. Two plants gave 10 bushels less to the acre than did 3, 4 or 5. The corn was planted in hills three feet eight inches apart each way.

I would recommend that H. B. plant his corn 36 inches apart each way, unless the soil is extremely fertile, when he might plant a little closer, and plant three to four kernels to the hill. If he wishes to drill it, the stalks should be ten to twelve inches apart in the row, unless the soil is exceptionally fertile, when this distance may be reduced to 8 to 10 inches.

English Grammar.

Grace's uncle met her on the street one spring day and asked her whether she was going with a picnic party from her school.

"No," replied his eight-year-old niece, "I ain't going."

"My dear," said the uncle, "you must not say 'I ain't going.'" And he proceeded to give her a little lesson in grammar: "You are not going. He is not going. We are not going. You are not going. They are not going."

going. Now, can you say all that?"

"Sure I can," responded Grace quite heartily. "There ain't nobody going."

The term "Yankee" is supposed to have been derived from a corrupt pronunciation of the word "English" by the Indians.

According to Josephus the walnut tree was formerly common in Palestine and grew luxuriantly around the sea of Tiberias.

SWEET CHERRIES: SOILS AND VARIETIES

G. A. Robertson, St. Catharines.

Sweet cherries are yearly increasing in popularity; and this popular favor will increase or diminish only as the product put on the market is good, thereby increasing the demand; or poor, thereby decreasing the consumption. Not many years ago the sweet and so-called sour varieties were marketed at practically the same price per basket; the sweets are much more difficult to produce and to market than the common or sour varieties; and an imperfectly grown sweet cherry is a decided asset to any farm.

Location: Sweet cherries should be planted on a deep, dry, well drained soil. No other tree fruit will respond any better to good treatment, but planting on an unsuitable soil is disastrous, and a wet subsoil will prove fatal. Therefore, when choosing a location, a high, dry, sandy, or gravelly knoll is best, and a proper system of underdrainage will prove beneficial. Close proximity to a town where a requisite number of good pickers may be had, and frequent and rapid shipping facilities is desirable.

Sweet cherries bloom very early, varying in the last few years from as early as the 23rd of April, and sometimes as late as the 10th of May. Most of our popular varieties bloom

heavily and set freely; when in full bloom a few hours of hot sunshine assisted by the presence of myriads of bees will set a fair crop. This may be followed by a week or ten days of cold wet weather, with perhaps a few degrees of frost, but if properly set the cherry will set a fair crop. The blanket to protect the tender fruit, and this drops only as the cherry swells or as the stem of the immature fruit shrivels and drops; hence planting in an orchard near a body of water which will modify the temperature, will often insure a crop when a few miles inland the few degrees difference in temperature may shorten it materially, if not destroy it entirely for the season.

Varieties: In choosing the varieties planted on a commercial standpoint, annual bearing is the most desirable, and size, color and flavor and also good shipping quality. The tree should be a rapid grower, strong and hardy. The varieties that so far I have tried that conform to this standard named in the order of ripening are: Black Tartarian, Napoleon Bigarreau (white), Elkhorn and Windsor. I have also fruited Lambert which ripens after the Windsor, and is promising, being of good size and flavor, and I may also add Bing, both of these being grown in the west, the latter ripening about the same time as Elkhorn, and is an excellent flavored cherry.

The Dairy

That some source of sediment in milk does obtain even under the most rigid conditions possible in a cow stable is evident from an examination of any sediment disk through which the average milk has been passed, and there is no doubt that thorough straining will add to the cleanliness of the product even after all possible precautions have been taken. The presence of slime in the separator bowl after skimming is another sign that some dirt has found its way into the milk between the time of its secretion and its arrival in the machine, provided the receiving or supply can has been clean up to the time when separating started.

The separator no doubt removes a great deal of the foreign matter that occurs, but is incapable of throwing out much of the undesirable bacteria that accompanies the dirt which enters the milk at milking time, so the importance of cleanliness in caring for the cow and for the milking utensils is very great indeed.

The assurance that milk delivered at the dairy, where pasteurization takes place, is free, or reasonably free, of sediment, should be worthy of consideration by the whole purchaser who, in his turn, should reap a benefit from the ultimate consumer to whom he can guarantee this milk as having been clean, and thus safe from the time it leaves the cow's udder until it arrives at the consumer's residence.

The farmer's part of the undertaking to supply pure, wholesome milk must start with the taking of precautions previous, even to the secretion of the milk. He should satisfy himself fully that his cows are entirely healthy; and in order that the small amount of dust that will inevitably get into the milk will pay him as a harmless as possible, he must provide for a plentiful supply of sunlight in his tables. Then if the cattle are always kept as clean (or a little cleaner) all the year round, as they would keep themselves on a good, well-drained pasture field, and the milkers obliged to wear well-washed clothes, and take a bath frequently, the chances of the milk being satisfactory are pretty good. Of course, aeration of the milk and thorough cooling must also be attended to.

Poultry

Sell off all hens in their third year, as soon as the rush of laying is over. The last call for hatching is now on. Chicks hatched after the first week in May cannot be expected to prove good winter layers.

Brood chicks that are closely housed and fed too heavily are very likely to develop weight too fast in proportion to their strength.

It will cost the farmer no more money to raise pure-bred poultry than it will to grow culs.

Turkeys do best when kept separate from chickens. If the two are kept together the turkeys are likely to take chicken diseases.

Dampness, lice and filth are deadly foes to poultry of any kind.

Since hens on range produce more eggs at a lower cost and fewer young fowls die than do those kept in confinement, poultrymen are urged to provide outside yards with plenty of green feed for laying hens. Hens on range produce 15 to 44 per cent. more eggs at a feed cost of 15 to 36 per cent. less per dozen than hens kept in confinement.

In Spring fowls require more careful attention than at any time in the year. All the accumulated debris of winter lies on the surface. Then comes a warm spell, and the surface of the ground gets muddy, while the filth of winter sticks to everything that touches it. This is the time to keep the hens dry and to give them straw to stand on and to work in during the day.

Women feel just as men feel; they need exercise for their faculties and a field for their efforts, just as men do.

Teacher—What does gender show? Pupil—Gender shows whether a man is masculine, feminine or neuter.

The beings that can leap the greatest are insects, the flea and grasshopper. The former can hop over an obstacle 500 times its height, which is the same as if a man could hop over a mountain 3,000 feet high. A grasshopper can jump 200 times its length. How tall are you? Four feet? Well, if you were a grasshopper you could leap 800 feet.



Let Us Hope This Baby Won't Reach The Poison

196 children were reported poisoned by fly destroyers. And this is but a fraction of the actual number. Arsenical fly poisoning and Cholera infantum symptoms are almost exactly the same. Diagnosis is difficult. And first aid in arsenical poisoning must be quick.

Don't subject your children to this danger. Use the non-poisonous fly catcher.



Tanglefoot is a safe, sure and efficient which catches the fly and enthralls its body and the deadly germs it carries in a coat of disinfecting varnish.

Government Issues Warning
Federal A. Smith, Food and Drug Commissioner in a Public Health Bulletin, No. 10, issued in the summer of 1916, has warned parents to be on their guard against the use of fly catchers containing arsenic. He says that the use of such fly catchers is a dangerous practice, and that the use of arsenical fly catchers is a common cause of poisoning in children.

Made in Canada by
THE O. & W. THUM COMPANY
Walkerville, Ont.
American Address: Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hoos

The man who keeps cows is well fixed for raising hogs.

Hogs will eat alfalfa hay, and pay well for it. This was proved the last winter on many farms where economy was practised by substituting hay for part of the corn and tankage or other milfeed which it was customary to feed.

It is essential that the brood sow be fed a well balanced, succulent, nutritious, milk-producing ration while suckling the litter. Dairy by-products, such as skim-milk, buttermilk or whey together with meals such as shorts, ground oats, barley, oil cake and the like, are all highly suitable for the feeding of the sow at this season. These are also splendid feeds for the litter at weaning time. If dairy by-products are not available, digester tankage may to some extent supplement these feeds.

Kitchen slops, ground barley and shorts formed the greater part of the ration of a pig which took first prize at a recent show. The pig had the run of an alfalfa pasture, with a stream at the foot of the hill in the same lot.

Horse Sense

There are two forms of strangles or distemper, viz., regular and irregular strangles. The symptoms of regular form are: cough, unthriftiness, fever, difficulty in swallowing, nasal discharge, swellings between jaws or about throat, which form into abscesses. In irregular form the same symptoms occur, with less difficult breathing, and the abscesses may form any place, externally or internally.

Attend to comfort, apply poultices of antiphotogenic to throat, lance abscesses as soon as ready, give 2 or 3 drams hyposulphite of soda out of the spoon 3 times daily, do not drench. If breathing becomes very difficult send for veterinarian.

Go easy with the horses at the start and see that collars fit.

Farm horses usually could haul larger loads on the country roads if wagon tires were wider, and less damage is done to roads by wide tires.

NURSES WANTED

Toronto Hospital for Incurables Training School for Nurses, affiliated with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers to women having one year's High School education, a Three Year Course in Nursing. The pupils receive the uniform of the school and a monthly allowance. The intermediate year is spent in New York. Applications will be received by the Superintendent, Miss Cook, 130 Dunn Avenue, Toronto.

Health

Biliousness.

The word "biliousness" has had varying fortune in the language of medicine. At one time it was used to define an indigestion of peculiar character, and at another physicians rejected it because they believed that it implied a wrong cause for the condition in question. Although the pendulum is swinging back in favor of a judicious use of the word, the latest medical dictionary cautiously defines it as "a minor ailment, thought to depend upon a slight disturbance of the hepatic functions."

Whether properly named or not, however, the condition certainly exists, and it is quite probable that the liver, whether or not it is primarily at fault, is often concerned in the digestive upset. The functions of the liver are manifold: it secretes bile, stores up sugar, and destroys many poisons, either derived from without the body or formed in it, especially some of the waste products of digestion, which it converts into urea. If any of these functions become deranged, the system suffers. If something interferes with the secretion of bile or with its passage into the intestine, the symptoms of jaundice appear. If the liver is unable to store up sugar, diabetes results. If it cannot destroy the poisons that are taken into the body or that are accidentally formed in it, an indigestion or actual illness follows.

When we speak of a "sluggish liver" we mean that the organ is unable to dispose of all the poisonous waste products that occur in the system; the result is that acute form of auto-intoxication which we call a bilious attack. The symptoms are headache, dizziness, spots or zigzag figures before the eyes, irritability and depression, indigestion, nausea and perhaps vomiting, and often a pasty complexion and a yellow tinge to the whites of the eyes.

Associated with those symptoms, or preceding them, there is constipation or irregularity of the bowels. And that is no doubt the cause of the whole trouble. The intestines are slow in disposing of the waste products of nutrition, and so a larger amount of poisonous material is carried to the liver than that organ can easily dispose of. Some of it therefore enters the blood stream and causes an attack of biliousness. That checks the appetite; fewer waste products form, and thus the body rid itself of the excess already present. When an equilibrium is restored the "bilious attack" is cured.

Lowered Resistance.

The things which reduce our personal resistance to disease are many and varied. Conditions known as "depressed vitality," "lowered tone," "general debility," "weakened constitution" and similar terms, imply a condition in which the resistance to disease in general is reduced. The principal causes which diminish resistance to infections are wet and cold; fatigue, insufficient or unsuitable food, bad air, insufficient sleep and rest, worry, and excesses of all kinds. The campaign against tuberculosis has been of great value to the public at large in teaching it the value of fresh air, sunshine, good food and rest in increasing our resistance to infection.

All diseases, however, are not the same in their behavior. Typhoid fever, smallpox, measles, scarlet fever and cholera for example, have no relationship whatever to bodily vigor, and these often attack the young and vigorous in the prime of life. The most robust, for instance, will succumb quickly to any of the above diseases if he receives a sufficient amount of the virulent disease germs and has not been rendered "immune" by inoculation or a previous attack of the disease. One only has to consider how readily smallpox spreads among unvaccinated lumbermen, a very rugged class of men; how readily typhoid fever is contracted by un-inoculated soldiers, another peculiarly rugged group; and of how measles has carried off as much as one-third of the vigorous population of certain southern islands where the disease had been unknown and where there was no "immunity" against it, to realize how true the above observations are.

A Good Fire.

Once a householder secured a colored cook at an employment agency and brought her home with him. She knew nothing about gas stoves. So the new employer took her to the kitchen and explained the range. So that she could see how it was operated he lit each of the many burners. While still explaining, a message called him from the kitchen, and he left her, saying:

"I guess you will find that it will work all right now, Mary."

He didn't see the cook again for four or five days, when, entering the kitchen, he said:

"Well, Mary, how's the range doing?"

She replied: "Deed, suh, dat's the best stove I ever see. That fire yo' kindled fo' me fo' days ago is still a-burnin' an' it ain't even lowered once."

There are plenty of people always ready to do the farmer's thinking for him. Do not let them. Do your own thinking. It will pay.

The Doings of the Duffs.



If You Want to Get in on Low Prices, Come This Week

Carpets and Linoleums at 20 per cent. below present values

A choice of ten pieces Linoleum, 4 yards wide, at prices from \$2.50 to \$3.50.
All widths in good quality Floor Oil Cloth, 45c per yard.

The Congoleum Art Squares
will interest you. 3 x 3 yards and 3 x 4 yards, \$10 and \$11.

Congoleum Utility Squares
3 x 3 yards and 3 x 4 yards, \$9 and \$10. Drop in and examine these beautiful squares in ideal colors and designs.

A clearing of Carpet Squares
at a great saving in price. Several Crossley's Velvet Squares. A few Axminster. These are priced 25 per cent. below present values.
We have a large range of Tapestry Squares, mostly in size 3 x 3 and 3 x 4, two best selling sizes. Get here this week if you want to save money.

Complete stock of Standard Window Shades, 50c to 85c

Wooden and Brass Poles, Fringes, Hearth Rugs

J. N. Currie & Co.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—To addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, \$1.75 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.
JOHN F. HUNTER.—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, APRIL 28, 1917

The farm labor problem in Western Canada is being satisfactorily solved by the National Service Board. Many thousands of farm laborers have already been brought into the West from the United States and the majority of these will become permanent citizens.

Ypres Anniversary.

Monday was the second anniversary of the battle of Ypres, a name which will hold a place peculiarly its own in the annals of the Dominion. Ypres it was that first blazoned Canada throughout the world and identified Canada with a type of heroic courage and endurance rarely equalled and never surpassed. The position of the Canadian troops in that battle was very similar to that occupied by the first British expeditionary force at one stage of the retreat from Mons. With one flank exposed they were called on to hold at bay the crushing hosts of the enemy, and the Canadians had yet another and more terrible foe in the poisonous gas that permeated the atmosphere. How they stood and saved the situation at a momentous crisis is immortal, and the glory of it is immortal.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Ointment. Try it.

For Those in France.

He heard the call of country clear:
He weighed no circumstance:
Afar from those who held him dear
He lies tonight—in France.

The tears of pride were in her eye:
All love was in her glance:
She sent him forth, if need, to die,
To die for you—in France.

His babies lip their prayer to Him
Who errs by no mischance:
While in the trenches, bleak and grim,
Their father fights in France.

For lips that pray, and eyes that weep,
And hearts that feel the lance,
Dig down, dig down, dig down, deep,
And pay—for those in France.

Contribute to the Patriotic Fund.

The Transcript office receives and forwards advertisements to be inserted in Toronto, London and other papers.

AND NOW FOR SEEDING

Soil Should Be Allowed to Warm Up Before Planting.

SOME FIRST CROPS TO PUT IN

Beans Are a Splendid Food Product to Grow This Year—How to Proceed in Several Lines.

(By S. C. JOHNSTON, Vegetable Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Having discussed the methods of preparing the garden soil to receive the seed, we now turn to the sowing of the seed itself. There is no need to hurry the sowing of the seed. Better results will be obtained if the amateur gardener will wait until the soil is warm and easily worked. The vegetables discussed are arranged as nearly as possible according to the time they should be planted.

LETTUCE. Lettuce is grown for its leaves, and is our best known salad plant. It is a short-season plant, and is often grown to follow or precede another crop. It is quite hardy and may be planted quite early in the spring, grown to maturity, and followed with the next crop such as tomatoes, or it may be planted between any plants of the cabbage family. It is a good plan in a small garden to plant only a few feet at one time and for this with successive plantings made every ten days or two weeks until July 1st. The lettuce seed may be sown in rows comparatively thin at a depth of a quarter of an inch. The plants should be thinned to stand two inches apart.

If one desires large single heads of lettuce the plants should be thinned to stand from seven to nine inches apart. The thinning may be transplanted to another part of the garden.

RADISH. The radish plant is grown for its roots, which are eaten raw just as soon as they are large enough to use. It is quite hardy, and may be planted very early in the spring. Radishes are frequently sown with other crops which are not such rapid growers, such as parsnips. They should, however, be sown out before the parsnips or other crops need the ground. Successive plantings is also advised for this crop. Radish seed may be planted in rows, four inches apart or broadcasted, the depth preferred being from a quarter to half an inch only. Radish as a general rule require no thinning, and the soil between the rows should be kept loose with the hand. A crop of winter radish may be obtained if the seed is sown about the first of August. These should be thinned out to three inches apart.

SPINACH. Spinach is a short season crop which is grown to provide table greens. The plant matures in about six weeks from planting, and seed should be sown very early in the spring, as the plants run to seed during the hot summer months. The seeds may be planted in rows or broadcasted, and should be sown at a depth of one half inch. Successive plantings may be made if so desired. When the leaves are large enough to use they may be pulled off or the whole plant may be cut from the root.

ONION. The onion is grown for seasoning, pickling, and for eating raw. A large percentage of onions stored for winter use are grown from seed planted in the soil very early in the spring. The soil should be rich, moist and well drained, but fresh manure is not the best to apply. The seeds should be planted at a depth of about one-half inch, and the rows should be from twelve to fourteen inches apart. The seed should be planted very thinly so that there will be no need for extra thinning of the onions. Cultivation should cease when the onion tops are such a size as to prevent easy work. In the fall when the tops are about two-thirds dried down the onions should be pulled and laid in rows so arranged that the bulbs are covered with the tops of the onions. This prevents any sunburn which causes considerable trouble in storage. After they have been kept in this position for five or six days they may be gathered up and placed in a slat box or basket and tied up some way so that the rain will not get at them and the wind will have plenty of chance to circulate around the bulbs. The tops may be removed from the onions at this time if so desired, or they may be left on. Dutch sets may be planted as close together as they will stand in a straight row very early in the season. They should be barely covered with soil, which should be well firmed by tramping on it, and the green onions should be pulled as soon as they are ready for use.

PEAS. Peas may be planted very early in the season, and for the early crop the seed should be sown in a furrow of two inches deep and the seeds placed an inch apart. Some arrangements should be made so that the pea vines will have some support. Limbs of trees or chicken wire may be used for this purpose, as the vines will cling to this for support and will be kept up from the ground. This support should be set preferably at the time of planting. This soil should be drawn up around the vines.

BEANS. Generally speaking, it is not a good practice to add fresh manure to the soil where one expects to grow beans. They prefer a moist, deep loam. The seeds should be planted fairly early in the spring. The rows being at least eighteen inches apart. A furrow two inches deep may be made with the corner of a hoe and the seeds placed from two to three inches apart in the bottom of this furrow. Another way which is sometimes followed in planting beans is to make holes two inches deep twelve inches apart and in each hole three or four seeds be placed. It is always advised not to touch the plant when they are wet.

ENGLAND'S EFFORT.

Meaning of the Figures Recently Given Out.

The present strength of the British army in France is placed at two million men by the semi-official Havas News Agency. Publication of the numbers is unquestionably intended to placate that part of French opinion which has been calling upon England for a greater effort. There has been no serious attempt made to conceal the fact that French resources have begun to feel the strain of numbers, and it has been openly stated in the Chambers that the English must take over a much larger portion of the front than they have hitherto held. But if Sir Douglas Haig has two million men behind him, the implication is plain that the unequal division of the front between the Allies has not been due to British reluctance or insufficiency in numbers, but has been part of a strategic plan. To speak simply of the fact that the British still hold less than one-fourth of the western battle-line is to overlook the very important consideration that a more extent of front is a subsidiary matter. British concentration along their fraction of the battle-line has compelled a similar concentration by the Germans. If the British army keeps one-half of the Kaiser's forces busy, it matters little along how many miles the effort is distributed.

To the two million British troops in France we should probably add another half-million for the forces in the Balkans, Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, and the colonies. British casualties since the beginning of the war must now be close to a million and a half, with a probable permanent deduction of one million. Add finally the home troops, the armies still in the making, and the heavy drafts that have gone into the navy, and we are very close to the five million men which was taken as the measure of England's effort some time ago. But this still does not come up to the magnitude of France's effort. That country has brought into the war one out of every six of her population, or between six and seven million men. By that reckoning the United Kingdom should contribute eight million men, with another million from the colonies. During the coming year a British army of three million men in France is more than likely. With such masses of men come new developments in strategy. Heavy battles may be fought simultaneously at more than one focus of contact. Two battles of the size of the Somme going on at the same time, at a distance from each other, might open the way for a higher generalship than the mere brute process of thrust and counter-thrust.

Boxed on No Man's Land.

There is a story of Gallipoli that deal with a fight in the open and exhibits the unspeakable Turk as a fair and worthy enemy—not the least what the British troops thought him to be when they went out. This is the story:

A young English officer, doing observation work alone, was suddenly confronted by a Turkish officer, similarly engaged. The Turk was as gallant as the Briton and came forward, revolver in hand. The Englishman had no revolver. He stood his ground, his hands in the large pockets of his tunic.

Seeing that his adversary was unarmed, the Turk, much to the surprise of the Briton, threw down his gun and put up his fists in approved prize-ring style. The Englishman put himself on guard, and the next moment the Turk flung himself upon him, and the pair began to fight desperately.

The men were about the same age, the same weight, and had equal knowledge of the art of boxing. They fought without stopping for about ten minutes. By that time each was fairly exhausted, and they paused for a brief rest only to continue their little private accounting when they had found their breath. Round after round the fight went on, while out in the Gulf of Saros the ships tumbled automatically, and back of them the field artillery thundered. Neither seemed to be able to get any decisive advantage over the other, and at last Turk and Englishman rolled over the ground and laughed and laughed. Just then the Englishman's hand touched something. It was the Turk's pistol. He picked it up and handed it to his enemy. The two young men shook hands and each returned to his own lines.

Tokyo Streets a Puzzle.

Tokyo is made up of a group of small towns which expanded until, like the old lady's two teeth, they hit. It is the most conservative city in Japan, and is the one most lacking in unity of spirit. Each district has its own market and its own shops. Homes and stores are mixed together in bewildering confusion, and even old residents find it hard to find their way about the crooked streets.

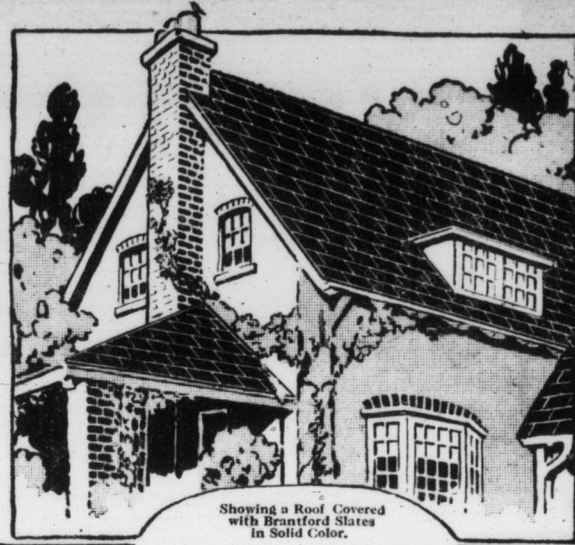
On my motorcycle, the only way I have mastered the problem is by memorizing the numbers of the tram lines and then riding till I see a car. Then I know where I am. The city is grouped around the Imperial Palace, and segments, like dehorned pieces of pie, radiate from the centre of the colosseum. As one cannot start from the centre of this mixup, due to the fact that that is where the sacred person of the Emperor holds court, he must play "ring around the rosey" at some distance from the centre. If he is near the outer circumference, two miles on his speedometer mean one thing. If he circles the inner moat, they mean another.—Maynard Owen Williams, in The Christian Herald.

A Surgeon's Lamp.

To assist surgeons a small but powerful electric lamp has been invented, supplied with current by a dry battery, and held and directed by its user's teeth.

Roast Beef.

After roasting, 100 pounds of beef weigh only 67 pounds.



Showing a Roof Covered with Brantford Slates in Solid Color.

There is Safety Under This Roof

Have you ever had a fine job of decorating spoiled by a leaking roof? If you have, you certainly are in a position to appreciate the value of a roof that is positively water-proof. Some of the troubles common to wooden shingles to-day are that they are apt to split, warp or blow off as well as leak, soon after they are put on. Years ago they were good, but the quality has since gradually depreciated as the available supply of suitable timber became exhausted.

Brantford Slates have none of the faults of wooden shingles. They cannot rust. They do not allow rain to be driven under them as do metal roofs. They do not require rigid supporting as do the common tile or slate roofs. On the other hand Brantford Slates afford the utmost protection with little weight. They are made on a long-fibred felt "base" which is thoroughly saturated under pressure with asphaltum or mineral pitch. Crushed quarried slate particles are then deeply embedded in the surface of this "base", making it water-tight and fireproof.

Brantford Roofing

Brantford Slates are made in the natural slate colors of green, red, black and grey. The colors never fade and the slates do not require painting nor repairing. These slates are pliable and fit readily around gables and into the angles of any roof. This means a continuous roof without seams or joints. Sparks die on Brantford Slates. When you have these slates "on" you are done with the job. Remember they don't require painting or staining and may be selected to harmonize with almost any exterior color design, and the price is not beyond your reach. We would be pleased to send you samples and our Roofing Booklet.

Brantford Roofing Company, Limited
Brantford, Canada

For sale by McPherson & Clarke

To City, Town and Village Dwellers in Ontario

A Vegetable Garden for Every Home



In this year of supreme effort Britain and her armies must have ample supplies of food, and Canada is the great source upon which they rely. Everyone with a few square feet of ground can contribute to victory by growing vegetables.

Four Patriotic Reasons for Growing Vegetables

1. It saves money that you would otherwise spend for vegetables.
2. It helps to lower the "High cost of living."
3. It helps to enlarge the urgently needed surplus of produce for export.
4. Growing your own vegetables saves labor of others whose effort is needed for other vital war work.

The Department of Agriculture will help you

The Ontario Department of Agriculture appeals to Horticultural Societies to devote at least one evening meeting to the subject of vegetable growing; manufacturers, labor unions, lodges, school boards, etc., are invited to actively encourage home gardening. Let the slogan for 1917 be, "A vegetable garden for every home."

Organizations are requested to arrange for instructive talks by practical gardeners on the subject of vegetable growing. In cases where it is impossible to secure suitable local speakers, the Department of Agriculture will, on request, send a suitable man.

The demand for speakers will be great. The number of available experts being limited, the Department urgently requests that arrangements for meetings be made at once; if local speakers cannot be secured, send applications promptly.

The Department suggests the formation of local organizations to stimulate the work by offering prizes for best vegetable gardens. It is prepared to assist in any possible way any organization that may be conducting a campaign for vegetable production on vacant lots. It will do so by sending speakers, or by supplying expert advice in the field.

To any one interested, the Department of Agriculture will send literature giving instructions about implements necessary and methods of preparing the ground and cultivating the crop. A plan of a vegetable garden indicating suitable crops to grow, best varieties and their arrangement in the garden, will be sent free of charge to any address.

Write for Poultry Bulletin

Hens are expensive to keep, and you will be highly repaid in fresh eggs. Write for free bulletin which tells how to keep hens. Address letters to "Vegetable Campaign," Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Ontario Department of Agriculture
W. H. Hearst, Minister of Agriculture

Parliament Buildings Toronto 10

Willys-Overland
TRADE MARK REG.
Motor Cars

Built to Rigid Standards

Every Overland Light Four is built to a rigid standard of performance, comfort and appearance.
It has good style—built low with harmonious and sweeping lines. It is a beautiful car in every sense of the word.
The motor is powerful, quiet and of sturdy construction. The turning radius is short. The car has quick acceleration, is built to tour safely and comfortably.
With all these good qualities it rides beautifully. The soft cushions, the long, resilient cantilever rear springs, the large tires (31 x 4) and the proper balance in construction, absorb all types of jolts—over all kinds of roads.
Call and inspect this splendid value.

F. G. HUMPHRIES
Agent, Glencoe Phone 60

Willys-Overland Limited, Toronto, Ont.
Willys-Knight and Overland Automobiles, Commercial Cars

Light Four \$975
Roadster - \$950
Country Club \$1110

F. O. B. Toronto
Subject to change without notice

New Spring Styles in Ladies' Footwear



We have just received a shipment of Ladies' High Cut Top Shoes in Vici Kid. These are the latest New York style for Spring wear.

A REAL DRESSY SHOE AT A MODERATE PRICE

Modern Shoe Store

Main Street Glencoe

New Spring and Summer Millinery

MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS
SYMES STREET, GLENCOE Phone 25
Highest cash price for Butter and Eggs

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.

Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 3:27 a.m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 6:25 p.m.; No. 16, local accommodation to London, 10:10 p.m.

Westbound—No. 113, local mail and express, 7:30 a.m.; No. 361, way freight and passenger, 10:45 a.m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 3:59 p.m.; No. 15, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 3:31 p.m.

Nos. 19 and 15, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line.

Eastbound—No. 332, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 8:30 a.m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:30 p.m.; No. 334, way freight and passenger to St. Thomas, 4:30 p.m.

Westbound—No. 331, way freight, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 9:25 a.m.; No. 333, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:30 p.m.

No. 2 Sundays included.

Kingscourt Branch.

Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia, London and points west—No. 360, mixed, 7:30 a.m.; No. 117, passenger, 3:10 p.m.

Arrive at Glencoe—No. 118, passenger, 7:05 a.m.; No. 120, express, 2:45 p.m.; No. 371, mixed, 4:15 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eastbound—No. 634, daily, 12:30 p.m.; No. 672, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 6:30 p.m.

Westbound—No. 671, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 8:30 a.m.; No. 633, daily, 8:15 p.m.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE.

Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 9:00 a.m.; G.T.R. West, 2:30 p.m.; London and East, 7 p.m.

Mails received—London and East, 8 a.m.; G.T.R. East, 4 p.m.; G.T.R. West, 9:45 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

TRAINS LEAVE GLENCOE AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST—
No. 634, daily, 12:30 p.m.
No. 672, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 6:30 p.m.

GOING WEST—
No. 671, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 8:30 a.m.
No. 633, daily, 8:15 p.m.

Get tickets from
R. CLANAHAN - Town Ticket Agent
GLENCOE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Homeseekers' Excursions

to the Canadian Northwest
Commencing on Tuesday,
May 8th, and continuing
every Tuesday until Sept.
30th.

For rates and other particulars, apply to
R. CLANAHAN
Ticket Agent at Glencoe

MARRIED.

WINSHIP-HASKELL.—At the parsonage, Glencoe, by Rev. R. Fulton Irwin, on Wednesday, April 25, 1917, Thomas R. Winship to Miss Gertrude Mae Haskell, both of Mosca township.

LOCAL.

Everybody is gardening. May 13th is to be the day honoured this year as Mother's Day.

Bread was advanced to nine cents a loaf in Glencoe last week.

A new time card will come into effect on the Grand Trunk on Sunday.

Miss Lettie Pole has been engaged as stenographer at the Merchants Bank.

Wm. McRae has bought and moved into the residence formerly owned by Thomas Henry.

A fish diet may not strengthen the brain, but a little fishing trip invigorates the imagination.

George McCallum, son of A. D. McCallum of Ekfrid, has been taken into the Royal Bank as junior.

The W. C. T. U. will hold a regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Fred Aldred on Monday, April 30th.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lathrop have returned from London, having spent the week-end with Miss Myrtle McMillan.

Tony Cortese, one of London's oldest and best-known musicians and Italian harpist, died suddenly at his home on Tuesday.

The day is coming when the average woman will be just as proud to see her name on the voters' list as in the society column.

Rev. Mr. Owen gave an interesting address on Jamaica to the Book Club on Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Mayhew.

With greater production the national cry, it is not encouraging to read that a cheese factory is to be torn down and rebuilt into a garage.

Appin Red Cross shipped to Hyma Hall, as its March donation, 23 pairs of socks, 10 grey flannel shirts and a quantity of old linen.

David Eddie of Ekfrid sold to Wm. Wood, live stock dealer of Glencoe, 26 hogs that brought him \$1,128.30 and weighed 7,210 pounds.

"An Honest Glencoe Man" is a headline in a daily paper. We would just like to impress on the city editor that there are many of him.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church are holding a talent tea at the home of Mrs. Luckham on Saturday next from 3 to 6. All cordially invited.

The Tait's Corners Patriotic Society shipped to Hyman Hall last week 22 pairs of socks, 48 hospital towels, 9 dozen handkerchiefs and a quantity of old cotton. The society has also donated \$50, part of the proceeds of their recent box social, to the Byron hospital for returned soldiers.

A new bell has been placed on the public school building, the old one having become cracked. Its tone is quite musical, even to the belated pupil.

Last Sunday Rev. R. Fulton Irwin preached very successful educational sermons on the Appin circuit, contributions being more than double those of last year.

Miss Della M. McIntyre, who wrote on the Grade A examinations at the London Normal School recently, has been successful in obtaining a second class certificate.

M. R. McKellar, son of Neil McKellar of Saskatoon, who left Winnipeg as a private, is now lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, having won his commission at the front.

A strong flow of gas was struck on Wm. Monroe's farm, township, North Glencoe, last week, while drilling for oil. Prospects for gas for fuel in Glencoe are not remote.

The Rodney Mercury says—Mrs. Margaret Finlayson, of Glencoe, has purchased one of D. Markle's dwellings on Furnell street, and will move to our village in a few weeks.

Do you know that boosting Glencoe boosts you. If for nothing else than selfish interest boost your town. Be careful when knocking hard that you don't skin your own knuckles.

Mrs. Dorland, Glencoe, has received official information that her husband was severely wounded in the left arm while in action in France. Mr. Dorland went overseas with the 142nd.

Miss Florence McKellar of Saskatoon, who is on a visit to relatives and friends here, rendered in a very pleasing manner the solo, "Teach me to pray," in the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning.

Glencoe's total assessment this year is \$448,636.94, including taxable income of \$4,590 and business assessment of \$28,709.94. The assessment roll gives the number of persons in families assessed as 847. The dogs number 36.

Friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Poole met at their home in South Ekfrid on Friday evening and presented them with a mantle clock and a dozen pearl-handled fruit knives prior to their leaving the community to take up their residence in Westminster township. A complimentary address was read and a very pleasant social evening was spent.

The following elections were made in the Epworth League for the coming year:—Hon. vice-president, Rev. W. J. Ford; hon. president, Rev. R. E. Irwin; president, Miss Ethel Bechill; president of Christian Endeavor department, Miss Ella Samson; president of missionary department, Mrs. F. Hayter; president of literary and social department, Mrs. (Rev.) Irwin; president of citizenship department, Dr. Mumford; secretary, Miss Cleda Hicks; treasurer, Miss Pearl Parish; organist, Miss Muriel Precious. This league has closed a good year, and much valuable work has been done.

About seventy-five of their friends and neighbors gathered at the home of Mrs. John Dugdon and daughter Ada on Wednesday evening of last week to bid them farewell on the eve of their departure to take up their residence in Winnipeg. A very pleasant social evening was spent, during which Mrs. Dugdon was presented with a club bag and pearl brooch and Miss Dugdon with a wrist watch, in token of the esteem of their many friends in Glencoe and vicinity.

There was an informal program of music and speeches, and further enjoyment was had in cards and dancing. Lunch was served by the ladies of the party. Mrs. Dugdon and daughter will not be forgotten for the genial hospitality of their home while they resided in Glencoe.

Despite frequent showers the farmers have had fairly favorable weather for the spring seeding and a few more days will see it finished in this section. Fall wheat generally is looking well, although it was short of top for winter protection.

Many new automobiles, as many as fifty in one day, are being driven from the factories in Michigan to Buffalo over the Longwood Road. Freight conditions are such that the railroads cannot carry the autos and make delivery promptly. The cars are driven in a string and experts accompany them to keep them in condition.

Wm. Newport received a letter last week from his son Allan, written at the front in France on March 23rd. Allan says that all the Canadians are in touch and that he has just met his brother Russell. He speaks of the big "retirement" of Fritz, then taking place. The soldiers get the daily papers and know how the war is going on all fronts. He encloses photos of himself and two chums.

The funeral of the late A. B. McLellan Friday, April 20th, from his late residence, Victoria street, to Oakland cemetery, was largely attended. Rev. Mr. Lloyd conducted the service at the house, and the Masonic fraternity took charge of the service at the grave. Mr. McLellan is survived by his wife (nee Miss Christina Keith) and by his father, step-mother, four brothers and three sisters.

Robert Sexton, Grand Trunk engineer, of Windsor had his left leg broken between the knee and ankle in the yard in Glencoe on Tuesday forenoon when he jumped from his engine as it was about to collide with some cars shunted in front of him while he was placing other cars on a siding. He was taken to Dr. Walker's office, where the limb was set. Two or three cars were derailed and damaged.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Mrs. John Dundon is visiting in town.

—Mrs. J. Y. Foster of Detroit is visiting friends in town.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Quick spent Sunday in Alvinston.

—Mrs. J. A. McLachlan spent the week-end in Petrolia.

—Miss Allie Bell of Springfield is visiting A. B. McDonald's.

—Tom Henry and family are moving to Alaskan, Sask., this week.

—John McArthur has gone to Grand Rapids, where he has accepted a position.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Langford of London visited Rev. and Mrs. G. S. Lloyd at the manse last week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Neve motored to London on Sunday, taking Mrs. Elliott and her son J. C. to see Miss Tena Elliott who is in hospital receiving treatment.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lathrop of St. Petersburg, Florida, are visiting their uncle, W. Muirhead, Glencoe. They are also going to spend a few weeks with Robert McArthur, Mrs. Lathrop's father. Mr. Lathrop is manager of one of the largest hotels in St. Petersburg. They will return to Florida next month.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Choice butter, 35c a pound, at Mayhew's.

Seed barley for sale: No. 21.—Dan Trestant.

Good seed corn for sale.—Isaac Waterworth. 61-2

31c trade and 31c cash for eggs at Mayhew's.

Best Manitoba flour for sale at McLachlan's Bakery. 401f

Call up McDonald, Appin, and get his prices on flour.

Get McDonald's (Appin) prices on cement before you buy.

Barred Rock eggs for hatching: \$1 a setting.—J. N. Sexsmith.

Money to loan on farm property. Fidelity Box 34, Wardsville. 70

Mixed timothy and alsike seed for sale.—Henry Kooke, Mosca. 62

For sale—hay, also three Shorthorn bulls.—W. A. McCutcheon.

For good, fresh groceries, try McDonald & McIntyre, Appin.

Galbraith Bros., Appin, are agents for De Laval cream separators.

For sale—1 choice heavy colt sired by Blackband.—Frank I. Abbott.

Highest cash prices paid for all produce at McDonald & McIntyre's, Appin.

Two cars of shorts, bran and corn germ arrived this week at McDonald's, Appin.

Found—near St. John's church, on Tuesday, a small sum of money.—Alex. McAlpine, jr.

Setting of Rhode Island Reds, \$1, or in incubator lots per setting of 13, 50c.—John Gould. 62

White Leghorn eggs for hatching: Barren and Farris strain: \$1 per setting.—M. L. Farrell. 63

Full stock of Massey-Harris, I. H. C. and Cockshutt repairs on hand.—Galbraith Bros., Appin.

We have some special bargains in shoes and men's cashmere socks. Repairing a specialty.—Sexsmith & Co.

Selected seed corn—Golden Glow and Longfellow flint. Price \$2 per 70 lbs.—Lewis Waterworth, Big Bend, Wardsville P. O. 50-5

Subscriptions taken for the Canadian Countryman at the Transcript office, where sample copies may be obtained. Fifty cents a year.

All persons having lock boxes in Glencoe post office will please pay for same not later than April 30th, after which date unpaid boxes will be closed by order of the Department.—R. Clanaahan, P. M.

Decorate your rooms with patented Selsage-Ready-Trimmed wall papers. Do not cost more than the ordinary kind. Better, quicker, cleaner, and altogether a first-class job. All walls and ceilings suited.—George Blacklock, Glencoe.

HEALTHIEST ONE IN THE FAMILY

No Sign Of Dropsy And Kidney Trouble Since Taking "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



HATTIE WARREN

Port Robinson, Ont., July 31st, 1915.

"We have used 'Fruit-a-tives' in our house for over three years and have always found them a good medicine. Our little girl, Hattie, was troubled with Kidney Disease. The Doctor said she was threatened with Dropsy. Her limbs and body were all swollen and we began to think she could not live. Finally, we decided to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. She began to show improvement after we had given her a few tablets. In a short time, the swelling had all gone down and her flesh began to look more natural. Now she is the healthiest one in the family and has no signs of the old ailment. We can not say too much for 'Fruit-a-tives' and would never be without them."

WILLIAM WARREN.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Original Home of Welshmen.

Jutland was probably the original home of our Kymric ancestors, as well as at a later period of some so called Saxon invaders. It was peopled in classical times by the Cimbr, identified by ethnologists with the Cymry, or modern Welshmen. The Germans magnanimously declined to annex Jutland with Schleswig-Holstein. It was then considered a worthless waste of moors, sand dunes and marshes. But the industrious Danes have transformed what one English traveler styled "a forsaken wilderness" into the most prosperous pastoral countries of western Europe.—Westminster Gazette.

Bee's Double Stomach.

The bee has two distinct stomachs. In the first it stores away the honey it so industriously gathers up from the flowers until such time as it is ready to yield it up, while the other stomach is used simply and solely for digestion purposes. Thus the food and the honey are never mixed. When the bee returns to the hive and is ready to deposit the honey it has gathered it contracts the muscles of the stomach, by which act the honey is ejected through the mouth. As to bee food, it is vast and in kind, consisting largely of the honey it so patiently makes for others.

No "Poor Land."

"That land of yours was mighty poor when you bought it," a friend of ours remarked to the wide awake owner of a beautiful farm we passed the other day, whereupon the owner delivered himself of a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance—or mighty nearly so. "You're mistaken," he said. "There's not any poor land when you manage it right." It is a true rule that "there is more in the man than there is in the land."

Superstitions of Royalty.

Cæsar, Napoleon, Bismarck and others were not above the superstition of "lucky" and "unlucky" days. Thursday was the "unlucky" day of Henry VIII., of his son Edward and of his daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. It is strange that they should have died upon this day.

As Regards Vanity.

"All is vanity. At least so says the philosopher."

"I don't know about that," chimed in the Plunkville sage, "but there is enough of it to keep the drug stores doing a good business in complexion contraptions."—Exchange.

Couldn't Fool Him.

Lecturer (in small town)—Of course you all know what the inside of a corpse is like. Chairman of Meeting (interrupting)—Most of us do, but ye better explain it for the benefit of them that has never been inside one.—Puck.

Get Familiar With Them.

Professor Fugue—What do you mean, Mr. Jones, by speaking of Dick Wagner, Ludie Beethoven, Charlie Gounod and Fred Handel? Jones—Well, you told me to get familiar with the great composers.—Musical America.

Just Change.

Mrs. Bacon—Does your husband carry any life insurance? Mrs. Egbert—Well, I never happened to run 'gainst any when I've been going through his pockets at night.—Yonkers Statesman.

Children and Reading.

That the child who reads rapidly gets the most thought out of the books read is the result of every experiment that has been made in this line.—Miss Mary Downey at Chataqua.

Start the Spring Right by Buying Your House-cleaning and Garden Tools Here

O'Cedar Mops—price 75c up, Polish 25c; Climax Wall Paper Cleaner, will make your wall look like new, 20c can; Floor Wax; Ironing Boards; Vacuum Cleaners, \$8.50; Boys' Wagons, \$1.50 to \$3.00; Ready Roofing, \$1.75 to \$3.50 per square. GARDEN TOOLS.—Rakes, 35c to \$1.00; Hoes, 35c and up; Spades, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Shovels, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

JAMES WRIGHT & SON

Chi-Namel Store Sherwin-Williams Paints Peerless Fence Perfection Stoves

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized \$25,000,000
Capital Paid-up 12,000,000
Reserve Funds 14,300,000
Total Assets 270,000,000

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT \$1.00 opens an account. Interest payable half-yearly. Joint savings accounts are a great convenience for man and wife.

Glencoe Branch E. M. DOULL, Manager

WINNER OR WASTER—Which Are You?

On a recent public occasion the Honorable the Minister of Finance for Canada, in addressing a representative Canadian audience, dealt with the urgency of everybody doing, even in the smallest way, their share towards aiding the Empire.

It is well to remember that every dollar thrown away extravagantly does one hundred per cent. more good to the enemy than one dollar saved by ourselves.

The wealth of the world finally filters through individual dollars, and if the curse of extravagance strikes deeply enough, our ruin is bound to follow.

Save a dollar TODAY and do a hundred per cent. more for the Empire than your extravagant neighbor does for the enemy.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

GLENCOE BRANCH J. A. McKELLAR, Manager

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

ENVELOPES, CIRCULARS, CATALOGUES, BOOKS, LABELS, SHIPPING TAGS

The Transcript Press

Printers to Particular People

PROGRAMMES, BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, WEDDING STATIONERY

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



GIVE YOUR WIFE ONE

Thousands of wives and daughters run their own Ford cars. They use them for shopping, calling, attending the theatre, taking the children for a run in the country or to school.

The Ford is as easy to operate as a kitchen range, no knowledge of mechanical details being necessary. Inexpensive to operate. A woman can call around town all afternoon or take a 25-mile spin in the country, at the minimum of cost for gasoline, oil, wear on tires, etc.

You couldn't give "her" a present she would appreciate more than this beautiful, modern car, with its stream-line effect, tapered hood and crown fenders.

OVER 700 FORD SERVICE STATIONS IN CANADA

Runabout	\$475
Touring	495
Coupelet	695
Town Car	780
Sedan	800

F. O. B. Ford, Ont.

Duncanson & McAlpine

Dealers Glencoe

RATIO OF CANADIAN DEAD TO WOUNDED 1 TO 5

Over 2,000 Hit on the First Day of the Battle for Vimy Ridge So Slightly Injured They Walked to Dressing Stations.

A despatch from Canadian Headquarters in France, says:—Now that the lists of casualties from the actions of the last week are beginning to appear in the Canadian press, it may bring some to the sad hearts to know how carefully the wounded were handled, and how reverently the dead were buried. Hospital arrangements were made to handle far more than the number actually wounded. Extra ambulances were provided at the front, and many supplementary dressing stations were opened. There were little congestions anywhere. Over 2,000 who were wounded on the first day were so slightly hit that they were able to walk back to the stations without aid.

Despite the extraordinary condition of the ground over which the advance was made, the stretcher-bearers found and brought out practically all the wounded before nightfall each day. In only a few cases, where the wounded lay in deep shellholes and had not sufficient strength to make their presence known to the search parties, did they remain in the field overnight.

It is believed that this prompt handling has resulted in a material reduction under the heading, "Died of Wounds." Similar systematic care

was shown in the disposal of the dead, who are now believed to be the remarkably low ratio of one to five wounded.

There are two important military cemeteries on the Canadian front, at Carency and Ecoivres. These are connected with the trenches by light railways, and the dead customarily are brought there for burial. For the operations of last week additional burying grounds were opened near the front of the line, so that the work of the burial parties might be more quickly done. Each body of our men is given individual burial, and over each of the dead is placed a simple wooden cross, giving his name, rank and identification number. Even if these crosses should be removed, the records of the burial are so complete that the location of every body can be indicated. The dead are wrapped in blankets, before being committed to the earth by the men's own units, and the burial service is read by a clergyman of the dead soldier's own denomination. The army chaplains are so distributed as almost invariably to permit of this reverence for the dead, which is one of the marked characteristics of the British and Canadian troops.

AWFUL TOLL OF GERMAN DEAD IN FIERCE COUNTER-ATTACKS

Hindenburg, Trying to Stall Off French Threat Along Whole Line, Hits Back With Frenzied Disregard of Losses.

Paris, April 22.—Repeated desperate and vain counter-attacks by the Crown Prince are yielding to Gen. Nivelle a second crop of valuable results, of equal importance to the first fruits of his advance, which consisted in the storming of the German strongholds along the Soissons-Champagne front.

Since it is an axiom that the Allies' task is not to drive back the Germans but to destroy the enemy armies, the importance of Hindenburg's madly endeavored to retake the lost positions can be gauged.

By swiftly hurling forward waves of troops and imbedding them, under cover of the throats of an enormous mass of artillery, in the key positions along the Germans' front, Gen. Nivelle has compelled the German high com-

mand to attempt desperate measures to regain their former vantage points, as otherwise the French possession of them means a constant menace to their whole fortified line, and it is in the counter-attacks that the full and complete bloody toll is taken of the enemy formations.

The losses sustained in counter-attacks are far greater than those suffered in ordinary attack, or under the bombardment preliminary to an enemy blow, as for the counter-thrusts the troops must be formed from among men already nerve-shattered by the tremendous artillery pounding, who must be reorganized and grouped under a pitiless enemy gunfire, and then driven forward in attempts to debouch under a cross-machine gun fire and the harrying of the machine guns of low-flying airplanes.

GENERAL HAIG RENEWS DRIVE MAKES GAINS NEAR CAMBRAI

Clears Stubbornly Defended Position Between Hermes and Gonnelieu, Eight Miles Southwest of Cambrai.

London, April 22.—Fighting activity, almost suspended on the front held by the Crown Prince from Soissons through the Champagne, swung back again to-day to the great segment of the new Hindenburg line faced by the forces of Field Marshal Haig. The British night report tells of clearing the wooded area stubbornly held by the Germans between Hermes and Gonnelieu, about eight miles southwest of Cambrai. Both the day and night bulletins from Berlin emphasize the extreme violence of the British artillery fire at many points on the Arras front, north and

south of the River Scarpe. Every indication—the German communications, the heavy gun duels, the revival of scouting in the air—points to a renewal of the grand offensive by the British armies in that "rhythmic warfare" which began with the storming of Vimy Ridge. The course the battle may take cannot be predicted, but present indications suggest that General Haig is aiming his blow down the valley of the Scarpe toward Douai, which is admittedly the British objective, and the northern pier upon which Hindenburg built his retreat from last summer's battlefield of the Somme.

BRITISH FORCE IN PALESTINE IS IN TOUCH WITH THE ENEMY

About 200 Turkish Prisoners Were Captured in Fighting Which Took Place on the 19th.

London, April 22.—An official communication issued this evening dealing with the report last Friday of the advance of the British forces north of Wadi Ghuzze, in Southern Palestine, says:

"The British have consolidated the ground gained and are now in touch with the enemy's main positions cov-

ering Gaza (near the Mediterranean, about 50 miles south-west of Jerusalem). This position extends from the seacoast near Sheikh Ahmed, through Alimantir to the east of the town, and thence in a south-easterly direction to Abuharia. About 200 Turkish prisoners were captured on the 19th."

500 DESERTERS IN A BODY TRIED TO CROSS INTO HOLLAND

Were Fired on by Uhlans With Machine Guns and Thirty-Eight of the Deserters Wounded.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: More than 600 German Fusiliers, sailors and Landsturm men on Monday evening tried to cross the Dutch-Belgian frontier from the environs of Knoeke to near Garzand, Holland, says the Handelsblad, but the at-

tempted desertion was frustrated after the party had been pursued and attacked by Uhlans. The deserters were fired on by the Uhlans with machine guns, and in a fight which lasted a half-hour 38 of the deserters were wounded. The mounted guards along the frontier have since been doubled.

Markets of the World

Readstuffs
Toronto, Apr. 24.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.37; No. 2 do, \$2.32; No. 3 do, \$2.27; No. 4 do, \$2.22; nominal, track, Bay port.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., \$2.02; No. 3 do, \$1.97; No. 4 do, \$1.92; No. 5 do, \$1.87; all rail delivered.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.54 nominal, subject to embargo, track Toronto.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 74 to 76c, nominal; No. 3 white, 73 to 75c, nominal; according to freight outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$2.25 to \$2.35; No. 3 do, \$2.20 to \$2.25; according to freight outside.
Peas—No. 2, nominal, according to freight outside.
Manitoba flour—First patents in June bags, \$11.70; second patents, in June bags, \$11.20; strong bakers', in June bags, \$10.50; Tregent.
Barley—Malt, \$1.35 to \$1.37, according to freight outside.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.50 to \$1.57, according to freight outside.
Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$10.10 to \$10.20, in June bags; Tregent.
Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freight bags included—Bran per ton, \$20; shorts per ton, \$41 to \$45; middlings per ton, \$41 to \$45; good feed flour per ton, \$25 to \$27.
Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, \$11.50 to \$12.00; No. 3, per ton, \$10.50 to \$11; track Toronto.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$7 to \$8, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale
Butter—French, 40 to 41c; creamery, 40 to 41c; sold, 40 to 41c.
Eggs—New-laid, in cases, 25 to 28c; out of cartons, 25c.
Poultry—Chickens, 25 to 28c; fowls, 24 to 25c; ducks, 22 to 23c; turkeys, per doz., \$4.00 to \$4.50; geese, 20 to 22c.
Cheese—New-laid, 27 to 27c; twins, 27 to 27c; triple, 27 to 27c; old, large, 28 to 28c.
Honey—White clover, 27th, 14c; clover, 28th, 14c; clover, 29th, 14c; clover, 30th, 14c; clover, 31st, 14c; clover, 1st, 14c; clover, 2nd, 14c; clover, 3rd, 14c; clover, 4th, 14c; clover, 5th, 14c; clover, 6th, 14c; clover, 7th, 14c; clover, 8th, 14c; clover, 9th, 14c; clover, 10th, 14c; clover, 11th, 14c; clover, 12th, 14c; clover, 13th, 14c; clover, 14th, 14c; clover, 15th, 14c; clover, 16th, 14c; clover, 17th, 14c; clover, 18th, 14c; clover, 19th, 14c; clover, 20th, 14c; clover, 21st, 14c; clover, 22nd, 14c; clover, 23rd, 14c; clover, 24th, 14c; clover, 25th, 14c; clover, 26th, 14c; clover, 27th, 14c; clover, 28th, 14c; clover, 29th, 14c; clover, 30th, 14c; clover, 31st, 14c; clover, 1st, 14c; clover, 2nd, 14c; clover, 3rd, 14c; clover, 4th, 14c; clover, 5th, 14c; clover, 6th, 14c; clover, 7th, 14c; clover, 8th, 14c; clover, 9th, 14c; clover, 10th, 14c; clover, 11th, 14c; clover, 12th, 14c; clover, 13th, 14c; clover, 14th, 14c; clover, 15th, 14c; clover, 16th, 14c; clover, 17th, 14c; 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YOUNG FOLKS

The Gift of the Wise Little Pixie.
There was once a little prince, who had everything he wanted and more beside, and I suppose you are thinking right away, "What a fortunate fellow!" and "How happy he must have been!"

Nothing of the sort. He was the unhappiest boy alive, because—well—because he had not a thing in the world to wish for.

He had more ponies than ever he could read, more books than ever he could eat, more places to go than he could ever hope to choose from—so he just sat there feeling blue and dull.

Twenty men-in-waiting stood breathlessly at attention to execute his slightest command and the poor little prince's head ached trying to keep them busy. "For," he reasoned to himself, "it must be very tiresome to stand still all the time!"

This went on and on till the little prince could think of not one thing more he wanted. In the midst of his gorgeous garden and surrounded by his glittering attendants he drooped on his golden throne and nothing could interest or arouse him!

The queen and the king grew very much alarmed and begged him to tell them what he wanted to make him happy. He only shook his head. So off they hastened, the royal carriage clattering into town at a terrible rate. And back they came with all the toy and sweetmeat merchants at their heels.

"Choose any, my son—or all!" implored the king. The prince sighed wearily and then shook his head—so they left them all! Boats by the hundreds, games galore—every sort of toy imaginable!

"Leave him alone with them!" whispered one of the wise men, so the king raised his sceptre and all the attendants went back away. Then the king and queen with a great swishing of silk and velvets went away, too, and for the first time he could remember the little prince was all by himself!

He could scarcely believe his eyes. He sat up straight on his golden throne and stared around in delight. Then down he jumped and ran to the very end of the garden, where he could not see one of the hateful toys. "There's not one thing left!" he remarked dismally. "Not one thing in the world!"

"What's that?" piped up a little voice. The prince looked down and there perched on a rose bush sat a little pixie!

"There's not one thing left to wish for!" repeated the prince, regarding her curiously. "Ho! ho! ho! How funny?" chuckled the pixie, turning a somersault. "A little boy without a want!" "You would not think it so funny if you had to keep twenty men-in-waiting from getting stiff and tired. I can't think of another thing for them to do for me!" The little prince threw himself down on the ground and began sighing again. "If I only had something to wish for! If I only wanted something!"

The pixie stopped swinging. "You are the only little boy in the world who isn't wanting something!" she remarked slowly. "Dear me! Dear me!" "What do you want?" The little prince looked up with new interest. "Look in the lake and I'll show you!" answered the pixie, skipping down to the edge of the water. So he did, and there he saw hundreds of little boys and the things each wanted most. Some wanted bicycles, some wanted boats, some wanted books. "Why?" gasped the little prince, "they want all the things I've got so many of!" "Yes!" said the pixie, smoothing her rose-petal apron and looking sideways at the little prince, "they do!"

"Well, I wish they could have them!" sighed the prince. "See that little ragged boy, he does so want a dog!" But the pixie was hopping about, clapping her hands and laughing with glee.

"Now you've found them! Now you've found them!" she cried over and over again!

"What?" cried the little boy curiously. "Why, your wishes and wants," laughed the pixie. "Didn't you know that it was more fun to want things for other people than for yourself! Here!" She slipped a long list of names into the prince's hand and then disappeared like a soap bubble that has suddenly burst.

Calling for all twenty men-in-waiting at once, the little prince ran up the garden, stumbling over himself fairly in his eagerness! His "I want!" and "I wish!" kept the whole court flying, I can tell you, and before evening every little boy on the prince's list had what he wanted. All the prince's ponies were gone but one, all the dogs but one, all the games but one; in fact, there was just one of everything left. The boys had had so much fun with the prince's gifts that he began to wonder whether he and the doggie and pony and toys that were left could not have some fun, too!

And they did, and after that one boy always came each day to play with the little prince, and as for wishes and wants—well, he discovered the fun of wanting things for other people and not for himself. There was no end to his commands and no end to the happiness in the kingdom where he lived.

REPLENISH YOUR BLOOD IN THE SPRING

Just now you are feeling "out of sorts"—not your usual self. Quite exhausted at times and cannot devote real energy to your work. Sleep does not rest you and you wake up feeling "all tired out." Perhaps rheumatism is flying through your muscles and joints or may be your skin is disfigured by rashes, boils or pimples. Headaches, twinges of neuralgia, fits of nervousness, irritability of temper and a disordered stomach often increase your discomfort in the spring.

The cause—winter has left its mark on you. These troubles are signs that your blood is poor and watery, that your nerves are exhausted. You must renew and enrich your blood at once and restore tone to your tired nerves, or there may be a complete breakdown. The most powerful remedy for these spring ailments in men, women and children is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, because these Pills cleanse bad blood and strengthen weak nerves.

New, rich, red blood—your greatest need in spring—is plentifully created by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and with this new, pure blood in your veins you quickly regain health and increase your strength. Then your skin becomes clear, your eyes bright, your nerves strong, and you feel better, eat better, sleep better, and are able to do your work.

Begin your spring tonic treatment to-day for the blood and nerves with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the Pills that strengthen.

These Pills are sold by most dealers, but do not be persuaded to take "something just the same." If you can't get the genuine Pills from your dealer they will be sent you by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ONTARIO'S FOREST FIRES.

Strong Organization Being Formed to Administer Protection System.

Material progress is being made in the re-organization of Ontario's forest fire protection system. The organization will be supervised by E. J. Zavitz, Provincial Forester. Mr. Zavitz is a technically trained forester and has had wide experience under Ontario conditions, having been connected with various lines of government forestry work in the province during the past 12 or 13 years. He will be assisted in the head office by J. H. White, of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto. Mr. White has collaborated in the preparation of reports on Forests of Nova Scotia, Trent Watershed Survey and Forest Protection in Canada, 1913-1914, published by the Commission of Conservation. Three district chiefs have been appointed, for the supervision of the work in the field.

L. E. Bliss will be stationed at Port Arthur, Ernest G. Poole at Cochrane, and A. J. McDonald at North Bay. Under these district chiefs will be a large staff of inspectors and fire-rangers. A strong effort will be made to co-ordinate the work of the whole organization, and to provide adequate overhead supervision and inspection.

Co-operation with the Board of Railway Commissioners will be continued, under which the Province will provide a number of inspectors to supervise the fire protection work of the several railways, in forest sections. The regulations of the Board make the railways responsible for the prevention and control of fires due to railway agencies. For the enforcement of these regulations in Ontario, the Province last year provided eleven inspectors. The work of these inspectors related chiefly to right-of-way clearing, the reporting and extinguishing of fires by railway employees, and the inspection of locomotive fire-protective appliances.

Proposed amendments to the Ontario Forest Fires Act will give the Provincial Forester very wide authority in the handling of the whole situation. One of the most important amendments provides for the adoption of the permit system of regulating settlers' clearing fires. This action should go far toward preventing a repetition of previous disastrous fires in the clay belt. Similar provisions are now in effect in other provinces.

SLIGHTLY EXAGGERATED.

Story Which Occurs in a Collection of Theological Anecdotes.

The line between purely rhetorical exaggeration and a reprehensible perversion of truth is not always easy to draw. In the high tide of eloquence, even preachers occasionally forget that it exists. A committee of remonstrance once called upon an old-time Newburyport preacher to protest against the unbridled exaggerations that he permitted himself in the pulpit. The preacher admitted his fault very humbly.

"Indeed," he said to them sorrowfully, "I have shed over it barrels upon barrels of tears!"

The "moderator" of a country kirk in Scotland, a century ago, was less amenable to reproach, even if he invited—as Mr. J. R. McKee has recently related in a collection of theological anecdotes. His clerk had ventured to suggest the ill effect of exaggeration upon the congregation; the minister, rather offended, declared himself unaware of transgression, but requested that if he erred again the next Sabbath he might be reminded, by a discreet cough, to curtail his eloquence.

The next Sabbath he described how Samson tied the foxes' tails together. He said, impressively:

"The foxes in those days were much larger than ours, and they had tails twenty feet long—"

"Ahem!" coughed the clerk.

"That is," continued the preacher, "according to their measurement; but by our measure more than fifteen—"

"Ahem!" came the cough, more loudly.

"But sin ye may think that extravagant, we'll just cut 'em ten feet—"

"Ahem! Ahem!"

"Mon," shouted the parson, leaning over the pulpit and shaking a forefinger at the clerk, "ye may cough all night if it suits ye, but I'll na-tak aff another fut! Wad ye hae the foxes wi' no tails at a'?"

BABY'S OWN TABLETS USED TEN YEARS

Mrs. W. J. Wilson, Carp, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the last ten years and can highly recommend them for babyhood and childhood ailments. My baby was very delicate; in fact we never thought he would live, but thanks to the Tablets he is now a fine healthy boy." Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in every home where there are small children. They regulate the bowels and stomach and never fail to cure the minor ills of little ones. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

QUACK GRASS.

Thoroughness an Essential Quality in Method of Eradication.

All methods of eradicating this troublesome weed are based on thorough tillage. The implements found on any well equipped farm are sufficient to eradicate quack grass.

As the quack grass roots are found closer to the surface in soil and pasture fields than in cultivated fields, it is often advisable to utilize a field for pasture or meadow, keeping the grass cut closely or grazed before attempting to kill it. The work should start immediately after haying by ploughing the infested land only deep enough to turn over a furrow containing most of the grass roots. From three to four inches will be deep enough on soil or pasture land. Disk the land thoroughly every ten or twelve days until autumn, when the quack grass will be killed. Plough the land to a good depth the following spring to bury the dead roots which will supply food to the succeeding crop. Plant corn or potatoes and cultivate thoroughly, or sow a smother crop as millet or buckwheat.

The process of killing quack grass is not complicated, but one thing must always be borne in mind, the work must be done conscientiously and thoroughly. A half-hearted effort is useless.

There are signs to-day in Germany, one cannot call it of repentance; it is rather of sorrow, not for her crimes, but for the accumulating failure of the object for which that crime of hers was committed.

The High Cost of Indigestible Food falls heavily upon the household where there is no intelligent direction of the food supply. Expensive high proteid foods, such as beef and pork, impose a heavy burden upon the liver and kidneys. They are not as nutritious as cereals and fruits. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits with milk supply all the nutriment needed for a half day's work at a cost of only four or five cents. Cut out meat and eggs, eat Shredded Wheat Biscuit with green vegetables and fruits, and see how much better you feel. For breakfast with hot milk or cream. Made in Canada.

A Fashionable Gown

The jumper effect and barrel skirt combined make a costume distinctly smart, while its development in oyster-white pongee and Chinese blue adds the artistic touch which is the aspiration of all women of taste. The embroidery used on this dress is the new kind of shadow embroidery which is



UTILIZE MILL WASTE.

Process Discovered of Obtaining Valuable Products From Refuse.

Dr. J. G. Davidson, of the University of British Columbia, in co-operation with Lloyd L. Davis, of the department of industrial chemistry of the University of Washington, has discovered a process of distilling saw-mill waste whereby it is believed that thousands of dollars now lost will be saved.

By means of this process tar, a light oil, acetate of lime, and charcoal are formed. The gas produced by distillation is carried through a pipe nine inches in diameter and twenty feet long. In this pipe is an electrically charged wire, which causes precipitation of the heavy particles of tar. The tar, forty gallons for each cord of wood distilled, is of medium consistency, and immediately marketable. The light oil, obtained in a water condenser, is immediately marketable for use in refineries, and the yield is twelve gallons to the cord of wood. Eighty pounds of acetate of lime are obtained from the pyrolysaceous acid of each cord of wood. Nine hundred pounds of charcoal are the final yield.

Well Known Farmer Gives His Evidence

Says Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him of Gravel.

Mr. William Wood of Hadlington, Ont., is added to Long List of Cures By the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Hadlington, Ont., Apr. 23rd (Special).—Mr. William Wood, a well-known farmer living near here, is shouting the praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills. He claims they cured him of two of the most painful and dangerous forms of kidney trouble, bladder trouble and gravel.

"Yes, I was troubled with gravel and bladder trouble," Mr. Woods said when asked about his cure. "But since I took four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills my troubles are gone. I also had heart flutterings and shortness of breath. There were flashes of lights and specks before my eyes and I was very nervous. All these troubles have gone, too, since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Others in this neighborhood have used Dodd's Kidney Pills and found that they are the greatest of all remedies for kidney troubles of any kind. Dodd's Kidney Pills are specialists. They cure sick kidneys and that is all they claim to cure. The reason they are given credit for curing rheumatism, lumbago, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease is that all of these diseases are caused by sick kidneys.

STRENGTH OF DOUGLAS FIR.

British Railway Officials Find It Valuable For Road Ties.

As evidence of the remarkable strength of Douglas fir, an official of one of the great British railways in a letter to an official of the British Columbia forestry department, stated that out of 616 railway ties of Douglas fir laid down more than 16 years ago, on a main line over which traffic of fifteen million tons per annum passed, only 23 had been renewed, the remainder being still in good condition.

British Columbia possesses an inexhaustible supply of this magnificent timber, observes the Vancouver Sun, and undoubtedly it will compete successfully with other timber in the markets for building timber which will be opened in Europe when the war ends. Present indications are that Douglas fir will be a source of immense wealth to this province at the close of the war.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

A Complicated Clock. At Beauvais Cathedral there is a clock which is composed of 92,000 separate pieces, having 52 dial-plates. This clock gives the time in the big capitals of the world, as well as the local hour, the day of the week and month, the rising and setting of the sun, the phases of the moon and tides, as well as considerable other information.

MONEY ORDERS

When ordering goods by mail, send a Dominion Express Money Order.

The discovery of America cost a little more than \$7,000, at least so say some documents that were found in the archives of Genoa. These documents give the value of Columbus' first fleet at \$3,000. The great admiral was paid a salary of \$300 a year, the two captains who accompanied him received a salary of \$200 each and the members of the crew were paid at the rate of \$2.50 a month each.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Careful consideration should be given to the planting of large trees and shrubs, as planting of this kind should be permanent. Flower beds may be changed more or less every year, but large shrubs and trees require years to develop fine specimens, so they should not be disturbed or moved after they are once located.

ISSUE No. 17-17.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
Magic Baking Powder costs no more than the ordinary kinds. For economy, buy the one pound tins.
E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO GRI. MONTREAL

Tommy (to Jock, on leave)—What about the lingo? "Suppose you want to say 'egg' over there, what do you say?" Jock—Ye just say "Oof." Tommy—But suppose you want two? Jock—Ye say "Twa oofs," and the silly auld fule wies gie ye three, and ye just gie her back one. Man, it's an awfu' easy language.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Although cotton is spun and woven in twenty-two countries almost every nation in the world buys English yarns and cloths.

Gold, silver, copper, quicksilver, or mercury, iron, nickel, tin, zinc, lead, and aluminum are the 10 minerals generally to be found in every house.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Gentlemen,—I had my leg badly hurt, the pain was very severe and a large swelling came above the knee. I expected it would be serious—I rubbed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, which stopped the pain and reduced the swelling very quickly. I cannot speak too highly of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

AMOS T. SMITH.

Port Hood Island.

Waste ground and spare time may be jointly used for the increased production of food.

The Soul of a Piano Is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

"Clean All" BOILER COMPOUND
For All Boiler Feed Waters
Cyclone Shaking and Draining Grate
Saves for all requirements
Canadian Steam Boiler Equipment Co., Limited
Tel. Gairdner 3680
20 McGee St. Toronto

PILES
You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It cures the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—10c box.

Zam-Buk

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN
Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.

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

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

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

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

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

STRANGLES
Or Distemper in stallions, brood mares, colts and all others is most destructive. The germ causing the disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble the same must be done.

SPOHN'S COMPOUND
Will do both—cure the sick and prevent those "exposed" from having the disease. All druggists.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists. —Goshen Ind., U. S. A.

A Healthy Job.
The healthiest occupation of all is said to be that in the American petroleum works. Here the men are said never to suffer from sore throats, diphtheria, quinsy or kindred ailments. Indeed, petroleum fumes are so good for the throat that it is quite common for sufferers from throat affections to "take the fumes," just as people "take the waters" at Hot Springs or French Lick.

Sore Eyes
Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by **Marine Eye Remedy**. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Marine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Remedy Druggists or Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Use more time and lower heat in cooking to develop flavors and to secure all the value in the food.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

A man may have a lofty aim and still be a poor shot. It takes a lot of fortitude to follow the dictates of a perfectly good conscience.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE
PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB OFFERS for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 73 Adelaide Street, Toronto.

HELP WANTED
BRIGHT YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST with house work. Mrs. White, 47 Indian Road Crescent, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS
BICYCLES NEW AND SECOND HAND. \$12.99 up. Send for special price list. Varsity Cycle Works, 413 St. John Ave., Toronto.

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

GREASE IS GREASE
It may be any old kind but

MICA
IS
AXLE GREASE

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

PILES
You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It cures the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—10c box.

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THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF HEALTHY BOYS & GIRLS EAT Grape-Nuts AND CREAM EVERY MORNING BECAUSE WISE MOTHERS KNOW "There's a Reason"

The average man thinks he would have been a perfect terror in war if business had not kept him at home. Satisfaction, even after one has gined well, is not so interesting and eager a feeling as hunger.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY SALE

LOOK! This week's savings on Rugs, Curtains and Wall Papers

A big range of Tapestry and Brussels Rugs, specially priced for this sale, consisting of Floral, Conventional and Oriental designs, in all good shading and suitable for any room desired. Prices as follows:

Tapestry Rugs
Size 21 x 3 yards.....\$9.95 to \$15.50
21 x 3 yards.....\$7.75 to \$9.99
3 x 3 yards.....\$11.50 to \$14.75
3 x 3 yards.....\$11.90 to \$15.00
3 x 4 yards.....\$12.00 to \$15.50
3 x 4 yards.....\$12.50 to \$20.00
You should have no difficulty in finding just what you want in these.

Golden Opportunities in Wall Papers
6c to 30c per roll

In order that the sales this season may exceed last season's, which were exceptionally large, we have made the prices extremely low. Undoubtedly we have the largest, choicest, prettiest, and best values in Wall Paper ever seen. We are always pleased to give new suggestions.

A Real Sale of Whitewear
Ladies' Nightgowns, made in good quality English cotton, lace and embroidery trimmed, at 79c and \$1.29.
All other lines equally cheap.

Opportunity Shoe Sale. Be Happy: Walk.

Nature says women should walk a great deal and then walk some more. Doctors have found out that walking is the best form of exercise, so get in the fresh air and walk. But you cannot enjoy walking unless your feet are comfortable. The McPherson Shoe will make walking a conscious delight. They give a firm, helpful support to the arch, allow perfect foot freedom and permit perfect foot comfort. We have all styles and sizes.



Men's and Young Men's Nobby Suits

Having bought a range of the very nebbiest suits G. M. Gilchrist & Co. (novelty tailors) can produce, we are going to give the young man a golden opportunity to secure one at the same price he would pay for ordinary clothes. Young man, come in and get one of our style books, or drop us a card and we will mail you one.

Young Man's Novelty Suit, pinch back, sizes 34 to 38, \$11.50.
Young Man's English Sack Suit, sizes 34 to 38, for \$8.50.

Young Man's "New Norfolk," patch pockets, 35 to 37, \$15.50.
Made-to-measure Clothes, in any style or color, \$18.50.

All the House-cleaning Needs specially priced at this Opportunity Sale

Table Oil Cloths, specially priced all widths.
Linoleums and Floor Oil Cloth at a saving of a dollar or two on the room.
Curtain Poles 12 1/2c to 35c, and Window Shades 35c to 75c.

Beautiful Dress Goods and Silks for Spring and Summer

New! New! New! The season seems to have bloomed abundantly with new ideas in exquisite fabrics and smart silks.

Ladies, Spring is Here!

Have you decided your Hat question yet? The very latest styles in Millinery arriving daily. There is no face that cannot be suited in the Mayhew & Co. showroom, no place where there are more pains taken to satisfy you, nowhere are better values in evidence. Let us try. We can suit you.

Business is good with us because—

We have in stock always just what you want and when you want it.

33c Trade and 31c Cash for Eggs

E. MAYHEW & CO.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1917

Cairo.

Miss Margaret Carter of Walker-ville, after a brief stay in Newbury, is visiting friends in this vicinity.
Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Burd of Bothwell returned to their dwelling here on Tuesday.
Mr. Lamb and family of North Newbury have moved into the house lately vacated by A. Stubbs.
D. Ferguson has moved into the farm recently vacated by Chas. Osier.
Mrs. D. McLean and son George received a message on Friday that the former's brother, Wm. Watterworth, Woodgreen, was seriously ill.
On Saturday Mac D. Smith of London arrived and spent a couple of days in Cairo.
The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the communicants in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday. Rev. Dr. Boyd of Thamesville, moderator, officiated and delivered a most impressive discourse from John 4th: 19. The doctor expressed the pleasure he felt at the interest and progress made during the past. Fifteen candidates were accepted for membership.
All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

OAKDALE.

Mrs. Ernest Dawson is ill with appendicitis.
Miss Lila Campbell of Rutherford spent Sunday with Mrs. Archie McDonald.
Mrs. Wm. Wright is improving slowly after a severe hemorrhage.
Mrs. Rachael Mawlan and Lila of Florence spent Sunday with Mrs. A. R. Summers.
Mrs. James of London is the guest of Mrs. Irvin Wood.
Mr. and Mrs. George Dennis and daughters Idena and Margaret, accompanied by Mrs. Winters of Dresden, spent Sunday with Mrs. Gavin Roberts.
Misses Florence and Katie McDonald of Orono spent last week with their sister, Mrs. Wm. Brown, jr.
Daniel McNeil and Chas. Corlett autoed to Petrolia Wednesday last.
A. G. Edwards has returned home to London after visiting Henry Mawlan.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Munroe and daughter of St. Thomas are going to spend the summer with Mrs. Munroe's sister, Miss Maggie Mitchell.
Miss Irene Getty is home from Detroit.
Henry Showers has returned home after working some time in Detroit.

A Remedy for Earache.—To have the earache is to endure torture. The ear is a delicate organ and few care to deal with it, considering the work for the doctor. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil offers a simple remedy. A few drops on a piece of lint or medicated cotton and placed in the ear will do wonders in relieving pain.

Newbury

Miss Nellie Armstrong returned to London on Monday after a two weeks' visit at her parents home.
D. J. Batner of Cincinnati paid a flying visit here last week.
Mrs. Yates and daughter, Miss Weaver, returned from Windsor last Tuesday.
Dr. Owens, W. J. Edwards and H. D. McNaughton got new automobiles last week.
Earl Baynton of Chatham spent Sunday at Matt. Armstrong's.
Earl Blain is home from Welland, being on the sick list.
Mrs. R. J. Haggith went to Windsor on Saturday for two weeks.
Miss Macoun of Chatham spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Armstrong.
Mrs. W. J. Armstrong and daughter Dorothy returned from Windsor on Saturday.
Mrs. Moisey of Windsor is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Glennie.
Miss Margaret Haggith passed her final examination at Chatham Business College and was one of two only of a large class who got diplomas. She now has a position in Detroit.
Gardening and housecleaning are the order of the day.
Miss Annie Woods is visiting her sister, Mrs. McColl, at Rodney.

Kilmartin.

Mrs. D. D. Campbell and children returned home after spending the holidays at the former's home in Warwick.
The Red Cross Society of Burns' church will meet at Mrs. John Little's on Wednesday, May 2.
The death occurred at Tucson, Arizona, on Sunday of Mrs. Daniels, eldest daughter of John Munroe, formerly of this place. The funeral will be at Alvinston on Friday.
John Dewar is home from Detroit, where he spent the winter.
Rev. Dr. Smith attended a meeting of the Foreign Mission Board in Toronto last week.

EKFRID STATION.

Mrs. Colin Campbell and daughter Margaret of Chatham visited with friends here last week.
Farmers are busy at their spring seeding. The recent showers have caused them some delay.
Mrs. Arch. McAlpine of Aberfeldy spent the week-end with friends here.
Several farmers of this section are purchasing new motor cars this spring.
Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Black spent Sunday and Monday at Arch. Henderson's, Littlewood.

A Safe Pill for Sufferers.—There are pills that violently purge and fill the stomach and intestines with pain. Farme's Vegetable Pills are mild and effective. They are purely vegetable, no mineral purgative entering into their composition and their effects are soothing and beneficial. Try them and be convinced. Thousands can attest their great curative qualities because thousands owe their health and strength to the timely use of this most excellent medicine.

Wardsville

The funeral of the late Mrs. Walton was held at the Catholic church on Friday morning. Mrs. Walton died at St. Joseph's Hospital, where she had been taking treatment for some time. Two sons are left to mourn the loss of a loving mother—Wellington of Detroit and Joseph at home.
Pie J. Humphrey of the 21st Highland Battalion of Windsor spent a few days with his grandparents here.
Mrs. P. O'Malley spent a few days in Windsor last week.
Verna E. Wilson, Oread Sheppard, Mabelle Moran and Mary Hammett were successful in passing the Middle School examination and are going to work three months on the farm.
Dr. and Mrs. B. E. Wilson of London spent a few days in town last week.
Mr. O. Heath of Nelles' Corners called on friends here on Sunday.
Pte. Charles Miller of the 63rd Battery, London visited his parents here on Sunday.
Exhausted from Asthma.—Many who read these words know the terrible drags upon health and strength which comes in the train of asthmatic troubles. Many do not realize, however, that there is one sure remedy which will surely stop this drain. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful check to this overtaxing ailment. It has a countless record to its credit. It is sold almost everywhere.

Melbourne

The agents of Frank L. Carman of Los Angeles, California, are leasing farm lands in this section for the purpose of putting down oil and gas wells. J. H. McLeod and J. E. Laugh-ton are the agents for Mr. Carman for this district.
The members of the choir of the Presbyterian Church here intend giving a sugar social on Thursday evening in the basement of their church.

Miller's Worm Powders will eradicate the worm evil that bears so heavily on children and is believed to cause many fatalities. They are an acceptable machine to children and can be fully relied upon to clear the food channels thoroughly of these destructive parasites and restore the inflamed and painful surfaces to healthfulness. They are an excellent remedy for these evils.

Knapdale.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Long of Rodney visited friends here on Wednesday.
Henry Musket of Detroit has arrived here to spend the summer.
Mrs. Dan McNaughton is very ill at present.
Will Blackhall and bride of Cairo spent Sunday at his home here. We extend congratulations, Willie.
J. Armstrong of Newbury has returned home after visiting at J. D. McNaughton's.
Friends here were shocked to learn of the sudden death of Mrs. Ross Douglas (nee Missie Walker), which occurred Monday night.
Marriage licenses issued by D. H. McRae, Strathburn. 641f

GIFTS FROM SPACE

Wonderful Meteorites That Drop to Us Out of the Sky.

ONCE REGARDED AS SACRED.

In the Early Days They Were Objects of Reverence and Worship, as is the Famous Stone at Mecca Today—Their Fiery Flight to Earth.

In considering the wonders of the universe have you ever realized how conspicuous among them are the meteorites, those wonderful messages dropped from the sky for us to wonder at and study? They are the only material objects which come to the earth from the vast outer world.

Among the collections shown in the National museum at Washington is a remarkably fine exhibit of meteorites. It includes complete meteorites ranging in size from the merest pebbles to great boulder-like masses and casts reproducing giant forms like that of Teocapilco, which has been estimated to weigh twenty-five tons and still rests where it fell in Mexico.

The National museum has issued a handbook and descriptive catalogue of the meteorite collections in the museum, written by Dr. George P. Merrill, head curator of geology, from which the following is an abstract:

Although meteorites presumably have fallen since time immemorial, skepticism was felt at first by both the popular and scientific minds regarding the possibilities of stones falling from space. In the few early recorded cases where meteorites seen to fall were recovered they were regarded as objects of reverence and worship. A stone which fell in ancient Phrygia, in Asia Minor, about 200 years before Christ was worshipped as Cybele, the mother of the gods. Another, which dates back to the seventh century, is still preserved at Mecca, where it is built into the northeast corner of the Ka'ba and revered as one of the holiest of relics. The great Casas Grandes Iron, weighing about 3,000 pounds, now in the national collection at Washington, was found in an ancient Mexican ruin in many of its original fragments in a manner to indicate that it was held in more than ordinary veneration by the prehistoric inhabitants.

The earliest known undoubted meteorites still preserved are those of Elbogen, Bohemia and Ensisheim, Upper Alsace. The first mentioned is iron, the second a stone. The iron was found somewhere about the year 1400 of our era. The Ensisheim stone, seen on Nov. 16, 1492, about the time Columbus made his discoveries, was accompanied with a loud crash like thunder. Portions of this stone are to be seen in the National museum exhibit.

The fall of a meteorite is usually accompanied by noises variously described as resembling the fire of musketry, cannoning or even thunder. If the takes place during the periods of darkness it is also accompanied by a flash of light and followed by a luminous rocket-like trail. These phenomena are due to the rapid passage of the objects through the air and a consequent rise in temperature, sufficient to produce fusion of the outer surface and even ignition, thus giving rise to the thin, dark, glasslike crust which is found to cover all stony meteorites. The time of passage through the atmosphere is, however, too short to permit the heat to penetrate to great depths, and nearly all meteorites are quite cool, or scarcely warm, on reaching the surface of the ground. It is to the sudden rise in temperature and pressure of the atmosphere that the breaking up of a meteorite and its reaching the ground as a shower of fragments rather than a single individual are due.

We have little to guide us in estimating the speed at which a meteorite reaches the earth and its consequent power of penetration. The velocities as given by various observers vary between two and forty-five miles a second. The greatest recorded depth of penetration of a meteoric stone is that of Knyahinya, Hungary, where a 600 pound stone penetrated to a depth of eleven feet. On the other hand, steeper heavier masses have been found under such conditions as to lead one to infer that they scarcely buried themselves.

All statements relative to the temperature of meteorites immediately after reaching the ground must be accepted guardedly, owing to their extremely contradictory character. Some stones which fell in Styria in 1859 are stated to have remained in a state of incandescence for over five seconds and for a quarter of an hour were too hot to be handled. On the other hand, the Dhurmsala stone is said to have been intensely cold when picked up immediately after falling.

The largest known meteoric mass is that brought by Commander Peary from Cape York, Greenland. It weighed 73,000 pounds. The next largest lies in the plain near Bacubirto, in Mexico, and has been estimated to weigh some 50,000 pounds, while the third is that of Willamette, Ore., weighing 31,107 pounds. These are all iron meteorites. The largest known individual aerolite of meteoric stone is that of Knyahinya, Hungary, weighing some 350 pounds, now in the Vienna National museum.

Dr. Merrill says that all known meteorites were produced by the action of heat and have yielded no traces of animal or vegetable life, although parts of their peculiar structures were at one time mistaken for organic remains.

The District Representative's Office is now a Farm Labour Bureau

TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH		Date.....
Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaux		
APPLICATION FOR FARM HELP		
(To be carefully filled in, clipped out and mailed to your District Representative as per address below.)		
SIGNATURE OF FARMER.....	POST OFFICE.....	COUNTY.....
What is your nearest railway station?	Acres in farm.....	What kind of farming practiced? Mixed..... Fruit..... Dairy.....
Mark (X) after help required		SHORT PERIOD MEN (three to six weeks)
SINGLE MEN (two to six months)		Experienced.....
Experienced (Plough, Milk, etc.).....		Partly experienced.....
Partly experienced (handle Horses).....		Inexperienced.....
High School boys.....		High School boys.....
Wages—including Board, Lodging and Washing.....		Wages—including Board, Lodging and Washing.....
Age Limit.....		Length of time help is required..... months, from.....
All engagements subject to two weeks' trial with wages, and railway fare—if advanced.		
Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaux. Form 11A.		

This Coupon is for Every Farmer who is willing to use Help

The Empire must be Fed or we lose this War

As the District Representative of the Department of Agriculture I have orders to do my utmost, amongst other duties, to encourage production of Farm Products and particularly to assist in securing a supply of farm labour.

By a system, I report on both the available supply of labour and the local demand. If the demand exceeds the local supply I have the whole Province to draw on, through the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaux which I represent in this District, and I will do my utmost to see that my District is supplied.

I am satisfied that if the farmers in my District who are anxious to fill a patriotic duty and take advantage of the strong demand there is and will be for every pound of food stuff that can be produced—want or will use the available labour, they can get good help by filling in, clipping out and mailing the above Coupon. But you should do it today.

The Mother-land sorely needs food.

Where is the Labour coming from? Everywhere.

It is streaming in to us from all quarters. Thanks to the deep interest shown by the Department of Agriculture, the Public Employment Bureaux, the Organization of Resources Committee, Boards of Trade, etc., a sweeping campaign has been carried on in the Cities, Towns, etc., to arouse the people to a sense of the duty they owe to the Farmer and to themselves to place hand and mind in readiness for a call to work on the land this season.

High School boys, retired farmers, teamsters, warehousemen and business men in thousands, preferably those who were raised on farms, are being lined up.

We are taking great care to impress on them that this means work—not a holiday—and they will all understand this thoroughly. In most cases the workers will be actuated by fine patriotic motives, ready to work and hard.

This is a sincere endeavor to co-operate with the farmers to increase food production. We know you Farmers will do your part.

Our boys at the Front must not go hungry.

District Representative
Department of Agriculture
R. A. FINN
Box 663 - London, Ontario

Words of Praise.

EZRA HAIST, Crediton East, Ontario, says: "I feel it my duty to say a word of praise for Homestead Bone Black Fertilizer which I used last spring on a barley field and other crops with very good results."

Extra Straw Pays Fertilizer Bill. H. WILSON, Thedford, says: "Have been using Homestead Bone Black Fertilizer for the past ten years and can recommend them as first-class. I believe I get enough extra straw to pay for the fertilizer and some years, almost, if not fifty per cent more wheat per acre by its use."

Each year I sow a piece without fertilizer and the difference between the fertilized and the unfertilized is so great each year that I am fully convinced it does not pay me to sow wheat without fertilizer."

130 Bushels Corn Per Acre.

ARCHIE DICK, Chatham, Ontario, says: "I have used Homestead Bone Black Fertilizer and can recommend it very highly. I put one ton on eleven acres for corn and although the ground was poor, from that field I realized 130 bushels to the acre."

There were other kinds of fertilizers used in our neighborhood, but they didn't prove as satisfactory as the Homestead."

Write Michigan Carbon Works, Detroit, for free book and particulars about the Homestead Bone Black Fertilizer.

2,574 vessels passed throughout the Welland Canal in 1911—highest on record. Freight included, 50 million bushels of wheat.
Fifty cents will pay for The Transcript four months; \$1.80, eight months; \$3.50, one year. If to the United States, add one cent a week for postage.
Crookedness in a man or woman—like the boomerang—comes back to the point from where it started. If you doubt it, watch the crookedness of some individual, and mark the result on his or her after life. The process is just as natural as for water to run down grade.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. 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.