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# The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 47.--No. 43.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1918.

A GOOD INVESTMENT

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

Whole No. 2439.

## PUBLIC NOTICE

### TOWNSHIP OF METCALFE

Public Notice is hereby given that all schools and churches in this municipality where cases of influenza are known to exist must be closed for two weeks from this date, and all public meetings in communities within the municipality where cases of influenza are known to exist are prohibited for the same term.

By order of the Board of Health.  
ROBERT DENNING, Chairman.  
Metcalfe, Oct. 22, 1918.

### COURT OF REVISION

Notice is hereby given that a court will be held, pursuant to The Ontario Voters' Lists Act, by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Middlesex, at the Town Hall in the Village of Newbury on the sixth day of November, 1918, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to hear and determine complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Newbury for 1918.

Dated the 22nd day of October, 1918.  
C. TUCKER,  
Clerk of the Village of Newbury.

### FARM TO RENT

Fifty acres, the south half of the south half of lot 16 in the second range north of the Longwoods Road in the Township of Ekfrid. Apply Miss Harriet Young, Emerson, Manitoba.

### FARM FOR SALE

Desirable farm of 134 acres, well situated near Glencoe in Ekfrid township. Apply to A. E. Sutherland, Transcript office.

### FOR SALE

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

### BOAR FOR SERVICE

Reg. Yorkshire, bred by G. W. Miners, Exeter. He is from a sow sired by the championship boar at Toronto in 1915-16, weighing 1,060 lbs. This is a good growthy hog and should give satisfaction.—D. C. McTavish, "Sunnybrae," lot 6, con. 7, Mosa. 40

## Cream Wanted

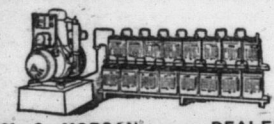
Having engaged with the Lambton Creamery Co. as their local manager for the purchase of Cream and Eggs, I hereby solicit a share of your patronage. Cream will be received, tested and paid for by me daily at the Glencoe Butter Factory. Will also have a man collecting on the road.

Phone 73 ALEX. McNEIL.

## DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and Power Plant

Self-starting. Stops automatically. So simple a child can operate it.



M. C. MORGAN, DEALER  
Kerwood, Ont.

## Cream and Eggs Wanted

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

D. R. HAGERTY, Glencoe  
House, 3hr2, Store, 80.

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. 470

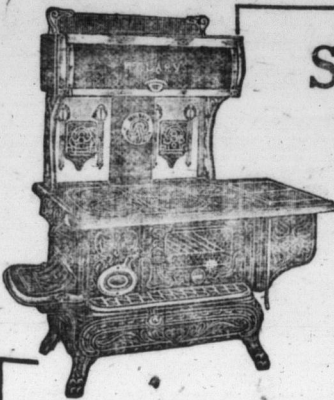
## CHANTRY FARM

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

## M. A. McALPINE

LICENSED AUCTIONEER  
Is prepared to conduct all kinds of sales, large or small. Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or phone him at Campbellton. 452

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



## Seeing is Knowing

The glass oven door and the oven thermometer on the Pandora Range make baking an exact, absolutely controlled operation. You can see precisely how the oven is working—how fast or slow.

For Sale by JAS. WRIGHT & SON

McClary's  
**Pandora**  
Range

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

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized.....\$ 25,000,000  
Capital Paid-up.....14,000,000  
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....15,000,000  
Total Assets.....990,000,000

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

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

Special attention given to business of Farmers.

Glencoe Branch - E. M. DOULL, Manager  
Branches also at Strathroy, Appin, Wardsville, Dutton and Rodney

## Royal Oxford Ranges

The name is a guarantee of quality. They need no demonstration. Users of these Ranges are always more than satisfied.

### A PERFECTION HEATER

will warm your house or office and save fuel. A few left at \$6.00 and \$7.00.

For two weeks we will make a 10 per cent. reduction on all PUMPS. Come and examine our stock.

Phone 33 **R. A. Eddie**

## BIG SHOE SALE

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

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

**W. J. Strachan**

### DISTRICT AND GENERAL

George H. Pavey of Alvinston is reported to be a prisoner of war.

The funeral of Donald McWilliam, who died in St. Thomas last week, took place from the home of his parents in Dutton.

Christmas boxes for England and France should be shipped not later than November 15th.

William McIvor, a well-known resident of Aldborough township, died at the home of his son, near Rodney, on Thursday, aged 81 years.

There is now in Ontario one automobile for every 39 of the population. In the United States there is one to every 20. In Saskatchewan one to 12.

John Young, who formerly conducted the Anderson hotel at Ridgetown, which he sold to Sam Hart of Glencoe four years ago, died at his home in London last week.

The Strathroy Age says:—Potatoes are dropping steadily in price. Yesterday the buyers were reported to be paying the farmers \$1.40 per bag, and the price is very liable to drop further.

Nedra Renfrew there is a rural school with no girls in attendance. There is one girl in the section, but rather than go with the boys she has asked permission to go to the school of a near town.

Donald Patterson, for many years a well-known resident of Danville, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. E. Campbell, in Dutton, last week, aged 89 years. James Patterson of Newburg is a brother.

Bell Telephone subscribers at Ridgetown held a meeting on Saturday to discuss the proposed increase in rate and to plan a course of action to be taken when the matter comes before the railway board.

Miss Flora J. McKencher died at her home in Dutton last week from pneumonia. She was a teacher in the Moulton Ladies' College, Toronto, and was a daughter of Donald McKencher, a Presbyterian minister.

A very pretty wedding took place on Saturday, Oct. 12, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clarke, Napier, when their friend, Nita Mae Ebertz, youngest daughter of Wm. Ebertz, was united in marriage to Alvin W. Lightfoot, Napier.

Some faint idea may be arrived at as to the world war when it is stated that since the middle of July last up to October 1st no less than 254,000 prisoners have been taken in France and Belgium, with 4,000 cannon and 25,000 machine guns, by the Allies.

Mrs. Wesley Sussex, late of Bothwell, died at her home in Detroit after a week's illness with pleurisy. Mr. and Mrs. Sussex moved to Detroit last spring after spending all their lives in Bothwell. Besides her husband Mrs. Sussex is survived by eleven children. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hodge, live near Exeter.

The death took place in Florida on October 7th of Alvin Evans, son of the late Edward Evans of West Lorne. Deceased was 45 years of age and left here about 20 years ago. Alfred and Roy Evans are brothers and Mrs. Baldwin of this place and Mrs. West of Crinan are sisters.—West Lorne Sun.

James Pratt, a lad of 17, who resides near Iona, was fined \$10 and \$5 costs for trying a tin paid to him by a horse of William Moss of Wallace town, and letting the horse loose on the concession highway. The runaway horse cleared the road of vehicles and people off foot. The Humane Society prosecuted.

Angus McLean, publisher of the Alvinston Free Press, has bought the plant and good will of the business from Mrs. Dodds and has moved to the old Chevrolet display rooms, P. A. McDermid having bought the Dodds building. Another business deal in Alvinston is the purchase by the Merchants Bank of P. A. McDermid's drug store and R. Nicholson's general store for a fancy figure for bank purposes.

An American lying wounded in a wheat field was somewhat taken back by the spectacle, in slow and stately approach, of a German officer. He was magnificent with medals and he wore a monocle. Every once in a while his impressiveness was spoiled by a nervous turn of the head and the suspicion of a squint—just as if someone were flicking his tail with a bayonet. Someone was for looking beyond the wounded American saw a great big husky American negro prancing along, showing every tooth in his head. "Hi, boss," he called out jubilantly. "Ah don't know what Ah's got, but Ah's bringing it along."

Fall wheat is looking very healthy and the acreage seems to be well up to previous years in spite of the fact that many farmers are planning to put in considerable spring wheat owing to the success of the past season. Live stock conditions are about normal, with a strong market demand and prices for live stock products. The feed situation is favorably reported upon, but very few counties have any surplus hay, and any offering commands high prices. Apple-picking is now in progress, and the closing of the schools in some sections owing to the influenza epidemic releases a good deal of labor for this purpose.

Don't administer your finances on the come-easy go-easy plan. Save.

The War is not yet over—Buy Victory Bonds.

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

### CECIL BECHILL KILLED

A gloom was cast over the town Thursday evening on receipt of the news that Cecil C. Bechill, one of the first of Glencoe's young men to enlist for overseas, had been killed in action on October 9th. The information came to his father, George Bechill, in a telegram from the director of records at Ottawa.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war Cecil responded to the call of king and country and enlisted at London in the cavalry as a private. He was not long after going overseas in getting to the front as a corporal and was in the thick of some of the severest fighting. He was twice wounded and sent back to England, but each time as soon as again fit he was back to his place in the ranks. In recent letters home he wrote cheerfully of his soldier life and assured his father that he was enjoying the best of health. Good hopes were entertained that after serving so long he would soon get his discharge and be welcomed home by his family and friends. But the uncertainty of life, especially for one on the battlefield, is only too strongly emphasized in this instance.

Cecil was known in Glencoe as a splendid young man in every respect, and his name will be all the more honored in memory's pages in that he has sacrificed his all for those noble principles which are cherished by all true manhood.

The heartfelt sympathy of the community is extended to the family which consists of the father and the following brothers and sisters: Norman and Everett of Hamilton; Harold, now in hospital, having been twice wounded in battle; Chester, who enlisted in the 3rd Battery and is now at the front; Ethel (Mrs. Alex. Pole of Ekfrid) and Gladys at home. Mr. Bechill also has a nephew in the war, who was recently wounded.

### THE FOE AT HOME

To the Editor of The Transcript:  
May you find space in your valuable paper to print the following article, "Safety First."

The thought to be the slogan of the Canadian people at the present time, when so many cases of Spanish influenza (or the flu as it is commonly called) are reported daily. I have been informed, on good authority, too, that there are several cases that are camouflaged as mere colds. In some instances the persons infected really think they have just a cold, and in other cases they do not want their friends to know they have the flu, for some reason unknown to anyone but themselves. And there are still others who have the flu and know they have got it, yet they continue to mingle among people, coughing and sneezing and endangering the lives of those with whom they come in contact. They say the flu is in the air and if you are going to have it you will have it anyway, so that it is not necessary for them to stay at home.

This story of it being in the air is simply a theory and it has never been proven whether it is the case or not. I know of several cases and in every one the patient could trace back to where they had directly or indirectly come in contact with some person or persons that had it. The mere fact that some take it very lightly and are not very ill at all should not encourage us in being careless and not taking every precaution. A disease that has claimed so many victims throughout the country should not be treated with indifference.

It is not bravery at all to say as I have heard some exclaim: "It doesn't amount to anything; I'm not afraid to go where it is." Worrying will not help, that is very true, but very sensible precaution should be taken. There should be a strict quarantine put on all cases. We could not run at large with the smallpox. Why should we with the flu. The death rate with smallpox has been very low compared with the flu.

The churches and schools have been closed and precautions taken along many lines to prevent the spreading of the disease, still we must not slacken our vigilance in the face of what may mean a grave national disaster. We must fight the foe (the flu) within our borders as we do the Hun abroad, and if we do our duty to the boys at the front we must keep our health up to the highest degree of efficiency. This dreadful epidemic has already robbed our nation of many of its most valuable men and women and will continue to do so if it is allowed to spread. As a nation we cannot afford this. (What I mean is this: if anything can be done to prevent this being the case, and I believe it can be checked to certain extent anyway.) We need not accept the inevitable. Bear in mind the Powers above will not do anything for us we can do for ourselves so it is up to us to do everything in our power to stamp out this dreaded disease. And if we do take it we should not be so insensate and selfish as to leave our homes and mingle with others, thus spreading the disease. Anyone that has a cold should be very careful. It would be safer to consult a physician and he would ascertain the trouble. It might be just the gripe and it might be the flu. If you do not consult your physician, as a precautionary measure it would be advisable to isolate yourself from the other members of the family as much as possible for a few days and also cut out visiting. Remember "Safety First," and don't forget the samphor. A Loyal Canadian.

### UNITED FARMERS OF WEST MIDDLESEX

The first meeting of the executive of the United Farmers of Ontario for West Middlesex was held at the town hall, Adelaide, on Saturday, Oct. 19. Delegates from nineteen clubs in the division were present. J. H. Gleadall of Melbourne Club occupied the chair.

The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—President, Harold Currie, Napier; Vice-President, Frank E. Adams, Southwold Station; Secretary, J. H. Gleadall, Melbourne Farmers' Club.

The following rules governing parliamentary candidates for the division, on the recommendation of the Melbourne Club and seconded by J. Sullivan of Kenwood, were unanimously adopted:

1. Parliamentary candidates shall be selected by the branches in the division, but no public announcement thereof shall be made until his selection has been ratified by the executive committee, through its secretary.

2. No person to be chosen as a parliamentary candidate unless he has been a member of the U. F. O. at least twelve months.

3. No branch shall take any action which affects prejudicially the position of a parliamentary candidate, without first laying the case before the executive committee.

4. Each candidate must subscribe in writing to the following conditions: (a) That he will prosecute his candidature without regard to the convenience of other political parties or candidates; (b) that he will advocate the objects and program and adopt the policy of the U. F. O.; (c) that if elected, he will sit in opposition and state with the party on all questions coming within the scope of the principles of the U. F. O.; (d) that he will sign a resignation form to be prepared by the executive, calling for his immediate resignation, should at any time fail to live up to the foregoing conditions, said form to be signed before nomination.

It was proposed by John Sullivan of Kenwood and seconded by S. M. Emery of Parkhill that the clubs be assessed twenty-five cents per member per annum to defray expenses of executive. (Carried unanimously.)

It was proposed by M. J. Gallagher of Strathroy and seconded by A. Sutherland of Caradoc that the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer draft a line of procedure for further organization work. (Carried unanimously.)

Proposed by R. R. Cameron of Ailsa Craig and seconded by J. Sullivan of Kenwood that the following resolution be sent to the farmers of North Ontario County: That this meeting of the executive of the farmers of West Middlesex wish to express our appreciation of the action of the farmers of North Ontario County in taking the only logical way for the emancipation of the farmers of Canada, that is, straight independent farmers' representation in parliament. We wish you every success and look eagerly for similar action to be taken throughout Canada.

Notification of time and place of next meeting will be sent out by the secretary.

### DIED IN DETROIT

The death occurred at her late residence, in Detroit, after a short illness, on Sunday, October 27th, of Mrs. Norman Tomlin (nee Myrtle Gale). She leaves her husband and one son, also her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Gale of Glencoe, and one sister, Mrs. Fred Emery of Parkhill. Mr. and Mrs. Emery and Mrs. Gale left for Detroit on Tuesday morning to attend the funeral, which was held on Wednesday afternoon.

### FROM PRESS TO PULPIT

Peterboro Review.—Dr. S. P. Ford of Norwood, accompanied by his brother, Rev. W. J. Ford of Glencoe, called at The Review office to renew old acquaintances. It is not often that a man graduates from a newspaper office to the pulpit, but that is what Rev. Mr. Ford did. He was an employee in the mechanical department of this paper sixty years ago, when it was edited by Hon. Thomas White and owned by Robert Romaine. Mr. Ford went to Norwood, where he had learned his trade, and intended to start a newspaper there in partnership with his brother, Dr. Ford, one to be editor and the other publisher. Mr. Ford went to Toronto to purchase material for his new venture, but after a few days sent back word that everything was off and that he intended to study for the ministry. He entered Victoria College and graduated in 1872. He retired from the ministry in 1913 and made his home in Glencoe, where he had been formerly stationed.

### DISTRIBUTION OF SEED GRAIN

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, a free distribution of superior sorts of grain will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers.

The samples for distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.). These will be sent out, free, by mail, from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by the Dominion Seed, Cereal, and Grain Commission, who will furnish the necessary application forms.

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant. As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply very early.

J. H. GRISDALE, Director,  
Dominion Experimental Farms.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

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

Toronto, Oct. 21, 1918.

Dear Madam:—The President and the National Executive wish me to express to you their very keen appreciation of your splendid co-operation in the recent "Soldiers' Week Campaign."

From a letter received by the President from the Secretary of the Women's Department of the Navy League, Ontario Division, we may quote the following:

"You must be very grateful at the magnificent way the I. O. D. E. responds to any request made of them. Particularly pleased was the Navy League and those associated with the campaign of Soldiers' Week in the fine work of the I. O. D. E."

Kindly express to the I. O. D. E. the heartfelt thanks of the Navy League Executive of Ontario for the splendid work they accomplished.

Yours sincerely,  
ALICE L. ASHWORTH, Secretary  
Navy League Committee, I. O. D. E.

### BEST OIL WELL YET

What is agreed by oilmen to be the largest producing oil well yet struck in the Mosa oil field is the well brought in by the Middlesex Oil Company on Alex. Livingston's farm last week. The well is easily good for 150 barrels a day, but has not yet been pumped continuously for any length of time, as preparations had to be made for power and taking care of the oil. The company have bought a new drilling outfit yesterday and will prove up their large holdings in the field with all speed.

Oilmen are greatly interested in the new find and Manager Best of the Middlesex Company is being warmly congratulated on the success which has rewarded his indefatigable efforts.

That the oil field will now branch out in a south-westerly direction is indicated by the new well. It also proves the field to be greater in extent than many had looked for.

### GOLDEN JUBILEE

Mr. and Mrs. John Oldreive celebrated the 50th anniversary of their wedding with a few intimate friends from London, St. Thomas and from Glencoe itself, on Monday, October 28th. Dinner was served at 6 p. m., during which the rector of St. John's, Rev. T. J. Charlton, proposed the health of the host and hostess. He was supported in his remarks by Mark Walker and James McAlpine. Mr. Oldreive replied in most appropriate terms. He and his wife are well known and respected not alone in the village but in all the surrounding neighborhood. All wish them many happy returns of the most auspicious occasion.

### GLENCOE RED CROSS

We gratefully acknowledge the following donations:—Bert Phillips \$5, Levi Smith \$5, Mrs. Neil Graham \$5, E. M. Doull \$5, rebate on hall rent \$2, Junior Red Cross 30c and Mrs. W. R. Quick 4 bags of apples.

Will the ladies having finished work please bring it in on Friday as shipment is to be packed.

There are still unclaimed dishes at the Red Cross rooms since fair night. Owners may get them on Tuesday or Friday afternoons when rooms are open.

Jean Sutherland, Molly Tait, Treas. Sec.

### THE TRUE CANADIAN

"No true Canadian will be found wanting in his response to the appeal which the next Victory Loan will make to him. He will weigh in his conscience the question of how much he is going to subscribe to that loan to help to victory the highest cause for which men have ever faced the supreme sacrifice. He will not fail to hear the call of duty. He will do his part towards making the loan a success worthy of Canada, whose resources, from ocean to ocean, are all behind it."—Grain Growers' Guide.

### MOSA COUNCIL

Mosa council met at Newbury on Saturday, Oct. 19th. Members all present. The minutes of the last meeting were read, approved and signed.

E. F. Reyecraft was appointed fuel commissioner for Mosa. A by-law was passed to impose one per cent. on all taxes not paid on Jan. 1st, 1919, and thereafter one per cent. per month on the first of each month.

The following accounts were paid: John Leitch, \$4. E. F. Reyecraft \$4 and C. C. McNaughton \$8 for selecting jurors; H. I. Johnston, \$5.15, for formalin for disinfecting at Amos Kel-ly's; No. 9 Red Cross \$125.88, Battle Hill Red Cross \$100, Ferguson's Crossing Red Cross \$100, Burns' church Red Cross \$62.92, Maple Ridge Red Cross \$100, Newbury-Mosa Red Cross \$50, and Newbury-Mosa Women's Institute \$50, Red Cross grant.

The council adjourned to meet at Glencoe on Saturday, the 16th of November, at 10 o'clock a. m.  
C. C. McNAUGHTON, Clerk.



# Soils and Crops

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

**The Raising of Calves.**  
This subject could be very well divided into three parts, viz.: (1) Breeding, (2) Feeding, and (3) Housing.

(1) Breeding.—In order to get the most profitable results for feed consumed and labor spent in raising calves it is necessary to see that the breeding of the calves is of the best, that their sires and dams are good individuals of the breed which you are working with, and that they have good records of performance behind them. This applies to beef breeds as well as dairy.

(2) Feeding.—As soon as the calf is dropped it should be separated from its dam and not given any food for twelve hours, when it will have developed a good appetite and be ready to take its first food which should consist of 5 pounds of its mother's milk. This should be duplicated in 12 hours which will make 10 pounds per day, which amount the calf should receive for the first two weeks. At the end of two weeks the calf should be getting 6 pounds twice a day, which should be continued for three weeks, at the end of five weeks commence feeding the calf a small quantity of skim-milk mixed with the whole milk, gradually increasing the skim-milk and decreasing the whole milk until at the end of the seventh week the calf would be getting 15 pounds skim-milk per day. This amount should be continued until the calf is six months old. As soon as the calf is getting skim-milk alone, there should be added to the milk a small quantity of equal parts of oil cake and ground oats with hulls taken out. This is a good cream substitute which partly takes the place of the butter fat which is lacking in the skim-milk. An ounce of this mixture, at first, twice a day, is sufficient, but should be gradually increased as the calf develops. When the calf is six or seven weeks old, there should be placed before it some nice, sweet, clover hay equal parts of ground oats and bran which it will soon learn to eat. It should have as much of this feed as it will eat up readily twice a day. Always be careful that there is no feed left over in mangers and that all pails and boxes in which calves are fed are kept perfectly clean and sweet. They should be fed an accurate quantity at regular times which is very important in keeping the calf's digestive organs in the best condition possible, which is very essential for rapid and robust development.

(3) Housing.—All quarters in which calves are kept should be clean and they should be given all the room possible so as to allow chance for exercise. They should always be well bedded with plenty of light and good ventilation, so that the calf will develop a good strong constitution in order to be a healthy acquisition, when grown, to the farm herd.

## Importance of Knowing the Milk Yield of the Bull's Dam.

Not much headway can be made in breeding up a dairy herd if the dam of the bull is not a good milk producer. This is now a well-known fact and very high prices have lately been paid for bulls out of heavy producing cows. At the Cap Rouge Experimental Station a very fine French Canadian bull, which will be called Z, was bought a few years ago, one that would easily have won championship honors at any exhibition in Canada against all comers. Moreover, this bull, according to ordinary standards, was of a conformation which induced one to believe that he was of a heavy milking strain and would produce good heifers. But, unfortunately, such was not the case and he did not leave a single heifer which was worth keeping as a milk producer.

Cow A, to the service of another bull, produced a daughter which later qualified for Record of Performance with 7794 pounds of milk whilst the service of Z, she gave a heifer which never gave fifteen pounds of milk per day during her first lactation period.

Cow B qualified for Record of Performance as a three year old with 5382 pounds of milk, gave 4624 pounds during her first period of lactation and averaged 517 during her first five years in milk. Her daughter, by Z, only gave 3040 pounds during her first period of lactation.

Cow C was out of a dam which qualified for Record of Performance, with 9747 pounds of milk, but herself failed to qualify though tried two different years. She only gave 3297 pounds during her first period of lactation and her daughter, by Z, only gave 2800 pounds during her first period of lactation.

Cow D qualified for Record of Performance with 8358 pounds of milk and her daughter, by Z, only gave 2776 pounds during her first lactation period.

Cow E qualified for Record of Performance as a two year old with 4547 pounds of milk and as a three year old with 5530 pounds whilst her daughter, by Z, only averaged 2731 pounds during the first two periods of lactation.

Cow F is the dam of a cow which gave 10229 pounds of milk in 365 days and her daughter, by Z, only gave 2401 pounds during her first lactation period.

Cow G averaged 5271, pounds during four lactation periods, going up to 6224 in one of them and her daughter, by Z, only gave 2947 pounds during her first 365 days in milk.

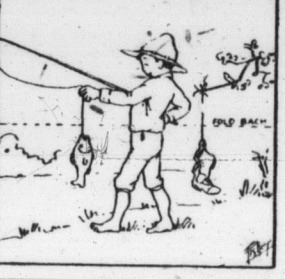
The cost of barn room, care, feed, has gone up faster than the price of milk, so that every dairy farmer must see that he does not use a bull like Z.—*Experimental Farms Note.*

# FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



BILL WENT TO FISH THE OTHER DAY AND CAUGHT A DANDY RIGHT AWAY HE COULDN'T WAIT TO LACE HIS SHOES BUT HURRIED HOME TO SPREAD THE NEWS



# Hogs

There are three things which should be looked after carefully in caring for the brood sow: feed, shelter and exercise. If a man is to succeed he must not neglect any one of these things.

One of the things which must be guarded against, if strong litters are to be produced, is constipation in the brood sow. The causes which commonly cause constipation in the brood sow are too little water and exercise. A sow should also have bulk and mineral matter in her ration. Corn, when fed alone, is too fattening, and the fat is added internally, which is injurious to the development of the unborn pigs.

Corn is all right if fed with judgment. When fed to sows, however, it should be supplemented with some feed like linseed meal or tankage, shorts, and perhaps a little bran. Another good feed to use is alfalfa hay or alfalfa meal. Clover hay, if not too coarse, also supplies bulk, protein and the laxative effect desired. Every hog man will want to plan a special ration, using the feeds which he has at hand that will give the best results; but a few good ones for the brood sow will be suggested, taking the following as a basis: corn, 50 parts by weight; shorts, 25 parts; alfalfa hay or bran, 15 parts; linseed meal, 10 parts.

Of course, the feeder will want to use alfalfa hay and other home-grown feeds as far as possible, but if they are not available, bran or similar feeds should be purchased to go with the corn. If tankage is used instead of oilmeal, only half as much of it need be fed.

# Sheep

Sheep raising must be made safe, for there is a serious shortage of wool. Two arch enemies which cause great loss of life and vitality in sheep are the lung-worm and stomach-worm.

Modern munitions have been developed for fighting these foes. The old method of fighting lung-worms was to "gas" them by fumigating the animals with burning sulphur, or by sticking each animal's head into a sack containing a hot brick from which iodine was evaporated by the heat. The new method is to inject chloroform directly into the sheep's nostrils.

The injection may be made with a medicine dropper, fountain-pen filler or small syringe. The dose is from thirty to sixty drops, but we scarcely can advise any one other than a trained veterinarian to give the treatment. If it must be done by the layman one lamb should be treated with a half dose and the effects watched; then others may be experimentally treated with increasing amounts until the safe dose is found. The chloroform stupefies the threadlike worms in the wind-pipe and air-passages of the lungs, and they are coughed up and swallowed by the sheep. This being true, it is well to give a full dose of Epsom salts shortly after the chloroform has been administered. The dose for an adult sheep is four ounces dissolved in warm water. This is the best purgative for sheep.

More important than medicinal treatment to keep lambs free from lung-worms is to pasture them upon new grass each spring, never allowing them to graze bare-bitten, sheep-tainted pastures. It is also imperative to keep the lambs thriving at all times by supplying plenty of nutritious feed. A mixture of oats and bran may be fed in addition to grass, if the pastures become short; and other green feed should be supplied as a sowing crop.

The old method of fighting stomach-worms was to give three doses of gasoline on three successive days, the gasoline being mixed with new milk and raw linseed-oil to make an emulsion. This treatment did not always kill the worms, and sometimes killed the sheep. The new plan recommended by experts, conserves time and man power, and those who have tried it

say that it is much more effective than the gasoline treatment.

A one per cent. solution of pure sulphate of copper (bluestone) is made by adding one and one-quarter ounces of the bluest crystals to one gallon of hot water; of this the dose is one ounce for a lamb of comparative small size and one and three-quarters ounces for a large, strong lamb or sheep. Only one dose is needed and no physic need be given after this drug. The solution may be measured in a glass graduate and administered by means of a small rubber tube and funnel inserted in the sheep's mouth, or it may be given from a long-necked bottle.

# A Comedy of Errors.

The Fire Marshal of the state of Wisconsin has issued a bulletin which he terms a "Comedy of Errors." It says:—

He looked for a gas leak with a match, and found it.

He lighted a match to see if his gasoline tank was empty. It was not.

He smoked while filling his auto tank, but will do so no more.

He smoked in bed; so did the bed clothes.

He threw the matches into the waste paper basket. He is wiser now.

He threw a cigarette stub into some rubbish.

He saved his oily waste and oily rags and they burned the shop.

He washed his hands in gasoline near the stove. The doctor washes them now.

He did not worry about fires as he had "plenty of insurance," and forgot the safety of his wife and children upstairs.

He stuffed up the chimney holes with paper and rags.

She cleaned her gloves with gasoline and saved fifteen cents, but paid the doctor and druggists fifteen dollars.

She poured kerosene into the lamp while the wick was burning.

She put gasoline into the wash boiler on the stove to make washing easier.

She dried clothes too near the stove. She used the wrong oil can.

She burned sulphur all over the house to fumigate.

She used the wood-box back of the range as a waste paper receptacle.

She gave matches to her children to go out to burn leaves in the yard. The cotton dresses burned easier than the leaves.

She was "coming right back," so left the electric current on in her iron.

She swung the gas bracket too close to the curtains.

She fixed up a fine tissue paper shade for the lamp.

She filled the tank of her gasoline stove while one burner was going.

The comedies have turned to tragedies; many of the scenes of action were in ashes and too many of the actors are maimed or dead, more will follow, no doubt, as they are prone to ignore the advice and experience of others instead of profiting by their errors and sufferings.

# GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew P. Currier, M.D.

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

**Styes.**  
I have been asked to write a short article on the subject of styes. The border of the eyelids is supplied with a row of simple glands called Meibomian glands which dip rather deeply into the space between the skin and the cartilage of the eyelid.

They have a secretion somewhat like that of the sebaceous glands and just as this is designed to keep the hair soft and properly lubricated so the secretion of the Meibomian glands performs the same function for the eyelashes and the skin at the border of the lids.

When these glands become infected and inflamed or when the mouth of one or more of them becomes sealed, shutting in the secretion, we not only have dryness of the lids and eyelashes but a small tumor which is commonly called a sty.

The inflammation in this case is very similar to that of boils, only there is usually no core to a sty.

It is painful and suppurates, and after a few days the swelling and hardness disappear.

Styes are often associated with a weakened or debilitated condition and frequently come in connection with eczema or boils.

They are very apt to come in crops of a dozen or more, one after another or perhaps several at a time.

The treatment of styes is usually simple enough. The first thing to be done is to empty the bowels freely and keep them open with castor oil or salts or some form of antiseptic cathartic, remembering the reciprocal relation between the intestines and the skin.

A good tonic like cod liver oil or a mixture of iron, quinine and strychnia will also be desirable.

The tumor itself must be dressed antiseptically as a boil would be dressed and it is not wise for the one who suffers from the styes to attempt to do this himself; it is a matter of

**Prepare For Winter.**  
Before putting away scythes and sickles for the winter wipe them off and give them a thick coating of heavy oil, vaseline is good, to prevent rust.

Keep all the tools in a dry place. The mud and dirt should be wiped from the spades, shovels, garden forks and hoes. The trimming shears should be wiped always after using and oiled before storing for winter.

All canes and plant stakes should be collected and assorted according to lengths and tied up in bundles of convenient size.

Gather all implements, wheelbarrows, hammers, etc., also pots and flats, and put them away where they will be safe and ready for use as soon as wanted next spring.

The hand forks and trowels should be cleaned and oiled. Heavy machine oil applied heavily will keep the tools in condition, and with proper care they will last for years.

To remove ink from the fingers wet the fingers and then rub with the phosphorous end of a match. Wipe the fingers and repeat until stain disappears.

# HOW MUCH DO YOU WANT IT?

A woman whose work as a public speaker has taken her for years before audiences of young people tells this story:

I was speaking in the West to a large convention of young people when I noticed in the audience a youth who had the largest hands and feet I think I ever saw. Every few minutes my eyes wandered back to them, and my sympathy went out to him in his efforts to dispose of them. He was as ungainly a specimen of young manhood as you could find anywhere. He had a voice in keeping with his hands and feet, big and booming. His idea of singing was to make a noise, and how that voice did dominate that gathering!

At the close of the meeting he waited until the others were gone, and then he awkwardly confided to me his desire for an education. Of course I encouraged him. I spoke before that same audience four or five times, and each time he waited to talk with me. Finally he told me of his great desire to be a preacher. I gasped inwardly. A preacher, with that voice and those hands and feet!

After my last address he was waiting for me as usual. "Do you think I can ever make it?" he asked wistfully. "Is it worth while for me to try?"

I looked him straight in the eye. "How much do you want it?" I asked. "Why, I want it very much," he answered promptly.

"But how much?" I persisted. "Are you willing to work to the limit of your strength? Are you willing to go hungry? Are you willing to go so shabbily dressed that people will laugh at you? Are you willing to give up everything in the way of pleasure for it? Are you willing to fight when it seems that there isn't a chance of winning?"

He hesitated only a moment. "I believe I am," he said slowly.

"I never went back to that place; I heard nothing more from him until some eighteen years later when I was in Toronto. I had been invited to speak in a suburb of that city and was entertained at the home of a friend. An hour before train time my hostess received a telephone message from a man who refused to give his name. He asked if I were going back to the city that evening, and when told that I was he begged that I would come to the station at least twenty minutes early. "Tell her," he said, "that a gentleman who could not possibly get to her meeting wishes very much to see her."

So I went to the station twenty minutes early, and as I stepped into the waiting room a man of more than ordinary distinction of appearance came to meet me with outstretched hands.

"Do you know me?" he asked. He was gracious, polished, a perfect gentleman in manner and bearing, but I knew him at once. He was my boy of the big hands and feet and the booming voice. He drew me over into a corner.

"I suppose," he began, "that you never saw a greener specimen than I was when I nearly bored you to death at that convention. If I am of any use whatever in the world, it is because of something you said to me then: 'How much do you want an education? What are you willing to pay for it?' Time and again, when things have seemed hopeless, I'll square myself. How much do you want it? How much are you willing to pay for it? If you, big as you are, can't pay the price, you don't deserve it." And it's your message I am endeavoring to pass on.

He was a preacher, he told me; and I learned afterwards of the great work he was doing. His big voice had been trained and had proved one of his most valuable gifts. In the twenty minutes till train time he told me something of the price he had had to pay. It was a story of unusual perseverance in the face of difficulties.

"But it's worth all it cost," he said as he bade me goodbye. "And now I am busy telling other young people that there isn't anything in this world that is worth while that they can't have if they want it badly enough to pay the price."

**Growing Dahlias.**  
Dahlias do best in light, sandy soil, where the tuberous roots can develop and expand. Here the drainage is good and the capillary attraction of the light soil supplies plenty of moisture from below even when the surface of the ground is dry.

The dahlia plant is largely composed of water; the flower is large and heavy, and this too is composed chiefly of water; without water and plenty of moisture in the soil constantly dahlias cannot produce their best flowers.

Where dahlias are grown in heavy soil, lighten it up as much as possible by working in sand, coal ashes and manure. Turning under large quantities of leaves this autumn, and timing heavily will help break up heavy clay soil in which dahlias can be planted next spring.

Where furrows run up and down the slope washing is greatly increased.

The greatest waste of all is the waste of our children, the wealthy through their riches, the poor through their destitution. Is it not time that we took the necessary (and quite practicable) steps to stop this waste?

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# POULTRY

In saving over cockerels for use with the farm flock it pays to keep a few extra birds to make up for any illness that may occur or accident that may happen. If five males will be needed in the spring it is good judgment to keep six.

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ment to save seven or eight and the five that come through the winter in the best condition can be retained for the breeding pens. It costs money to feed the extra males but not as much as it costs to purchase more birds in the spring if they are needed. Sometimes a cockerel that appears like a fine vigorous bird in the fall will not look as good as expected in the spring and then it is encouraging to have a substitute without paying five, ten or fifteen dollars or more for such a bird. Farmers will undoubtedly find that good breeding cockerels will be very scarce next spring and it will pay to study the requirements of the home flock this fall.

In the view of efficiency a square-shaped kitchen is best, as in this range, sink, cupboard and refrigerator can have the best relative places.

Do not throw away the small pieces of soap. Put them into a saucepan with a little water and set over a slow fire until melted. Pour off into a jar and when cooled you will have a soap jelly that can be used for boiling clothes or for dish washing.



# Economy! "SALADA" TEA

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## Food Savers.

Under the present unusual food conditions we have had to look around us for Savers for many of the staple foods that we have used so carelessly and abundantly in the past, and we find that fruits and vegetables come to our rescue as Savers of several important foods. This simple classification is a help to our thought:

Meat Savers—green peas, beans, kidney, lima and soy.

Cereal and wheat savers—potatoes, sweet potatoes, bananas.

Sugar Savers—Sweet potatoes, corn, all fruit, melons.

The protein in beans and peas is not the same as in the meat and while we may safely use beans and peas plentifully in place of meat and to save the supply of meat, yet they cannot be called a substitute for meat. When combined with milk the protein of peas and beans becomes more of a substitute dish.

Eight or nine ounces or a large serving of peas and beans supplies as much protein as a serving of average beef.

A small potato supplies as much starch as a slice of bread. Potatoes may be substituted for one-fourth of the wheat flour used in bread or rolls and in many recipes for which wheat flour is used.

The green, succulent vegetables and all fruits are valuable in the diet for their supply of mineral substances which act as a purifier to the blood, and aid in furnishing the building material of the body.

Fruits contain a large percentage of sugar and may be eaten cooked or raw. Fresh fruit and melons for desserts take the place of prepared desserts requiring sugar, time, labor and a hot kitchen.

The simplest way to serve vegetables is always the best, that is, boiled, steamed or baked and served with a little butter, milk or cream and seasoning. However, when we are using them every day in large quantities we begin to look for other ways of serving them.

Cauliflower with Tomato Sauce:—1 head cauliflower, 2 tablespoons barley flour, 1 cup strained tomato juice, 1 slice onion, 2 tablespoons fat, 1 teaspoon salt, pepper. Wash the cauliflower in several waters to remove all the sand and foreign substances. Cook ten minutes in boiling salted water, then drain well and place in a buttered baking dish.

For the sauce: melt the fat in a pan, add the flour and remove the pan from the fire while stirring the mixture. When smooth add the strained tomato mixture which has been cooked with the onion, pepper and salt. Stir gradually until the mixture thickens and is smooth then pour over the cauliflower in the baking dish. Sprinkle a few bread crumbs over the top and bake about ten minutes in the oven. Serve on platter without breaking the head of cauliflower.

If more of the tomato sauce is desired, double the amount and reserve half of the sauce and pour around the cauliflower just before serving.

Cheese sauce is also good for this dish.

Spanish Hash:—1 quart cooked tomatoes, 1 cup rice, ½ pound hamburger steak, 3 teaspoons salt, pepper to taste, 2 green peppers, 1 onion chopped fine. Peel the tomatoes and cook them until soft. Wash the rice and cook in a large amount of boiling water until tender, drain and add the hot tomatoes. Brown the meat in a frying pan with the minced onion and seasoning and add to the tomato mixture; add the green peppers. Cook slowly for half an hour until all is well blended and the peppers are done.

Spaghetti or macaroni is good combined in the same manner in place of the rice, (after the war when wheat products will, we hope, not be prohibited).

Squash Corn:—6 large ears of corn, 6 slices of bacon, salt and pepper to taste. Cook the ears of corn ten to twelve minutes in boiling salted water then drain and cut the corn from the cob. Cook the bacon in a frying pan until nicely browned, drain off most of the fat from the pan and add the corn and seasoning. Stir the corn carefully as it browns and when all is nicely browned add the bacon cut into small pieces and serve hot. When cooking corn on the cob for dinner, enough may be cooked at the same time to make equal corn without especially cooking corn for the purpose.

A cup of tomatoes added to the browned corn makes a pleasing change.

Creamed Carrots, Peas and Potatoes—2 cups cooked diced potatoes, 1 cup cooked peas, 2 cups medium white sauce, 1 cup cooked, cubed carrots, salt and pepper. Prepare the vegetables by peeling and cutting into half-inch dice and cooking in boiling water until tender. Make the white sauce of two tablespoons of melted fat, add four tablespoons of flour and stir until smooth. Then add two cups of milk and stir until it thickens and bubbles up once. Drain the vegetables when done, add to the white sauce, add seasoning to taste and put into a serving dish. Sprinkle finely minced parsley over the top of the dish to add a bit of brightness and garnish to the dish.

Stuffed Baked Potatoes:—Bake. Cut lengthwise, being careful not to break skin, scoop out the pulp, put in a bowl and mash. Add cream, fat, seasoning and beaten egg white. Refill skin with mixture, brush tops with egg white, return to oven to brown. Vary by adding minced ham or grated cheese to the mashed potato filling.

Soups and Seasonings:—At this time of the year, celery tops, parsley, mint leaves and many of the seasonings desired for use in the winter may be easily dried in the sun and put into glass jars for future use. Excellent vegetable preparations for seasoning soups may be prepared by drying a mixture of peas, diced carrots, sliced onion, beans, celery tops, and many other vegetables on hand. When the vegetables are thoroughly dry stir all together well and put into jars. A tablespoonful of the mixture will nicely season a serving of otherwise "plain" food.

## The Sugar Shortage.

Talk about sugar being scarce in Canada! French sugar stocks were never so low before. On May 31, 1918, the quantity of sugar in Paris was about half what it was on the same date in 1917. Even in previous years the French people never reached such a low ebb where their sugar supply was concerned.

Yet we grumble here because we have to use a little brown sugar and because we may only have a level teaspoonful of white sugar in our tea and coffee!

## Fish Cheap Everywhere.

There is no excuse for any housekeeper, failing to serve fish several times a week. It can now be secured at singularly low prices all over the Dominion and no matter how isolated one may be from the rest of the world it should be possible to have on hand a supply of frozen fish either from the Pacific or Atlantic coasts.

## TWIN VEGETABLES

English Writer Notes Some Freaks of Nature in Old Land.

Freaks of nature are not confined solely to the animal kingdom. Nature students and horticulturists frequently make strange discoveries when the harvest is being gathered in. For instance, a Devonshire farmer had an acre of wheat displaying double ears of corn, growing side by side and of equal size. But the strangest wheat find occurred in Lincolnshire, where a double ear displayed on the one side one variety of corn, while the other side was a totally different kind of grain altogether. Yet they had flourished on one stalk.

While twin ears of wheat are common, it is unusual to find double grains in the ears. Grains of rye, however, are often doubled, as are rice.

This slotmelter may have one or two surprises in store for him. It occasionally happens that onions, radishes, beets, carrots, turnips, cabbages and other produce occur in double and even treble form.

Quite the most charming of vegetable freaks are double peaches. They have, of course, two seeds instead of one, and are most distinctly twin, being joined at a point half-way from the stem of the blossom end.

# The Double-Walled Secret

By Edwin Baird

## CHAPTER IV.—(Cont'd.)

"This is unfair," he objected. "I can't let you go like this." She stood looking down at him, one gray-gloved hand resting on the back of the front seat. Her blue gaze was very serene and very impersonal; her poise was the soul of cool self-assurance.

"Will you let me out, please?" Her tone was unmistakable. He could not misconstrue it. The chauffeur had opened the tonneau door, and Kecey stepped out and offered her his hand. As she fluttered to the pavement, lithe and slender and girlish, he likened her to some rare, exotic flower. Later he was puzzled to recall what brought the smile to mind. He had observed, vaguely, that she was clothed in soft tones of gray and blue, and somehow her clothing seemed to harmonize with her white skin and lovely brown hair.

Her slim hand rested in his for the fractional part of an instant and then, with a low-spoken, "Thank you," she turned to go.

But he detained her. "It is I who should thank you. I haven't forgotten my indebtedness to you."

Her eyebrows lifted inquiringly. He noticed that they nearly met at the apex of her nose, and he decided this was one of the things that gave piquancy to her face.

He lowered his voice: "I can't forget that I owe my life to you."

Her level gaze as it met his eyes, was still impersonal and serene.

"Please try to forget it," she said. "Because," she added, dropping her eyes, "it will be best—for both of us." He tried to forget it but could not. She seemed to have grown, all at once, rather flustered. Her admirable self-confidence had suddenly flown to pieces. His eyes followed her as she hurried away, but he never accounted for this—he imagined her in his home. The fancy vanished as quickly as it came, but abruptly it occurred to him that he had once before had the same whimsical thought while watching her.

## CHAPTER V.

A Vital Question.

Her words, "It will be best for both of us," bothered him a great deal during the next few weeks and increased his desire to see her again. The desire began to weigh on him heavily. He tried to forget it but could not. Why did he want to see her? What was there about her that attracted him? He could answer neither question.

His mother and sister saw that something was amiss with him, and they ran over a list of girls he might be "interested in." They settled, as they supposed, upon the one who was responsible for his melancholy, and they were not alarmed. The girl, desirable from every viewpoint. So they said nothing to Kecey, content to allow matters to take their natural course. Of course the girl would accept him. What girl would not? Everybody knew Tom Kecey was one of the best catches in Lake Forest. Many maids and matrons had tried to land him and a few had nearly succeeded.

As his arm knitted, Kecey turned his attention to the sport that had broken it. He bought a seven-thousand-dollar airplane and, after several practice flights with the aviator who designed it, he started out alone across Wisconsin. He strove for a course parallel with his first one, but he lost his way in the air and when he got home that evening his gloom was uncommonly pronounced.

He went to a dance that night and danced with the usual girls, who made the usual flirtatious advances. And his mother and sister observing him furtively, had to reconstruct their prior assumption. His indifference to the girl they had chosen for his wife puzzled them.

But they were no more puzzled than he. Many of these young creatures palpitating around him were lovely. And yet they quickened no fire in him; while the other, whom he had known these girls, or most of them, since childhood. About Bonnie (he had already begun to call her Bonnie in his thoughts) he knew almost nothing. He had met her twice, unconventionally, and that was all.

And then, suddenly, Kecey thought he saw the answer. "Yes," he reflected, as he one-stepped in the brilliant maze of life and color and fragrance and luxury, "it must be because she's a mystery, because she's so unconventional."

This, however, did not deter him from trying to find her. His northward flights became of daily occurrence. It was on the fourth day that he sighted the long-looked-for spot. A throb of joy coursed through him like wine. He dropped to an altitude of 300 feet and, like a mammoth gray bird, he circled slowly above the double wall. He tried to look through the top grating, but found that it was now covered with thin coarse white cloth through which he could not see. He saw the black men in their white suits working in the field. Then he saw that they had discovered him and made off toward the house. Presently he saw Stryker come from the house, shield his eyes against the sun-glare and gaze at the whirling biplane.

Kecey was half minded to alight, but the next moment something happened that caused him to banish the impulse. He saw Stryker lift something to his arm pit, saw a spurt of smoke, and in a little while heard the report of a rifle. It was with a feeling of guilt rather than of anger that Kecey pointed his craft skyward and flew away. He felt like a trespasser. After all, he had no right to intrude upon the old hermit, and Kecey was broad-visioned enough to see that his appearance could be construed only as an intrusion.

But he went back again the next day and at a height of 2,000 feet again encircled the place. From the ground his biplane was nothing more than a white speck in the clear summer sky, and the noise of his engine fell far short of the roar of the wind. These reasons he knew he was unobserved. The strange place with its queer double-walled spread out below him like a stain on a green cloth, and while he sat looking down, wondering what his next move should be, he saw a tiny black spot detach itself from the dark mass and move along a white thread which stretched in an easterly direction.

He surmised that the black spot was an automobile. He knew the thread was a road.

"And perhaps," ran his jubilant thought, "it is she!"

The thought of the girl in the command. Immediately he turned his machine toward the east, and as he followed the moving speck he drew gradually nearer the earth. The possibility that he was incurring another encounter with her father heightened the spice of uncertainty.

It was an automobile, as he had supposed, and when the whir of his propellers became audible to its occupants he saw it stop. He landed in a meadow beside the road, frightening a herd of cows into a panic, then stepped out and walked toward the car.

It was driven by a man whose dead white skin and bullet-shaped head awoke unpleasant memories; but in the tonneau sat Bonnie, alone. She recognized him as he vaulted the fence, and for one instant her blue eyes were red with ineffable joy.

As he approached, however, her demeanor changed, and when she spoke to him it was in the detached, impersonal tone he remembered too well.

"Mr. Kecey, you are making a grave mistake. I warn you again that you are exposing yourself to danger by visiting this neighborhood."

Kecey, hat in hand, smiling up at her, with one foot resting on the step, glanced doubtfully from the tail of his eye at the ex-convict sitting in front, and she, perceiving the glance and placing the right construction on it, said:

"He's a Russian. He doesn't understand a word of English. But you shouldn't do this, Mr. Kecey. It's very unwise." He saw that her eyebrows were drawn together and that her eyes were laden with trouble and sorrow and worry.

"I had to see you," he said. "Why?"

"That," said young Kecey, looking into the velvet pupils of her eyes, "is a question that has troubled me a good deal of late."

(To be continued.)

## The Allies' Hope.

The great hope of the future lies in convincing Germany, which has defied the civilized world, that war does not pay, and that those who take the sword must perish. The enemy cannot attribute defeat to lack of preparation, to bad military leadership, or to the malign influence of the accidents of war, for the Germans have been superbly equipped and well led, and fortune has been in their favor and has, at least once, postponed the seemingly assured victory of their enemies. A recognition of defeat will force the German people to the conclusion that they have made the greatest mistake which a nation can make, and will create a resolve to adopt a new way of life. That lesson cannot be learned if the fact of defeat is obscured, and therein lies one of the great difficulties of any discussion of peace terms. A revolution in Germany would alter the whole situation, but it will probably require a startling defeat to bring about a revolution.

## Out and In.

The class in natural history being asked to state the difference between a dog and a tree, the head boy promptly gave the answer: "A tree is covered with bark, while a dog seems to be lined with it."

## NURSING

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## Patriotism in the Bath.

Little Mary is only a scrap of a girl and as lively as a cricket. It was some time before her mother could persuade her to take up knitting, but when at last she did begin no one was more zealous than she to produce writers for the soldiers. It was as difficult to deflect her from her knitting as formerly to entice her from her play.

One Saturday night her mother suggested that she lay aside her knitting and take her bath.

"But, mother," remonstrated Mary, "I must finish this writer to-night."

"There's another day coming, Mary. Run along and take your bath. When you are ready I will come and rub your back."

Knowing that further argument would be useless, little Mary finished her needle and whisked away to take her bath. Usually Mary was most expeditious in taking a bath, but to-night a long, long time elapsed and still no call to mother to give the finishing rub.

Finally, becoming uneasy at the long delay, her mother opened the bathroom door and beheld her little daughter sitting up to her arms in the water, with her hands held high, knitting desperately to finish the writer.

"Well," said Mary, in response to her mother's exclamation of astonishment and rebuke, "you wanted me to knit, and I'm knitting."

Dumplings can be made with half corn flour.

## Nothing better is made



Nothing better can be made

## Sam's Diamond.

Sam, the chore man, returned from the city with a scarf pin that contained a "diamond" of no unusual size. It was the pride of his heart and the envy of his village companions. He treated all enquiries from them as to its value and its authenticity with high scorn.

His employer, after a week of basking in its radiance, asked Sam about its history.

"Sam," he said, "is it a real diamond?"

"Well," said Sam, "if it ain't, I've lost skunk out of a half-dollar."

# HUN SPY CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP

BOLD GAME PLAYED BY GERMAN AVIATOR

An Incident of the Battlefields, the Truth About Which Will Probably Never Be Known.

In war time spies are everywhere, says a war correspondent, but they do not last long when they play so bold a game as Lieut. Fauxnom played. Perhaps it is wrong, however, to brand Fauxnom as a spy, for it seems incredible that the true Fauxnom could have stooped so low; many persons believe that in some way the Germans managed to get rid of Fauxnom and impersonate him, but the truth is not known.

Fauxnom was an air pilot engaged in regulating artillery fire. He was capable in mathematics and had an excellent eye for distance and direction. On the day planned for our infantry attack near Souilly, we started to open the way for the advance with our batteries of heavy artillery hidden in the woods several miles to the rear. The German lines were invisible from the artillery headquarters, and we were entirely dependent on Fauxnom to direct our fire.

At eight o'clock the bombardment began with a trial shot from each battery. The aerial observer immediately sent down his wireless report. "Direction good. One hundred yds. too long."

The range was accordingly shortened, and a second volley fired. Again the aviator ticked in his report.

"Direction good. Range still too long. Shorten as much as before."

The artillery commander rechecked his calculations and would have sworn they were correct. To make sure, he had the observer repeat his report, and again shortened the range.

A third time the guns roared. "Perfect direction and range," signalled the observer. "Let her go!"

With one voice our hundreds of cannon came into play. So rapid was the service that one report succeeded the other before the echo of the first had died out.

"Hello! Hello! Artillery headquarters! General headquarters speaking! Lengthen your range immediately by three hundred yards and have your commandant report at once in person to the general. You are firing on your own trenches!"

The entire offensive had been delayed and several thousand of our men, massed in the front-line trench for the attack, had been cut to pieces by our misdirected fire.

At first the general refused to listen to the artilleryman, but finally he allowed him to talk. Fauxnom was called down from the air by wireless to explain his reports, which he did so plausibly that the general was undecided where the blame lay and ordered both officers to resume their duties.

True, Frenchman, or German Spy? Later in the day, however, the general again received Fauxnom in the presence of the artilleryman. He had decided to test the loyalty of the airman.

"There must be no repetition of this morning's error," he said. "You see this point on the map? It is a concrete rampart that shelters the German commandant. I have information that the Crown Prince will be there this afternoon, and I want it annihilated."

The commandant returned to his battery rejoicing. His theory was about to be tested. The general had secretly ordered him to fire, not at the concrete rampart, but at a battery situated some five hundred metres to the east of it. We posted an observer in the front-line trench and compared his reports with those that Fauxnom sent in after each volley.

The first few shots he corrected slightly—a fraction of a degree to the right or left. Then while we cannonaded our real target lustily, he reported complacently that our shells were dropping exactly upon the concrete rampart five hundred yards away.

At about six o'clock the commandant reported to general headquarters. There he found Fauxnom enthusiastically telling the general the result of the fire.

"Good firing, my general," he was saying. "Precise calculations requiring very little justification. Remarkable results. The rampart was literally annihilated. If the Crown Prince was in the commandant's, the Kaiser is now in mourning."

"Your family will be in mourning in a few hours," answered the general. "You are a spy or a traitor. You will be shot."

Fauxnom made a move for his holster, but too late: Two athletic aides plinked his arms to his sides while a third disarmed him, tore the buttons from his uniform and the insignia from his cap.

He offered no explanations and left no messages to friends or family. He faced the firing squad with an oath of defiance on his lips.

The difference between the poor feeder and the good stockman is quite apparent from a glance at the birds now on pasture. The poor feeder is the loser every time.

# Victory Loan

5 and 15 YEAR BOND \$50 \$100 \$500 \$1,000

Subscribe for Canada's War Loan—The very best security we can offer. You can subscribe for any amount of Bonds and pay for them out of earnings through our

Partial Payment Plan.

H. M. Connolly & Co.

(Members Montreal Stock Exchange) 105-106 Transportation Building M. 1345-6 MONTREAL, P.Q.



Ingram's Velveteen Face Powder

You need never be embarrassed by an oily, shiny skin. Just apply a light touch of Ingram's Velveteen Face Powder. It is so delicately textured that you can scarcely see it and yet it hides tiny blemishes and gives the complexion a smooth, soft appearance. It adheres until washed off even though the skin becomes moist from perspiration. 50c.

Ingram's Milkweed Cream is an ideal preparation for softening and cleansing the skin and keeping the complexion clear and youthful looking. It has a pronounced therapeutic quality that "tones up" the complexion. Two sizes, 50c and \$1. There is a complete line of Ingram's toilet aids, including dentifrice for the teeth (50c), at your druggist.

F. F. Ingram Co., Windsor, Ontario (118)

# Parker's will do it--

By cleaning or dyeing—restore any articles to their former appearance and return them to you, good as new.

Send anything from household draperies down to the finest of delicate fabrics. We pay postage or express charges one way.

When you think of CLEANING or DYEING Think of Parker's

Our booklet on household suggestions that save you money will be sent free of charge. Write to-day to

Parker's Dye Works, Limited Cleaners and Dyers 791 Yonge St. Toronto



**\$5.00 SAVED**

## ON A SUIT OR OVERCOAT MAKES OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT A BUSY SPOT.

Make the closest comparison in values, from no matter what source, and you will see our claim of saving you a \$5 bill on a Suit or Overcoat is right, BESIDES AMPLE STOCKS TO SELECT FROM.

The Newest Styles in Overcoats for Young Men

The Standard Styles for Men Wanting More Conservative Types

Boys' and Youths' Smart Type Top Coats

Belts and Pinch-backs, in new plain materials. Prices, \$8.50 to \$10.50.

Piles of Odd Trousers, Bloomers and Vests

at much below today's values.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

Green, Red and Blue Label. All pure Nova Scotia Wool. Nothing to equal this line for comfort or service. Prices—\$2.00, 2.50, 2.75.

Big Stocks of Penman's and Watson's Underwear for Men

In heavy ribbed wool and union. Prices—\$1.50, 1.75, 2.00.

Watson's Celebrated Underwear for Women and Children

Pure wool, silk and wool, mercerized cotton and wool—in combination and single pieces. You can depend upon the perfect fit and finish of these—Canada's best makers of Women's Underwear. Every price much below today's values on account of early placing of orders.

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

Canadian Food Control License No. 8-11484. Retail Grocer.

### MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 22nd day of November, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over Glencoe No. 2 Rural Route, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Glencoe, Appleton and Newbury, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

CHAS. E. H. FISHER,

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, London, 11th October 1918.

You get prompt service and right prices at the

## NEWBURY CASH STORE

GOOD BUTTER and FRESH EGGS WANTED. Don't bring any other kind. Cash or trade for Chestnuts.

W. H. PARNALL

Food Board License 8-13967.

### Notice to Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Babcock, Late of the Village of Newbury, in the County of Middlesex, Spinster, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to "The Wills Act of Ontario, 1911," Chapter 12, Section 9, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Mary Babcock, who died on or about the ninth day of September, 1918, are required to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to Elliott & Moss of the Village of Glencoe, Solicitors for Lela Irene Duffey, the executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the said executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice, and that the said executrix will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by her at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Glencoe this 18th day of October, 1918.

Elliott & Moss,

Solicitors for Lela Irene Duffey, Executrix of the Will of Mary Babcock, Deceased.

### 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, \$0.40 for eight months; to addresses in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.

Advertisements—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application. Job Printing—The Jobbing Department has complete equipment for printing all 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, OCTOBER 31, 1918

#### A DECREASE IN CRIME

The statistics for Ontario for the year 1917 show a gratifying decrease in crime, the number of persons committed to jail being 12,445 as against 16,100 in 1916, a decrease of 3,655. There were 3 fewer murders, 37 fewer crimes against the person, 147 less crimes against property, 338 fewer crimes against public morals and 2,209 fewer crimes against public order. This is certainly gratifying, and no doubt some of it must be attributed to the prohibition of the sale of intoxicants. But we think the case is even better than appears on the surface. In 1916, 5,997 persons were committed for drunkenness, but last year the commitments were only 3,907; a decrease of 2,090, and this despite the fact that now in not a few cases drunkenness is not tolerated as it was formerly. Now that the sale of liquor is made illegal it is natural to arrest every drunken man, where formerly he was not arrested unless he became quite disorderly. Despite this fact the commitments have been cut down from 8,848 in 1914 to 3,907 in 1917, a decrease of 4,941. Of 12,446 commitments for all offences in 1917, 11,559 were males and 886 females; 7,827 were unmarried and 4,619 were married; 7,793 were listed as temperate and 4,652 were temperate, and 1,639 could neither read nor write. The startling disproportion between male and female offenders is not quite easy to explain, but on the part of the latter it is certainly very gratifying, while the great portion of intemperate prisoners is only in keeping with past records. Prohibition does not bring the millennium, but whiskey certainly helps to fill our jails, our hospitals, our asylums and our cemeteries.

Absolute freedom of discussion; no change in Canada's relations to the United Kingdom till after full discussion by the Canadian people; repeal of the war times elections act; permanent Dominion-wide prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of liquor; nationalization of railway, telegraph, telephone and similar public utilities; natural resources to be leased for short terms by public auction. These were the main planks in the proposed platform of the United Farmers of Ontario tentatively agreed upon at a meeting of executive officers held at the headquarters of the organization in Toronto on Monday.

### NEWBURY

Miss Mary Hammett is home from Normal school for a time owing to the flu.

Mrs. John Young of Hamilton spent the week-end with friends in town. Miss Bessie King of Detroit spent the week-end at her home here.

Adam Campbell is moving to Chatham, where he will take charge of a section of the G. T. R. Edward Woods takes charge of a construction gang on the G. T. R. this week.

Miss Anna Fennell is improving after a serious attack of pneumonia. Pte. Fred Robinson of the military police, London, is home for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Prangley, accompanied by Mrs. Ed. Grant and son, spent Sunday with Mrs. John Grant.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodfellow are visiting friends in town.

A Holman and D. Stalker, canvassers for the Victory Loan, are at work and will doubtless make a good showing, as it seems to be the opinion among our citizens that those who are not in a position to fight should pay.

Miss Winnie Owens of Oakville is visiting at her mother's. Miss Lillian King is able to be around again after a slight attack of influenza.

It is expected that the school will be opened on Monday next. Charles Rush is very seriously ill. Mrs. Rush is also sick. Miss McKenna is in charge.

Walter Regis is relieving on the C. P. R. at Streetsville. Mr. Parnall is renovating Mrs. Fenby's store and putting a foundation under his own place of business.

R. J. R. Gray is loading a car of apples here this week. The Women's Institute will not hold a regular meeting in November but will instead pack Christmas boxes for the boys overseas, and will meet at the home of Mrs. Hammett for that purpose on November 6th. All contributions welcome. The boxes must all be in readiness to go before the 15th of November. Kindly bear date in mind.

Mrs. Joanna Dissette Phelps, widow of the late Dr. Walter Phelps of Brant county, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Hammett. Mrs. Phelps has just returned from visiting relatives in New Mexico, California, Kansas, Indiana and Illinois. She was for many years the Women's Missionary organizer in the Hamilton Methodist Conference and is a life member of the National Red Cross Society of Canada and of the W. C. T. U.

### CAIRO

The terrible flu is getting some of our village. John Wehlan and his wife are both under the doctor's care, but we are pleased to learn are progressing nicely towards recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Smith received a message from their daughter in the Regina, Sask., informing them of her husband, James Hayward, having been taken to the hospital, and though treated and attended to by the best skill, passed away on Saturday and was buried on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Burd of Bothwell visited at the home of D. M. Smith on Sunday.

### STRATHBURN

Mr. and Mrs. Major Grover and little child were ill with influenza last week but are on the mend now.

David Snyder was busy last week with his potato pulling. John Gould had a good crop of potatoes this year.

The Longwoods Road was busy all week and on Sunday with autos passing over it. When the provincial highway comes along that road, which is being looked forward to, it will be some busy road.

The school children around here are all having a holiday, the schools being closed on account of influenza. Willie Coulthard and sister Jane are recovering after an attack of the flu.

Major Grover's threshing outfit was in this vicinity last week. D. C. McKenzie and Dan. McTaggart had good turnouts in their crops this year.

### CRINAN

The death occurred at the family residence, con. 2, on Monday, October 21st, of John Matheson, one of the pioneer residents of this district. Mr. Matheson was 76 years old and was ill only a few days. He was a native of Roskilde, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1849 with his father, the late Christopher Matheson. The family first came to Strathburn, afterwards settling on concession 1, Aldborough, in religion he was a Presbyterian and in politics a staunch Liberal. The funeral was held on Tuesday at 2 p. m. The services were conducted by Rev. A. McD. Haig and interment was made in Simpson's cemetery. The pallbearers were A. J. McMurphy, Allan Welch, W. W. Welch, A. D. McMillan, Peter Stalker and John C. McMillan. Besides his widow (formerly Miss Catherine Dymock) he leaves to mourn him a family of five sons and three daughters, viz.: Robert and William of Manitoba; Alex., Murdoch and John all here at present; Misses Ellen and Anne of Detroit and Mary at home. One brother, Donald, on the old homestead, and two sisters, Mrs. H. Ashton, con. 7, and Mrs. K. Finlayson, N. Battleford, also survive.

S. S. No. 9 was closed last week on account of the flu scare.

Gordon Jamieson, who has been seriously ill, is improving.

Several here are suffering from severe colds, but no cases of the flu are reported.

### KILMARTIN

Owing to the prohibition of all public gatherings on account of the outbreak of influenza, the office-bearers of the Burns' Church Red Cross Society deem it necessary to cancel the November meeting. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Donald McGregor on December 4th. Please have all finished work brought to the captains' homes on or before December 3rd.—Mrs. Joseph Moore.

Misses Georgina and Eleanor McIntyre of Melbourne are visiting their grandmother, Mrs. Janet Munroe.

There will be no service in Burns' church next Sunday on account of the influenza.

Miss Elizabeth McAlpine is home from her school at Bridgen which is closed on account of the flu.

Mrs. Scott of Welland is visiting her sisters, Mrs. Arch. Munroe and Mrs. Duncan R. McAlpine.

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

### EKFRID STATION

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Switzer and Mrs. Catharine Switzer visited Miss Agnes Switzer, Station, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Schofield of Ottawa and Miss Mollie Tait of Glencoe visited at D. A. Campbell's recently.

Word has been received that our soldier boys have been granted another leave, which will be much appreciated by all. Boxes will be packed for the boys overseas.

### APPIN

A meeting of the Appin Women's Institute which was to be held on Thursday, October 31, has been cancelled on account of the Spanish flu.

Mrs. Hugh Eddie has presented with a life membership certificate from the Women's Missionary Society of Appin.

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

### EUPHEMIA

No doubt a large number more of Victory Bonds would have, or should I say could have, been sold by the farmers of Euphemia had the tax collector succeeded instead of proceeding to "der tag."

Universal regret is felt throughout this township over the sudden death by the Spanish flu of the late George Dennis. George first came to Euphemia as owner and operator of the Smith Falls or Elcard oil fields. Selling after it to a firm, Casing is on the land this holding a year ago, he has since been operating the oil wells in the Bethel district south-west of Florence. Your correspondent knew George intimately and joins with his many friends in saying that "no better fellow ever lived."

Mosa has been to bat and some dandy hits she has made, and now comes Euphemia's findings. Of course this township has always been famous for gas, principally "surface gas." But we really have a great gas well at Sheldene enough to supply two towns like Glencoe, and there some.

And now the "oil boom" is on. The Big-Guns, the Know-alls, say where there is such a gas well there must be oceans of oil and now they are going after it to a finish. Casing is on the ground on A. G. Palmer's farm for a basement right away and the "over-ground route" has been leased by the Southern Gas & Oil Company. The kaiser is going to be sicker than

## OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS

The proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada



THE MINISTER OF FINANCE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA offers for Public Subscription the

## Victory Loan 1918

### \$300,000,000. 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from November 1st, 1918, and offered in two maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber as follows:  
5 year Bonds due November 1st, 1923  
15 year Bonds due November 1st, 1933

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest, at any of the above-mentioned offices.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, May 1st and November 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold

Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

**Issue Price: 100 and Accrued Interest**  
**Income Return 5½% per Annum**

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The proceeds of the Loan will be used for war purposes only, including the purchase of grain, foodstuffs, munitions and other supplies, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on application; 20% January 6th, 1919;  
20% December 6th, 1918; 20% February 6th, 1919;  
10% March 6th, 1919.

The last payment of 31.16% covers 30% balance of principal and 1.16% representing accrued interest at 5½% from November 1st to due dates of the respective instalments.

A full half year's interest will be paid on May 1st, 1919, making the cost of the bonds 100 and interest.

Subscriptions may be paid in full at the time of application at 100 without interest; or on any instalment due date thereafter together with accrued interest at the rate of 5½% per annum.

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The amount of this issue is \$300,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$300,000,000.

#### Conversion Privileges

Bonds of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, during the remaining period of the War, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at 100 and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

#### Payments

All cheques, drafts, etc., covering instalments, are to be made payable to the Credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed. Official canvassers will forward subscriptions or any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will accept subscription and issue receipts.

Subscriptions may be paid in full at time of application at 100 without interest; or on any instalment due date thereafter together with accrued interest to time of making payment in full. Under this provision, payment of subscriptions may be made as follows:

If paid in full on or before Nov. 16th, 1918, par without interest, or 100%  
If remaining instalments paid on Dec. 6th, 1918, balance of 90% and interest, (\$80.48 per \$100.)  
If remaining instalments paid on Jan. 6th, 1919, balance of 70% and interest, (\$70.90 per \$100.)  
If remaining instalments paid on Feb. 6th, 1919, balance of 50% and interest, (\$51.04 per \$100.)  
If remaining instalment paid on Mar. 6th, 1919, balance of 30% and interest, (\$31.16 per \$100.)

#### Denomination and Registration

Bearer bonds, with coupons, will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and may be registered as to principal. The first coupon attached to these bonds will be due on May 1st, 1919.

Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$25,000, \$50,000, \$100,000, or any multiple of \$100,000.

#### Payment of Interest

A full half year's interest at the rate of 5½% per annum will be paid May 1st, 1919.

#### Form of Bond and Delivery

Subscribers must indicate on their application the form of bond and the denominations required, and the securities so indicated will be delivered by the bank upon payment of the subscription in full.

Bearer bonds of this issue will be available for delivery at the time of application to subscribers desirous of making payment in full. Bonds registered as to principal only, or fully registered as to principal and interest, will be delivered to subscribers making payment in full, as soon as the required registration can be made.

Payment of all instalments must be made at the bank originally named by the subscriber.

Non-negotiable receipts will be furnished to all subscribers who desire to pay by instalments. These receipts will be exchangeable at subscriber's bank for bonds on any instalment date when subscription is paid in full.

#### Form of Bonds Interchangeable

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds with coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance or any Assistant Receiver General.

Forms of application may be obtained from any Official Canvasser, from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof, or from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

**Subscription Lists will close on or before November 16th, 1918**

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
OTTAWA, October 28th, 1918.

## Behind the Gun the Man - Behind the Man the Dollar

### Make Your Dollars Fight the Hun

143

ever when he finds out about the Euphemia oil fields.

A. W. but these are great days for the kiddies. The O. M. B. O. H. say that children are practically exempt from the flu and now the local health board has closed the schools and Sunday schools, and childish laughter and glee ringeth through the land.

If you want to study prosperity, if you want to know Canada's wealth, her resources or her present worth, take a chat with one of these happy-go-lucky dusty chaps we call threshers. I have talked to several and they can tell you about our farm yields is something marvellous. The transportation companies and real estate men have been howling so loud about the West these years that we have been like unto the dog who has closed the substance for the shadow.

But Ontario is coming again to her own. Nowhere today does prosperity shed her golden glow as in this banner province. We never heard tell of such grain yields. Threshers say they are cleaning up two to three thousand dollars easily, and when the dusty gentlemen of the road can do that on such a small percentage we can take a guess that Uncle Josh will have some greenbacks in his overalls before long—unless he knows better and puts his money into Victory Bonds.

#### NEWBURY PUBLIC SCHOOL

Report of Newbury public school for September. Maximum marks 500, honors 375, pass 300. Pupils marked \* have missed one or more examinations.

Str. IV.—Winifred Parnall 359, Gertrude Burr 249, \*Theresa Miller 204, \*Fanny Connolly 200, \*Olivia Regis 178.

Str. IV.—Ferna Moore 365, Willie Connolly 241, Edward Shoemaker 216, Bessie Moran (absent for all exams).

Str. III.—Harry Armstrong 364, Edith Moore 356, Christina Miller 353, George Newport 318, \*Paul Shoemaker 275, \*James Moore 256, \*Irene Arm-

strong 114, \*Edith Martin 60.

Jr. III.—Harry Wallace 332, \*Marjorie Robinson 279, \*Alberta Armstrong 277, Wesley Connolly 276, Earl Gauthier 265, Emily Jones 247, \*Irene McKeady 110.

Str. II.—J. D. McNaughton 300, Hazel Armstrong 283, \*Maggie Stocking 267, John McCallum 260, \*Ella Miller 256, \*Duncan Armstrong 210, \*Broderick Woods 206, \*Inabelle Armstrong 155, \*M. Chasely, teacher.

Jr. II.—Total 375, honors 279, pass 225.—Tom Hammett 280, Arley King 217, Fred Jones 250, Janet Stalker 250, Letitia Bay 240, John Burr 217, Fred Moore, Rosie Guy, Rowina Bayley and John Little absent for examinations.

Pt. II.—Total 275, honors 189, pass 165.—Ethel Miller 240, Harold Miller 248, Dorothy Armstrong 242, John Wallace 238, May Gauthier 226, Elliott Stocking 222, Howard Duffrey 167, Jessie Bayley 166, May Leach 156, Gar. McNaughton 147, Percy Connolly 143, May Bayley and Fred Haskell absent for examinations.

Promoted to Sr. A class.—Willie Campbell, Janet McCallum, Lester Armstrong, Eldon Duffrey.

Promoted to B class.—Roma Haghighi, Edna Gauthier.

Promoted to C class.—Lorna Miller, Ollie Pickering.

Promoted to C class.—Albert Haghighi, Ella McDonald, Rowina Haskell, Harold McNaughton, Annie Gauthier.

B. Fennell, teacher.

#### WHAT THE I. O. D. E. IS

To the Editor:

In case that some of your readers do not know what the organization called The Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire is, I wish to make the following explanation: It is an Empire-wide organization, non-sectarian, to promote unity between the Motherland, the sister colonies and themselves; to promote loyalty to king and country, and to forward every good work for the betterment of the country and people to assist in the progress of Art and Literature; to

draw women's influence to the betterment of the things connected with our great Empire, and to instill into the youth of their country patriotism in its fullest sense; to promote in the Motherland and in the colonies the study of the history of the Empire, and of current Imperial questions; to celebrate patriotic anniversaries; to cherish the memory of brave and heroic deeds, and the last resting places of our heroes and heroines, especially such as are in distant and solitary places; to erect memorial stones on spots which have become sacred to the nation, either through great struggles for freedom or events of heroic and patriotic self-sacrifice; to care for the widows, orphans and dependents of British soldiers or sailors during war, in time of peace under sickness, accident or reverses of fortune.

The Canadian Order was organized in 1900. It now has 700 chapters, with a membership of 45,000. At the I. O. D. E. rally in London on October 2nd almost every town and village in the radius of Military District No. 1 was represented, London itself having 22 chapters. In the United States also there is an organization called The Imperial Order of Daughters of the British Empire, of which there are several live and interesting chapters in the city of New York. All the chapters throughout the world are doing war work, who, when the war is over, will turn their attention to other forms of patriotic work.

MRS. ALDRED,  
Regent Maj. G. McRae Chapter I. O. D. E., Glencoe, Ont.

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







## FRENCH DISLodge ENEMY FROM THE HERMANN LINE

Germans Retreat Five Miles, the Infantry Being Covered in Withdrawal by Machine Gunners.

Paris, Oct. 27.—This evening Gen. Debeney's army, after three days and nights of uninterrupted fighting, dislodged the enemy from the Hermann line, pursuing him to the next line, five miles northward. The Germans know what is at stake and are fighting as they did in 1914. Their machine gunners are covering their infantry in retreat to-day and are dying at their posts rather than surrender.

Discussion of the armistice proposals has had no appreciable effect upon military operations on the French front, which are being prosecuted with a vigor that has not slackened since the offensive began on August 8. The enemy's resistance also has not weakened, obliging the three French armies operating between the Oise and the Aisne to continue their intense sustained effort for more than three months.

The defence the Germans are making does not appear like the last stand of an army in desperate straits since

they are able to force the French to wage winter fighting on successive lines of strongly fortified positions.

Again, to-day, the German lines appeared to be flinching at certain points, notably in front of the 1st army, Gen. Debeney's men having taken Courmoulin and La Perle, crossed the Peron and advanced toward the north-east. There is nothing to indicate, however, that this is not one more of the well organized and successive retirements of the enemy to another position prepared in advance.

Gen. Mangin's troops crossed the Serre east of Assis-sur-Serre without much opposition and penetrated the German trenches north of the river. On the other hand the army of Gen. Guillaumat, on the front eastward toward the Aisne, is encountering the strongest resistance from both the artillery and the infantry. The enemy counter-attacked vigorously south of Macquigny Farm this morning, but was repulsed.

## BRITISH CAPTURE OVER 9,000 PRISONERS AND 150 GUNS IN 2 DAYS

Third and Fourth Armies Meet With Stiff Resistance—Several Additional Towns Occupied.

A despatch from London says: Nine thousand Germans have been made prisoners and 150 guns have been captured by the British in their attacks against the Germans, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication issued on Friday night.

South of Valenciennes the attack took the British forward more than two miles, albeit virtually eliminating the sharp ascent which bulged into their territory with its point resting near Vendegies. The assault, which was pressed vigorously in this sector on Thursday, was renewed on Friday morning at 3 o'clock. At the same time Gen. Horne's army drove forward north of Valenciennes.

South of Valenciennes the British have reached the entire railway line on the front between Le Quesnoy and Maing.

They captured Les Tulleries, east of Collemes, early, and after stiff fighting in which the Germans suffered heavy losses, reached Le Quesnoy.

There was very stiff fighting on both sides of Les Tulleries, toward La

Coupe gorge, and over the high ground to the north-west.

Mormal Forest is invested with German and machine guns, but the British artillery is searching it with high explosives and gas shells.

The enemy continues to fight stubbornly against the 3rd and 4th armies, but as the British drive him from his prepared defences, they follow him up so closely he gets little chance to rally.

After the Germans had been driven from Ghisignies, the British gained a footing on a little ridge north of the town. Some sunken roads near Beau-dignies and Ruesnes gave considerable trouble, but after the British had gained the high ground south-west of Ruesnes they were able to dominate the roads with their artillery fire.

The chateau at Maing proved a veritable fortress, but the town remains in the hands of the British despite German counter-attacks. As a result of these gains the British now are well established on the Valenciennes side of the Scheldt River.

## GERMANS FIRE ON SICK CIVILIANS

Pour Gas Shells Into District Where Influenza Is Prevalent.

A despatch from the British Army in France says: One of the most serious and distressing problems the British army has been compelled to meet is that of caring for and disposing of the large civilian population left in the wake of the German army, which is retreating from the region between the Oise and Tournai. More particularly is this true of the district over which we have been advancing since Wednesday morning.

The situation is especially serious at St. Amand, where there are more than 1,500 French people suffering from Spanish influenza and cannot be moved. On Wednesday night the town was bombarded by gas shells and a large number of the inhabitants were gassed in the cellars where they were being cared for.

In one narrow British sector 42,000 civilians must be fed, housed and at least partly clothed. Denial for the moment is really dependent on the British people. All these people are completely destitute and the Germans left them with just enough clothing to cover themselves—certainly insufficient for the cold, raw weather which is prevalent at this season.

## U.S. TROOPS GAIN ABOUT HALF-MILE

Take Several Woods in Local Attack—Artillery Active.

A despatch from the British Army northwest of Verdun says: In a local attack east of the Meuse the Americans on Thursday advanced about one kilometre on a three kilometre front, and the Bois Bultruy, the Bois-de-Houpy and the Bois-de-Belleu are within the American lines, as also is a part of the Bois-de-Waville and Pylon-de-Traye.

The advance was made after brief artillery preparation. The enemy's response was principally with machine guns, but during the fighting he shellied the back areas and threw a few 6-inch shells into Verdun.

The artillery on both sides was active over the entire American front on Thursday. The Germans were unusually nervous owing to the activity of the Americans on both sides of the Meuse.

## WOMEN ELIGIBLE TO SIT IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

A despatch from London says: The House of Commons has adopted a resolution in favor of women sitting in Parliament. The resolution was passed by a majority of 249.

## GERMANS OFFER RESISTANCE TO FRENCH IN SERRE AND OISE VALLEYS

But Fresh Hun Divisions and New Field Fortifications Fail to Stop French Advance Toward Guise.

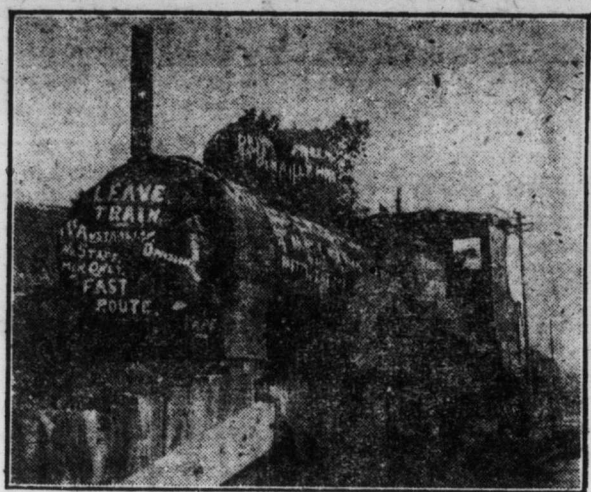
A despatch from the French Army in France says: Gen. Debeney's attack between Mont D'Origny and the valley of the Serre is meeting with very stout resistance. The battle was raging again fiercely on Friday morning, around Villers-le-Sec, which was occupied by the French troops.

The Germans have brought up three fresh divisions to this sector in the past few days and appear determined to dispute possession of every foot of ground. They are particularly favored by the character of the terrain which is very broken, furnishing strong natural obstacles which the enemy has utilized to the utmost by adding field fortifications upon which they have been working the past four weeks.

The position Gen. Debeney's men are attacking from Ribecourt, south-east to the valley of the Serre, is called

the Hermann position by the Germans. Considerable of its general characteristics has been learned from captured orders and the reports of aviators. This is not supposed to have the same strength as the Hindenburg line, but is sufficiently strong to permit of a stout defence. Behind this line, again, there is an extension of the Hindenburg position in front of Guise, to which the Germans no doubt will retire when the present battle is finished.

In spite of the formidable obstacles encountered and almost constant service in the fighting line for the past three months, the forces of General Debeney continue to forge ahead, and will soon have driven the enemy back upon the old battlefield of the retreat from Charleroi to make a stand around Guise, where the French held them up for a short time during their march to the Marne.



A Decorated Derelict—A war locomotive too old to work any more is used by Austrians as an instrument for their wit and humor.

## LEADING MARKETS

**Broadstuffs**  
Toronto, Oct. 29.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern \$2.24½; No. 2 Northern \$2.21½; No. 3 Northern \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½; in store Fort William, not including tax. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W. \$6¼; No. 3 C.W. \$2¼; extra No. 1 feed, \$2¼; No. 1 feed, \$2¼; American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

**Ontario oats**, new crop—No. 2 white, 75 to 78¢; No. 3 white, 74 to 77¢, according to freight outside. Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.11 to \$2.19; do, No. 3, \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 2 Spring, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 Spring, \$2.02 to \$2.10, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

**Peas**—No. 2, nominal. Barley—Malting, new crop, \$1 to \$1.05. Rye—No. 2, nominal. Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, \$11.65, Toronto. Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, \$10.75, in bags; Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment. Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, \$37.25 per ton; shorts, \$42.25 per ton; mixed, \$20.00 to \$21.50 per ton, track Toronto.

**Country Produce—Wholesale**  
Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 88 to 92¢; prints, 40 to 41¢. Eggs—New laid, 52 to 55¢. Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 80 to 82¢; roasters, 25¢; fowl, 27 to 30¢; ducks, 27 to 30¢; turkeys, 31 to 34¢; squabs, doz. \$4.50; geese, 25¢. Live poultry—roosters, 18 to 20¢; fowl, 20 to 24¢; ducklings, 1b, 22¢; turkeys, 27 to 30¢; spring chickens, 26 to 28¢; geese, 20¢.

**Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:**  
Cheese—New, large, 26½ to 27¢; twins, 26½ to 27¢; old, large, 28 to 29½¢; twin, 28¼ to 29¢. Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 46 to 48¢; creamery, prints, 58 to 55¢; creamery solids, 52 to 53¢. Margarine—34 to 35¢.

**Eggs**—No. 1 storage, 51 to 52¢; selected storage, 50 to 54¢; new laid, in cartons, 62 to 63¢. Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 80 to 82¢; roasters, 25¢; fowl, 27 to 30¢; ducks, 27 to 30¢; turkeys, 31 to 34¢; squabs, doz. \$4.50; geese, 25¢. Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus. \$7; imp., hand-picked, Burma or Indian, 56¢; Japan; 57¢; Lima, 18 to 18½¢.

**Honey**, new crop—Strained, 60-lb. tins, 26¢; 10-lb. tins, 27¢; 5-lb. tins, 28¢. Combs—Dox, \$3.75 to \$4.60.

**Provisions—Wholesale**  
Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 37 to 38¢; do, heavy, 30 to 32¢; cooked, 52 to 54¢; rolls, 32 to 33¢; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45¢; backs, plain, 46 to 47¢; boneless, 50 to 52¢.

**Cured meats**—Long, ear bacon, 30 to 31¢; clear bellies, 29 to 30¢. Lard—Pure, tierces, 31 to 31½¢; tubs, 31½ to 32¢; pails, 31½ to 32½¢; prints, 33 to 34¢. Compound, tierces, 33 to 34¢.

## BRITISH DRIVING ENEMY FROM VALENCIENNES BY FLANKING MOVEMENT

7,000 Prisoners and 100 Guns Captured—Haig Reports Enemy Resistance Overcome on Whole Battlefield.

A despatch from London says: Apparently the British are not desirous of taking Valenciennes by fighting the Germans in the streets of the town, but plan to outflank it.

West of Valenciennes Wednesday the British line skirted the western fringe of the town. The British were in St. Vaast and Faubourg de Lille. But the Scheldt Canal, which is broad, lies between the British and the town proper. All the bridges over the canal have been wrecked and the railway line which parallels the canal is stiff with machine guns.

Further south, however, the British are across the Scheldt at several places between the valley of the Harpies River and Thilant, and it should only be a question of time until Valenciennes becomes untenable for the enemy.

The Germans have broken down the banks and opened the sluice gates north-east and north-west of the city and have flooded vast stretches of the country in an effort to delay the British advance. The marshy lowlands on the east side of the canal, opposite the Raimies Forest, resemble a great

## STEAMER PRINCESS SOPHIA WENT DOWN IN STORM ON PACIFIC COAST

Three Hundred and Forty-Six Lives Lost Off Reef in Lynn Canal—Not a Single Survivor.

White Horse, Y.T., Oct. 27.—A despatch received from the Dominion Telegraphs from Juneau late this evening says that 150 bodies of victims of the Sophia wreck had been recovered by tonight.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 27.—Pounded by mountainous waves and driven before a wind of terrible severity, the C. P. R. steamer Princess Sophia slid from the comparative safety of Vanderbilt Reef, in Lynn Canal, midway between Skagway and Juneau, early Friday evening, and carried 346 persons, passengers and crew, men, women and children, to their death in the raging northern waters. There were no survivors. It was the worst marine tragedy in the history of the Pacific coast.

The Sophia left Skagway Wednesday evening last for Vancouver, with a passenger list made up largely of Dawson people and Alaskans from interior points, eager to get "out-side" for the winter. Four hours out she ran into a blinding snowstorm, in which, it is supposed, she got out of her course slightly and piled up on the reef, where she rested for more than 40 hours in what was thought to be a position of no danger. Lighthouse tenders and gasoline boats responded to the wireless call for assistance, and the Princess Amy also was despatched from Vancouver to take over the passengers.

Even though the seas were running too high to permit of the transference of the passengers on board on Friday, no alarm was felt. Capt. F. L. Locke of Victoria, a veteran seaman of the northern coast, on the night of the disaster had wirelessed his office here that the ship was hard and fast on the reef with her bottom badly damaged, but she was not taking water, and the passengers were normal. It is evident that he believed the Sophia was planted so firmly on the rocks as to be secured from the severity of the storm which continued to rage.

The passenger list was cabled from Skagway Saturday night, and shows that 285 passengers sailed on the Sophia, of whom 230 were men, 37 women and 18 children. The crew comprised 61 persons, including one woman, Miss H. Browning of Vancouver, a stewardess. According to these figures there were 346 persons aboard, 290 men, 38 women and 18 children. The passenger list gave the names only, and it was impossible to identify all of them.

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## BRITISH TAKE CITY OF ALEPPO

Important Syrian Town Falls Without Serious Opposition.

London, Oct. 27.—The important city of Aleppo was occupied by British cavalry and armored cars Saturday morning, says a British official statement issued to-day in regard to operations in Syria. The text reads: "Our advanced cavalry and armored cars occupied Aleppo on the morning of October 26 after overcoming slight opposition."

A few miles north of Aleppo is an important junction with the Constantinople to Bagdad railway. This may have been occupied by now. In that event the Turks to the east will be cut off from all communication and the task of the British army advancing in Mesopotamia will be lightened. It would also have a most important bearing on the situation in Persian and the Caucasus.

The Turks, at the beginning of last week, were defending Aleppo with 12,000 men, but these retired to the north. No news has yet been received that the railway junction, six miles beyond Aleppo, has been captured, but it is not believed that the Turks will attempt to defend it, and the fall of the railway junction will mean that a vital artery of the enemy communications has been cut.

The fall of Aleppo is expected to be a decisive factor in determining Turkey to sue for peace.

## BURGOMASTER OF BRUSSELS RELEASED BY GERMANS

A despatch from the Hague says: The Vaterland, in its issue of Thursday, says it is reported that the political prisoners held by the Germans at Turnhout, Belgium, northeast of Antwerp, including Burgomaster Adolphe Max of Brussels, have been released.

Burgomaster Max was arrested in Brussels in September, 1914, for his "irreconcilable attitude," according to an announcement made by the German Military Governor of Belgium. In 1917 it was said that the Burgomaster was seriously ill in a prison at Celle, Prussia, and that King Alfonso was intervening in his behalf.

## EXTREMELY IMPORTANT GAINS MADE BY THE AMERICANS

A despatch from the American Army Northwest of Verdun says: From a day of extraordinarily severe fighting the Americans emerged on Friday slightly in advance of the positions they held Thursday night. The gains made are slight, but are regarded as extremely important, especially on the left where higher ground dominating much of the surrounding terrain has been gained.

The British, however, have fought their way into the city from the west and there have been sharp encounters in the streets between patrols.

Valenciennes still contains many civilians. An officer of the Canadian detachment fighting in the city said on Thursday: "I entered the town with a platoon and saw an old woman snatching up a street carrying a bucket. At about the same time a machine gun opened on us from a second-story window. I was wounded and several of my men were also hit. We retired for a moment, but the last we saw of the old Frenchwoman she was going right along as if nothing was happening."

The British troops have overcome the enemy along the whole front between the Sambre Canal and the Scheldt and their advance is being continued. Field Marshal Haig reports from headquarters.

Since Wednesday morning the British have taken 7,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns.

## NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE

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

At the sale of Lord Hawke's Gotham estate of 1,172 acres, at Nottingham, £41,000 was realized.

A research department has been established in connection with the Women's Industrial Council. Caleb Lodge, West Hill, Putney, is to be a convalescent home for American nurses.

The Veterans' Association proposes to buy Royal Forest Hotel, Chingford for £10,000, as a convalescent home.

Major-General Biddle, U. S. Army, has received from the King, the insignia of the honorary K.C.B.

The late Thomas Alderman Haughton, of Old Aresford, Hants, bequeathed £3,850 to his servants.

The Chelmsford Town Council have adopted a scheme for erecting 960 houses for working-class families.

The first British ship built without rivets has been launched from the yard of Messrs. Cammell, Laird's.

## SHIP LOSSES SHOW A LARGE DECREASE

A despatch from London says: The British Admiralty announces that British merchant tonnage losses during September totalled 152,000 tons gross; allied and neutral combined, 88,000 and the aggregate constitutes the lowest monthly sinkings since August, 1916, and is below that year's monthly average. The total losses for the three months ended September 30 were 893,000 tons, compared with 964,000 in the previous quarter, and a million and a half tons in the corresponding quarter of last year. The sailings of steamships exceeding five hundred tons gross between the United Kingdom and overseas ports, excluding cross-Channel traffic, was seven and a half million tons in September.

## GERMANS SAY THEY WILL RETURN STOLEN ART WORKS

A despatch from London says: Valuable works of art belonging to museums and private owners in the regions of Cambrai, Douai and Valenciennes, now in the hands of the Germans, will be returned undamaged to their owners after the war. This announcement is made in a German Government wireless message received here.

These works of art have, under the orders of the Supreme Army Command, been sent to a place of safety to save them from destruction from bombardment, the message adds.

## GERMANY WILL AWAIT THE ARMISTICE CONDITIONS

A despatch from Basel says: The German War Cabinet considered President Wilson's reply at a lengthy session, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung. It was decided not to wait until it is learned what the Entente armistice conditions may be.

## Famous Belfry of Bruges Used by Germans as a Garage

A despatch from London says: The famous belfry of Bruges was used by the Germans as a garage and workshop during their occupation of the city. Allied troops on entering the city, according to a despatch received by the Belgian Legation, found the interior walls of the historic structure broken down and chimneys added to meet the needs of the workmen.

## FRENCH PATROLS CROSS DANUBE INTO ROMANIA

Paris, Oct. 25.—The War Office report on operations in the Eastern theatre states that French patrols have crossed the Danube River and invaded Roumania near Lom-Palanka, defeated German detachments and taken prisoners.

## ENTENTE AND AMERICA UNITED ON WAR AIMS

A despatch from London says: Speaking in the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that harmony existed between the United States and the other associated Governments as regarded war aims.

## GERMANS ARE LEAVING GHENT, BELGIUM

A despatch from Amsterdam says: The evacuation of Ghent, Belgium, is in full swing, according to a despatch to The Telegraph from Savan Gent. The last boats in Ghent are being hastily towed toward Selaete, near the Dutch frontier south of Savan Gent, the despatch adds.

## German Cities Again Bombed By British Air Squadrons

A despatch from London says: The official statement dealing with the operations of the Independent Air Force says: "On Wednesday night we bombed railways at Burbach and Saarbrücken, chemical factories at Mannheim, and railways at Coblenz, near Mainz, and at Metz-Sablons."



## From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

Nearly one hundred acres of flax were grown by the farmers in the Athy district this year.

A serious shortage of cured bacon is being experienced by the provision trade of Dublin.

The death took place recently of Sir Henry Lynch Bosse, of Athlone, Co. Wick, County Mayo.

The late Randall K. Moore, D.L., J.P., of Barne Park, Tipperary, left an estate valued at \$22,403.

Owing to the increased demand for turf in the Clones district prices are now the highest on record.

Preliminary negotiations are on foot for the establishment of a dockyard on a large scale at Wexford.

English wool buyers say that the clip of home-grown Irish wool this year is the best within memory.

Mary O'Donnell, of Tipperary, was fined ten shillings for having in her possession three military blankets.

The Board of Trade Journal states that the value of the fish caught on the Irish coast in July amounted to \$76,226.

Efforts are being made in the Midlands and West of Ireland to establish depots for the manufacture of peat bricks.

Dr. Joseph Kidd, who died recently at Hastings, England, at the advanced age of ninety-four years, was a native of Limerick.

Full naval and military honors were accorded the remains of Engineer Rear-Admiral Lister, who was buried at Queenstown.

The Military Medal has been awarded to J. W. L. Kennedy, Royal Fusiliers, formerly a booking clerk at Danganoo passenger station.

The sum of \$5,094 was realized at a fete given in the City Hall, Belfast, on behalf of the Red Cross and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

The Department of Agriculture will offer this month a number of competitions in the cultivation and handling of flax.

Aerodrome contractors from Great Britain are at present in Dublin, for the purpose of employing men for their work in England.

To supply the needs of the Midlands and the West of Ireland coal mines in Roscommon are being developed on a large scale.

While testing an aeroplane, Lieutenant Ruxton, R.A.F., of Antrim, Co. Louth, fell a distance of several feet and received fatal injuries.

The new find of coal seams in the Irish Midlands promises to give an abundant yield and relieve the coal situation in Ireland.

Private James Duffy, V.C., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Leterkenny, is taking part in a recruiting campaign in his own and surrounding counties.

The message accompanying a pearl for the Red Cross necklace was "in gratitude for a chaplain husband and six brothers serving."

Owing to a strike among the employees of the builders, hotels, printing offices and coachmakers, nearly nineteen thousand workers are now idle in Dublin.

Captain George Baird Moffat, R.A.M.C., Belfast, has been awarded the D.S.O. for service in the German South African campaign.

Gunner Nathaniel Curry, R.F.A., who died recently in the military hospital, Victoria Barracks, Belfast, was buried with full military honors.

Hugh Wright, manager of the Stephen Green Motor Company, was fined \$5 at Dublin for using petrol, contrary to the Motor Spirit Act.

At a parade of the troops in Victoria Barracks, Belfast, the G.O.C., Col. J. C. Bassett, presented a number of awards for service in the field.

Foch at Work.

I confess, says an English writer, that when I first saw Foch, in the midst of a group of distinguished Frenchmen, I was astonished at his "civilian"—almost professorial—aspect. I had expected a more martial figure. He seemed more the student than the warrior. . . . Yet, in the quiet of his plain little office, the marble forehead and eyes of steel austere bent over a little book in which he is jotting orders of the day, he seems a living incarnation of Rodin's "Thinker" on the steps of the Paris Pantheon—strong and absorbed. The telephone on the table in front of the hanging map, marked with great lines, are the only objects other than the simple furniture, lighted by the cheap cretonne curtains at the window. The telephone is the baton with which the marshal moves armies and commands myriads of men.

Do not use artificial preservatives or "canning compound." They are not only harmful to health, but unnecessary.

Press reports say that the salmon run in the rivers of northern British Columbia is especially heavy this year. Fishermen have been making fabulous wages.

Back of almost every agricultural achievement, great or small, there is a human interest story. All too often it is the last thing which practical men think of getting. In cases where it is obtained, however, it is the part which sticks in the reader's mind and carries the story home.

## For Autumn Days



A double-breasted coat, with the cuffs and pockets straps slipping through slashes. Suitable for school or play. McCall Pattern No. 8520; Girl's Coat. In 7 sizes, 2 to 14 years. Price, 20 cents.



For the miss at school a serge dress is always most desirable, combined with a contrasting material at the collar. McCall Pattern No. 8566, Misses' Dress. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.

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

The war is doing something for civilization. It is estimated that cable waste in Toronto has been reduced 75 per cent, since 1914.



## AutoStop SAFETY RAZOR

### From the War Zone

Comes the news that the AutoStop Safety Razor is helping officers to maintain the high morale of the soldiers.

Nothing makes a soldier feel more like himself than a clean, velvety shave—this is only possible with an AutoStop. Because of its self-stopping feature it is the only razor that is always in perfect condition.

Price \$5.00

At leading stores everywhere. 25c postage will deliver an AutoStop Overseas by first class registered mail.

AutoStop Safety Razor Co., Limited, 83-87 Duke Street, Toronto.



## GERMANS SACKED EVACUATED TOWNS

THE MATERIAL LOSSES ARE INCALCULABLE

French and Belgian Cities Celebrate End of Four Years of Privation and Oppression.

Douai, in its waste and desolation, is a sad sight. Moving pictures of the city should be taken so that the world could see for itself sights which cannot be described.

The streets are filled with furniture and articles of all kinds. It might be said that in Douai all the insane asylums had been opened and that madmen in their fury had taken delight in destroying everything. The material losses are incalculable.

The stained glass windows in the Church of St. Peter have been smashed, and the great organ has been broken up. Religious ornaments were found scattered about the floor of the church. The City Hall, where the German commandant had his quarters, was pillaged and sacked. Most of the paintings in the museum were taken away, but fortunately the belfry was undamaged.

Roubaix and Turcoing yesterday celebrated their deliverance from the enemy, and it was like a Christmas, New Year's Eve and Fourth of July all rolled into one. Tears of joy intermingled with shouts of laughter, while the population sang and danced and waved flags of red, white and blue.

The two cities were completely wild with emotion and joy. There were kisses, hugs and handshakes for every British soldier. On their windows housewives had pasted pictures of French and British military celebrities torn from magazines.

There was good reason for Roubaix and Turcoing to celebrate the end of four long years of hardship, privation and oppression. The swabbing Germans had gone, leaving in their wake as much ruin as they could do. Nearly every home in the city had been sacked, and things that could not be carried away were destroyed.

Systematically Burglarized.

The Germans were piqued at being forced to leave the towns, and they went to extreme lengths to seditate, destroy and steal. Roubaix and Turcoing were systematically burglarized, Roubaix suffering the most. In Roubaix the Germans cut fine leather seats from chairs, ripped pictures from their frames, and even took the cloth covering on mattresses. Apparently they went through the fine old houses of the city with the idea of seeing how much they could wreck the interiors. In many places the Germans seemed to go into a house and deliberately break up everything they could lay their hands on.

For miles around Roubaix and Turcoing the countryside has been sieged and scorched by the red heat of war. Bombs, cannons, mated rifles, pieces of shell, barbed wire, and the bayonets and other equipment of soldiers are scattered all about. There are miles of mangled fields, where the shell craters are so thick that it is impossible to tell where one begins and the other leaves off. Here and there are old machine gun mounds of stone, concrete and dirt. The trees are leafless, and many have been chewed to pieces by flying shells and bullets.

Rejoicings at Bruges.

Scenes of happiness at Bruges eclipsed those of Lille following the liberation of the two cities. During the occupation of Bruges by the Germans, the people there were not allowed to receive news from the outside world or from their friends inside the German lines, unless the news was handled by the German officers.

Bruges was fined enormous sums on various occasions, the correspondent says, and everything made of metal was taken away. The city was searched four times for copper. The works at Bruges were robbed of every scrap of machinery. The Germans paid for nothing except food and drink, and then only in paper money. The town itself is intact, and the belfry and the front of the Hotel de Ville are uninjured. Most of the pictures remain in the gallery, and Bruges seems to be as restful as in the old days, except that all the bridges are gone. German mines completed the work done by British torpedoes which were launched at the submarine base at Bruges.

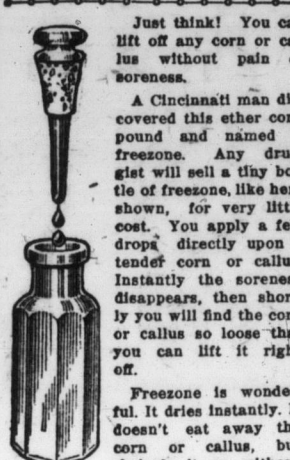
Carried King on Shoulders.

The men, women and children of Ostend were so overjoyed when the King and Queen of Belgium landed there on Oct. 17, that many of them heartily kissed the rulers of the liberated town. King Albert and Vice-Admiral Keyes, of the British Navy, says the Dover correspondent of the Daily Mail, were carried to the town hall on the shoulders of men in the large crowd which greeted the King and Queen at the landing. All ordinary bonds of restraint were loosed in the happy delirium of the occasion. The Queen walked to the city hall surrounded by a great crowd of children.

We consume more sugar than is good for us, as a rule. Improve your diet and acquire some new pleasures of the breakfast table by using a little soft instead of a lot of sugar on your grapefruit and cereals.

## 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 ether compound and named it frezone. Any drug-gist will sell a tiny bottle of frezone, 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.

Frezone is wonderful! It detaches 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 drug-gist hasn't frezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

## HUN DESTROYER WAS SUNK

British Seaplane Dropped Bomb Squarely in Centre of Deck.

The destruction of a German destroyer by a British seaplane is graphically told by Captain Paul Bowsher, who observed the unusual occurrence from the cockpit of a fast British bombing plane.

He was flying off the Belgian coast when he saw two British machines in front of him.

"Suddenly," he writes, "the front machine turned to the right and began to fly toward the coast. Its occupants had evidently seen something of importance. Looking below I saw, a few miles from the Zebrugge mole, six little shapes which seemed stationary on the gray sea.

"They were German destroyers which were in reality steaming at top speed toward the coast. Gradually the seaplanes drew nearer and nearer, and soon were but a few miles from the land.

"Near the front machine appeared a small black ball of smoke. Another appeared and another, and I could hear the sharp crack of bursting shells.

"Now, however, they were almost over the destroyers, which were beginning to zig-zag as the danger of the coming attack was realized.

"I saw six black cylinders drop spinning from the front machine. Near the destroyers appeared the white smoke and spray of a bomb. Another followed, and another. Then on one of the destroyers a great red flash appeared and the centre of the boat was left clouded in smoke. Its attacker had scored one direct hit.

"I shouted excitedly to the pilot as one of the destroyers dropped out of line and made swiftly for its mortally wounded consort.

"The airplanes returned to report. A patrol, returning a few hours later, stated that they had seen five German destroyers returning toward Ostend. At that time the sixth, torn and shattered, lay with many another twisted and rusted companion under the sea."

## TREE SURGEONS

Immense Value of Woodpeckers in Preserving Our Forests.

Of the many thousands of kinds of birds in North America the downy woodpecker is perhaps most helpful to man. Long ago nature selected him to be the chief caretaker, the physician and surgeon, of the tree world. In The Spell of the Rockies Mr. Enos A. Mills says that five hundred kinds of insects prey upon the oak. These aggressive pests form warrior armies with which the woodpecker constantly contends.

In this incessant struggle with insects the woodpecker has helpful assistance from many other bird families. He himself gives general attention to hundreds of kinds of insects, but he specializes on those that injure the tree internally. He is a distinguished specialist; the instruments for tree surgery are entrusted to his keeping, and with these he each year performs innumerable successful surgical operations.

The downy woodpecker, the smallest member of a family of twenty-four distinguished species, is the honored one. Between his attacks on the concealed enemies of the trees he finds time to prey freely upon caterpillars and other enemies that feast on the leaves and blooms. He appears most content when he is close to the haunts of man, and he spends much of his time caring for our orchards and cleaning up our shade trees.

Fortunately for the forest, Dr. Woodpecker, during his ceaseless round of inspection and service, generally discovers infested trees. If one woodpecker is not equal to the situation, many concentrate at this insect-breeding place; and here they remain until the last dweller in darkness is reached and devoured. So important are these birds that the shooting of a single one may allow insects to waste acres of forest.

## FIGHTS ON OLD BATTLEFIELDS

Many Have Been the Conflicts in the "Cockpit of Europe."

It is fitting that the war for the world's freedom should be fought in the "Cockpit of Europe," which for more than a thousand years has been the scene of epoch-making battles. There is scarcely a foot on all the long battle-front in Flanders and France that has not echoed to the tramp of armed hosts.

Lille and Lens, St. Quentin, Laon, and Rheims, around which the tide of battle is raging to-day, are all old-time battlefields. Lille was captured by Louis XIV., and was stoutly defended in 1792 against the Austrians. In 1648 Lens was the scene of a great battle in which the French routed the Spaniards. At St. Quentin, on August 10th, 1567, the army of Philip II. gained a victory over the French; and the Germans, under Von Goeben, defeated the French in 1871.

Laon was the centre of fighting in the religious and League wars against England, and at Laon Blucher defeated the French in the year 1814. Near Rheims, in whose cathedral French kings have received their crowns, Napoleon thrashed the Russians in 1814. At Courtrai the Flemings put to flight a French army twice their strength on July 11th, 1302. And at Roulers, near Ypres, the French, under Pichegru and Macdonald, defeated the Austrians in 1794.

At Amiens the Germans, under Manteuffel, defeated the French forty-eight years ago; and at Nancy Charle's Bold was defeated by the Swis in 1477.

From Lens and Arras you can see Agincourt, the scene of the historic battle of 1415; also Fontenoy, where the French routed the allied English, Dutch, Hanoverians, and Austrians in 1745; the Sedan, the scene of the battle in 1870 which led to the downfall of the French Empire.

Near Brussels there are many famous battlefields of other days, among them Waterloo; Quatre Bras, where Marlborough defeated the French and the Prussians; Ligny, where Napoleon punished the Prussians in 1815; Tirlemont, where Dumouriez thrashed the Austrians in 1793; and Steenkerke, where the French beat the Allies in 1692.

## GIRLS! WHITEN SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

Make a beauty lotion for a few cents to remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very best lemon skin whitening and complexion beautifier known. Massage this fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

## The New Crusader.

In feudal days the brave Crusaders went At eight successive times, to free the tomb Wherein the Lord of Life had lain in gloom, From fierce usurping foreigners bent on sprent With pilgrim's blood, whose constant were exercised to find progressive room For Allah's faith so lately taught to bloom Where Abraham had pitched his nightly tent. Among the rest, the Lion-hearted King Of thine own island, sagly turned away With hands uplifted, like the ones who pray, But thou, dear Allenby, of whom I sing, Hast well atoned for failures of the past, By setting free the Holy Land at last.

## MONEY ORDERS.

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

## The Mother.

She packs a box with soldier socks and sweets, And as she hums she hears the door-bell ring— A cablegram! She staggers back and stares At what she's packed; picks up a bit of string And twists it slowly in her trembling hand, Takes out the socks she finished late last night, Whilst yet the cablegram was on its way—

Caresses them, and reads the news again: "He died of wounds the twentieth of May."

## Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Get your assets in liquid shape for the new Victory Loan. This summer, London, Ontario has transformed 400 vacant lots into gardens. This area, some 200 acres, formerly grew nothing but weeds.

"When you have spoken the word it reigns over you. When it is unspoken you reign over it—Arabic Proverb."

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When Summer Fled. Summer had a rose roof And windows bright with light, And sweetest rivers singing by, And dreams of dawn and night; And all sweet things and shining wings Made music in their flight.

She wasn't Winter's sweetheart, Although he wooed her so, And he made for her a prison Walled round with hills of snow; But Summer said: "Love keeps the gates; They open, and I go!"

## Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Not Even a Germ. A country school teacher was cashing her monthly check at the bank. The teller apologized for the filthy condition of the bills, saying: "I hope you are not afraid of microbes."

"Not a bit," answered the school-ma'am; "I'm sure no microbe could live on my salary."

A druggist can obtain an imitation of MINARD'S LINIMENT from a Toronto house at a very low price, and have it labeled his own product.

This greedy imitation is the poorest one we have yet seen of the many that every Tom, Dick and Harry has tried to introduce.

Ask for MINARD'S and you will get it.

## STORM WINDOWS FOR SALE

GET OUR PRICE LIST SHOWING cost of windows glazed complete any size. Halliday Company, Box 161, Hamilton.

## MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured with cut pain by our home treatment. Write us for free literature. Baltimore Medical Co., Limited, College-wood, Ont.

## Black Knight STOVE POLISH

Will not Burn. Easy to Use. KEEP YOUR STOVE BRIGHT.

## DARTING, PIERCING SCIATIC PAINS

Give away before the penetrating effects of Sloan's Liniment.

So do those rheumatic twinges and the loin-aches of lumbago, the nerve-inflammation of neuritis, the way neck, the joint wrench, the ligament sprain, the muscle strain, and the throbbing bruise.

The ease of applying the quickness of relief, the positive results, the cleanliness, and the economy of Sloan's Liniment make it universally preferred. Made in Canada.

## Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

## SKIN TROUBLE FOR 25 YEARS

On Hands and Fingers. Could Not Work. Cuticura Healed.

"After vaccination I was affected with skin trouble on my left arm and later it set in in both hands and my fingers. I suffered so much I was unable to do any kind of work, and it used to keep me awake at night. I suffered an awful itching and burning, and my fingers were swollen."

"I had the trouble over twenty-five years when I read of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I tried it with success so I bought more, and now my hands are healed." (Signed) Miss A. Cadieux, Chamblay, Canton, Que., Mar. 25, '17.

Use these super-creamy emollients for every-day toilet purposes and prevent these distressing troubles.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

## ABSORBINE

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Swellings from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$1.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 111, 1111 Avenue B, Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

## HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

Always Effective—and acts quickly. Relieves lame back, lumbago, neuritis, sprains, lame joints and muscles, toothache, earache, sore throat and other painful complaints—EFFECTS! Stops the Pain. Get a bottle today. Have it handy—has a hundred uses. At dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Can.



# A GREAT FIFTEEN-DAY VICTORY SALE

**Commencing November 2nd**

**Over High Prices of Men's, Women's, Boys',  
Girls' and Little Folks' Footwear**



**THE MOST IMPORTANT SELLING EVENT OF THE YEAR**

See the splendid offerings of real economic buying opportunities. Our November prices will make this one of the biggest months of the year for us, and this year prices will mean more in helpful service than ever before.



**IN MANY CASES OUR PRICES ARE LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES TODAY**

## Men's Shoe Specials

*You will be well repaid to carefully go through this list and see what you can save by visiting our store.*

A big lot of Men's Box Kip Shoes, \$3.50 value, Victory sale price 2.48.

Men's Black Work Shoe, a big bargain, \$2.98.

Men's Gunmetal Lace Shoe, \$5 value, Victory sale price 3.49.

Men's Tan Grain Shoe for outdoor or factory wear, \$3.98.

Big lot of Men's Dress Shoes, value \$8, Victory sale price 5.95.

## A Great Showing

*of Fall Shoes, Spats and Rubbers*

Ladies' Tan Vici Kid, reg. \$8, Victory sale pr. 4.98.

Ladies' Patent, grey cloth top, reg. \$9, Victory sale price 5.98.

Ladies' Mahogany Shoe, suede top, Victory pr. \$4.49.

Ladies' Kid Shoe, high top, lace, big bargain, \$2.98.

Ladies' Cushion Sole Shoe, rubber heel, regular \$5.50, Victory sale pr. 3.98.

Ladies' Gunmetal Button Shoe, Victory sale pr. \$3.98.

## Our Boys' and Youths' Department

*A large variety in Button and Lace styles, at prices that will delight every parent.*

Boys' Tan Grain School Shoes, solid and waterproof shoe, \$3.48; same boot, sizes 11-13, \$2.98.

Boys' Mahogany, lace, with rubber sole, \$4.98.

*Every lady in Glencoe or Middlesex County is invited to see our fall showing of new Spats, in all leading colors, \$1.98.*

Special. --- Ladies' Rubbers, reg. \$1.25, for 89c.

Ladies' Tan Military Rubbers, reg. \$1.50, for 1.09.

Youths' Mackinaws, reg. \$2.25, for 1.48.

## MEN, ATTENTION

Men's Monarch Rubber Boot, the best boot made in Canada, regular price \$7, Victory sale price \$5.49.

Men's Rubbers regular \$1.50, Victory sale price \$1.09.

Men's Mackinaw Rubbers, regular \$4, Victory sale price \$2.98.



## SPECIAL FOR INFANTS

From size 1 to 3, regular 60c and 75c value, Victory sale price 12c.

Misses' Carpet Slippers at 19c.

With every pair of Ladies' \$10, \$11 and \$12 Shoes we will put on a pair of Rubber Heels free of charge.

**SIX MONTHS' GUARANTEE.**—If the shoes rip any place inside of six months, we will stitch them free of charge.

**GLENCOE MODERN SHOE SHOE**

**PHONE  
103**