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The Glencoe Transcript.

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

Volume 47--No. 35.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1918

Whole No. 2431

FARM FOR SALE

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

FARM FOR SALE

The homestead farm of the late William Sutherland, being the south half of lot 19 in the first concession of the township of Ekfrid and part south of Grand Trunk Railway of the north half of said lot, is offered for sale. This farm is well situated, two miles from Glencoe, on good gravel road and rural mail route. It contains 134 acres, more or less, and has fair buildings and about 25 acres of good timber. Farm has nearly all been under pasture for a number of years. Soil a rich clay and sand loam, with excellent garden spot, orchard and ornamental trees and shrubbery—an ideal farm and home. For further particulars, terms, etc., apply to A. E. Sutherland, Glencoe, or Chas. Sutherland, on the farm adjoining.

Voters' Lists, 1918

Municipality of the Village of Newbury in the County of Middlesex.
 Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted delivered and deposited in Section 9 of The Ontario Voters' Lists Act the copies of the said list, made pursuant to said act, of all persons appearing on the last revised assessment roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the legislative assembly and at municipal elections, and that the said list was first posted up at my office in Newbury on the twenty-fourth day of August, 1918, and remains there for inspection.
 And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to the provisions of the act.
 CHARLES TUCKER,
 Clerk of Municipality of Newbury

Cream Wanted

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

Cream and Eggs Wanted

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

D. R. HAGERTY, Glencoe
 House, 3h/2, Store, 89.

A. E. McDONALD
 Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile and Accident Insurance. A share of the mutual fire insurance companies of Ontario. Office at residence, first door south of the Presbyterian Church, Glencoe.

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

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

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

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

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

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



SHORTHORN SALE
 Filty Head Scotch and Scotchtopped Shorthorns, Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 1.30, at Tregenna Stock Farm, 3 miles south of Glencoe.

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

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

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
 INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized	\$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid-up	14,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	15,000,000
Total Assets	390,000,000

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

321 Branches. Correspondents in all parts of the world. Savings Departments at all Branches.
 Special attention given to business of Farmers.

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

Keith's Cash Store
 Dealer in Dry Goods, Millinery and Groceries
 P. D. KEITH

Overland
 The Thrift Car

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

Appearance
 Performance
 Comfort
 Service
 Price

WM. McCALLUM
 Dealer - Glencoe

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

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

Forty boxes were shipped this week to the boys from Glencoe in England. The majority of the boxes are sent to boys who have no mothers to remember them. One letter received last week says: "You mothers of Canada know what to send a boy. The contents tasted of sugar instead of the flavor." All of the expense of these boxes, which totalled \$135.60, was donated to the I. O. D. E. for the boxes.

Apples Wanted
 AT GLENCOE EVAPORATOR

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

MAIL CONTRACT
 SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 13th day of September, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Melbourne No. 1 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 Offices of Melbourne, Mid-dlesex, Longwood and Appin, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.
 CHAS. E. H. FISHER,
 Post Office Inspector - Office,
 London, 2nd August, 1918.

MAIL CONTRACT
 SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 13th day of September, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Walkers No. 2 Rural Route, from the first day of January, 1919. 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 Offices of Walkers, Alvin-ston and Appin, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.
 CHAS. E. H. FISHER,
 Post Office Inspector - Office,
 London, 2nd August, 1918.

We Carry a Full Line
 Tin, Enamel and Galvanized Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.

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

J. M. Anderson
 GLENCOE Plumber.
 Tinsmith

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
 HARVEST HELP EXCURSIONS
 \$12.00 TO WINNIPEG plus 1 cent per mile beyond.

SEPTEMBER 10th—
 All stations in Quebec and Ontario, excepting stations Madawaska to Parry Sound inclusive and Scotia Jet, Ont., to North Bay, inclusive.

For further particulars apply to any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Hornum, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
 For C.P.R. tickets to all points apply to
R. CLANAHAN
 Ticket Agent, Glencoe

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Tuesday, Sept. 10th, will be Alvin-ston's civic holiday.
 Muncey Indian Fair will be held on Thursday, Sept. 26.
 Wm. Dawson, publisher of the Park Hill Gazette, is suffering from a stroke of paralysis.
 Miss Jean Hyndman of West Lorne has been engaged to teach in a school at P. O. Thur.
 Philip Newton, a son of a former keeper at Alvinston, has been in a recent storm two valuable belonging to Arch. M. Campbell, D. A. Sch. were killed by lightning.
 A man near Owen Sound had to go to a doctor to have a grasshopper removed that had hopped into his ear.
 Immigration to the United States during the past year was less than during any year since the civil war.

There are 560,345 pupils on the school rolls of Ontario, while the average daily attendance has been 328,846.
 Near Port Hope a thirteen-year-old boy fell headfirst into the cylinder of a threshing machine and was instantly killed.
 J. L. Mitchener, principal of the Dutton high school, has resigned to accept a similar position in Ridge-ton at a salary of \$2,000.
 Dugald McTaggart died recently at his home in Euphemia, aged 89 years. He came from Scotland when 20 years of age and settled on the farm where he died.

The Georgia Legislature has adopted by a vote of 25 to 5 a bill making tipping for service in hotels, barber shops, restaurants, on railway trains, etc., a criminal offence.

A little Dover township girl is in a critical condition as a result of injuries sustained when she accidentally became impaled on the spikes of the cylinder of a manure spreader.

The black quarter, a fatal disease among cattle, has been found in Yar-month South and 15 head of young stock have died and others are affected. The disease is thought to be new under control.

A total of 66 defaulters in London district took advantage of the period of amnesty and surrendered themselves for service. This includes those who joined the army and subsequently deserted.

The McKellar elevator, Alvinston, has passed into the hands of Robert Hodgins of Clarendon. Mr. McKellar is now going on a farm. He has been in the grain business in Alvin-ston for over nineteen years.

The nine-year-old daughter of Elton Zavitz of Dawn died after a few days' illness from an affection of the throat resembling diphtheria. Two other children in the family were ill with the same disease but recovered.

Harold Coates of Dunwich had a yield of 600 bushels of spring wheat from 15 acres. Mr. Coates sowed 26 bushels which he secured from the local branch of the agricultural department, and considers his investment a profitable one.

There were in Ontario courts during April, May, June and July 4,005 convictions for various breaches of the Ontario motor vehicles act, and \$27,730 was collected from the offenders. Of this total 3,311 convictions were for speeding and 29 for driving while intoxicated.

The new Minister of Education has announced that beginning with September of next year, Spanish will be authorized as an optional course in Ontario collegiate institutes and high schools, and that German will not be hereafter required as a compulsory subject for specialist certificates.

Relatives in Canada who advertise for the whereabouts of missing soldiers are warned by the British war department to beware of impostors who have been supplying fictitious particulars and swindling people. Relatives are asked to refer to the war office for confirmation of the information in all cases.

Nearly seven hundred returned soldiers have now taken advantage of the soldier settlement act and have applied for the Government loan of \$2,500 at 5 per cent. interest, to enable them to acquire land, stock, agricultural equipments, to erect farm buildings, etc. The total advances so far made to returned men who are settling on the land is over \$700,000.

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

GLENCOE RED CROSS
 The following donations are gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Best, \$5.50; Mrs. C. O. Smith, \$5; Mrs. A. E. Sutherland, \$5; Miss Jean Sutherland, \$5; Mrs. W. W. Stuart, \$5.
 All finished work is requested to be handed in Friday. The annual meeting of the Red Cross will be held on Thursday evening, Sept. 12th, in the town hall.
STRATHBURN
 D. C. McKenzie is spending a few days at Toronto fair this week.
 Miss R. Duncan of Sarnia is spending a few weeks with Mrs. D. C. McKenzie.

ROUTE OF PROVINCIAL ROAD

At a meeting of the works committee of London city council last week a communication was received from Warden Graham of Middlesex county stating that the proposed provincial highway pass by the lake shore to St. Thomas and thence to London, instead of via Chatham, Thamesville and the Longwoods Road through Middlesex to London.
 The first route, he said, would merely benefit the wealthy automobile owners and American tourists, while the latter would be of direct commercial advantage to the city. He urged that plans be made for a meeting of interested municipalities to send a petition or delegation to Ottawa.
 The council will consider the matter.

TO TAX FARMERS' INCOMES

Farmers throughout the Dominion are being asked by the Finance Department to fill in forms which will give an accounting of their operations in 1917 for the purposes of the Income War Tax Act. The farmers are requested to state the quantity of their produce in that year, the price at which those products were sold, the quantity consumed at home or exchanged for goods at shops, income from other sources, the cost of feed, labor, machinery, and an estimate of depreciation. Farmers are liable to taxation under the Income War tax Act. Inasmuch, however, as many do not keep books, it has been difficult to ascertain the amount of their incomes. From the information disclosed by the forms now being sent out the Finance Department will determine what individuals are liable to taxation and the amount of their taxes.

IN THE OIL FIELD

Operations continue with unabated success in the Mosa oil field, and as development progresses there is a corresponding growing interest in the field among oilmen, who are coming here from all quarters to invest their capital.
 A company recently organized at Richmond, Missouri, known as the Middlesex Oil Company, have made a contract with R. W. Parker of Petro-leum for five wells, the first of which is now being drilled on the farm of J. A. Leitch, south half lot 11, con. 5, Mosa. The company have some 4,000 acres leased in the field and would engage more drilling rigs at once if there were any available. The officers of the company are L. T. Child, president, Richmond, Mo.; John T. Best, vice-president, Kansas City, Mo.; C. M. Donovan, treasurer, Orrick, Mo., and James A. Davis, secretary, Richmond, Mo. They are satisfied that there is a much larger field than has already been opened, and will continue operations until their extensive holdings are proven up. Mr. Child has been here for two months and expects to remain while development continues.

The regular meeting of the Mosa council was held at Newbury on Aug. 17th. Members present were E. F. Roycraft, reeve; R. W. McKellar, A. Gardiner and J. D. McNaughton, councillors. The minutes of the last meeting were read, approved and signed.
 Moved by J. D. McNaughton, seconded by R. W. McKellar, that the following accounts be paid:—Newbury Mosa Red Cross Society, grant, \$25; Edway Hurdle, \$10.25, for balance of commissioner's fee on the upper portion of the Peter Mitchell drain; J. C. Congdon \$18 and Albert Flagg \$18, for work done on the upper portion of the Peter Mitchell drain. Carried.
 Moved by J. D. McNaughton, seconded by R. W. McKellar, that a rate of 15 mills on the dollar be levied on the rateable property of the township to meet the requirements of the council for the current year. Carried.
 The council adjourned to meet at Glencoe on Sept. 23rd, at 8 o'clock a.m. C. C. McNAUGHTON, Clerk.

MOSA COUNCIL

Shedden, Sept. 3.—A prominent farmer, who has been suffering for the past six weeks from a severe attack of hay fever and asthma, was quite surprised when it was suggested that the only thing that would cure his hay fever was cold air. He was taken to the cold storage plant of the St. Thomas Packing Company, where he donned his furs and stayed for two hours. The patient received immediate relief, and is repeating the act each day for five days, when a permanent cure is looked for.
 A Detroit shoe dealer predicts that the war will work a great reform in the way people dress their feet. He says the soldiers will find the broad soles and low heels they wear so comfortable that after they come back they will look with scorn and disgust on the high heels and narrow soles of women's shoes that the women will cease to wear them and will demand common-sense shoes of the severest styles.
 On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

COLD STORAGE FOR HAY FEVER

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BEGINNING OF END

There is no longer any doubt as to the significance of the German collapse. What we see is the beginning of the end. It may be a year or more before the Allied armies can pass the Rhine and dictate peace on German soil, but a decisive victory for democracy against militarism and the divine right of kings is assured. There will be much hard fighting and temporary reverses may be experienced, but from this time forward the general trend of the war will be toward the German frontier. The enemy morale will decline as his fighting strength diminishes. Many thousands of Germans who have fought stoutly through four years of war and whose courage in battle is not to be doubted have surrendered during the past month. Their example will become contagious, and as the fear of their officers dies out and discipline weakens, disintegration will increase and the wastage from surrender will become fatally large. In fifty days the Allies have captured over a hundred and forty thousand Germans, and the disposition of the enemy to surrender when cornered, rather than fight it out, becomes more marked as the campaigning season advances.—Globe.

APPIN

Miss Saxton of Glencoe has returned home after holidaying with friends here.
 A number from Appin and vicinity spent Labor Day at Bothwell races and report a good day.
 Mrs. McLeod and Mrs. Guest of Bruce Mines are visiting their sister, Mrs. Duncan Campbell.
 James McMaster has received word that his son, Angus McMaster, has been wounded in the leg.
 Wednesday, Sept. 11th, will be Appin's civic holiday. Business places will be closed for the day.
 Malcolm Strachan of Toronto is spending two weeks with friends and relatives in and around town.
 W. R. Stephenson is preparing to build a new house on the James Macle property, next to the one he sold to Frank Poole.
 John S. McDonald has bought the house and lot occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Pettit and will move into the village this fall.
 The Presbyterian Sunday school had their picnic to Port Talbot on Monday afternoon, and all had a very enjoyable time.
 Mrs. (Dr.) Taylor of Inwood and Mrs. A. F. Munro of Metcalfe visited at D. A. Patterson's, Spruce Lawn Farm, Ekfrid, on Tuesday.
 Miss Isabel McTaggart has returned to Moosejaw to teach in the King George school, after spending the vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. McTaggart.

Domestic courts as a rule do not grant injunctions against the practices of offending husbands, but once in a while they are asked for. A man and his wife, both deaf mutes, were in court recently in New York. Their earnest digital gyrations and contortions convinced the presiding magistrate that an interpreter was needed, and one was summoned. Through him the man spoke first. His principal desire, it appeared, was that anything his wife might say should be largely discounted. He had known her for many years, he spelled on his fingers, and during that period she had rarely been right on any subject.
 The wife proved more interesting when it came her turn to testify. She wanted an injunction. Why? And there the interpreter had to do fast receiving to catch all her waggwagging. "She says that her husband comes home late every night, and she is a terpreter, "and nearly always for many years, he spelled on his fingers, and during that period she had rarely been right on any subject.
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What About Seed Wheat This Year?
 Good seed of the most desirable varieties of fall wheat is sure to be scarce this autumn. The most of the winter wheat in Canada is grown in Ontario, and the average sown in this province last autumn was less than usual. Over fifty per cent. of the crop was winter killed, in numerous instances the wheat which was not ploughed was re-sown with other grains either over the whole area or in patches. Owing to the scarcity of labor it may be difficult to thresh the grain from the good stubs between the dates of harvesting and seeding. Those growers who have old wheat of good quality should save it carefully for best purposes. Special efforts should be made to thresh as much of the good seed of this year's growing at an early date as possible. Farmers having more seed than is required, should consider for sale to neighbors who are undoubtedly receive a good amount of advertising in either the local or the agricultural papers. Tests should be made of the germination of both the old and the new wheat. Strict economy of winter wheat for seed purposes this autumn is essential.—Dr. C. A. Zavitz, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

BRITISH INFLECT SEVERE LOSSES ON ENEMY ON BOTH SIDES OF SCARPE

Successful Drive Results in Gaining of Advantageous Positions and Capture of Numerous Towns, Including Croisilles.

A despatch from the British Army in France says:—On both sides of the Scarpe River hard fighting continued on Wednesday, the British launching fresh attacks and wresting from the desperately resisting enemy additional valuable stretches of ground, many more advantageous positions and numerous towns, including Croisilles.

In the centre of the wide battlefield on which three British armies—the first, third and fourth—are operating there seems to be a slight pause.

South of the Somme, Fay and Ablaincourt were taken by the British without much difficulty, for the Germans, being hard pressed south of these points by the French were therefore ready to go with slight persuasion.

Since early Wednesday morning storm after storm has been sweeping

across this section of France; but, despite the unfavorable weather, the forces in the north have driven deep into the hurriedly arranged enemy defences, smothering with their fire hordes of the Germans.

These Germans had been thrown into the fighting in this section in an effort to keep the British from penetrating the famous Queant-Drocourt switch line, which formed the northern continuation of the old Hindenburg line after the British last year beat the Germans back from Arras. This line has been approached in several places and has been reached in at least one place in the neighborhood of the Senese River.

The success of this drive here and the breaking through of the old German defence system may have far-reaching effects both in the north and the south.



MILITARY LEADERS IN GREAT OFFENSIVE
 Marshal Foch has been fortunate in having his plans admirably carried out by Gen. Mangin, Gen. Humbert and our own Sir Julian Byng, who appear above in the order named.

CANADIANS IN VICTORIOUS ADVANCE CAPTURING GAVRELLE

Australians Reach The Somme on a Wide Front and Battle For Bridge-Heads.

A despatch from the Canadian Army in the field says:—The Canadian forces are fighting on a wide front north and south of the Scarpe River, approximately from Gavrelle to Croisilles, but in this undertaking it is co-operating with a British division. This division has reservedly attained pre-eminence in the roll of the British army north of the Scarpe River. Tuesday it captured Gavrelle and advanced generally. The Canadian troops hold the line south of the Scarpe, immediately west of Pelvies, thence south-east, passing Jigsaw Wood and Sart Wood, thence in a generally south-easterly direction to west east of Cherisy and Fontaine-les-Croisilles. From here the line is continued by Scottish troops to the western out-

skirts of Croisilles. Jigsaw Wood is a very hard nut to crack, being situated in high and difficult ground, protected with machine-gun posts and wire.

The Australians have reached the line of Fresnes-Herbecourt, but have met with much opposition in their efforts to reach the crossings of the Somme River at Brje and Peronne.

The greater part of the Trones Wood, north of the Somme, has been taken; unofficial reports say it is all in the hands of the British, who took prisoners from a Prussian Guard division there. Hostile counter-attacks north of the Scarpe have been beaten off, and north of Locon, in the Ypres sector, the British line has been advanced.

RAPID ADVANCE OF CANADIANS

"Monchy Before Breakfast" Was Battle Slogan—On to Cambrai.

A despatch from the Canadian Forces says:—"Monchy before breakfast." Such was the battle-cry of a Canadian unit that went over the top at 2 o'clock Monday morning. They had it by 7.30 and then, they cry became "Cambrai or Bust." Cambrai is a great way off, but they are still going strong.

Monchy-le-Preux is an island eminence and dominates the sea of rolling country surrounding. Our advance eastward was barred until it was taken. It was stormed two days after we took Vimy Ridge, and at its foot still lies a rusted shattered tank that foundered on that occasion. It is a rubble of broken masonry, which was once ordered streets and of blasted tree trunks. Only on its north-west slope, facing that distant lefty ridge where lie so many Canadian sons, there still stands intact a great cross of timber. It is a site fit for a palace of a king, for miles and miles around the country lies in panorama.

The plan was well conceived and brilliantly executed by the troops concerned. The men had the satisfaction of breakfasting in Monchy-le-Preux, but apart from its spectacular features, this force did not do a whit better, nor perhaps was even so heavily engaged, as other of our troops battling forward that morning south of the Amiens-Cambrai Road through an exceedingly difficult country.

The Canadian force rejoices that the eastward gate is flung wide.

STRIP DEAD BEFORE BURYING.

Germans Permit Only Paper to Be Wrapped About Bodies.

The Germans are expected to strip their dead before they bury them. Bodies are to be placed into the coffins without a stitch of clothing. They may be wrapped in paper, however. This is the only concession made to the relatives of the dead, whose feelings are hurt by the order.

Clothing is very scarce in Germany. Every scrap counts. The Government has no use for sentimentalists who would squander garments on the dead while the living are without clothes. The rules and regulations regarding burials are not observed strictly enough by the population of Munich, says the Neueste Nachrichten. According to a report published by the Mayor's office there were 936 men buried in Prince Albert coats and 1,300 men buried in sack coats during the year, while 136 women were buried in silk and 2,132 in woolen dresses.

In Munich the custom of hiring women who attend to washing and dressing the dead is in vogue. These women, the official attendants of the dead, have been ordered by the Mayor to refuse their services wherever they are asked to put into the coffin a corpse clothed in anything but paper. These professional women are held responsible for the execution of the edict.

In order to facilitate matters it has been proposed to inaugurate a new activity on the part of the State. All the clothing worn by and left by a person deceased is to be turned over to the authorities, who will furnish a paper costume for the body. Thus no more of these precious textile materials are to be buried with the dead.

CANADIANS SINCE MONDAY HAVE TAKEN 3,000 PRISONERS

A despatch from London says:—The Canadians between Monday and 6 on Thursday morning have taken 3,000 prisoners.

Twelve years ago there were only twenty-two autos in Saskatchewan. Last year there were 33,505. Five years ago there were not over ten tractors in the Province. Now there are eight to ten thousand of them.

Milk is important as a food, because it is the most complete and well-balanced of any single food. Moreover, it contains certain principles or substances which make it vitally necessary for babies and children.

BAPAUME CAPTURED BY BRITISH IN MOVEMENT THREATENING HINDENBURG LINE

Germans Fight Desperately to Sustain Their Drocourt-Queant Line—Ginchy and Gullefont Occupied by Haig's Troops.

A despatch from London says:—Bapaume was captured on Thursday by the forces of Field Marshal Haig. The town of Bapaume, one of the chief highway centres in Northern Picardy, is twelve miles north-east of Albert and thirteen miles north of Peronne.

It controls a network of fine highways leading to all parts of the bat-

tlegrounds where for the past two weeks the Allies and Germans have been locked in a death struggle.

When the battle began it was one of the German supply bases.

For the past week the town has been closely invested by the British, but held out in spite of the fact that the British have passed beyond it both on the north and south.

Markets of the World

Breakstuffs
 Toronto, Sept. 3.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17 1/4; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10 1/4; store Fort William, not including tax, Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 87 1/2; No. 1 feed, 77 1/2 c, in store Fort William.

Montreal Markets
 Montreal, Sept. 3.—Oats, No. 2 C.W., \$1.01 to \$1.02; extra No. 1 feed, 98 to 99c. Flour, new standard grade, \$10.95 to \$11.00. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$5.30. Bran, \$53. Shorts, \$40. Moullie, \$67 to \$68. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15.50 to \$16.00.

Live Stock Markets
 -Toronto, Sept. 3.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$15.50 to \$16.25; choice heavy steers, \$14.50 to \$15.00; butchers' cattle, choice, \$13.25 to \$14.00; do., good, \$12.00 to \$12.50; do., medium, \$10.75 to \$11.00; do., common, \$9.00 to \$10.00; butchers' bulls, choice, \$11.00 to \$11.25; do., medium, \$10.25 to \$10.60; do., rough, \$7.50 to \$8.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do., good, \$9.25 to \$9.50; do., medium, \$8.25 to \$8.75; do., common, \$7.25 to \$8.00; stockers, \$8.00 to \$10.50; feeders, \$5.50 to \$11.00; canners and cutters, \$5.50 to \$6.50; milkers, good to choice, \$90.00 to \$125.00; do., com. and med. \$65.00 to \$75.00; springers, \$90.00 to \$150.00; light cows, \$13.00 to \$15.00; yearlings, \$15.00 to \$16.00; Spring lambs, 18 to 19c; calves, good to choice, \$13.50 to \$17.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$19.50 to \$19.75; do., weighed off cars, \$19.75 to \$20.00.

Country Produce—Wholesale.
 Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 42 to 42 1/2; prints, per lb., 42 1/2 to 43c; dairy, per lb., 36 to 37c.
 Eggs—New laid, 40 to 41c.
 Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 38 to 40c; roosters, 28c; fowl, 25 to 30c; ducklings, 33c; turkeys, 32 to 36c.
 Live poultry—Roosters, 23c; fowl, 27 to 28c; ducklings, 25c; turkeys, 27 to 30c; Spring chickens 34 to 35c.
 Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:—
 Cheese—New, large, 23 1/2 to 24c; twins, 23 1/2 to 24 1/2c; old, large, 25 1/2 to 26c; twin 26 to 26 1/2c.
 Butter—Fresh, dairy, choice, 40 to 42c; creamery prints, fresh made, 45 to 47c; solids, 44 to 45c.
 Margarine—32 to 34c.
 Eggs—No. 1's, 47 to 48c; in cartons, 52 to 54c.
 Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; roosters, 30c; fowl, 34 to 37c; turkeys, 40c; ducklings, 35c.
 Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel \$7.50; imp. hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$6.50; Japan, \$8.00; Lamas, 18 to 19c.
 Honey, new crop—Strained, 60-lb. tins, 24 to 24 1/2c; 10-lb. tins, 24 1/2 to 25c; 5-lb. tins, 25 to 25 1/2c. Combs—Doz., \$3.00 to \$3.60.

Provisions—Wholesale
 Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 36 to 38c; do., heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked,

FRENCH REGAIN 40 VILLAGES IN SWIFT ADVANCE SOUTH OF SOMME

Germans in Retreat North of the Aye River Vigorously Pursued by French Troops—Important Town of Chaules Among Those Captured.

A despatch from Paris says:—In a swift advance on Wednesday, covering more than six miles at certain points, the French troops south of the Somme recaptured 40 villages.

The left bank of the Somme has been reached between Cizancourt and Nesle, as well as the west bank of the Canal du Nord between Nesle and Noyon, over the greater part of its course.

American troops in the region of Juvigny repulsed numerous German counter-attacks and broke up an enemy attempt to cross the Vesle south of Bazoches.

French troops captured Chaules, the great German defensive point on the Picardy front, on Tuesday night. French cavalry on Wednesday morning entered Nesle. French infantry occupied the town of Cressy, 2 1/2 miles south-east of Nesle.

The French third army on Wednesday captured Dives and pushing on to the eastward, reached the outskirts of Noyon.

The German retreat north of the

U.S. TROOPS TAKE JUVIGNY

Enemy Offered Strong Resistance—French Tanks Played Big Part.

A despatch from the American Army on the Vesle Front says:—Accompanied by a fleet of tanks and covered by a heavy artillery barrage, the Americans swept forward early on Thursday against the German lines that slowly and reluctantly fell back over Juvigny Plateau. The little operation carried out yesterday by the French and Americans had been merely preparatory to the attack which began at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning. The tank had been taken out of the line on Wednesday, but no determined effort was made to advance to any extent.

Late Thursday afternoon the Americans held positions in the fighting line in the Soissons region, extending in a northerly direction from Chavigny.

EQUALIZES ARMY AND NAVY.

England Now Pays Jack's Wife as Much as Tommy's.

The anomaly which dates back to the days of Trafalgar of paying the dependents of the man in the navy a smaller allowance than to relatives of men in similar ranks in the military forces has been rectified.

Hitherto this difference in pay has been defended by the Admiralty authorities, one of the reasons given being the alleged greater chance of promotion in the navy. Public opinion has forced the navy authorities to give way and in future Jack will be on a level with Tommy in regard to his wife's allowance.

GERMAN LOSSES IN KILLED ARE MORE THAN 2,000,000

A despatch from London says:—It is estimated by experts here that the German losses in killed alone now reach a total of more than 2,000,000, and probably approach 3,000,000. These figures were given out after a study of tables of German and allied losses which have been published.

BRITISH ACREAGE IS RECORD FOR 20 YEARS

A despatch from London says:—The Board of Agriculture states that the arable area in England and Wales amounts to 12,400,000 acres, an increase of 1,152,000 compared with 1917, and a record for twenty years. The wheat acreage has increased by 688,000 acres, and is a record since 1884. Oats have increased by 23 per cent., corn and pulse 24 per cent., and potatoes by 25 per cent., all records.



VERBOTEN BY THE FRENCH
 This French official photograph shows a crater produced by the terrific fire of the French artillery at the fork of a German trench. The sign above indicates the path to a kitchen of a reserve company, but the Germans will do no more cooking there.

GENERAL MANGIN CROSSES AILETTE

A despatch from Paris says:—General Mangin's troops began crossing the Ailette River on Wednesday, it was announced here on Wednesday afternoon.

French troops have recaptured Mont Renaud, two miles southwest of Noyon, according to The Temps, which says that the French are approaching Noyon, which is probably in their possession.

BRITISH RECAPTURE AMMUNITION DUMPS

A despatch from the British Army in France says:—The British have recaptured large dumps of ammunition which they left behind last Spring, and which the Germans had not touched. They also have taken immense stores of German material. The British ammunition came in very handy and saved a lot of transport, as it offered bullets and shells when they were needed. Large engineer dumps, which are most useful in clearing the battlefield in the wake of the advancing armies, also have been captured.

CONSTANTINOPLE RAIDED BY ALLIED AIRPLANES

A despatch from Basel says:—A Turkish communication, dated August 29, announces that airplanes raided Constantinople on the night of the 27th. They dropped bombs and manifested. One person was killed and 11 were wounded.

Constantinople also was attacked Sunday night and the previous Wednesday night by airmen.

FRENCH CAPTURE NOYON AND SUCCEED IN CROSSING THE OISE

Landrimont and Morlincourt Also Taken—Ailette River Crossed at Several Points—Quesnoy Wood Falls to French.

A despatch from Paris says:—The French after capturing Noyon in heavy fighting to-day, continued their advance and now have a foothold on the southern slopes of Mont St. Simeon, more than a mile to the east, according to the War Office announcement to-night. They also have taken Landrimont and Morlincourt, and have crossed the Ailette River at several points.

Three French armies, one of which

ALLIES LIBERATE OVER 50 VILLAGES

A despatch from Paris says:—The number of German prisoners captured by the French in their advance west of the Chaules-Noyon line has been comparatively small, as the French have been obliged to move cautiously. The Germans left mines at various places, and had scattered infernal machines and traps of various kinds. The war material taken, however, has been considerable.

In 48 hours the allied advance has liberated more than fifty villages.

MANITOBA CALLS FOR HELP

Rains have caused demands for increased farm help in Manitoba. About 9,000 additional men are required to help bring in the crops, according to the report reaching the Canada Food Board. Labor equivalent to about 4,000 men will be secured within the province, leaving 5,000 required from outside.

Clean Out Weeds Before They Go to Seed

Clean out the fence corners and the weeds along the roadside.

Many a man who undertakes to carry out his ideas discovers when it is too late that he is a victim of misplaced confidence in himself.

FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM THE BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

Stirlingshire has about thirty thousand applications for sugar for jam making.

Nearly one thousand three hundred and fifty acres in Fifo have been planted in flax.

D. M. Urquhart, Academy Street, Tain, has presented 160 volumes to the Tain Public Library.

Colonel Gordon, V.C., recently opened an extension of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Perth.

Capt. Ian Keith Falconer McLeod, reported killed in action, was a son of Rev. D. J. McLeod, Boddam.

Corporal George Sandilands, Royal Scots, three wounded, has been awarded the Military Medal.

The Marchioness of Lintilghow recently opened a child welfare exhibition in the town of Bonaes.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieut. J. H. S. Peterkin, son of the late John Peterkin, Portray.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Capt. A. J. Gordon Hunter, M.D., son of Dr. Hunter, Lintilghow.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieut. Charles Soutar, son of David Soutar, Crossgate, Cupar.

Capt. James F. Morris, R.A.F., Polmont, has been presented with a sword of honor and a gold watch in recognition of the many military honors awarded him.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieut. W. Scott-Moncrieff, of Fossoway.

Samuel Pope, for forty years art master at Aberdeen Grammar School, died recently in his eightieth year.

Three of the five oldest sons of Mr. and Mrs. Leitch, Wolsely Street, Dundee, have made the supreme sacrifice.

Sergeant A. Carmichael, Canadians, son of Duncan Carmichael, Loches, has been awarded the D.C.M.

W. Inkster, the firemaster of the City of Aberdeen, has been presented with the King's Medal by Lord Provost Taggart.

Sgt. Alexander Edwards, V.C., Seaforth Highlanders, is a son of Alexander Edwards, Lilac Cottage, Lossiemouth.

Two sons of Mr. and Mrs. McIsaac, Crosshall, Shieldhill, have been killed in action, both having been struck by the one shell.

A bar to his Military Cross has been awarded to Lieut. Tyndall McClelland, of the Highland Light Infantry, Milnathort.

The Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to Major Spiers Dixon, H.L.L. son of A. J. Dixon, Springbank, Stirling.

The Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded to Skipper Roderick Ralph, Nafrn, for services in action with a U-boat.

Sergt. Major George Bain, R.G.A., of Torry, has been created a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold II, by the King of Belgium.

The Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kinross has presented the King's Medal to Chief Constable C. George, Stonehaven.

The death occurred recently of Dr. R. N. McCosh, for seventeen years medical superintendent of the Dundee Royal Infirmary.

The Military Medal has been awarded to Sergt. Gavin Greig, son of Gavin Greig, New Deer, a well-known authority on Scottish folk-song.

Sergt. Hugh Shearer, of the Seaforth, who has been awarded the Military Medal, is a prominent member of the Nairn County Cricket Club.

Success in Canning

Heat is necessary for success in canning. Fruits and vegetables to be canned must be treated to such heat as will kill any of those invisible forms of life which are almost everywhere present to cause decay, mould, fermentation, etc. In sterilizing fruits and vegetables in pint or quart jars, keep jars in boiling water for periods ranging as follows:—Apples 20 minutes, berries 12 minutes, cherries 12 to 15 minutes, currants 12 to 15 minutes, gooseberries 12 to 15 minutes, peaches 12 to 15 minutes, pears 20 minutes, plums 12 to 15 minutes, rhubarb 20 minutes, asparagus 120 minutes, greens 120 minutes, beets 60 to 90 minutes, cauliflower 60 minutes, carrots 60 to 90 minutes, corn 180 minutes, parsnips 90 minutes, peas 120 to 180 minutes, string beans 60 to 120 minutes, tomatoes 20 to 30 minutes, fruit without sugar 30 minutes.

THOSE TIN HATS OF TOMMY ATKINS

OUR MEN JOKE ABOUT THE STEEL HELMET.

But it is Now Recognized As One of the Soldier's Best Friends.

One of the most curious features of this stupendous war is the way in which one by one the old weapons and implements of warfare which inventions swept away long ago have made their reappearance, writes a British officer. Heribald's "shock column" of elephants and the war chariots of Rome have been revived in the Tanks; the steel cap of the musketeer; the hand-grenade, whose universal vogue in the fighting of a century ago still lingers in the names of crack foot regiments, both British and German; the mortars of bygone days. Each of these appliances of campaigns of long ago have been brought back into usage by the march of events in the world-war of to-day.

Trench warfare—those years of stagnation when French, British, and Germans went to earth in miles of trenches—gave us back the hand-grenade or bomb. Its purpose was to clear a trench. And so it was the bomb which brought into vogue again the steel cap or helmet not seen on the battlefields of Europe these two centuries past. To the French is due the interesting idea of introducing this additional protection against the large percentage of head wounds (the majority of which were fatal) resultant in trench warfare from bombs and shrapnel.

We Got Them First! The Germans' heavy and ungainly, though undoubtedly well-designed, steel helmet, did not make its appearance in the field until both the French and British troops were all provided with the new helmet.

The steel helmet is called shrapnel-proof. This exactly describes it. It is not bullet-proof, nor with it withstand a fragment of shell or a shrapnel bullet from a projectile bursting close to the wearer. But it will often turn off a fragment of metal or a bullet coming obliquely, and it is practically proof against bomb splinters. In short, it affords a most invaluable additional protection to the soldier in the line.

The British steel helmet cannot be described as a comfortable article of dress. Rather like a small, shallow, inverted hand-basin to look at, it feels like one to wear. In fact, it takes several days continuous wear to get the feel of a steel helmet so as to balance it on the head easily and without effort.

Steel helmets are generally covered with a khaki waterproof or sacking cover, and nowadays are almost invariably adorned with the regimental badge. The reason for covering the helmets is that, after rain, when the outer surface is wet, the polished steel catches the light and can be seen glistening at a distance. In shape the British steel helmet has always seemed to me strangely indicative of the British character. Its plain severity, as compared with the higher ridged, more picturesque helmet of the French, is not without a certain elegance of line, and it lends an air of manly sternness to the wearer. How characteristic, on the other hand, is the helmet of the Boche! Cumbersome, ungainly and irredeemably ugly, it speaks of the lack of taste distinguishing everything the Hun undertakes, while its eminently utilitarian qualities—the solid steel, the protecting ridge at the back—are symptomatic of the practical mind of its inventor.

A Friend Indeed! The steel helmet has now become the trusted friend and companion of the British soldier. Indeed, it is put to many uses alien to that for which it was primarily designed. Many a time I have seen a man take out the lining and use his helmet to wash and shave in, afterwards employing it to boil the water for his tea. I have seen water brought to a wounded man in it. Once, at some horse-line, I saw a man squatting on his haunches and washing his socks in his helmet. More than once a steel helmet salvaged by my soldier servant from the battlefield has served me as wash-basin in the front-line trenches.

The British soldier, happy-go-lucky as he is, has come to recognize the value of his steel helmet. Most of us who have been in action in France have stories to tell of our own or other men's lives saved by "tin hats," "tin lids," or "battle bowlers." A brother officer of mine has worn for something like two years a steel helmet with a dent in it as big as a small potato—a souvenir of a small lump of shell which knocked him off his feet one afternoon in the Ypres Salient. I have seen a helmet in the rim of which a machine-gun bullet had cut a clean nick. The wearer of that helmet never knew he had been struck until he doffed his "tin hat."

Winter pasturage is really what is secured by the use of silage. Moreover, it is a food that is both palatable and succulent.

Young Wife—I wish to get a war bond for my husband. Clerk—What else, please? Young Wife—Why, I don't know exactly—but he wears a stiff shirt.

RAMSAY'S PAINT
THE RIGHT PAINT TO PAINT RIGHT

For outside or inside work this is the paint that gives satisfaction.

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WOULD MOUNT GUNS ON FROZEN CLOUDS

THAT IS ONE OF COUNTLESS "FREAK IDEAS."

British Ministry of Munitions Receives Many Such Novel Plans For Winning War.

The inventions department of the Ministry of Munitions receives almost every day ideas of the most novel kind. All are carefully considered. Some are useful, but almost nine-tenths are wholly impracticable. In an article on the subject, published in the current number of the Ministry of Munitions Journal, it is said that the following extraordinary suggestions for dealing with hostile aircraft have been received.

The clouds are to be frozen artificially and guns mounted on them; heavy guns are to be suspended from captive balloons; the moon is to be covered with a big black balloon; airplanes are to be armed with scissors or scythes, like Boadicea's chariot, or to trail bombs behind them on a long cord; heat rays are to be projected for the purpose of setting Zeppelins afire; electric waves to paralyze the magnetos. One of the most popular suggestions of all is to attach a searchlight to an anti-aircraft gun, get the light on the object, and shoot along the beam; but, unfortunately, the path of a shell is quite different from that of a ray of light. Most elaborate "decoy" schemes are sometimes worked out for the confusion of the enemy.

comprising in at least one case sham factories with chimneys and hoisters complete. To prevent the polished lines of a railway showing at night, the last carriage of the last train, according to another correspondent, was to camouflage them by dribbling blacking as it went along.

Other proposals were: A balloon carrying magnets hung on strings to attract the rifles out of men's hands. A shell to contain fleas or other vermin inoculated with disease. A shell with a man inside it to steer it at the target.

The squirting of cement over soldiers so as to petrify them. The sending of snakes into enemy trenches by pneumatic propulsion. The throwing of live-wire cables carrying a high voltage among the advancing infantry by means of rock-ets.

Germany should be attacked in one case by making a "tube" all the way.

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is a real factor in the present public service program.

There's No Waste, it Saves Fuel and Sugar; and it is always ready. Not least, it is Delicious, Healthful, and it Satisfies.

Try INSTANT POSTUM

and in another by employing trained cormorants to fly to Essen and pick out the mortar from Krupp's chimneys.

An Offensive Lawnmower. One correspondent sent quite a number of original methods of repelling attacks, including large caliper-shaped devices which could be closed on any one intruding between the legs; a series of nets spread in front of our lines which could be drawn so as to enmesh the Germans, and a machine of the nature of a lawnmower as large as a tank to make mincemeat of them.

The purpose of the article in the Journal is to warn inventors of this sort, and frequently they are generally argued with. One gentleman had a powder, the composition of which he declined to disclose, when on being mixed with water turned it into motor spirit. At least, so he said. Another proposed base was the grease skimmed off soup. Various constituents which have been proposed on account of their cheapness would no doubt be more or less efficient, but the enthusiastic promoters overlook the fact that if they once came into use to any extent the advantages would disappear as the price would at once soar upward.

Black Beam to Obscure the Moon. In the process of argument some interesting scientific information is given, as for instance:

Suggestions are also frequently received in connection with colored searchlights. But color cannot be imparted to a beam, as by passing it through a color screen, without reducing its intrinsic brilliancy. Color is, in fact, obtained by a process of subtraction from the total light. At great distances all the brilliancy possible is required for effectiveness, so that colored beams are of no value for general purposes. Flame arc lamps for searchlights give colored light, generally slightly yellow, but this source of light is too large for the efficient optical projection of a parallel beam, and a parallel beam, or one nearly approaching parallelism, is essential in order to reach the great distances involved. The most remarkable proposition of all in connection with searchlights is perhaps that of a "black beam," whatever that may mean, for obscuring the moon.

Another favorite subject with inventors is the "relay shell"—a shell acting as a small gun discharged in midair and expelling a smaller inner shell, the object being to obtain an increased range, which has been supposed by some to be the principle of the long-range gun with which the Germans have bombarded Paris. As to that the article says:

The objections to this idea are twofold. First, it appears from elementary dynamical considerations that the energy of the relay propellant charge would be shared between the outer and inner shells in the inverse ratio of their masses, so that unless the inner shell were unduly small, a very large proportion of the propellant charge would be wasted. Secondly, a shell in flight does not point directly along its trajectory, but makes an uncertain angle with it, especially near the highest point, where the inner shell would be discharged, so that accuracy of aim would be impossible. Generally speaking, it may be said that any scheme which seriously reduces the bursting charge of a shell must offer some very remarkable advantages, before it can be considered promising.

Many of the inventors are absolutely impervious to argument or explanation, and are always dissatisfied with the treatment they receive. In this respect they contrast unfavorably with a foreigner who submitted an engine which would not work, and who wound up the correspondence with thanks and the admission that he was "completely cured" of his idea.

WHAT CANADA HAS DONE

To Help Feed the Armies and Civilians of Our Allies

Baron Rhonda's last message to Canada before his death, "Dominion Day is a fitting occasion to express, on behalf of all those responsible for food administration in the United Kingdom, gratitude to Canadian men, women and youths for the way in which they have decreased their consumption of essential foods and increased production."

Net exports from Canada of beef

have been increased by nearly 75,000,000 lbs. per annum, an increase of 6,795 per cent. over the average net exports for 1910-1914.

Net exports of pork have been increased by 125,000,000 lbs. per annum, an increase of 571 per cent over a five year pre-war average.

Before the war, Canada was importing butter at the rate of 7,000,000 lbs. annually. This country is now producing enough butter to meet domestic requirements and, in addition, is exporting at the net rate of more than 4,000,000 lbs. per annum.

It is estimated that Canada exported at least 25 to 30 per cent. more wheat during the last twelve months than could have been exported, had it not been for the efforts for conservation and organization of this country's resources.

By standardization of flour and lengthening of the extraction in milling, a saving of 20,000 barrels of flour per month is being effected.

Conservation measures and voluntary saving in the homes have reduced Canadian consumption of flour from 800,000 to 600,000 barrels per month, as compared with pre-war consumption. This means a saving at the rate of 2,400,000 barrels per year, or counting the saving by lengthened extraction of milling, of 2,640,000 barrels per year. This is equivalent to saving of nearly 12,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Conservation efforts in Canada are releasing meat enough to provide the ration for it is estimated, at least 500,000 soldiers.

Canada is now saving sugar at the rate of more than 100,000 tons annually, as compared with consumption a year ago. Very large quantities of edible fats are also being released, out of normal consumption, for export.

Nearly 800 cars of foodstuffs have been saved from total or partial loss through spoiling.

An amazing reduction in waste is shown by reports to the Canada Food Board from municipal officials in all parts of the Dominion.

Profiteering has been greatly diminished and excessive profit-taking is being stopped. For example, flour sold at \$14.50 per barrel in the spring of 1915, whereas the farmer had received only \$6.93 for the wheat used therein. In the spring of 1918 the price of flour had been kept down to \$11 per barrel, while the farmer had received \$8.32 for the wheat used therein.

PAINT NOT A BIT!
LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF

No hump! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.

Not a tinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right out. It is no hump! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a little bottle for you from his wholesale house.

German's Man-Power. Many and varied have been the theories regarding Germany's man-power.

One theory is that, for twenty years before the war, Germany falsified her population statistics, thereby throwing dust in the eyes of the world. Hindenburg is supposed to have imparted this official secret to an American lady in 1913, declaring that Germany's population was not 65,000,000, but 90,000,000. But this hardly seems likely, and the existence of the odd 25,000,000 Germans is very problematical.

A more plausible solution of Germany's fighting might lies in the premise to the Mass Levy of 1916, by which every male German from the completion of his 17th year to the completion of his 60th year is liable for some form of service to the Fatherland.

Twelve million Germans are reckoned to have been mobilized since 1914. Of these, about half must have been put out of action, leaving six millions, plus the resources of Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria, still in the field against us.

Some 9000 tractors and tractor-ploughs have been ordered in America for British use.

A Combination of Materials



Here is the chance for a combination of materials in a most effective fashion. The sleeveless smock is developed in white heavy linen and a bright plaid is used for the sleeves and pleated skirt. McCall Pattern No. 8469, Girl's Sleeveless Smock or Middy Dress. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents.



An interesting design for combination of materials. Developed in satin and serge, it is both smart and practical. McCall Pattern No. 8489, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.

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

AN AMAZING ADVENTURE.

How Two British Airmen Escaped From the Enemy's Territory.

Reuter's special correspondent with the American army in France telegraphs: Two British airmen have just achieved an adventure which must seem incredible to those who are only acquainted with conditions in other parts of the line. They were returning from a bombing expedition when their machine was disabled by anti-aircraft fire, and they were forced to make a landing in German territory.

In order to avoid observation, they trusted to the meagre light of the moon to effect a landing, but their caution almost proved their undoing, as they crashed into a quarry, which, however, had the advantage of completely concealing their machine. Only slightly injured, they started at once towards the German lines, running most of the way, their only chance being to reach them before daybreak.

The distance proved to be over twenty miles, in the course of which they had to cross a river, apparently the Sella, a tributary of the Moselle. One of them swam the river three times, once to ascertain the conditions on the further bank, and returning to bring his companion over.

On reaching the enemy communication trenches, they had several breathless escapes from discovery, but by extreme adroitness and good fortune they succeeded in getting to the front trench, and crawling through the barbed wire into No Man's Land, in which, in this part of the line, considerable vegetation still flourished.

In creeping under a hedge for shelter they unfortunately attracted the attention of a German sentry, who fired several rounds in their direction. Luckily, he seemed almost as scared as they were, for they remained unhurt.

They spent the day in the thick growth beneath a hedge, one watching while the other slept, and when darkness fell made their way without further adventure into the French lines.

Conventione in feeding should be the main object in locating the site, but one should always pay attention to the direction from which extremely cold winds will come.

England Oblige.

When he was just a tiny little lad, He'd spend hours in the mullioned gallery

Dreaming about the pictured panoply Of his great forebears: grim Lord Peter clad

In shining mail; Lord Percival, who had Plumes, won at Naseby; young Sir Willoughby,

Painted as ensign—he was lost at sea; And gay Sir John, who fought in Highland plaid.

"When I'm big I'll go fishing too," he'd say; And now, his wish fulfilled, he lies at rest

In Picardy, the V.C. on his breast. His Colonel wrote: "Lord Julian was so gay,

Such an example of brave hearted grace, He honored England and a fighting race."

GIRLS: LEMON JUICE IS SKIN WHITENER

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier for about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold cream. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

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

Air-Raid Raiment

Whether the Hun airmen pay us a visit or not this moon, the enterprising salesman is never behindhand with his wares, says a London newspaper.

At any big London store one can now purchase suitable raiment for air-raid evenings; and the most picturesque garb awaits the right when the moon is at her loveliest.

There is nothing really new about the idea, however, for a peep into the historic annals of old London show that during the great year of English earthquakes—1750—there was a stampede out of London to avoid destruction. "Earthquake gowns of the most fashionable cut" were largely advertised and sold. "Earthquake cloaks for sitting out of doors all night" were in great demand, while the quack took advantage of the scare to advertise earthquake drops and pills.

Minard's Lintment for sale everywhere.

Longevity of Trees.

Regarding the longevity of European trees recent information gathered by the German Forestry Commission assigns to the pine five hundred and seven hundred years as a maximum, four hundred and twenty-five years to the silver fir, two hundred and seventy-five years to the larch, two hundred and forty-five years to the red beech, two hundred years to the birch, one hundred and seventy years to the ash, and one hundred and thirty years to the elm. The heart of the oak begins to rot at the age of three hundred years. A sequoia gigantea, felled in Calaveras county, California, had attained the age of three thousand years. It was three hundred and eighty-seven feet in height, and measured fifteen feet in diameter, one hundred and twenty-five feet above the earth. The Bradburn yew, in Kent county, England, had attained the same great age.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Concerning Rhubarb.

The pieplant has a recorded history of over four centuries. It was first cultivated in the white walled gardens of Morocco and Algiers, amid fountains and flowers, and was brought thence by the Moors to Spain. Not until 200 years later did rhubarb really become known to English gardens, whence in due time it was brought to those of America to be employed first as a tincture, then as a sauce, and to attain a final apotheosis in pie.

Rhubarb, apart from its usefulness, has values for its beauty. The giant Chinese variety, with its enormous leaves, is often employed by landscape gardeners to produce bold sub-tropical effects; nor do they always disdain the charms of the more modest pieplant itself, of which the tall, graceful spikes of white flowers and large leaves, deeply veined and stained, are as certainly handsome as the succulent stalks are palatable.

That logged-off and burned-off areas in the lower Fraser Valley (B.C.) should be seeded down by the Provincial Government, and thus provide pasture land and prevent bush or ferns from growing and adding to the fire menace, was a suggestion, made by Mr. C. E. Hope of Langley to the New Westminster Board of Trade.

Minard's Lintment Relieves Neuralgia.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

HAS BEEN CANADA'S FAVORITE YEAST FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS

MAKE PERFECT BREAD

MADE IN CANADA

Sugar Certificates Necessary. Proprietors of public eating places throughout Canada have been notified that they must obtain a sugar certificate from the Canada Food Board by September 1st. A sworn statement must be filed with applications for certificates, stating amount of sugar used between January 31st, 1917, and December 31st, 1917. After September 1st it will be both illegal and impossible for public eating houses to obtain sugar without a certificate.

Minard's Lintment Cures Dandruff.

Constables Pledge Assistance. At the annual meeting of the Chief Constables Association, the following resolution was passed:—"Moved by Chief Cuddy and seconded by Supt. Rogers, that the members of this association give every assistance in their power to the Canada Food Board."

St. Isidore, P. Q., Aug. 18, 1894. Minard's Lintment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen, I have frequently used MINARD'S LINTMENT and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and consider it the best all-round Lintment extant.

Yours truly, DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

Dr. Charles E. Saunders of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in an interview at Saskatoon, said he had seen one or two wheat fields in the West that would yield forty-five bushels to the acre, and others that are too poor to even furnish grazing for cattle.

Minard's Lintment Cures Burns, Etc.

Chickens generally make the greatest gain when about three to four months old and the average birds make the most economical gains during the first two weeks of special feeding.

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

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE. In New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$1,200. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

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

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1 WHITE SHOE DRESSING LIQUID and CAKE

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

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

Don't Suffer Pain—Buy Hirst's

and be prepared against attacks of rheumatism, lumbago, neuritis, sprains and all similar painful ailments. For over 40 years a family friend. Don't experiment—buy Hirst's—of dealers, or write us.

HIRST REMEDY COMPANY Hamilton, Canada

35¢ BOTTLE

DON'T CUT OUT A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis FOR ABSORBINE

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Bots & H. H. ABSORBINE, JR., for analgesic, antiseptic, disinfectant, for Burns, Bruises, Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Ailurs Pain and Inflammation. Price \$2.50 a bottle at drug stores or delivered. Will tell you more if you write.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 516 Lyman St., Montreal, Can., Wholesale and Absorbine, etc. are made in Canada.

ED. 7. ISSUE 96-18

KEEPING OUR CUSTOMERS POSTED HAS SAVED THEM MANY DOLLARS AND ADDED MANY WARM CUSTOMERS FOR THIS STORE

What about Future Prices?

Some will think the "top" has been reached and may hesitate to buy, awaiting more favorable prices. It is not our purpose to try and convince. It is not showing a patriotic spirit to encourage undue buying of anything when there is a scarcity. But we do want to take our own customers into our confidence and explain how and when it is to their advantage to buy "necessaries" in order to get best values from "quality" as well as "price" standpoint.

Thirty, far-seeing merchants are placing spring and summer 1919 orders now from the different mills and manufacturers in as large quantities as can be handled, and in very many cases paying 20 to 40 per cent. over today's high prices.

With this higher price in view it is not "economy" to put off buying necessities for the coming season.

This Store's Heavy "Surplus Stocks" of merchandise from the best woolen, silk, linen and cotton mills, bought months in advance, is the reason why we can continue showing such well assorted stocks at moderate prices.



School Opening demands Shoes and Clothing for the Boys and Girls

Bring them to this store and get them tugged out in as good a way as possible at moderate prices.

Ready with Right Quality Under- wear for Early Autumn

From very best mills, made properly to give wear and comfort. Prices much below today's values.

A prompt, courteous and efficient service to all—a child as well as an adult.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

Canadian Food Control License No. 8-11434
Retail Grocer

Usual Wednesday half-holiday during July and August, much appreciated by the staff. Now over for the season.

We guarantee satisfaction. Complaints quickly and cheerfully adjusted without question.

The Transcript

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

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1918

Under the Dominion Inspection and Sales Act, a bushel of potatoes must weigh 60 pounds; a peck must weigh 15 pounds, and a gallon 7½ pounds. A bag of potatoes must weigh 90 pounds and a barrel must contain 165 pounds of potatoes. A purchaser of a bag of potatoes who receives less than 90 pounds may invoke the penalties provided by the act.

In conversation with a weekly newspaperman a few days ago the representative of a Toronto firm expressed the opinion that the day of the town merchant had returned if he only realized it. He pointed out that costs of doing business in the big cities had mounted so high during the past three years that the departmental stores could no longer afford to give real bargains any more, but that the country merchant, whose costs have not risen in proportion, could undersell the big fellow on almost any article.

We are told that the route of the proposed provincial highway out of London to Windsor will be determined by the strongest pull made by the peoples of two different sections of country. Is the Government so weak-kneed that it cannot lay out and adopt the route that of the two is shorter and more likely to serve the greatest extent of territory? Such route is unquestionably the Longwoods Road. There should be no invitation to create a faction among the people.

A few years ago there was an agitation to have the farmers place their names on the front gates or other convenient places so that travellers could learn while passing who lived on certain roads, increasing their knowledge of the localities and enhancing the pleasures of their ride through the country. Then rural mail delivery was inaugurated and boxes erected at nearly every farm, and on these were stencilled the names of each of the box holders, so that all one had to do in driving past was to take a glimpse at the mail box and it told the story. Time has effaced the names from nearly all boxes, very few being legible, and this means of learning "who's who" on the concessions is removed. What pleasure it would give travellers if the box holders would go over their mail boxes and paint the names on again with some weather-defying paint.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND?

Is there a conspiracy abroad to create antagonism between the returning soldier and the farmer? And what is the object?

There is not lacking evidence that an effort is being made in certain quarters to show up the farmer in an unfavorable light, charging lack of patriotism. A couple of weeks ago a writer in the Halifax Herald wrote a column or more of abuse of the farmer, and signed himself "Cornelius Churchill, V. C." Investigation shows that the Victoria Cross had not been bestowed upon anyone of that name, and the writer leaves himself open to prosecution for making use of the title. Peter McArthur in a letter to The Weekly Sun deals very spiritedly with the matter and concludes:—"The apparent purpose of the article is to cause friction between the organized farmers and the organized soldiers, so that in future political contests their votes may cancel each other."

Saturday Night, a Toronto publication which not infrequently but often puts itself on the back as a paragon of virtuous fairness, gives editorial prominence to the following tirade of abuse in its last issue:—"The one class of the community that has utterly failed to rise to the occasion in this war has been the Ontario farmer. Pages, might be taken up with instances of his niggardly, grasping conduct, and his lack of common decency, not to speak of fairness in responding to the needs of the hour. His one and only thought seems to be to make all the money possible out of the war and never part with a cent if it can possibly be avoided. The farming community as a whole has not been even decently represented in any of the great movements, such as the Patriotic Fund, the Red Cross, the Belgian Relief and other works of this character. Possibly this is owing to his partial isolation—his lack of intercourse with the sources of these great movements. But none the less, whatever the cause, it is unfortunately true; and at the same time he is the shining example of a class that pays less taxes in proportion to his wealth than any other part of the community."

To charge the farmers as a class with lack of common decency in their attitude towards patriotic interests is to say the least unfair and absolutely false. There may be a few farmers in the immediate vicinity of Toronto who, having been seized by the glare of contact with the middleman and profiteer reveling in luxury from his ill-gotten gain, are indifferent to the important demands of these gentry. But to make the sweeping charge that the farming community as a whole is mean and niggardly and without wealth is beyond common honesty or common sense. Let the Saturday Night man get away from the glare of the city and come out into the country for a spell and he would soon be convinced that the farmers are fully up to the average among all classes of people in responding to the patriotic call, both in work and means.

Notwithstanding that for years he has been taxed unfairly, both directly and indirectly, and has received compensation for a mere pittance for the product of his toil while the middleman in the city got all the profit and waxed fat, the farmer and his wife and family are quietly but surely doing their bit in this war. Nearly every school section has its patriotic club, where material is bought and paid for and comforts are prepared for the soldiers or Red Cross supplies made up and forwarded. They special taxes for patriotic purposes are levied by the township councils, which the farmer raises not the whisper of an objection. In the matter of gratuitous giving he is no slacker, either, as the books of patriotic society treasurers will show.

If there is another conspiracy on foot by the big interests and profiteers of the cities, who seem to think that the farmer has no right to a share of the good things in life, it is time for the farmers to wake up and resolve to no longer be the slaves of the idle rich. Forever let them cut asunder the old political party lines and work together for their common interests. They have too long been as mere clay in the hands of the political plotters. As for the returning soldier, we believe his experiences on the battlefields of Europe will imbue him with such a keen sense of fairness that he will recoil from any attempt to make him a party to a continuation of the Kaiserism that has for so many years been the curse of our fair Dominion.

FALL FAIRS

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

Clubbing Rates

The Transcript and—
Toronto Daily Globe... \$5.25
Toronto Daily Mail... 5.25
Family Herald and Star... 2.75
Weekly Sun... 2.40
Farmers' Advocate... 3.00
Canadian Countryman... 2.50
Daily Advertiser... 5.25
Daily Free Press... 5.25
These prices are subject to change at any time.
Address—The Transcript, Glencoe, Ont.

BIG LOSS IN GRANARIES

Bad Weather and Mice Destroy Much Grain.

Concrete Structures Best — How to Make Old Granary Efficient — Flush Ewes to Increase 1919 Lamb Crop — Great Shortage of Fall Wheat Seed.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

NO hard and fast rules can be laid down for the erection of a convenient and efficient granary. Each problem requires a knowledge of local conditions and requirements. Granaries, in the majority of cases, are built in enclosures on the barn floor, and constructed with too little regard for strength, durability and convenience. These structures should be located immediately over the feed room, each bin having a chute with a controlling slide, or a canvas distributor to convey the grain to the hopper of the grinder; or if the grain is intended for market, to a sack placed on the scales below the chute ready to receive it. To facilitate emptying the grain, the floor of the bins should be sloping.

The important consideration in the construction of granaries and bins for loose grain is to be sure that the structure is designed with sufficient strength to prevent bulging of the sides and springing of the floor, for grain, owing to its enormous outward thrust, corresponding somewhat to that of water, has a tendency to burst the sides unless well braced or supported. Timber construction requires frequent repairs to prevent decay and general depreciation from use. It is always liable to climate conditions. The boards will crack and shrink in the summer when the bins may be empty, and when the new grain is dumped into the bins an enormous quantity promptly disappears into the cracks and crevices and through mice holes, entailing considerable loss to the farmer, to the consumer and to the nation. Thousands of bushels of grain are, in this way, annually lost to the producers through sheer indifference to the condition of the granary. Yet this preventable waste may be easily remedied and made secure by lining the bins with sheet metal.

The watchword is "Conservation." Every grain is needed to feed the Empire and its Allies. It is, therefore, highly desirable at this time to bend every effort to eliminate all possible leakages and conserve our grain for the needs of the Allied nations. While there is an annual depreciation on a timber structure varying from 4 to 8%, concrete construction grows better as it grows old; hence concrete, properly reinforced, is the ideal material for granaries, because it is both damp-proof and rat-proof, two very essential factors in the construction of granaries.

Concrete properly made to suit existing conditions, is absolutely impervious to moisture, and can be set as dry as any structure of wood ever built. It is strong and durable, farmers is that grain, mature enough to be placed in storage, will not spoil on contact with concrete, nor will it be damaged by the moisture of the concrete. It is important that the ventilation and the roof is tight. To get rid of rats and mice destroy their nesting place and to this end concrete is pre-eminently the best material. It is recommended for all farm structures.

Under average present day conditions a reinforced concrete granary may represent an additional outlay of about 25% over that required to construct of timber, but the high efficiency distinctive of concrete quickly offsets this increased initial cost. Concrete construction has many important advantages over timber. Its contents are safe from the depredations of rodents, is damp-proof, requires neither paint nor repairs, is fireproof, the grain is perfectly preserved under all conditions of climate and temperature, and the resulting structure is practically everlasting. — Prof. John Evans, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Care of Ewes After Weaning.

In order to avoid under trouble it is necessary to keep a close watch of the ewes for a few days after they are separated from the lambs. Not a few cases of defective udders can be traced to the want of a little care in this respect. Milk out long enough to keep the udder soft the day after the lambs have been weaned. After two days' time they are again milked out. Some ewes do not need any more attention after the second milking. Such ewes may be marked to indicate that they are dry. Three more days should elapse before the next milking is done and this method followed until it is certain the entire flock is safe. In conjunction with the method outlined above the ewes should be separated some distance from the lambs, and be on scant pastures until all are perfectly dry. This is a good time to go over the flock and cull out all undesirable members. Non-producers and those with broken mouths and poor udders should not be retained. A good deal of the success of the subsequent lamb crop will depend upon the treatment the ewes receive from time of weaning until after they are bred. They should have good pastures and be given an opportunity of putting on flesh. This is what is commonly called "flushing." Nothing is better for this purpose than rape pasture. It is usually from six weeks to two months from date of sowing that rape is ready for pasture. If rape pasture is not available new seeding or second crop of clover will serve fairly well. Stock should not be turned on rape or fresh clover for the first time when the leaves are wet from rain or dew, in order to avoid trouble from bloat.

J. P. Sackville, B.S.A., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

KORNILOFF IN MONGOLIA.

Crossed Asia on Horseback to Secure Information.

The Chinese Government, disturbed over the energy displayed by the Russian Government in establishing new consulates and consular guards in Mongolia and in furnishing loans to Mongol princes, decided to take measures to checkmate Russia's advances in Mongolia. In the summer of 1911 the Manchou Government informed Russia that its intention was to convert a part of Mongolia adjacent to Manchuria into a province. It was apparently the intention of China to transform the whole of Mongolia into one or more provinces, thus putting an end to the autonomy which it had hitherto enjoyed as a dependency and which had left the way open for Russian intrigue. China also displayed great energy in sending colonists to Outer Mongolia and began to construct barracks for a division of troops at Urga, the capital of Outer Mongolia. These measures greatly worried the Russians and all through the summer of 1911 there was a great deal of talk in Russia of war with China. Gen. Korniloff, who was then Russian military attaché at Peking, made an overland journey across Mongolia from Kalgai to the Altai region in order to observe the situation in Mongolia. It is characteristic of this energetic man that he avoided the comfortable sleeping cars of the Trans-Siberian railroad and rode home on horseback, traversing the length of Asia in order to bring his Government reliable information. A newspaperman had a conversation with him the day he started. He said, "I intend to ride across Mongolia to Russia, coming out somewhere in the Altai region, the home of my ancestors. You see, I myself am a Turkoman." Gen. Korniloff is a type of the brilliant men that the Russian Government has for a number of years stationed in Peking to observe the trend of events.

Disabled Soldiers.

The Correspondenzblatt der Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands of September 1 says: "The nervous affection among soldiers, which causes a constant trembling of the whole or part of the body, seems much worse to the onlookers than to the actual sufferers, and on this account has often made it very difficult for the latter to obtain employment, especially as the malady was supposed to be incurable. As early as a year ago, however, Sanltatrat Dr. Ernest Beyr, chief physician of the nerve hospital at Roderbirken, near Leichlingen, declared that this trembling could be cured. The results obtained at the time were not very satisfactory, but meanwhile it has been found possible to remove trembling and other nervous twitchings with a rapidity and a certainty formerly considered impossible." Dr. Beyr reported lately that many hundreds of those affected in this way had been cured of their trouble—over 300 so far in the institution conducted by him, where the new process has been in use since November 17, 1916.

"By the application of a gentle electric current, which causes no pain, or even apart from that, by the exercise, according to certain instructions, of the muscles affected, good results have often been obtained in a few minutes or at the longest after two or three hours' treatment. In the case of those who are still required after this, which does not last more than two or three weeks, and in light cases is finished after a few days. The doctor must be called in to follow its line on and on, seeking its source in that hinterland still farther to the north. From the Great Wall one can gaze far over this unknown land rushing swiftly away to the north, no days but months by caravan—the great plain of Mongolia. Once yellow armies flooded across it as the sunshine gleams across it to-day. Now a single horseman picks his way along the trail. Over all broods the utterly vanished—from-the-earth silence which marks the home of a people who are no more. Is there no life now in that stillness which once beat so fiercely upon the civilization below that a barrier must be hurled against it over the mountain tops? What of these latter-day sons of Genghis Khan?"

China's Most Ancient Mystery.

The wayfarer in China who turns south to Angilized Hong Kong, multitudinous China or that vivid hybrid of East and West, Shanghai, fails even to brush the strangest and most ancient mystery of the dragon kingdom. That mystery lies in North China, an immemorial mystery that wraps Peking like an imperial mantle, a sombre northern inscrutability that enfolds the Great Wall as impenetrably as the mists obscuring its turrets. It is a mystery so invincible that, once in a man's blood, there is little choice left him but to follow its lure on and on, seeking its source in that hinterland still farther to the north. From the Great Wall one can gaze far over this unknown land rushing swiftly away to the north, no days but months by caravan—the great plain of Mongolia. Once yellow armies flooded across it as the sunshine gleams across it to-day. Now a single horseman picks his way along the trail. Over all broods the utterly vanished—from-the-earth silence which marks the home of a people who are no more. Is there no life now in that stillness which once beat so fiercely upon the civilization below that a barrier must be hurled against it over the mountain tops? What of these latter-day sons of Genghis Khan?"

A Poisoned Sea.

For the eighth time since 1844 fish have been killed along the west coast of Florida in an area of poisoned water. Not only the water, but the air has been charged with a suffocating gas, odorless but irritating to the air passages. The last mortality was reported in October, and November of 1916. The Bureau of Fisheries sent experts to the spot but they were obliged to admit, after careful investigation, that the cause of the strange occurrence is a mystery. One explanation advanced is that earthquake shocks, possibly due to West Indian hurricanes, released poisonous gases from the sea-bottom.—Popular Science Monthly.

Diplomatic.

Wife—Percy, if a man were to sit on your hat, what would you say?
Husband—I should call him a confounded silly ass.
Wife—Then don't sit on it any longer, there's a dear.

The Road to Independence



Trouble comes to all of us at one time or another. The man with a spung bank account, is fortified against the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune". It is the duty of every man to lay aside something for the inevitable rainy day. Open a Savings Account today—and take your first step along the road to Independence.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

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

BIG SHOE SALE

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

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

W. J. Strachan

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since his infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CANADA'S RANK AS A HOSE PRODUCER

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF HOSES
DENMARK	22
HOLLAND	19
GERMANY	14
UNITED STATES	9
IRELAND	7
FRANCE	6
GREAT BRITAIN	5
ITALY	4
CANADA	3

COMPARED WITH OTHER NATIONS ON THE BASIS OF THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS TO THE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN FARMS.

Garage Special

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

or we will furnish

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

McPHERSON & CLARKE
Lumber Yard and Planing Mill
Glencoe, Ont.

SALE OF BICYCLES CHEAP

Clearing the balance of our stock of Bicycles
AT COST PRICE

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

JAMES WRIGHT & SON
MAIN ST., GLENCOE

MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS

Opposite Royal Bank Building

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

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

Highest cash price for Butter and Eggs.
Phone 25

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.
Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 9:27 a. m.; No. 11, express, local points to London, 2:35 p. m.; No. 14, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 8:05 p. m.; No. 116, local accommodation to London, 10:25 p. m.
Westbound—No. 113, local mail and express, 7:30 a. m.; No. 115, Detroit express, 1:31 p. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 5:37 p. m.; No. 15, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 10:05 p. m.; No. 113, 115 and 15, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line.

Eastbound—No. 332, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 8:55 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:29 p. m.; way freight, 1:30 p. m.
Westbound—No. 333, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:50 p. m.; way freight, 8:35 a. m.; No. 2, Sundays included.

Kingscourt Branch.

Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia Tunnel and points west—No. 26, mixed, 7:35 a. m.; No. 28, passenger, 8:40 p. m.

Arrive at Glencoe—No. 272, passenger, 7:05 a. m.; No. 261, mixed, 1:01 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eastbound—No. 631, 12:42 p. m.; No. 672, Windsor mixed, 6:38 p. m.
Westbound—No. 632, for Windsor, 4:48 a. m.; No. 671, Windsor mixed, 8:29 a. m.; No. 633, 5:18 p. m.

Trains 633, 634 and 634, Sundays included.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 9:00 a. m.; G.T.R. West, 6:00 p. m.; London and East, 7 p. m.
Mails received—London and East, 8 a. m.; G.T.R. East, 7 p. m.; G.T.R. West, 9:15 a. m.
Street letter box collections—made at 8:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

ROY SIDDALL

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

All kinds of Grain bought
and sold.

Up-to-date Chopping Mill
in connection.

Terms Cash, or extra charge
for credit.

Patronize Home Industry by buying McLACHLAN'S BREAD

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

J. A. McLachlan
GLENCOE

WANTED!

Boy to learn the
Jewelry business.

C. E. Davidson
Jeweler Optician
Marriage Licenses Issued

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

The Labor Day holiday on Monday was observed as a matter of course, but as there were no "doings" here or in the vicinity, few of the people knew just what to do with themselves. Those who had motor cars motored; those who had gardens gardened; those who had friends to visit visited; most of us worked as usual or just loafed.

Delegates from the municipal council and industrial board are in Toronto this week interviewing the Ontario Hydro-electric commission in the matter of securing power for Glencoe at an early date. Reeve A. J. Wright and Councillor Allan McPherson are the council's representatives and Dr. McLachlan and Fred Aldred represent the industrial board.

Constable Weaver took the numbers of twenty-three automobiles, whose owners are liable to prosecution for leaving their cars standing on the streets last Saturday night without lights. He says this is the final warning and he will proceed in future to summon all owners against the motor vehicles act, as directed by the provincial police. There have been numerous offenders in other ways, such as using the cut-out and exceeding the speed limit in town, etc., to whom this warning also applies.

The schools opened on Tuesday, and scholars and teachers were in their places, bright and seemingly happy to get back again to the schoolroom after the long holiday. Many of the pupils who were passing into the higher classes loaded themselves up with new books and other supplies, ready to start into the work in real earnest on the following day. The new teachers in the high school are Miss Vera Dykes of Aldborough and Miss Steele of Stratford; in the public school, Mr. McMullin of Hastings, principal, and Mrs. Trower, third form, and Miss Edith Precious, second form.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Mrs. Archer and Mrs. Echlin have returned from Tilbury.

—R. W. Roberts of London spent the week-end in Glencoe.

—Miss Mabel Howson of London is visiting friends in Glencoe and vicinity.

—Miss Gladys Hurley left on Monday to attend the Westwell school, London.

—Mr. and Mrs. Magin of Petrolia spent the week-end with friends in Glencoe.

—Miss Grace Dalgety has been visiting friends in St. Thomas and Port Stanley.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Ackert of Ingersoll spent the week-end at Mr. Suttler's.

—Pte. Edward Mayhew of the A. M. C. London, spent the week-end at his home here.

—Miss Irene Leitch of Stratroy spent the week-end and holiday with relatives in Glencoe.

—Clarence Maginn of Petrolia spent several days in Glencoe the guest of George Barker.

—Mrs. Lenover and son Morville of Detroit were the guests of Mrs. Lenover's brother, C. E. Davidson.

—Mrs. Roy Siddall and daughter Evelyn have returned home after visiting relatives and friends in Detroit.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ed. McKenzie and son Kenneth of Windsor are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hayter.

—Capt. Vivian Howard of the R. A. F. Long Branch, spent the week-end in Glencoe renewing old acquaintances.

—Misses Vera and Verna Henderson have returned home after spending a week with Blossom Johnston of Inwood.

—Miss Jessie McLarty and Arnold Anderson of Stratroy motored down and spent Labor Day at Archie Burke's.

—Miss Mary Quick was in London last week undergoing an operation for the removal of her tonsils and adenoids.

—Miss Ruby Suttler has returned to Toronto to leave a position on the staff of the city schools the current teaching term.

—Mr. and Mrs. Will McCutcheon and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Birch of Dresden are on a motor trip to Toronto and Niagara Falls.

—Miss Margaret returned home on Tuesday after spending a week with her cousin, Mrs. Borbridge, and Miss Margaret Stinson, St. Thomas.

—Misses Margaret, Catharine and Lillian Eddie have returned home after visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Mawhinney, London.

—Mrs. Thompson and little family of Bothwell returned home Monday after staying for a few days with the children's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Thompson.

—Neil Graham and son A. M. and daughter Fern motored to Galt on Sunday where they spent a few days. Mrs. Graham, who has been visiting at Galt, returned home with them.

—The engagement is announced of Helen Bernice, daughter of Mrs. Jas. Jamieson of Crinan, to William Bruce McAlpine, son of Alex. McAlpine of Glencoe. The wedding is to take place the third week in September.

—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Field and two children of Northwood and Mr. and Mrs. Burrell Merritt of Louisville motored to Glencoe on Sunday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Collin Leitch. Clarence Leitch accompanied them to his home here.

—Mrs. Isaac Abbott and Mrs. R. Chisham attended the Red Cross meeting of No. 9, Mosa, held at the home of Mrs. Frank Abbott on Friday afternoon. The ladies of the society packed a box for overseas and distributed yarn for knitting for September work. The chessy chat and refreshments, and closed the meeting with the national anthem.

A Crab.
"They say that what we eat makes us what we are."
"Then old Finland must have lived upon a steady diet of crab meat all his life."

True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply consists in treating others just as you love to be treated yourself.

THE PIRATES' DOCTRINE.

Facts About the Laws of the High Seas.

By direct authority from God, as stated, Alexander VI. in or about 1492, divided substantially the whole of the high seas between Portugal and Spain. At a later period, when called to the attention of the Dutch, this conclusive disposal of the matter did not please them, so they captured "Portegee," took him into harbor, sat on him and condemned him as lawful prize, first thoughtfully hiring Mr. De Groot to write a brief in their favor, largely to the effect that the Pope had misunderstood God's real intent in the matter in thinking that only two nations need be considered. Some time thereafter, the English developed the idea that both the Pope and the Dutch had erred in relation to the Lord's intentions; that it was they, the English, to whom the great gift had been intended to be given, so far as it was to be exclusively donated to any one. After a while British common sense came to the rescue and they concluded that the Dutch were right and that the high seas were the heritage of man. Germany is now in process of so conducting herself as to bring the whole subject up for review.

In considering the maritime neutral and belligerent rights one must bear in mind certain fundamentals. They are: The theoretic equality of right in the high seas of all nations regardless of their political status or size, with its corollary, an equal right to the uninterrupted use thereof; also that elsewhere on the sea than in its own territorial waters no nation can exercise power over other than its own citizens or subjects, which is necessarily to some extent infringed on by belligerents in the prosecution of war at sea.

It seems as though the point should be hardly worth elaboration that the employment of a novel means, or of some new marine engine or instrument, or the application of a known instrument to a new use, in waging war at sea, cannot of itself vary a rule.

The first employment of steamships, as the first employment of sails for propulsion, enlarged the radius of operation of the engine of offensive power of the belligerent who employed it, but did not give that belligerent greater "rights" in its employment within such enlarged radius of action than had existed theretofore.

When vessels of war first utilized sail propulsion they did not on that account gain the right to take sails and cordage from the vessels of neutrals to repair or replace losses suffered in action, nor those first employing steam power, coal. So also any other limitation or weakness inherent to the engine of war employed cannot be undertaken of rule to have occurred because the instrument employed is novel or put to a new use.

If the attacking vessel be weaker than a merchantman (in speed or armament) it may be that the merchant vessel will escape (or beat off her pursuers) but that does not give her the right of evasion or resistance—does not authorize or justify a stealthy or murderous attack on her in the first instance by the vessel of the belligerent. An open boat with an armed crew might be enabled to capture a merchant vessel by concealing its character until close aboard and then shooting the helmsman without hail or warning, or if the merchant vessel were armed, shooting her gun crew. But the fact that without resorting to murder the open boat was too lacking in power to bring the merchant vessel to terms does not vary the rule and permit of murder to offset the inherent weakness. In other words any "inherent vice" in the instrument by which an exercise of power at sea is sought to be employed by a belligerent, is an element of the burden of which, whatever it may be, must fall on the belligerent electing to employ the instrument. This is the whole root of the pretended "submarine controversy"—which is no controversy at all and was made to appear so through Germany's murderous course and by conduct on our part which can be charitably ascribed to unfamiliarity with such subjects.

It is subversive of the general right of neutral nations to pursue their commerce on the high seas that mines should be laid therein by a belligerent. Nevertheless, in 1914, in less than five days after a state of war existed between Germany and Britain, Germany planted contact mines indiscriminately in the open sea without regard for the consequences therefrom to neutrals or to any other merchantmen. This original mine laying by Germany was unlawful attempt on her part to offset the superiority of the British fleet to her own. It was a subscription by Germany to "the doctrine of necessity," a phrase she has taught the world, whereby to achieve all conceivable and dastardly horrors.—Charles Edward Davidson.

Duelling in France.
The war is likely to see the end of the "affair of honor" in France, surmises the Christian Science Monitor. Just as Cervantes laughed chivalry out of existence in Europe through "Don Quixote," a certain publicist in Paris has unwittingly brought such ridicule to bear upon duels that he may go into history with Prince Albert, who abolished duelling in England with a stroke of the pen. The Parisian had written a letter to an engineer and grossly insulted him. The engineer was taken before the judge, who brought to light the fact that the insult was offered solely for the purpose of getting the engineer to fight with the writer. Now "fighting" in France means by one of the two things, the sword or the pistol. But to-day the Frenchman is permitted only one enemy, the invader at the front. So the judge fined the publicist five francs and ordered him to pay the engineer 300 francs damages.

The Siamese have a superstition regarding odd numbers, and strive to have in their houses an even number of windows, doors, rooms, and cupboards.

E. MAYHEW & SON

MID-SUMMER CLEAN-UP

The Big Week of our Clean-up Sale---BANG!

Former figures on Whitewear; Men's Clothing, Furnishings and Hats have been hit hard. Profits are Shot to Pieces!



Get inside our barrage against high prices. Buy everything you need for this and next season and you'll make a great big saving. We're manning August clean-up guns and won't stop destroying our profits until the store is rid of everything advertised for this big sale. If you were ever offered a big chance to save, here it is, in the form of August clean-up. JUST BELOW IS A LIST OF REAL BARGAINS.

Men's Trousers
In four lots and four prices, \$1.95, \$2.95, \$3.95 and \$4.95. All these pants are worth \$1.00 to \$3.00 today more than we are asking.

August Wall Paper Sale.
Do not miss this opportunity to save money.

A Wonderful Shoe Value.
\$3.00 pair Women's 8-in. top shoes. We are displaying our School Boots for boys and girls. They are the kind that will stand the hard wear and knocks that children give their shoes. \$1.50 to \$3.50.

Women's White Pumps and Shoes
half price.

Men's Straw Sailors
at half price.

What about a Separate Skirt and Blouse to finish the season?
Good choice.

Extraordinary! White skirts 80c. All other wash skirts substantially reduced. \$1.49 and \$1.98 white blouses 70c.

A Great Sale of Ladies' Sample Neckwear.

The very newest is included. Made of fine organdies, tubatin, Brussels net and Georgette crepe in such pleasing styles as the long flounce, Tuxedo collar and sailor effect.

Cannot come too early for first choice, 68c, 98c and \$1.38.

All Wash Goods half price.

E. MAYHEW & SON

SPECIAL NOTICES

Bargains in overalls at Lamont's sale.
Raincoats away down in price at Lamont's sale.

For sale—a new milch cow.—W. R. Goff, R. R. 1, Glencoe. 30-3

Lamont's sale of harness continued all this week. Big bargains.
3 Fords and 2 Chevrolet for sale this week.—Wm. McCallum.

A new milch cow for sale. Apply M. A. McKellar, lot 4, con. 5, Mosa. Keep Friday evening, October 18th. free. Why? You will know later.

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

Crimson rose bushes and choice raspberry bushes for sale at Miss Riggs'.
Usual Wednesday half-Holiday during July and August now ended.—J. N. Currie & Co.

Flour and feed for sale at store corner of Main and McKellar streets.—J. D. McKellar. 23-1

Cream and eggs wanted at the old stand, as usual. Highest prices paid in cash.—Wm. Muirhead. 06-1

School opening makes boys and girls think of clothing, shoes, etc., at J. N. Currie & Co.'s store.

For sale—first-class bay work mare, weight about 1,200 lbs.—John Cyster, R. R. 3, Glencoe; phone 44-10. 33

Alex. McNeil is taking a few weeks' holidays, and in the meantime Mr. Silliver will have charge of the creamery.*
Tomatoes at their best this week. For sale by the bushel or eleven-quart basket, at W. A. Currie's, Main street, phone 25. 36-2

Yellow peaches and fancy plums arriving daily from Niagara—now at their best, at W. A. Currie's, Main St. Phone 25. 36-2

For sale—1 Ford (1918), with shock absorbers, speedometer, demountable rims and other extras; run only 800 miles. A dandy car with the right price.—Wm. McCallum.

For sale—maps of Mosa and Ekfrid townships, giving location of oil wells, names of land owners and other important information.—Catharine B. Sutherland, South Main street; phone 31. 27-1

Will the party who picked up a girl's beaded purse containing a shin-plaster (twenty-five cents) at the farmers' picnic at Tall's Corners leave it at The Transcript office and save picking it up?

George Hulse has opened a garage on McKellar street in the rear end of Roy Siddall's grain store, and solicits a share of your patronage. All kinds of auto repair work will receive prompt and careful attention. Tires and accessories. Phone Roy Siddall, No. 8. 30-1

Clearing sale of shoes.—Our spring and summer shoe trade has been good and in order to make room for the fall and winter stock we are going to clean out the balance of the present stock in our sweeping sale. All will be sold regardless of cost. Sale now on. Special price on groceries while sale lasts. Strictly cash.—Chas. George. 25-1

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



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. M. ANDERSON

McClary's Pandora Range

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



Plan to attend Western Ontario's Popular Exhibition

\$30,000 IN PRIZES \$1,500 added this year

Full Programme of Attractions twice daily
Two Speed Events daily Fireworks each night
Great Pure Food Show in Process Building
Plenty of Music, Education, Entertainment and Midway Merriment

WESTERN FAIR

LONDON CANADA
Sept. 6th to 14th 1918

N.B.—New automobile entrance cor. Dundas and Egerton Sts. Admission \$1, covers auto and driver, including parking of car. Prize List, Entry Forms, Application for Space, and all information from the Secretary
Lt.-Col. W. M. Gartshore, President A. M. Hunt, Secretary

Over Half a Century of Success

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS

Order your next lot of these at The Transcript office

Never known to disappoint His Great Decision

the Most Critical Tastes— "SATADA"

A Tea-pot Test is better than a page of Advertisement.
Black—Green or Mixed . . . Sealed Packets Only.



A PROPER KIND OF SLACKER.

There was an awful lazy woman in the little village where I grew up. At least, the most of the neighbors said she was—and they could prove it. She didn't work after noon! And she had a husband and three children and a great big ten-room house. How any woman could do all the work that meant, and find time to sit around afternoon, reading or doing fancy work, or maybe gadding the streets, was beyond the virtuous housewives of our town. That is, it was beyond most of them. Some, secretly, and two or three quite openly, were frankly envious, and wished they could do it, too. But they couldn't. "What would folks say?" was too strong for them.

A neighbor girl found out how it was done. One spring the woman was ill and the girl—this was the good old days—went in to "help out."

When the woman got up again the girl stayed on and they worked together.

"I've always planned every way I could to do my work in the quickest and easiest way," explained the woman, "whether it was the way my grandmother did or a way I just thought up myself. When I was first married I made a solemn vow I would not spend all my time doing housework, and I haven't. I've always had time every day to change my dress and rest and read in the afternoon unless there was sickness. Even in canning time I make it a point not to work every minute.

"To begin with, I have a schedule. I never could get through just working haphazard. Monday I tidy up, mend and put the clothes to soak; Tuesday, wash; Wednesday, clean silver and cupboards; Thursday, iron; Friday, clean the house except the kitchen, and Saturday clean the kitchen and do all the baking that is done for the week. No woman can do all the work expected of her and keep up, so I leave out half what the rest do. My 'man' thought when we were married he had to have home-made bread, but it didn't take him long to decide that he'd rather eat bakers' bread and have a companionable wife, than to have home-made bread and a wife who was always tired out and catty. He used to like rich frosted cakes, too, and he always had stomach trouble. He's found out with a simple sponge cake once a week and fruit or plain puddings for dessert he is just as well pleased and much better as to health. So I've not only

THE DRUM AND THE BOY

Power of Music on Character of An Outcast Child

That wonderful worker among the outcast children of England, the late Dr. Barnardo, once wrote a most interesting letter, in reply to the questions of the editor of a musical journal concerning the use of music in the Barnardo-Homes. Music is, he wrote, to the undeveloped souls of those children of poverty, misery and crime what bread is to their starved bodies. As to its effect on character, Dr. Barnardo told this story:

One of the very roughest lads I ever had, a boy who was perpetually getting into hot water, and whose glory it was that he could fight—and often "lick"—his master, provided a radiant example of the power of music. We found that he had a good ear, and put him into a band to play a side drum. From that moment his evil spirit was exorcised, as indeed, in the olden times, spirits were driven out by music. It became the object of his life, first, to play his drum well, and then to learn the cornet. That involved a self-restraint on his part to which he had hitherto been a stranger, and of course a radical change of conduct. He became steady, orderly, painstaking. Eventually, he was apprenticed in our Homes to the shoemaking trade, and he blossomed out by degrees into a very admirable cornet player and all round musician.

On leaving the institutions he carried with him his altered character and prospered accordingly. He is now the leader of a band in one of the Midland counties, and, I learn, the instructor of every bandsman on his own instrument. Besides that, he can score music for every single instrument in his band. A little while ago I heard that that band had been yoked

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

By Edith Brown Kirkwood.

CHAPTER IV.

Marjorie had not returned when Mr. Mann came home. Mrs. Mann did not stop for preliminaries. "Edward," she said, "with straight-forwardness, "Why did I come to see you the other night?"

"I told you at noon."

"You did not tell all."

"Humph!" Mr. Mann indulged in his favorite expletive.

Mrs. Mann was relentless. "He spoke to you of Marjorie? He loves her?"

"He spoke to me of Marjorie if you want to know," he replied with annoyance. "Of course he loves her. He'd be a chump if he didn't, wouldn't he? He's got energy enough to know a good thing."

"Edward!" Mrs. Mann's voice was not gentle. "And you made him promise not to tell her?"

"Regular Sherlock Holmes, eh? That's just what I did and I'm glad of it."

Mrs. Mann's reply was to resume her work. Silence is not given its due appreciation as a woman's weapon. Her air of finality as to the conversation was as disconcerting as it was intended to be. Mr. Mann picked up his evening paper but he was not as happy as he had been.

Marjorie came in presently and tossing her hat aside took a chair by the window.

"Mother," she said quietly, "will you help me start a nurse's course?"

"A what, dear?" queried Mrs. Mann.

"A nurse's course—a Red Cross home-nursing course. Mrs. Chapman tells me she had a talk with Ted Speer the other night when Crane brought him home after the lecture and he says that Red Cross workers are badly needed. We should have a branch here and learn emergency nursing and the making of surgical dressings. The French and English women are working night and day. Girls who never before have had a real task are working in the fields in England. If they can do that, have we a right to be comfortable and taking life easy here? We're not in the war but it seems to me we must help the others who are in distress. A lot of city girls—girls who can afford to bear their own expenses, you know—are getting into training to go over."

"Bally nuisances, that'll be, too," put in Mr. Mann. "That's the trouble with a time like this. It gives a lot of feather-brained women a chance to—"

"Do something for their country and so be of use," interrupted Mrs. Mann. "Go on, Marjorie."

"Father's right, Mother. Untrained girls will be nuisances—so are untrained soldiers. But if the boys can get ready to defend us, the girls can get ready to take care of them. They're sending over trained nurses to work with the doctors—nurses as capable in their line as Dr. Bacon is in his; but what they are asking of us who are untrained is to be ready for emergency. Why, it takes more than nine thousand dressings for one bad case! These must be made. We've got to be the backbone, the workers, the servers, anything that we may be prosed if we are needed. I'd like to get up a class in Red Cross work. Mrs. Chapman will help and I don't believe it will take very long to get the girls and some of Clinton interested. We're so near the city we can have some one come down and organize our unit. You will? I knew you would. I'll write Ted Speer."

"First thing you know she'll be wanting to go to France," remarked Mr. Mann from behind his paper as Marjorie mounted the stairs to her room.

"Well?"

"Do you mean to say that you'd let her—! After he's gone over?" Mr. Mann's anger was rising. "Annie, I don't know what to make of you. I honestly believe you'd like her to marry Crane Chapman."

"Edward, I want the best man in the world for Marjorie but most of all I want her to marry the man she loves."

"All I have to say is, I have spent my life trying to protect Marjorie from this very thing, Annie. I've educated her and filled the coffers for her. Now she wants to go out into the world—"

"To fill her place just as she has a right to do, Edward. You can't direct Marjorie's life as you have directed the business of Clinton. That belongs to her."

"Well, I'll be—!" began Mr. Mann. "If I live to be a thousand, I'll never understand you fool women!"

But what Mr. Mann really did not understand was that in this war of wars, women were destined to play such a part as never in history she had played.

The fact that Marjorie Mann started the Red Cross assured its success. Most of the girls and women of the town entered the classes. Marjorie went on to Chicago to prepare herself for Clinton's supervisory work, for while the work was the next "new thing under the sun," to Marjorie it was a serious, sacred service she was undertaking.

Somewhere within her she felt that some day, somehow, somewhere the knowledge was to serve her and serve her well. Only her mother knew that down in Washington her name already was registered among those of other girls of wealth who had volunteered not only to give up home and comfort to do their part in the world disaster but to ask not a penny's return for the doing.

Then came the April day when America awoke to find she was at war. The expected had happened. Prepared? Who ever is prepared to meet the expected? The boys, hurried into training camps, looked shy in their new uniforms and only the others whose minds turned back to other

A FAMILIAR TRICK

When King Albert, Then Heir to Belgian Throne, Visited the Congo

Two incidents that occurred during the trip to the Congo that King Albert made while he was still the heir to the Belgian throne are entertainingly described by a contributor to the London Field.

On state occasions the prince and his staff always donned their uniforms. Albert was a general, and consequently appeared in a very dark frock coat and dark trousers, while his principal aide-de-camp, Col. de Moore, of the Guides, was adorned with the gorgeous uniform of that regiment: short green tunic, covered with gold braid across the chest and on the sleeves, red breeches, high boots, and a bushy with an egret. One chief, when led up by the master of the ceremonies, looked round, stared at the colonel, and then said to the prince, with a smile:

"Young man you can play your tricks on others, but you can't catch an old, experienced man like myself."

The prince inquired what he meant.

"I mean that you can't play a game on me that I have played so often on others. When the district commissioner comes to my village I never know what his visit has in store for me; maybe he comes to give me a present, maybe it means trouble. I don't want trouble, and so I have a slave who impersonates me on those occasions. If he receives a gift, he has to hand it over to me; but if there is trouble, he can keep it to himself. Now you are up to the same trick, but you don't know how to do it. Look at yourself; look at that dark, ugly coat of yours; do you think anybody but a fool would take you for a prince? Why, there is the son of Bula Matari!" he exclaimed, pointing triumphantly at the colonel. "I know when I see him!" And notwithstanding all the eloquence of the interpreter he stuck to his opinion.

But not always did the interpreter serve so faithfully as that one did, and many a blunder was disguised by careful editing. One troublesome chief refused to shake hands with the prince, and muttered excuses that were translated by an official as follows:

"Mighty prince, I am your slave. Trample me under your feet, take my life if so unworthy an object can be of use to you, but ask me not to presume to touch your august hand."

What he really said was this:

"Your minions, those thieving rascals who ought to be chopped to pieces as food for the hogs, prevented my warriors from coming with me to you. They have stolen my bow and arrows, and dragged me here unarmed. Do you think I am going to be such a fool as to put myself entirely at the mercy of such a big chap as you, by letting you grasp my right hand? Now you look sharp!"

In a second he had disappeared in the bushes.



NEW TEST OF PROOF OF DEATH.

French Academy of Medicine Will Use a New Experiment.

Uncertainty as to whether a person be alive or dead is especially great on the battlefield and prompt decision in such cases is far more important than in civil life. Dr. A. Terson has just recommended to the French Academy of Medicine a new test, those already known having proved insufficient. The best of these latter has been the injection of fluorescein, as devised by Icard. But even this is uncertain, for in some cases men who are still alive do not show the green coloration of the whites of their eyes following injection, which the test is supposed to produce.

Dr. Terson recommends placing in the eye a minute quantity of 33 per cent. solution of diamin (ethylmorphine), glycerine. If death has already taken place, nothing happens, but if the man has the slightest trace of life still in him the white of his eye will immediately turn purplish-red and swell, but this inflammation will disappear rapidly and leave no ill effect.

EVEN THE DOGS FIGHT THE HUN!

HEROIC PART THAT ANIMALS PLAY IN THE WAR.

The "Blue Cross" of the Allied Armies Cares For Their Wounds in Well-Equipped Hospitals.

Few persons realize what an important part animals are playing in the war. Horses and mules are carrying food and ammunition to the soldiers in the trenches, thousands of dogs, thousands of carrier pigeons, hundreds of mules and thousands of camels are working to save lives and gain a victory for the Allies. The French have five thousand dogs and the Allies have six million horses and many mules facing death just as the men are doing. The dog is one of the most important animals in the fighting area, and every man in the army realizes how invaluable these animals are, for they are used for sentinel, patrol, draft, guard, dispatch and carrier work and in some instances they clean the trenches of rats. For instance, the sentinel dog is stationed at the "listening points," and helps in detecting enemy patrols; the patrol dog reconnoiters for small detachments and several can hold an enemy if so commanded. These same dogs carry provisions and military stores when harnessed to vehicles, and when necessary they can pull the carts on which the wounded are placed. The invaluable dispatch dog is another type and occupies an important position, for he is honored with being intrusted to carry messages between the posts of command in the first line in the sectors bombarded or beaten by machine guns. Such dogs are swifter than men and run less chance of being shot. The guard dog helps to reduce the number of sentinels around storehouses and factories. Their performances are remarkable.

The Red Cross Dogs.

France is using many Red Cross dogs, and many wounded soldiers owe their preservation to them. They search the secluded places and when they find a soldier bring back some part of his clothing and lead the rescuer to the spot. Other dogs have been trained never to molest the soldier, but to give the sign on their return to the hospital. This sign is usually the lifting of the strap which hangs around their necks into their mouths. But these dogs do not stop at finding the wounded. They are taught never to touch the dead and they draw a light-wheeled ambulance cart on which the wounded soldier is placed. They do well at this work and in pulling the carriages on which the machine guns are mounted. Mastiffs are usually used for this last heavy work, and when the Germans invaded Belgium these dogs played an important part in carrying the light guns from point to point.

Early in the war France sent over and secured the services of an expert in Alaskan dogs, who purchased Malamutes for draft purposes in the Yukon. Some of the dogs that he selected had taken part in the Alaskan races that required unlimited endurance, and this qualification was invaluable in the work which they did in the army. These Alaskan dogs, accustomed to drawing heavy burdens, have brought supplies and ammunition through mountain passes. They draw carts in summer which fit on narrow gauge tracks, and in winter they pull sledges over the snow. These dogs are more cumbersome than the dispatch dogs, who can carry a message in three minutes that would take ten minutes for a man. These messages may be important calls for reinforcements or that firing should be directed in another direction or some equally important hint. The French also employ dogs to carry light lunches and they provide gas masks for the dogs as well as for the men.

Horse is Indispensable.

There are many stories of dogs being decorated by the soldiers for signal bravery on the battlefield and the men grow much attached to the intelligent animals.

Interesting and important as is the work of dogs and pigeons in war, the horse is still more valuable. The British have two million horses engaged in the war, and it is estimated there may be a demand for as many more. Horses cannot be wholly superseded by motors, for they are transport and baggage agents in this war, as they have been in former conflicts. All army men know that the services of horses are indispensable. If a shot hits a motor and a wheel is blown off that is the end of progress for a time, but if one horse is injured the other horse pulls until a fresh horse can be obtained.

The Blue Cross, which was organized in 1912, in three months after war began had hospitals at work in France. To-day La Croix Bleue is an effective branch of the French army, and it deals with every variety of sick and injured horses. Two thousand separate units have been assisted by this Blue Cross and the hospital quarters are clean, hygienic and with ample light and air. Drinking water and oats are supplied and there are operating rooms, pharmacies and hospitals for sick and debilitated animals. Gentleness, fresh air and sunshine are among the curative agencies, and there are large pasture lands on which convalescing horses run.

NEW USE FOR THE TELEGRAPH

How the Turks Regarded This Western Invention

When the Turkish civilization first began to make its way into the Ottoman Empire, it provoked some very interesting reactions upon the Orientals. One story that Sir William Whittell tells in Turkish Stories and Parables shows how unquestioningly even the wisest of the Turks attributed the triumphs of Western invention to magic or diabolism.

During the Crimean War, says Sir William, the first Telegraph was established in Turkey. This wonderful invention created tremendous astonishment among the Turks, who were quite unable to understand its workings. Among the more intelligent discussions were not concerning the scientific principles that lay behind it, but whether it was good or a bad thing for humanity.

To solve the question it was at last decided to have a full debate by the ulema of the province of Smyrna, over which at that time a very wise old mullah presided. The meeting was held, and fierce was the contention. Half of the ulema declared that the telegraph was a good thing, because it quickened communication; the other half asserted that it could not be good, because it was an invention of the devil.

There seemed to be no way of arriving at a conclusion, when some of the Turks perceived that their chief, the old mullah, had not yet expressed an opinion. Both parties, therefore, eagerly pressed him for his view on the subject and agreed to abide by his decision. The old mullah replied: "My children, the telegraph is a good thing."

"What?" said the conservatives indignantly. "Do you mean that it is not a work of the devil?"

"Oh, yes," replied the old man. "Assuredly it is a work of his; but why are you so dull of understanding, my children? Can't you see that, if the devil is occupied going up and down the wires with each message sent, he will have less time to trouble us mortals on earth below?"

All the ulema acknowledged the wisdom of their chief.

Canada Food Board ordered the Union Confectionery, Calgary, to cease making candy forthwith.

Young Men on the Farm Who Cannot Go to War

CANADA Must Have Greater Agricultural Production. CANADA Needs Men Trained in the Best Agricultural Practices.

YOU will be of greater value to your country and to yourself if you acquire all available information regarding your business as a farmer. You can obtain this information during the Fall and Winter months at the

Ontario Agricultural College Guelph

THE COLLEGE TERM.—The College opens September 20th and closes April 12th. This is convenient for most farm boys, as the hardest work of the summer is completed before the commencement of the term and students can return to their homes for the spring seeding.

COURSES.—The Two-Year Course is particularly designed for young men intending to be good practical farmers. It includes studies which are of practical value in all the work of the farm. The Four-Year Course for the degree of B.S.A. is a two-year continuation of the two-year course.

EXPENSES.—In order to encourage young men to attend the college, the fees are fixed at the lowest possible figure. Board, \$4.00 per week; Tuition Fee, \$20.00 per year.

Public School Education is sufficient for admission.

COLLEGE OPENS SEPTEMBER 20TH

Write for a Calendar giving full particulars

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

Soils and Crops

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

Saving the Grain.
Our Government estimates that the farmer loses three per cent. of his grain each year through careless threshing methods, and very often it is the farmer himself who is most to blame. Anxious to speed up a wearisome but very necessary job, he forgets that the big idea is to get as much grain as possible instead of getting the work done in the shortest time.

While the causes of waste are comparatively few, every precaution should be taken for its prevention. Grain threshed when it is tough and damp is sure to represent a loss. It is impossible for the separator to remove all the kernels, and an unbelievable amount of grain goes over with the straw. The value of the time lost in waiting for the bundles to dry will be more than made up by the saving in grain.

A competent separator man will keep his machine adjusted and running at the proper speed, but he often becomes careless and thinks more about the number of bushels going into the feeder than of how much grain gets to the bin. From long association many farmers understand threshing machinery well enough to find out for themselves if everything is working properly, and should not neglect to see that adjustments are made whenever needed.

Where the portable elevator is used the waste in transferring grain from wagon to bin is very slight. However, not every farm is so equipped. Shovelling grain is hardly child's play under the best of circumstances, and if the man with the scoop is compelled to reach a high door or work in a cramped position, not all the grain will reach its intended destination. A blanket on the ground and one from the grain door to the wagon will save considerable.

Careless and fast pitching into the machine is another cause of waste. On a neighborhood run, where help is traded back and forth instead of having a hired crew, more care is taken, as all the men are farmers and remember that their own turn will be next. But even your best neighbors get in a hurry at times, especially if they happen to be on the tail end of the run and it looks like rain. A separator will not stand crowding. The machine is set at what is considered a fair pitching speed, and at that speed is supposed to handle the grain properly. Overcrowding cuts

down the speed, which means a proportionate loss in efficiency, with the result that much grain is carried over into the stack.

Who Runs Your Farm?
"The government runs my farm, and I am quite willing to let them do so." Thus spoke a farmer whose financial credit balance is represented by six figures. He has made a practice of reading and adopting the results of the government's experience on the experimental farms, both Dominion and provincial, and has been rewarded handsomely.

This farmer was instrumental in forming a farmers' club in his neighborhood and securing lectures by the travelling representatives of government agricultural departments. He took advantage of these by adopting the good points from each. A government report advocated the installation of lightning rods on farm buildings. He put them on his buildings and advised his neighbors to do likewise.

Some of them followed his lead; others ridiculed the idea, one of whom lost his buildings the following season by lightning. Neither was he too proud to make arrangements with the town store and livery to supply them with straw free that he might haul away the manure from their stables, and thus keep his land up to the highest producing point. He did not consider it too much trouble to do clean his seed that he could demand \$1.50 per bushel for his oats as seed, while his neighbor was getting but 65 cents.

Farming means production, just as truly as does manufacturing. The farmer, however, has an advantage over the manufacturer in that the latter must make his own experiments; he must pay for his experience. If the results of his experiments are satisfactory, they may produce financial returns fully warranting the outlay. If they are unsatisfactory, the expenditure upon the investigation is lost, and, in many cases, means ruin. How different is the farmer's position! Canada is making the experiments for the farmer, Canadians—the manufacturer, the mechanic, and every resident of Canada—are paying the cost of securing the experience by which the agriculturist may, personally, be the gainer.

It is only too true, however, many of our farmers neglect to profit by the help thus provided. Innumerable bulletins are left unread, and the information they contain is not utilized.

Poultry

Feed, care and cleanliness this month and next are all important. If any important item is overlooked now that neglect will show in the results next winter, also next spring and summer.

All young stock should now be sorted and culled. Besides those showing very undesirable color and shape defects and serious disqualifications, it is important that any and all slow growing and slow feathering chicks be culled and sent to market. Never breed or attempt to get eggs from such stock. Youngsters showing leg weakness, twisted wing feathers or any inclination whatever to lack of vitality should be sorted out and sent to market as soon as possible.

Standard size and shape, which are obtained through strength, vigor, proper housing, feed and care, are necessary to success. Even strictly egg farmers must select and breed to a standard for size and shape. Pure bred fowls unless carefully culled will degenerate, showing different characteristics, different sizes, shapes, etc., and as a class difficult to handle in large flocks, to house and feed them to insure uniform conditions. There are other reasons also why the young stock should now be culled, thus permitting more house and range room for the more desirable during the autumn months.

Green food in some form, as well as sour milk or buttermilk, should be supplied to both the old and young stock if possible. A good grade of meat meal, beef or fish scraps should also be supplied. These foods will develop better youngsters and will insure the adult stock being in far better condition this winter.

Training to Stand
There is no one thing that shows the amateur quite as much as to bring animals into the ring that are not actually broken to lead. The show animal ought to be taught to lead right up beside the master and not have to be pulled and hauled and tugged. An-

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Prompt Return—No Commission
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imals being shown for the first time should be previously led about so that they are accustomed to the noise of automobiles, shouting, etc. In teaching an animal to walk up beside the master, a long buggy whip held around behind one's back will be found quite useful. It is not necessary to mistreat the animal to teach him to lead. Most animals are easily taught if approached in a sensible sort of way.

In dealing with bulls they should, of course, be sufficiently handled so that they are tractable, but the only safe bull is a dead bull and most fairs make it a misdemeanor to bring a bull into the ring without a staff. In one thing to remember about handling bulls with a staff is to keep their heads up. As soon as a bull can get his head down, he can use the huge muscles of his neck, but as long as his head is kept up, he can be handled with considerable ease.

Animals intended for show should be started on feed at once. Showing has always been accounted a means of advertising and it has never been looked upon as a money-making scheme. The young breeder should by all means show at least at his local fairs since a man usually gets his first and often his best advertising right in the home community. There is no "hocus pocus" about showing animals, despite the fact that once in a great while a judge can be deceived into putting an inferior animal ahead of a good one. Animals with good individuality, well-fed, well-taught, well-bred and with all exterior appearances in first-rate form cannot help but be a credit to the breeder, even though they do not stand in first place.

Be Cheerful.
It doesn't help the boys out there to whimper that the foe is strong. It doesn't lift their load of care. To wait that things are going wrong. It doesn't keep their spirits high. For us to sit at home and sigh and prophesy in manner grim. That grim disaster's sure to come. Keep cheerful! though the task is hard. And hopeful though the days are grim. Our own morale we now must guard. We must have faith when hope is dim. Though hearts grow heavy now and bleed, This be our cry: "We shall succeed!" And though disasters round us fall, Let's be courageous through them all.

One of these discoveries is that our muscles play an important part in the growth of our minds. It has been found that those parts of the brain which are seated the centres which control our muscles lie round those

War times are teaching us that there is no economy in buying the cheapest goods nor the fancy high priced ones. We are depending on the solid values of the good standard brands—the brands that were good in peace time and have doubly proved their worth in war time.

Red Rose Tea—costing today only about 1/4 of a cent per cup—is one of the solid war time values that anyone can afford—and that everyone will enjoy.

It is truly a war time tea



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MOTHER-WISDOM

All Day Long the Happy Farm Child Learns by Doing.

By Helen Johnson Keyes.

Education has a new slogan: "Learn by doing." That is a way in which farm children always have received much of their education though neither they nor their parents nor their teachers have been in the habit of calling it education. Education has been considered something learned out of very dull books and the "higher" it has been the less practical use it has had.

All this is changing and something very odd is happening at the same time. You remember that when our little district school began to be not quite what we needed for our new farm life, we turned to the city schools and began to copy them. Soon we found they were not right either, at least not for our country children. So we developed a kind of school all our own, in which arithmetic is taught by working out farm problems, and English themes discuss the operations which occupy our day by day, and chemistry uses the kitchen and the soil for laboratories. The oddity is that suddenly this country idea has taken hold of the city, and the farm school at its best is being imitated in the most modern of the private city schools!

I do not mean that for their arithmetic city children are taught to calculate the shrinkage of hogs, nor to write themes about silos. That would be as absurd although no more so than were the old stock-exchange and banking problems formerly imposed on farm children and the compositions concerning the sewers of Paris. I mean that the principle of bringing knowledge into touch with life and of learning to do things which it is going to be our part in life to do, instead of only learning about things which have fallen to the share of other people to do, is making over the city schools as it has done the farm schools.

There are two very solid reasons for this; one of them is a business reason and the other a scientific one and each vital. The business reason lies in the increasing difficulty and complexity of life. When you compare the business of farming to-day with the simple occupation which it was in our grandfathers' time, you will understand what I mean.

No one does anything more in a very small way. The whole world is tied together in a network and the threads of your business are knotted into the threads of other people's businesses so that you are obliged to take very good care of your own strand when you knot it into the net and do it very properly or else you will disturb the business of other people, who, in turn, will injure yours. Life having become so complicated, there is not much time left for merey thinking about things. Every man, woman and child, must do things and do them well.

A new science has grown up in the last generation which consists of the study of the brain and nervous system. It has a very long name and very delicate and complicated instruments with which to make its discoveries. The truths the learned men establish through this new science, are taken up by educators and put to use in schools, and in this way many changes in methods of teaching have come about. One of these discoveries is that our muscles play an important part in the growth of our minds. It has been found that those parts of the brain which are seated the centres which control our muscles lie round those

centres which makes us think and that sometimes the centres for muscle control and for thinking are the same. This scientific revelation must be a comfort to farm mothers. We have realized that our children ought to be taught to be good farmers and housekeepers but we have been afraid that if our schools filled up their time with "nature" and agriculture, manual training and domestic science our boys and girls would know nothing else. Now we have been shown that, occupied with these studies while they are young, they are not only learning useful occupations but at the same time are developing their brains in the very best possible way so that they will be quick to understand the higher branches of learning at a more mature age.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

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

The Meaning of Tonics.
No medicines are used by those who do not consult a doctor for their ailments to such an extent as tonics. Many of these preparations are not tonics as advertised but simply mixtures in which the principal ingredients are alcohol.

But alcohol is not a tonic, it stimulates at first and then depresses and is the worst kind of a habit-forming drug. But it is of great value in certain conditions especially when it is necessary to produce heat quickly and stir up a fainting heart.

The dull and listless feeling which comes in the spring is an indication for a tonic, and it is then that the highways and byways are alive with flaming advertisements of all sorts of patent medicines, presumably tonics, to deceive the unwary.

The tuberculous weakened by sweating, cough, loss of sleep, and absorption of poisonous material need tonics, and those should be selected which will help and not delude and disappoint them.

The anaemic, pale and weak from poverty of blood and impairment of functions require tonics and are often greatly benefited by them.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
M. V.—1—Please inform me as to the symptoms, cause and curability of pink eye. 2. What is your opinion of one who cannot look out from a great elevation without a desire to leap down, and who starts in her sleep when such a situation is brought before her?

Answer—1—This disease is otherwise known as contagious conjunctivitis, being an infectious condition of the mucous membrane which covers the eyes. Its principal symptoms are swelling, redness, soreness and a free discharge from the eye. This discharge must be removed with great care very frequently, and a solution of boric acid instilled into each eye, as often as the discharge is removed. It usually gets well in the course of a week or ten days. 2— I should say that such a person should keep away from high places and avoid every opportunity for carrying out the desire to jump.

The Dairy
Cleaning Milking Machines.
Placing the rubber tubes and test cups of a milking machine in an antiseptic solution while not in use will keep them clean with very little trouble. Salt water is often used, and whatever solution is used should contain salt because of its preservative effect on rubber.

Salt water alone is not very effective in keeping the tubes and test cups sanitary. The addition of a small amount of chloride of lime will make the brine solution germicidal as well as antiseptic. The solution that has been found best is made of eight and one-half gallons of water, ten pounds of salt and one-quarter pound of chloride of lime. Fresh chloride of lime should be added each week to keep the solution at proper strength. The odor of chloride of lime can not be detected in the milk.

This solution has been tested just to determine what results it would give when used under ordinary farm conditions. When it was being tested, the tubes and cups were placed in the solution immediately after each milking, being first rinsed in cold water, while the tops were thoroughly washed with hot water and washing-powder and the pails sterilized with steam. Once a week the tubes and cups were thoroughly cleaned with hot water containing soda, and were scrubbed with long brushes. The milk drawn from the machines contained no more bacteria than is found in certified milk.

Fence The Garden.
Fencing for the farm garden is undoubtedly a necessary investment unless all stock in the neighborhood is maintained under good control. It should be high enough and tight enough to keep out poultry. Some farmers fence their poultry and leave the garden unprotected. Others fence their garden and give the poultry the freedom of the farm. My observation leads me to believe that the farmers with the fenced gardens raise the most and the best vegetables. A confined hen will fly out on occasions but a hen with the freedom of the remainder of the earth will often condescend to remain out of a fenced garden.

In order to do their best, vegetables need a little rain at frequent intervals. Light showers coming often are more conducive to growth than a heavy rain followed by a long dry spell. Some market gardeners install watering systems and they find the investment an insurance against the dry periods which sometimes nearly ruin fine crops of vegetables. Doubtless the installation of systems for supplying water to farm homes will be following in some cases by an effort to irrigate the garden crops. This will prove an especially valuable asset if vegetable growing is to be depended upon for a part of the farm income.

Vegetable growing means hard work and a large amount of time expended on a small area. However, the effort to produce a fine variety of first-class truck for home use saves expense in keeping up the table and makes the farm a better place to live.

DOING THE OBVIOUS THING

War, we are told, is proving the mettle of our men. It is stripping them of all pretences and forcing them to show themselves in their true light, either as the real stuff or weaklings. No one remembers the bluff when the time comes to face the Hun, so every soul stands revealed.

It isn't the men over there who are being shown up alone. The folks back here are little by little, and bit by bit, being robbed of their pretences and revealed for pretty much what they are. Some of them, I almost said many of them, are not looking very well. In fact they resemble children, to put it as kindly as I can. They do a great deal of talking about their patriotism and wanting to do their bit, but when the bit they ought to do is shown them, they sidestep and choose something easier or more showy, but not one-half as necessary. A great many women are out looking for "a war job," who have left behind them at home the biggest war job they could do.

I dropped in to call on a neighbor the other day. Three children, aged four, three and two years old respectively, were whining and clinging to her skirts, while a six-week-old baby lay in the crib. It was two o'clock, but the breakfast dishes were still unwashed, the beds unmade, the living-room untidy and a basket of ironing waiting to be done. She dropped into a chair and burst into tears.

"I know it's awful to let things go so, but what can I do?" she sniffled. "I can't get a girl for love or money and the woman I have can't find any one day a week and I can't find another. The children have cried all morning and the baby screamed with colic for two mortal hours. I did get a batch of cookies baked, and my curtains ready for jelly, but I haven't been able to do another thing. When Jackie hasn't wanted something, Molly or Peggy have, and all the lunch I have had was the cold coffee and a piece of hard, cold toast that were left from breakfast. I wish I was dead and the children were, too. What's the use of living when you haven't the strength to take care of your house and family?"

"Why can't your sister come and help you?" I asked. "Bessie is seventeen years old and the prize canner in her school. 'School is out now and I should think she could help a lot. Surely helping you is the best sort of war work.'"

"Oh, she's gone up north to pick cherries," said Mrs. K. bitterly. "She pledged herself to work eight hours a day, with a half-hour for lunch, and she'll get just enough to pay her expenses—has to board herself while she is there and pay her own transportation. We'd be glad to give her her board and five dollars a week, but there isn't anything romantic about working in your sister's kitchen. She's helping the conservation movement, so she says. But I don't see any special patriotism in picking fruit for a commercial cannery. If she was going up to help a farmer's wife, I might forgive her."

"But I should think your mother would make her come and help you. Surely she can see it is more necessary to do the work right at home than it is to chase off across the province and clutter up traffic. I thought the government wanted us all to travel as little as possible. Your mother talked so beautifully last week at the club about doing the duty nearest and giving up our vacations."

"Oh, that's all for the other fellow," she sniffled. "Mother and Bessie need a rest. Poor Bessie is just worn out with standing around street corners on Tag Day, and such like. Mother says she is entitled to a change and besides, there's a bunch of boys from the Junior College going up and there's a good swimming beach near and a dancing pavilion, and what have I to offer against the importance of cherry picking as necessary to win the war?"

"Your mother surely comes in and helps you out, though," I ventured. "She was around trying to get women to volunteer to go out two or three hours a day and take care of children or mend. Doesn't she do your mending and take the youngsters off your hands a few hours every day?"

"Mother is running a taxicab to relieve a man for war work. She never could do housework; it is too heavy. I believe she has joined the 'back-to-the-farm' movement, or whatever they call it, and is going to the country soon to help in the wheat harvest. She can handle a pitchfork all right, but it hurts her back to wring out a map.

There was a few minutes' eloquent silence. "I am ashamed of myself," she broke the silence, "and if I hadn't been so tired I would never have criticised my own mother and sister. But it does seem funny that so many folks can't see that their own blood and kin need a little help, isn't it? Mother isn't the only one. I know a half dozen, yes, a half a hundred, who are neglecting their obvious duty to chase about doing something everyone wishes as they wouldn't do. And then we scold children for wanting to make a cake when all they can do is dry the suet."

Fertilizers the Necessary Gear
Fertilizers made hundreds of acres strong enough to survive the bad conditions of last winter and spring.

Do what you can to insure best wheat conditions for this fall and next winter.

Fertilize!
Write for free bulletin on Fall Wheat Production

The Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau
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1111 Temple Bldg., Toronto

Cut out and burn the old blackberry and raspberry canes as soon as they've fruited.
Celery may be blanched by means of boards, paper or straw-tills. Each is likely to cause decay if applied when the soil or foliage is wet.

NO MORE KIDNEY TROUBLE

Since He Commenced to Take "Fruit-a-tives"

78 LEX AVENUE, OTTAWA, ONT.
"Three years ago, I began to feel run-down and tired, and suffered very much from Liver and Kidney Trouble. Having read of 'Fruit-a-tives', I thought I would try them. The result was surprising.
I have not had an hour's sickness since I commenced using 'Fruit-a-tives', and I know now what I have not known for a good many years—that is, the blessing of a healthy body and clear thinking brain."
WALTER J. MARRIOTT.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.
At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1918

WARDSVILLE

Miss Clara Miller is clerking in Rodney.
Mrs. Charles Palmer has been on the sicklist.
A number from here attended the races in Bothwell.
Miss Hilda Blott gave a tea to some of her girl friends.
Miss Bandeen called on friends in the village Labor Day.
Miss Dorris Jefferson of Sarnia is home on her holidays.
Mrs. A. J. Sheppard has gone to Toronto to visit friends.
Rev. Mr. Collins and daughter Pat have returned to Windsor.
We are hoping to soon have our burg lighted with electric light.
Lieutenant Jack Douglas was home from Camp Borden for the week-end.
George and Isabelle McCracken have returned to their home in London.
Miss Oread Sheppard entertained some of her young friends at an evening party.
Miss Tena Cunningham of Chatham is spending a few days with Miss E. Campbell.
Miss Agnes O'Malley is spending a few days in Toronto with Miss Pauline Wilson.
Mrs. Jackson and Nellie motored to St. Thomas, spending a few days and returning Sunday.
A number of auto loads of Methodists attended a W. M. convention in Florence last week.
Miss Mary Simpson of Glencoe and Mr. and Mrs. G. McPherson and son George of Detroit were guests last week at Wm. Nethercott's.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Nethercott and daughter Carrie left last week to visit relatives in Detroit and Windsor and are attending the State Fair this week.
Miss Margaret Depew and brothers Jack and Harold of Detroit motored to Wardsville on Wednesday, returning Thursday, taking Miss Eric Heath with them.
Miss B. Aitchison has returned to Port Arthur to resume her school duties. Mrs. Aitchison went as far as London, returning Saturday accompanied by her son William and Miss Elinor Pack of Toronto.

CAIRO

Mac. D. Smith of London is renewing old acquaintances.
Mrs. Helm of Detroit is visiting at the home of her father, T. C. Clifford.
W. B. Switzer of Detroit is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Margaret Johnston.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Lewis left for Pontiac, Mich., on Saturday for a brief visit.
Daniel Campbell of Detroit is a visitor at the home of his sister, Mrs. G. A. Annett.
Mrs. John Randles returned to her home on Thursday after visiting friends in Windsor and Detroit.
Mrs. F. Melow and son Gordon returned to their home in Detroit, having visited friends here during the past six weeks.
A. E. Wagborne delivered a masterly discourse in the Presbyterian church on Sunday last—Mark 9: 43-47. Mr. Tilly of Wallaceburg and Mr. Wagborne sang a duet which was highly appreciated and appropriate.

OKDALE

Nelson McLennan spent Sunday in St. Thomas.
Miss Sadie Cragg of Philadelphia is the guest of Mrs. Robert Currie.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Corlett and son Murray spent Friday in Sarnia.
Miss Viola Walrath of Northwood visited Miss Della Leeson for a week.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mawlam and family motored to Wardsville on Sunday last.
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sinclair and daughter Grace motored to Toronto on Sunday last.
Miss Pearl Summers spent a week at Strathroy with Mrs. Leslie Thompson, and was accompanied home by Miss Mildred.
Mr. and Mrs. John Summers and son A. D., accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Leitch, motored to Mooretown on Sunday.
John Mitchell, Orval Gadsby, Stephen McDermitt, Henry Little and Walter Thompson have gone West on the harvest excursion.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Summers, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Summers and W. A. and Annie Leitch, motored and spent Sunday with Miss Margaret and Robert McArthur and Miss Ellen McCallum.

NEWBURY

Mrs. Fletcher left on Saturday for a visit in Detroit.
J. G. Bayne and son Allan spent the past week in Toronto.
Miss Jessie Gray of Detroit was home for the week-end.
Pte. Fred. Robinson was home from London for the week-end.
Lorne Hetherington of Welland spent the week-end here.
Miss Pratt of London was visiting Mrs. Armstrong last week.
Miss Edith Dean of Wheatley is visiting Miss Ora McDonald.
Miss Heathcote of Thamesville is visiting at A. Fennell's, Jr.
Miss Bessie King of Detroit is spending her vacation at her home here.
Mrs. A. E. Brown and son Wallace of Tilsonburg have been visiting in town.
Pte. Carson Mann of the W. O. R., London, spent a few days in town last week.
Mr. Edwards arrived from the West on Sunday and is a guest at the manse.
Joe Gillett and sister Mae left for Calgary on the harvesters' excursion recently.
Miss Frances Vanduzer arrived on Saturday from Winnipeg, where she had been visiting.
Mrs. Bobbyn and daughter Miss Winnie of Florence have been visiting the former's son, G. D. Dobbyn.
R. H. Moore and wife left on Saturday to motor to Flesheron. Mrs. Moore will remain for a few weeks.
Misses Annie E. Mabel and Ann J. Connelly are taking a commercial course at the Chatham business college.
Monday saw the teachers getting out with their trunks to their several schools. Miss Hazel Fennell has taken a school near Wheatley.
Miss Carrie Fletcher left on Wednesday for Briden where she will take up her position again as milliner after spending a few days in Detroit.
Miss Chasely of West Lorne has been engaged as principal of our public school, taking the place of J. A. Armstrong, who has gone to Strathroy.
Friends here will sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. James McIntyre and family in their bereavement. Their son Bert was killed in action August 20th.
Stuart McCallum was called to London Friday evening, his mother having suffered a paralytic stroke. At time of writing her condition was still serious.
M. Sinclair of the Merchants Bank returned from his holidays at Owek Sound last week, and G. Murdoch, manager, went to Hamilton for the long week-end.
Owing to the rain Wednesday Knox church social was postponed until Friday evening. However, the ladies played a good game of ball—Wardsville and Newbury. Score 4-1 in favor of the home team. On Friday the same teams played, turning the score in Wardsville's favor, 3-2. The social was a splendid success—good program, good crowd, and a good sum of money for the shed repair fund.
The institute recently entertained both the Wardsville and Bothwell institutes and a most enjoyable time was passed together. The program was exceptionally good, given by the visiting institutes. On Friday last the institute met at the home of Mrs. E. F. Reycraft, and another pleasant meeting was held. In September the ladies intend to pack another batch of boxes for our boys overseas. The date will be announced later. The October meeting, first Wednesday of month, will be held at the home of Mrs. Matthew Armstrong. Further announcements later.

MELBOURNE

Frank Sponenburg spent a few days at his home here.
Calvert Fletcher of Toronto spent the week-end at his home here.
Miss Eva Parr entertained a few of her friends to an afternoon tea on Wednesday last.
Miss Jean Buchanan has returned to her home in Campbellton after a short visit with friends here.
Miss Beltz has returned to her home in Detroit after spending a short vacation with Miss B. C. Buchanan.
Mrs. (Dr.) Howell and daughter have returned to their home here after a visit with friends at Wallaceburg.
Rev. Wm. R. and Mrs. Vance have returned after spending their vacation at their summer home at Erie Beach.
Miss Mary E. Mather attended the London Conference Epworth League convention which was held in Memorial Methodist church, London, a few days ago.

MOSA

Mrs. A. B. McLachlin is recovering from a serious illness.
Miss Katie McAlpine is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. B. McLachlin.
Misses Jessie and Johanna Mitchell visited their cousin, Katherine McLean, at Wyoming.
Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Mitchell, Miss Catharine and John D. and Mr. and Mrs. Neil Mitchell spent Monday at Wyoming.
Ross Dyke is holidaying at Wyoming, not being able to work owing to a sore foot, the result of part of a derriek falling upon it.
Miss Olive Pack of London has been engaged to teach in S. S. No. 9, Mosa, in place of Miss Jennie Wright, who had to resign on account of ill health.
Miss Flora McLachlin has left to teach school for the coming term in the Fairbanks school, Brooke. Her many friends wish her success in her new field of labor.
Dr. and Mrs. McLean of Inwood, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. McGugan and Bruce McGugan of Euphemia were visitors at M. C. McLean's on Sunday.
The Red Cross Society of No. 9, Mosa, met at Mrs. Frank Abbott's on Friday, Aug. 30, and packed a box containing 22 shirts and 21 pairs of socks. Value of box was \$71. The society gratefully acknowledges a donation of \$5 from Mrs. John McEachren of Mosa and \$1 from Willie Brown of Mosa. The collection at the meeting was \$14.25. The next meeting will be held at Mrs. James Brown's on Friday, Sept. 30.

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 inmost recesses of the bronchial passages and soothes them. Restriction passes and easy breathing returns. If you know as well how this remedy would help you as do thousands of grateful users, there would be a package in your home tonight. Try it.

KILMARTIN

Jamie Munroe spent last week in St. Thomas.
Archie Munro of Windsor is spending two weeks at his home here.
Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Root and family of Walkerville are visiting friends here.
Miss Anna McGill of London is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George McGill.
Mrs. Jessie Bobbin of Winnipeg visited her sister, Mrs. George McGill, last week.
Rev. Mr. Galbraith of Thamesford will occupy the pulpit at Burns' church, Mosa, on Sunday next.
Miss Jean Robertson, nurse-in-training at St. Joseph's Hospital, London, is spending two weeks vacation at her home here.
Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and daughter are at Guelph attending the marriage of Miss A. Taylor and Wm. Robertson, son of Rev. and Mrs. Robertson.
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cuthbert and three daughters of Windsor motored to Neil Munro's on Saturday and spent a few days. Mrs. Munro accompanied them to Windsor where she will spend a week.
Beatrice McAlpine, Tena and Neil Leitch, Edie and Willie McKellar, Mary McAlpine, Marion Campbell, Ernest McKellar and James Munroe are driving from this section to attend the Glencoe High School.

SHIELDS

Mrs. D. Ferguson of Sarnia visited at A. J. Purcell's last week.
Mrs. Annie McLachlin called on her sister, Mrs. J. D. McBride, last week.
Miss Winnie McVicar left on Monday to take up her duties as teacher at Wilkesport.
Cadet Wilson of the R. F. C., Toronto, was a week-end visitor at John F. McTavish's.
S. S. No. 12 school opened on Tuesday with Miss Mary Ward of Wilton Grove as teacher.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Snales of Caradoc motored down and spent Sunday at E. C. McTavish's.
Miss Margaret Ferguson has returned to Detroit after visiting for a few days at her home here.
Misses I. McAlpine and E. McTavish have left to take up their school duties at Corunna and Toronto respectively.
Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

A DARING PACIFIST.

French School Teacher Works Against the Militarists.
The arrest in Paris recently of Helene Brion, primary public school teacher, on the charge of spreading pacifist peace at any price, anarchist propaganda, has uncovered what seems to be a much ramified anti-militarist plot.
Through this arrest and others now pending the authorities have discovered that despite the real patriotism of 99 per cent. of the peoples of France a leaven of unrest has been working among, oddly enough, a small percentage of the class whose duty it is to preach loyalty to the Government, the public school teachers.
On October 25, 1917, a M. and Mme. Mayoux, both Government instructors at Dignac, were arrested and found guilty of spreading anti-patriotic, alarmist propaganda. They were remanded for further hearing either before the Bordeaux Court of Appeals or before a military court-martial. The Mayouxes were found to be in communication with Helene Brion, who had been under police surveillance. Her room was searched last August and because of the seditious literature found among her effects she was suspended from her duties as a teacher. Despite this circumstance, she continued to draw her salary.
Other documents found were pamphlets urging soldiers to desert and a voluminous correspondence with the Mayouxes that was really responsible for that couple's arrest. There also were detailed accounts and eulogistic comments on the Zimmerwald and Kienthal pacifist conferences, also various subscription lists for the propagation of the peace at any price idea in France.
At the same time that Helene Brion's quarters were ransacked a search was made at the home of two other suspects, both of whom have since been arrested: Mme. Dufour, a teacher at Joigny, and Gaston Moutard, twice wounded at the front and called to duty in a munitions factory. Seditious literature was found among their belongings, likewise a quantity of paper butterflies bearing anarchist, anti-militarist texts, preaching class hatred, resistance to military orders, peace at any price and the call for a general revolution.
All this printed matter came from Lausanne and Geneva, where it was published by a committee created for the re-opening of international relations—a committee of which the Mayouxes and Helene Brion were active members. From letters seized in the quarters of these pacifists it was shown that in 1915, getting together, they succeeded in acting their unwholesome literature into the hands of a great many soldiers at the front.
Helene Brion was a particularly zealous propagandist in pacifist circles. In all the suburbs north and northeast of Paris—at Saint Denis, Aubervilliers, Pre-Saint Gervais—the illacs—she was known for the violence of her anti-patriotic sentiments that she never missed a chance to express. The marvel has been that notwithstanding her ideas and her incessant activities, she was free from police interference and permitted to continue her insidious campaign for months.
Her pet theories were Malthusian, defeatist, anti-militarist and anarchist, and she was a member of several radical groups, a treasurer of a feminist association, and, to cap the climax, Government public school teacher.

Helene Brion always dresses in men's clothes, which are partly concealed by a long white workman's blouse. She often went about the streets carrying a ladder on her back, a paste pot in her hand and under her arm a bundle of posters—which she used to paste on blank walls. Last winter, during the coal distribution difficulties, she incited the workwomen of her quarter to revolution.
On August 1, 1914, she was heard to exclaim in the courtyard of her school: "I'd like to set fire to the Ministry of War!"
She spent the first Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of mobilization in Paris, and came back to Paris, declaring: "I wonder I wasn't arrested; I certainly didn't hesitate to shout in the streets what I thought of the Government!"

The Point.
There was the usual collection of drummers in the smoke room, and among them the inevitable quiet man, Conundrum had been the order of the evening, and the fun waxed fast and furious.
Then the quiet man spoke.
"It's easy," he began, "to answer such riddles as 'Why is your hat like a baby?' which only contains one smile, but some of those with two and more are twisters. For instance, what is the difference between the son of a millionaire, an organ, and a gum pot?"
"I give it up," said the mustard traveller, who was generally very hot at guessing riddles.
"The son of a millionaire is an heir to millions, while an organ has a million airs. See?"
"But what about the gum pot?" inquired the hosiery representative.
"Oh, that's just where you stick," replied the quiet man.—Exchange.

No Wonder.
An Irish guardsman, billeted in a certain town, was complaining bitterly about his hard bed.
"Do you know," retorted the landlady dramatically, "the Duke of Wellington slept in that same bed?"
"Oh, did he?" retorted the guardsman. "No wonder he was called the Iron Duke."
Also Important.
"Speaking of preparedness," said Uncle Eben, "dar ain't no amount of preliminary razor grindin' dat'll make up for de lack of fast work in de actual incooter."

HELLO! HELLO!

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