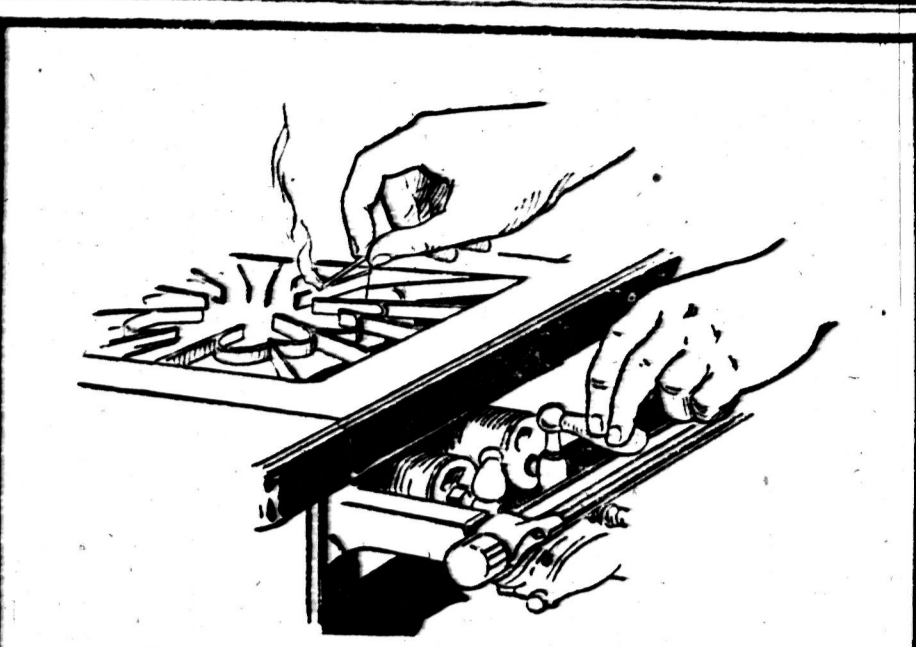


Returning... imposed a... commu... have you?... an... and... he was... 10 francs per... If you... the sum in gold... hour, everyone... found with... the vill... hundred francs... by the village... other individuals... states a wit... was completely... my own house... on the billiard... in a state of... On the... the French... Mautcourt was... the Germans... regiment for... the village, seized... as a screen... forward in their... they sacked their... the civilians were... and another mor... of Welles-Per... ment of the Oise... ed two farm lads... old, driving in a... buy bread. One... in the stomach... k to the farm and... taken to Creve... any of them were... open the doors... es of which the... and gave them... Soldiers drag... to two officers... one of them shot... At Perrieres, six... fire by means of... and his wife suff... because a fire... in the street... a house... road from Roue... pillaged by the... 31. Next day... bacco from the... Having none, he... tobaccoist's... blank as he turn... Marquise as the... eight civilians as... the cure and the... other hostages... from Quentin... from Jampes... through Mar... 31, a German... Ublans to fire on... forty people be... heard the word... among them. A... were wounded... killed... the angle be... the Alise was... mans on August... 1 and 2, states... they deliberately... of the houses in... lute pretext that... on. Before set... they pillaged... the officers'... ary doctors with... pillaged Madame... their own hands... tied off in carts... forty-five houses... September 8, the... in the garden an... who had just re... igne. They car... on their retreat... is known to have... others were not... Women... the far Russian... ped the veil and... tyranny as a re... revolution. In... a local Zemstovs... g with the mean... an says: "The... here started in... as a result of... gan to go about... a veiled woman... azan. After the... the Emperor was... women formed a... gates to the first... Here they... for the abolition... Moslem inherit... to which female... portions than... day is set apart... to vote, to... and id-fashions... forty per cent... of the polls on the... only to walk... to see that Mos... dally the equals... shaken off the... of sex tyranny."... in Paris... d cigarettes are... Paris only once... then during the... y minutes. Dur... the tobaccoist's... the same appear... and wood yards... the last winter... to a half dozen... shop to keep... uly while the... the bag out, and... are still in line... tobacco" sign is... of Gaza... watch tower... of the town of... Samson is said... rates of the city... aza to Jaffa are... trees, many of... thousand years... an old legend... with the inven... chanical clocks... the sand clocks... in some mosques... Monitor... Winter... at night?"... as awakened by... to tooth chatter...



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READ THE ADS:—It Pays

NEW JEWISH BATTALION.

This British Unit is Model of Good Behavior.

The new Jewish battalion of the British army left during the first week of January for the Palestine front.

The battalion is under the command of Col. J. H. Patterson, an Irishman, and a great lion hunter in East Africa in the days before the war. His experience in command of Jewish troops dates back to the Gallipoli campaign, where he was in charge of the famous Zion Mule Corps, formed in Egypt of Jewish refugees from Palestine. After the close of the Dardanelles campaign, the Zion corps was disbanded, but some of its members managed to make their way to England and form the nucleus of the new Jewish battalion.

As at present constituted, about fifty per cent of the Jewish battalion are British-born or naturalized. The remainder includes the members of the old Zion Mule Corps, a large number of Russian Jews, and a curious melange from several Allied and neutral countries. The level of physical fitness, according to the medical officers, is very high, particularly in such matters as teeth and eyesight.

The battalion is practically teetotal, and a wet canteen which was opened a few weeks ago was closed in a fortnight for lack of business. Colonel Patterson himself is an ardent temperance advocate. "Crime in the army," he said the other day, "is due to drink and nothing else. This is shown by the fact that our guard room has been empty practically from the start, and you would have to travel around many training camps to see the like. The dished cells have been turned into bedrooms for the guards."

A great variety of trades and professions are represented in the battalion. There are more tailors than any other single trade, and this fact is reflected in the excellent fit and smart cut of the battalion's uniforms. There are several artists and sculptors, the latter including a leading British sculptor, Jacob Epstein, whose work has been a centre of interest in England for the past three years. A prominent concert violinist, Anton Tchakow, is in the same company with Epstein, which also numbers a young Russian who claims to be a second cousin to Kerensky.

Regimental orders for the new battalion are issued simultaneously in English and Yiddish, and Yiddish is used as much as English in instruction. Some of the soldiers hardly knew the English words of command, but all the non-commissioned officers and most of the commissioned officers speak Yiddish fluently. The languages represented in the ranks are more than a score in number. One corporal speaks nine languages.

The food served is strictly Kosher. Saturday is the day off instead of Sunday, and all the fast-days are observed with as much ceremony as the military atmosphere will permit.

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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 Manchu Government informed Russia that it intended 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 consuls 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 attache at Peking, made an overland journey across Mongolia from Kalgan 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.

(Continued from Page 8)

little labor is required to handle a flock so that the increased price of labour has not the same effect.

To arrive at the cost of mutton production many factors must be taken into consideration. It may be safely considered that the value accruing from the manure produced and weeds destroyed fully offsets the labour expended. From the records of the breeding and feeding work at the Central Experimental Farm, the remaining factors in the cost of production of year old mutton may be tabulated as follows:—

Cost of feed in maintaining from weaning of one lamb to weaning of next.....	\$ 5 00
Interest on value of ewe (\$3 at 6%) 1 80	
Service charges and maintenance of ram.....	35
Cost of feeding lamb from weaning till finishing at one year old.....	6 72
	\$13 87
Wool from ewe (7 lbs. at 60c lb.).....	4 20
Cost of 120 pounds mutton.....	9 67
Value 100 lbs. mutton Spring 1918 17 75	
Cost 100 pounds mutton.....	8 96
Profit per 100 pounds.....	\$ 9 69

This is a profit of \$11.63 per lamb if but one lamb is raised per ewe.

The above figures are based on an increase of one lamb per ewe. Where two lambs were raised practically the same results in weight may be expected at the end of the year. In such a case the first three items in the cost would be split between the two thus reducing the cost to \$5.09 per hundredweight and increasing the profit to \$12.66 per hundredweight.

The foregoing estimates are exclusive of overhead charges or depreciation but these items may well be overlooked as they are almost negligible in sheep raising owing to the fact that so little is required in buildings or equipment. Moreover the estimates are conservative and though they show a return at least 38.3% on the investment of \$20 per ewe, the same may be looked for under Eastern conditions while under Western conditions ever greater dividends may be realized.

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J. H. BOWDEN.

CANADIAN WATER POWERS

By H. P. TIMMERMAN, Industrial Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway.

The following estimate is given by the Dominion Water Power Branch of the water power available in each province, showing to what extent this already has been developed.

Provinces	Power Available	Electrical Energy	Paper and Other Industries	Total
Ontario.....	5,900,000	632,083	83,375	789,466
Quebec.....	4,000,000	370,000	100,000	520,000
Nova Scotia.....	100,000	2,062	12,550	21,412
New Brunswick.....	300,000	5,890	3,960	12,339
Prince Edward Island.....	3,000	50	450	500
Manitoba.....	3,500,000	76,200	50	76,250
Saskatchewan.....	32,860	32,860	100	33,860
Alberta.....	3,000,000	216,346	49,000	269,620
British Columbia.....	100,000	12,000		12,000
Yukon.....				
Total.....	18,303,000	1,348,490	248,075	1,735,598

The pitch at Grand Falls, N.B.

It will be seen from the above that of some eighteen million horse-power available, and which further exploration will enlarge, less than ten per cent has so far been developed. Nevertheless, with but few exceptions all our principal cities, and by far the greater number of our towns and villages are supplied with hydro-electric energy, and the surplus production permits of the exportation of considerable power from New Brunswick to the State of Maine, from Quebec to New York, from Ontario to New York and Minnesota, and from British Columbia to Washington.

The bearing which this exportation of power has upon the imports of coal, especially into the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the source of two-thirds of the available current, may be surmised. Since the war resulted in a scarcity of vessels for transportation of Nova Scotia coal to the St. Lawrence River to the industries of Montreal, there have been converted to the use of electrical energy in that vicinity no less than one hundred and fifty private steam plants, with a demand load of about as many thousand horse-power. While many others are considering the same transformation.

Having mentioned Montreal, it may further be said that with a population approximating three-quarters of a million, that city and vicinity, according to one of the primary power companies, was supplied by it alone last year with slightly under a million tons, the equivalent of the amount available to the city of New York, with a population of five millions, and to have got all lit up on one-fifth or less, providing also for traction purposes, indicates that the manufacturing enterprises of that great city must have gone somewhat shy on power, excepting such as may have been produced from coals that would otherwise have been available for heating.

A similar comparison doubtless might be made between Toronto and Chicago, or any other Canadian and American city of relative position, a comparison sure to become more striking as time passes and the upward tendency in the cost of coal is contrasted with the lowering cost of hydro-power.

The relative cost of steam and hydro-power being subject in the case of coal to labor, transportation and other variable expense is at present rather difficult to estimate, but admittedly the advantage in economy is with the latter source of energy, while in many cases for the mere ease of distribution and control, the electric current is necessarily made use of, being first generated by steam produced from coal. Hydro-power being the one necessary commodity which paradoxically decreases in cost in inverse ratio to the demand for it, this clearly is to be the manufacturing force of the future, and as coal is not at all likely ever to revert to production, many industries supplying the world's markets will take advantage of this fact by locating in Canada where also raw materials are plentiful, and whence the goods can

WE BELIEVE YOU WILL CARE TO HAVE A FEW FRANK WORDS FROM US ABOUT THE ARTICLES YOU ARE ACCUSTOMED TO PURCHASING

First of all Permit us to say from the actual knowledge of facts it will be a long time before some of the classes of merchandise you have been buying will be reproduced again.

This is because many of the best Canadian and American workmen have enlisted or have been drafted into the Military service, also, most of the work shops and manufacturing plants abroad have been closed by the war, some of them never to be opened again owing to the hardships of four year's terrible warfare.

It would take ten years to educate, train or fit the boys to do what their fathers did.

It seems natural at this point to suggest that almost all the fine things you now have of your own cannot be replaced for love or money and that they should be well cared for and made to serve you as far as possible.

At a home in Toronto, where the writer was dining, the linens, fine China and rugs were worth more than double what they originally cost. So much for that, even with the war ended it will be several years before assortments of our best classes of goods can be had.

It goes without saying as you probably know that with our long established connection in this country and abroad, we will have every chance to get, at the first moment anything that is being made.

But even with few goods that will come along there is an insurmountable difficulty in getting shipments. This difficulty will last for some time to come.

Now then we have fully disclosed to you the facts as they now stand, we have still a few classes of goods bought and on order a long time ago, some of which we could sell at wholesale at double what they originally cost, these are going out and will soon be gone.

Therefore—we will be practically confined to goods made on this continent, some of which are pretty fair.

For a time people will have to pay more for goods, just as they are compelled to pay for food of all kinds.

Better do without or pay enough to get good qualities than take articles that would be dear at any prices as they are next door to being worthless though they look well on the face.

Whatever is to be had worth while is sure to be here on our shelves and tables and whatever our customers get that is unsatisfactory they will understand why it is so and that we will try to rectify it as far as we can.

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