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Want Ads.

LOST - Last week, a white and black... Anyone found harboring... will be prosecuted. - Will... Markdale suburbs.

STRAYED - From my premises, about... three Leicester ewes... that will lead to their... will be suitably rewarded. - Herbert... Holland Centre, phone... 76

FOR SALE - Cooking apples by the... - O.S. Walker, Markdale. 75-4*

60 feet second-hand (nearly... inch piping for sale. - Perkins... 761*

For Sale - A pure-bred Shorthorn... two years old. - A. S. Irvine... (Hills). 741*

For Sale - In Markdale, on Islay... house and lot. - J. W. Stead... R. 3, Markdale. 731*

For Sale - One colt rising 4 years... rising 2 yrs., 2 heifers rising... one of them in calf. - G. W... Bell's Lake. 79-8*

Farm For Sale - In Orange Valley... south Markdale, on Toronto... Sydenham road, lots 124, 125... 126, consisting 150 acres, well... brick house, good bank barn... water works, out buildings, hen... sheep house and drive shed... school across the road. - Thos. Mon... 711*

Farm For Sale or Rent - South... lot 2, concession 5, Euphrasia... 100 acres, good frame... with first class stables, with... works, driving shed, O.A.C... house, brick house with frame... and wood shed, good orchard... 10 acres good hardwood bush... watered, well fenced, consider... ploughing done, 1 1/2 miles from... - Alfred Hill. 781*

BUSINESS FOR SALE - Business block for sale in the... of Flesherton, consisting of... barber, shop and residence. The... properly and business which... good one, will be sold reasonably... - W. Huskin, Flesherton. 761*

WANTED - At once, beech logs... Markdale. 771*

Sawlogs Wanted - Also railroad tie... - C. E. Armstrong, Mark... 791*

Wanted - Basswood, Pine, Poplar... White Palm Bolts, 5 in. and up... in. long, good quality, \$9.00 per... P. O. B. cars, Markdale; White... 27 in. long, 3 in. and up, prac... clear, \$9.00 per single cord... and up, \$8.00 per single cord... cars, Markdale. Advise Keenan... Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 78-81

LT.-COL. G.F. MCFARLAND HOME FROM WAR.

The Owen Sound Sun-Times of November 2nd gives the following account of Major McFarland's address to Canadian Club. Owing to crowded columns, we have been compelled to hold same until now. Major McFarland said it was not altogether a joyous occasion to him to speak to a large gathering. The room in which the meeting was held had many poignant and painful memories. The last time he was in the room was to hear an address by the late Capt. Kyle whose death he deeply regretted as he was a gallant officer and a valued friend. On another occasion he attended a dinner, given to the officers of the 147th battalion before they went overseas, and fourteen of those officers would not come back. It was one of the fortunes of war. He said his remarks would be confined to Grey County and hoped they in the audience who were not of this county would pardon him if he made it a family gathering. He would talk of the 147th battalion from the time it left here in May, 1916 to go to Niagara Camp and then to Borden. And that battalion, in efficiency or otherwise, did nothing to detract from the reputation of the county in which it was raised. It maintained as good a reputation as any battalion in Canada and had maintained this to the highest degree until the last. They left Borden in

October, 1916, expecting to go overseas, but through an outbreak of diphtheria, were held at Amherst for five weeks. Even this delay trying as it was to the men, who were all keen to go to England, despite the fact that they were quarantined (many of them) and needed relaxation, and in spite of such an enforced stay tending to encourage any roudy element that might exist, the men played the game and none ever played it better. They finally boarded the transport Olympic on Friday, November 13th, and were off to Shorecliffe, in Sussex, and there commenced training again under new conditions. They all cherished the hope that the battalion would go over, to France as a unit, but this hope was not realized. Certain battalions, the 13th and the 134th went over as pioneer battalions as units, and a third, the 16th, went over to relieve a French-Canadian battalion which could not be kept to strength through lack of reinforcements. He was told that the question of efficiency did not enter into the choice of the battalion to go over, and this was still a sore joint with him. As an example of the opinion held of the Greys he cited a case in which three battalions in France were given their choice of any unit from which they wished to draw reinforcements and the commanding officers were told to detain as many of the men as they could of all three chose the 147th battalion. The commanding officers were told to see him with reference to the matter. It meant the taking of a large part of the battalion to France as a unit; he asked that whole companies, including officers, be allowed to go at once. This was refused and Major McFarland then told them that the interview was ended. He thus tried to preserve the company organization. Then, said Maj. McFarland, a new system of providing territorial reinforcements was introduced whereby two battalions in France would be provided with reinforcements from their own districts in central Ontario. A reserve depot was found in England, and the 147th, the 159th and the 110th were merged and formed into the 8th Reserve Battalion with him as commander. He chose Major Geo. Fleming as his second in command and Capt. Carr as adjutant. Later when Gen. Turner, V. C., asked him how it was that he had taken two officers from his unit for these positions, he said it was because they were the best men in sight, and Gen. Turner admitted that that was the logical answer.

The 8th Reserve Batt. provided reinforcements to the 4th C. M. R. and the 58th Battalion in France and drafts from that reserve unit first saw heavy fighting at Vimy Ridge in April, 1917, and while there suffered many casualties. To illustrate how the battalion spirit still lived even in France, he said that once he climbed up on Vimy Ridge and there noted a white cross bearing a Grey battalion number, and below, the name of Pte. Denoon, 4th C. M. R. Some one had written below this: "formerly 147th Canadian Greys." And on the first draft to France was Tommy Holmes. "Our own particular hero," he said. "He was wounded at Vimy, evacuated to hospital and to England, and only returned in time for the Passchendaele affair, where he brought such honor and renown to his country. Other drafts went over early in the summer but many N.C.O.'s were retained in England as instructors and there they proved their worth. That, roughly, was the history of the 147th as far as England.

As to France, the speaker said, he had gone to France to the 4th C.M.R. in June, 1917, on what is called a Cook's Tour and at the end of his tour was asked by the C. O. to go to his battalion as second in command, an offer that was accepted with alacrity. He returned to France on August 4th, 1917. There were few of the old officers left in England at that time. Maj. Fleming was still second in command of the 8th Reserve Bn. in spite of the fact that he had made repeated efforts to get to France, offering to revert to less than three different times. He, the speaker, had turned down Major Fleming's request the first time. He finally did succeed in getting from England to France, arriving there on New Year's Day, took charge of a platoon with distinction, was promoted to assistant adjutant and recently to adjutant of the Battalion with the rank of Captain. Capt. Carr got to France in the fall of 1917, was wounded at Amiens and was now in hospital in England.

The first and worst fighting for many of them was at Passchendaele and it is probable that this was the worst that the Canadian Corps ever engaged in. The casualties were tremendous and the ground over which they fought was indescribable. And men from Grey in the 58th Bn. and in the 4th C.M.R. contributed very largely in the success attained. They were largely responsible for the capture of Bellevue Spur, the key

position to the ridge and it was in this that the famous Tommy Holmes won his decoration.

Maj. McFarland said that though all had read of the exploit, he would briefly tell of it. "Tommy advanced with his platoon up the spur until they came under the fire of machine guns on the crest. These machine guns were mounted on a trench beside a pill box used as a garrison reserve to the machine gun section. They had a clear field of fire. When the platoon got within 40 yards of this position they could advance no farther without being wiped out, so they took shelter in shell holes. Tommy Holmes, not waiting for orders and entirely of his own initiative ran forward to within throwing distance of the machine gun nest, pulled the pin of his Mills bomb and threw it, putting many of the crew out of action. He ran back, secured another bomb from a companion and forward again, with this bomb putting the gunners out of action, killing all the crew. Twenty-nine Hun, then in the pill box, came out and gave themselves up." (applause.) "These were as gallant an action as was ever performed on the field of battle in the history of the world" Maj. McFarland said, amidst great applause.

These two battalions, the 5th and the 4th C. M. R. were located during the winter on the Mericourt front and engaged in the work of raiding, etc., and it was while engaged in a raid that Sgt. Harry Boyce, one of the finest and cleanest boys in the battalion, was killed. In this line of work two of the 147th officers, Lt. Tom Rutherford and Major Juckisch distinguished themselves. The latter was considered as a past master in the art of raiding and put on many successful ones. One of his last was a raid on Hill 70, when, with a small party and only three casualties, many Hun were killed and 50 were taken prisoners. He used methods peculiarly his own. He went after the Hun as a Hun would. He would take only enough men into the Hun lines, assume the language and voice of a Hun officer, call the Hun out of their dugouts and dispose of them as he saw fit. Maj. Pollock told a story of a Jewish raid in this way. McFarland repeated. "The prisoners in pairs, each pair escorted by one Canadian, were being brought in and checked up. One Canadian had only one prisoner and was asked what had become of the other one and the Canadian said that he (the missing prisoner) had spoken out of his turn. The other officer to have won fame as a raider was Lt. Tom Rutherford (applause) and the speaker suggested that Capt. Mills could speak with more authority on the work this officer had done, as he was his company commander. Lt. Rutherford was and is a quiet man and a perfect gentleman until he got up against a Hun. His specialty was of the 'knock down and drag out' variety in No Man's Land. He worked with Lt. Clarke and during the winter and spring these men were very active. Identification of Hun units was a very necessary proceeding involving accurate records of Hun battalions and formations on various parts of the line. The prospective Hun attack was a very live subject and it was almost certain that the attack would be launched by fresh divisions and it was very important to keep track of them. Lt. Rutherford shone at this work. He brought the Huns in alive if possible, but otherwise if necessary and became extremely expert at patrol fighting. Lt. Clarke was also a quiet chap and they usually hunted in couples, reporting what they had done together, though neither would admit that he had actually killed any one. In one instance of this they had finally stated, when questioned, that they had laid down a revolver barrage and the Hun had walked into it. Maj. McFarland said he did not mention them because they were the only ones but because their work was perhaps more spectacular.

During the winter and spring the conditions were uncomfortable in the extreme. The battalions would be six days in the front line, six in support and six in reserve, then out for a short rest. In spite of horrible conditions the men played the game absolutely, never failing. In March last the big German offensive started but the Canadian were not attacked, and, except the 2nd Div., were not used. The impression became general that the rest were being "frayed up for the killing" as the men expressed it. They felt that a counter offensive was coming sooner or later and that the Canadians would not be overlooked. It was a period of extreme tension. Rumors were to the effect that the Huns would try to take Vimy Ridge, a place that was almost a religion to the Canadians and the Gaieties of Canadians as a tremendous fighting force. But they did not attempt it. The Canadians were taken out for training and for weeks were trained in open warfare and unlearned the art of trench warfare, two en-

tirely different methods of fighting. With the end of the training occurred an incident which showed the great pains taken by Foch to hide any information from the enemy. Only six British divisions had not been engaged and of these, four were Canadian. The Boche knew this fact too and would presume that the Canadians would be used as the spear head of the big drive and watched them closely. But the Hun had to be fooled. Orders were given to the 4th C. M. R. and the 27th battalion to proceed on a certain day with transport and all equipment to an unknown destination. They entrained in the middle of the night and went north into Belgium. Then came three days of marching through the main towns, being accompanied by billetting parties of other Canadian battalions. Finally they were near Popperinghe and at night went into the line opposite Kemmel Hill. The impression prevalent was that the Canadians were to capture Mt. Kemmel. After two nights, during which they left identifications, they were pulled out, loaded on motor trucks and hurried down to Amiens. And two days later led the attack on the 8th of August that produced such wonderful results. The prisoners taken there felt that they had a grievance because they had been told that the Canadians were in Belgium. Major McFarland was recalled soon after wards, to England. At Witely he met many of the old Greys, and he expected that they would soon be home as undoubtedly the depots would be cleaned out first in the general demobilization.

And in connection with demobilization Maj. McFarland said it was his duty to speak on a subject near to him. These men had been recruited here, had been sent overseas, and had behaved with infinite credit to the County (applause). Their work was beyond all praise; the casualty list showed that. They played the game in everything. They would soon be returning and he asked what the people of Owen Sound proposed to do with them. They had been taken from the farms, the shops and the factories with the habits of civilians, and had been trained as soldiers, made over. This had to be done. They spent three years in the army where they had been fed and clothed with little exception on their part, and had formed the habit of taking no thought of to-morrow. They had become used to discipline and became soldiers and good ones, in fact the very best in the corps. Now they will have to be re-made into civilians which presents a problem, a big one, and this is up to the people of the town. These men returning cannot be pitch-forked into civilian life. They have done things and have seen things and seen things that have greatly changed their vision. They do not think now as civilians and they must be helped. With such a gathering as he was addressing he felt that a duty involved. He knew that as far as material want was concerned, the men would want for nothing, there would probably be some cases of hardship but these would be looked after. It was the broader problem of recivilizing the men. He asked the people to be patient and sympathetic. They were not coming back as some had done, expecting that the world owed them a living, and Major McFarland asked the help and co-operation, and perhaps financial aid over the re-organizing period. And he was glad of the opportunity to speak to the Canadian Club just to present this problem. The question by the chairman, of a club for returned men, was an excellent one. They will miss the "Y" and the church huts and other places of recreation provided for them in France and in England. The Canadian Grey rooms in London were of inestimable value and he took particular pleasure in acknowledging publicly the great debt to Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Howey, Miss Bird and their assistants. The problem must be faced and solved and upon the rapid solution depends much of the agricultural and industrial future of the community. It is a duty to these men and a duty to those who will not come back.

Of the men who would not come back, Major McFarland expressed unbounded admiration and also for the relatives of the men who had made the supreme sacrifice. The women were wonderful and an inspiration to him. The men had given all that they had, and he felt that something would be lacking if some fitting memorial such as a monument or endowment of some kind, involving a sacrifice approaching the sacrifices of the men themselves, was not erected to their memory. He quoted those beautiful verses of the late Col. McCrae "Flanders Fields." And as he said that there were many in Flanders fields, some without crosses or flowers, but there was a cross for each in someone's life, and in all hearts, the flowers of memory. As he resumed his seat the applause was wonderful from such a body of business men.



"Whatever is the Matter, Jack, You Don't Look Well!" "Oh, I'm all right." "Well, you're not. You look so worried and tired." "Well, I haven't been sleeping very well lately." "No, and you don't seem to have any appetite. I think you ought to take something to tone up your system." "Oh, no, I don't need any medicine. I guess I will soon be all right." "But you should not neglect yourself, for that is just the way I was before I had nervous prostration, and you know what a long time I was laid up." "Well, I haven't any time to waste, that's a sure thing." "I know what I am going to do. I am going to buy a dozen boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and see if it doesn't help me. I am sure it will help you." "You will be all right, I am sure."

Advanced Course Canadian Ophthalmic College of Toronto This is to make known Johnson Lucas has this day completed at the above Institution a full and thorough Course in the Science of Refraction and Dispensary Optics and that he has sustained his examinations therein and Graduated with Honor In consideration of which he is deservedly entitled to this DIPLOMA IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the Seal of the College at Toronto, Ontario, this First day December, 1918. W. G. Maybee.