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\$3 to \$5 saved

All Winter Overcoats All Winter Suits All Ladies' Long Coats

We take stock 1st January and for these three last days we want to clean up.

J. N. Currie & Co.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT Building, Main Street, Glencoc, Ontario. Subscription—to addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; to addresses in the United States, \$1.50 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

APPIN.

Mr. and Mrs. John McTaggart spent the Christmas holidays with relatives in Dutton. Herman Galbraith is home from

Herman Galoratta is nome from business college for the holidays.

There is keen interest taken in the election this year especially in the candidates for reeveship.

Bertha Rosser, of London, is visiting relatives in town.

Duncan and Edna McColl, of London, are visiting friends in this vicin-

don, are visiting friends in this vicin-

Will Hughes, of London, recently arrived with his bride to spend his honeymoon with his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ered Brown are holi-

daying at Birr.
Mr. George and family are moving summer.

Miss Hazel Dobson, of Glencoe, spent Christmas with her sister, Mrs. John Rankin.

Mr. and Mrs. Dougald McIntyre, of Walkerville, are spending the holidays

here.
Miss Dobie of the post office staff, is spending the holidays in London.
Winnie Eddie and little brother Stephen are visiting Mrs. Stirling, at Cottam.

CLUB RATES.

For 1912 we offer some special club rates with other papers. For instance, The Transcript and—
 Weekly Sun
 \$1 75

 Farmers' Advocate
 2 35
 | Start | Star

When your feet are wet and cold, and your body chilled through and through from exposure, take a big dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, bathe your feet in hot water before going to bed and you are almost certain to ward off a severe cold. For alle by all dealers.

newspapers for sale.—Transcript

SAVE THE BABIES

Sea Water Injection is Cure for Infantile Cholera and Thousands of Children Have Been Saved By New Method.

A new cure has been found for in-A new cure has been found for infantile cholers, that dread complaint which wipes out so many young lives during the summer. The hot European summer, which has recently ended, claimed a toll of babies, and the new method was given an ample testing in London and Paris with what are claimed to have been excellent re-

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1911.

Dr. Quintin, a Parisian philanthropist, was the discoverer of the new method, which is composed of carefully determined doses of modified water injected under the little infant's skin. and during the past five infant's skin, and during the past five years thousands of children have been satisfactorily treated. The system was introduced into London by the generosity of Mr. Otto Beit, and a large Polyclinic was opened, at which the children were treated. So successful were the results that many of the prescription been the sale introduced

were the results that many of the provincial hospitals also introduced the treatment with equal satisfaction. The preparation is not a patent medicine, and, it is stated, can be prepared by any chemist, and a number of local ladies interested in child supplementary are now in communication. welfare are now in communication with the London officials with the idea of getting the treatment esta-blished in Montreal ready for next

THE TIMID PENDULUM

THE TIMID PENDLLAM
Once upon a time a clock-maker
was making a clock, setting each
wheel into its proper place, and itding the different parts together. The
pendulum was lying on the table peside him, waiting for its turn, and it
passed the time in making a calculation of how long it would be before
the great wheels of the clock were
woin out and its own work done.
"Of course, i shall go on ticking "Of course, i shall go on ticking as long as these wheels last," said the pendulum, 'I shall be expected to tick so many times to the minute

I must lick twenty-low hours instead of lying still and sleeping peacefully through a few of them. Then there are 365 days in one year alone, and the clock will probably last good for at least seventy years. If I had a pencil I would put it all down, but I can't do multiplication in my head.

comfortable, because it is more important to get properly settled on a hook than on a chair, and it sets to work steadily ticking.

"Now, if I were you," advised the clockmaker, "I should not count 'One, two, three, four,' because if you do happen to think of something else you'll get wrong. You will find it ever so much safer to say, 'Tick, tack, tick, tack, that gets to be second nature in time and I can promise you will never go wrong." So the pendulum took his advice and went on dulum took his advice and went on steadily ticking one tick at a time, and it is ticking yet quite cheerfully, undaunted by any rows of figures either before or behind.

a \$5 note an object he linagines to be worth \$200.

"He glories in the feat," says Mr. Charles Edward Jerningham, "and claims to have engaged in a perfectly claims to have engaged in a perfectly in the same action; whereas if the

THE LITTLE BELL

For centuries it has been the cu tom to inscribe church bells with a thief mottoes, sometimes in English, sometimes in Latin. If you have read Longfellow's "Golden Legend" you will remember the voices of the bells of the contention that the average as they sing. These words are all taken from the mottoes on very old bells. As a child I remember seeing the enormous new bell for St. Paul's going by road to be hung in the Cathedral, and we could read the Latin inscription that was round it worth of gold. Latin inscription that was round it. When I was on my holiday I saw the bells in the tower of a beautiful old church, and looked for their inscriptions. Some of those only comme-morated the date of the founding and the name of the giver or the founders but one inscription was in rhyme:—Although I am both light and small, I will be heard above you all.
I could not help thinking that motto

one ever thought of putting an inscription round a little girl's pinafore or a little boy's belt.

Quite a Difference

When Lawrence Barrett's daughter was married Stuart Robson sent a cheque for a thousand pounds to the bridegroom. The comedian's daughter Felicia Robson, who attended the Felicia Robson, who attended the wedding, conveyed the gift.
"Felicia," said her father, upon her return "did you give him the cheque?"
"Yes," father," answered the daugh-

ter.
"What did he say?" asked Robson. "He didn't say anything," replied Miss Felicia; "but he shed tears."
"How long did he cry?"
"Why, father, I didn't time him. I should say, however, that he wept fully a minute."
"Fully a minute."

poor unhappy pendulum sighed deeply.

"But surely you can do one tick at a time?" asked the clockmaker kindly.

"Oh, yes, that's a very simple matter," answer the pendulum.

"Well," said the clockmaker, "that sail you will ever have to do really," and be hung the pendulum in its are, taking care to make it quite.

"In minute," mused Robson, mused Robson, "Why, daughter, I cried an hour after I signed it."

"Why, daughter, I cried an hour after I signed it."

"Why, daughter, I cried an hour after I signed it."

"Why, daughter, I cried an hour after I signed it."

The quicker a cold is gotten rid of the less the danger from pneumonia and other serious diseases. Mr. B. W. L. Hall, of Waverly, Va., says: "I firmly believe Chamberlain's Cough ginal Poems by Victor and Cazire," dated 1816, was sold for \$3000, though it is understood that the preceding in the proportion of the less the danger from pneumonia and other serious diseases. Mr. B. W. L. Hall, of Waverly, Va., says: "I firmly believe Chamberlain's Cough dated 1816, was sold for \$3000, though it is understood that the preceding owner only paid \$75 for it."

LATEST STYLES IN PRISONS

Pleasure of Associating at Table and Taking Part in Literary Work and Debates and Games.

From time to time we have heard of remarkable prisons in the States, where the inmates are allowed to where the inmates are allowed to drink, smoke, play cards, indulge in sport, music, and theatricals, and who are so delighted with their "home away from home" that they are often reluctant to return to freedom. We have no penttentiary in this country which is quite so attractive, as is a delightful retreat for habitual offend-ers now almost completed near Park-

The Prevention of Crimes Act of 1908 permits the detention of the habitual criminal for certain periods, and it is with the object of providing an institution for the accommodation an institution for the accommodation of such criminals that the authorities have erected a new establishment in the middle of Parkhurst Forest, a position hard to equal for seclusion and rural charm. Even the unemotional, hard-headed Prison Commissioners speak enthusiastically of the

tional, hard-headed Prison Commis-sioners speak enthusiastically of the institution in their latest report. "It has been possible," says the report, "to secure not only an admi-rable site, with sufficient ground for cultivation and for additional build-ings if necessary, but a locality which, from the point of view of climate and salubrity and opportunty for agricul-tural work of a severe nature, is well adapted for the custody and treatment adapted for the custody and treatment

adapted for the custody and treatment of a new class of prisoner."

The immates of this new institution, instead of having meals alone and apart, will have the pleasure of associating at table, and good behaviour will enable them to meet for additional relaxation of a literary and social character. A good library is being built up, entertaining lectures will be given in the main hall, while the men will be able to earn money at will be given in the main hall, while the men will be able to earn money at various occupations. The money will not actually be handed over to them, but they will receive it when they leave, and will be able, by means of a canteen establishment in the in-stitution, to purchase little luxuries which they might not otherwise get. No cash will change hands, the amount of each purchase being de-ducted from the official grantity ducted from the official gratuity earned by the customer for work done within the establishment. If by chance an nmate becomes ill, he will

GOOD BARGAINS

me Wonderful Bargains Made by Collectors — In One Instance a Book Bought for 75c Sold

Everybody collects nowadays, from the small boy with a penchant for tram-tlokets and cigarette-cards to the millionaire, like Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who seems to be making a determined effort to "corner" the world's art treasures. And there is no keener bargain-hunter than the collector, not even excepting a wocollector, not even excepting a woman at sale time, and his cup of hap-piness is full when he buys for a a \$5 note an object he imagines to

Ignorant English Dealers

And there was Lord ——, who one day bought in Wardour Street, very cheaply, a pair of silver-gilt "entrée" dishes which were afterwards discovered to be made of gold; and a certain general, who purchased an old Georgia snuff-box, sold to him by the dealer as silver-gilt, which was also made of the precious metal. An amusing story is told of an old bookseller, who was packing up some volumes which a customer had just bought. "Ah, sir," he said, "since I bought. "Ah, sir," he said, "since I was young times have changed altogether in the book-selling trade. As a youth I often bought volumes which were worth as many dollars as I paid pennies for them. Those days are past, never to return. The value of books is known to all now, and—"
"Apparently the value of all of them through the value of all of them through the value of all of them." is not known to you, my friend," in-terrupted the customer, "for you have sold to me for one dollar a book the

market price of which is \$25.

A Little Knowledge is a Good Thing Even a little knowledge may some-times secure a bargain, as the following instances show. A governess, who had been with the family of a collector and had learned a little about the value of rare books, picked up on a bookstall in a by-street of London a first edition of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." She paid six-pence for the book, and it was subCRISTMAS IN OTHER LANDS

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By James Murray

It is only fitting that we should commence our tour of the globe, to see how Christmas is spent in various countries, by a visit to Bethlehem—the one town in the wide world which claims to possess the grotto or manger where our Lord was born. The grotto of the Nativity is its greatest attraction, and will continue to be so as long as men believe in Christ. Even now traces of the approaching civilization of the West have made their presence felt in the ancient city of David; but, notwithstanding this unwelcome intrusion, the town still wears the garb of Orientalism. Beunwelcome intrusion, the town still wears the garb of Orientalism. Besides the manger, the traveller should ask to see the mother-of-pearl workers in their shops, and listen to their clear voices as they sing to the sound of the saw and the hammer. Those who happen to be about the place at this time should not miss the opportunity of attending the Christmas ceremonies held there on December 25th by the Roman Catholics and on 25th by the Roman Catholics and on January 6th by the members of the Greek Orthodox Church. The latter ceremony is far more picturesque than the former, and should on no account be missed by the pilgrim in the Holy Land. The Latin and Greek

While we are in the Near East let us turn to Constantinople for a moment. It sounds rather incongruous to talk about the celebration of Christmas in Constantinople, but it must not be forgotten that there is

must not be forgotten that there is a large European colony domiciled there.

Snow and tobogganing are not unknown in Constantinople at the Christmas season; while, on the other hand, the dinner-table may be decorated with roses, geraniums, heliotrope, and other blossoms gathered in the other

In Pera, the European quarter of the city, there are few signs of festivity in the shops and streets, owing to the fact that the great Turkish to the fact that the great Turkish Bairam festival — the nearest equivalent to Christmas — only synchronizes every thirty or thirty-five years with ours, and the Greek Orthodox Church celebrates the feast some fourteen days later.

In the villages on the Bosphorus where Britishers have settled, howwhere Britishers have settled, how-ever, Christmas is more in evidence. At Moda, which is the modern name of ancient Chalcedon, the season is thoroughly enjoyed. The little church is brightly decorated and the services are attended by all the residents, while at the social club a huge-Christmas-tree delights the many children mas-tree delights the many children of the self-contained little com-munity. But the chief Christmas event for many years past has been event for many years past has been the annual pantomine, written, stagged, and produced by the residents. What do you think of a pantomine in Turkey, in a village lying opposite the Golden Horn and the minarets of San Sofia? The late Sultan evidently thought very badly of it, for one year he sent to Sir N. O'Conor, the British Ambassador, to have the play of "Dick Whittington" stopped on the ground of its "immorality"! Fancy the feelings of the chaplain of Moda, who happened to be the author of the libretto, when he was told his play was immoral! The tactful Ambassador, however, put things right, and sador, however, put things right, and Dick Whittington duly lived out his stage life for the appointed five or six performances.

curious Yuletide legends and customs and many quaint traditions, far older than Christianity, still linger on in than Christianity, still linger on in the country districts. Boys and girls still look out for the coming of "Pelz Nickel" — at least, the good ones do, for he is the terror of naughty children, and comes armed with a huge birch rod wherewith to trounce them, whilst the good ones he rewards with toys and sweets, for "Pelz Nickel" is only another name for Nickel" is only another name for wards with toys and sweets, for "Pelz Nickel" is only another name for Santa Claus. A few years ago it was said that the German Emperor used to dress up as "Pelz Nickel" on Christmas Eve and scare some of his younger children who had not been

who had not been as good as they might have been.
William II. is a great observer of the Christmas ordinances, though, as Bismarck said, "his patriotism stops short at his stomach," and he does not partake of all the very peculiar dishes which are eaten at Christmastime in various parts of his empty. time in various parts of his empire and are supposed to bring luck to anyone who eats them — the lucky probably being those who escape indigestion, for no one but an ostrich or a German could tackle carp stewed in red vine and eaten with hear several parts. in red vine and eaten with beer sauce: and there are others worse than that. There are, however, several dishes which the Emperor is obliged to eat "officially." One curious custom is which the Emperor is obliged to eat "officially." One curious custom is that a deputation of the salt-makers of Halle comes to berlin every December and presents the Kaiser, as King of Prussia, with an address and several presents, which include a quantity of pickled eggs and several large sayanges. In return for this large sausages. In return for this the men stop in the capital as the King's guests and are shown all the present their Sovereign with "Stollen", which are very much like plumcake made into the form of rolls.

Doorkeeper (at the musical comedy): "Don't you want to come back?"
Victim: "No!"
Doorkeeper: "Well, take this pass-

out check, anyway. You can hand it to some chap on the outside."

Victim: "My dear fellow, I haven't an enemy in the world."

"Charles the Second," said Charles the First, addressing his son, just be-fore the execution, "let my fate be a warning to you: never he without an excident insurance policy."

GIFT OF A DYING TOT

Savings of a Little Child Dying of Tubercular Trouble Goes to Help the Consumptive Poor

How true it is in many different walks of life that "a little child shall lead them." We ave been shown a copy of a letter written by a lady of St. John, N.B., who only a month ago lost her little child, a girl of nine years, of tubercular trouble. The mother's own words tell the story better than it can be told in any other way. She writes to the Secretary of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives at Gravenhurst in these words: "While my loved one was ill, I one night opened some literature from you at her bedside. She asked me what it was, I told her it was a paper asking for subscriptions to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives, and showed her the pictures in the pamphlet. She asked if she could not give what she had in her little savings bank. I told her 'Yes'—to give it to the doctor and he would send it. But she was too sick when he came again, so I am enclosing an express order for the amount I found in the bank, viz., \$1.79, a small subscription, but trust you will receive it in the spirit in which it was given."

The letter is typical of many that are being constantly received at the head office of the Muskoka Hospital, 347 Fing St. W., Toronto. These come from all parts of Canada, for patients are received from anywhere in the Dominion.

At the present time there are 156 patients in residence in the Muskoka Free Hospital, 128 of whom are unable to pay a single cent, and the other 28 only nominal sums—much less than actual cost of maintenance. During the nine years that the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives has been opened, not a single patient has ever been refused admission because unable to pay. Patriarchs respectively perform the ceremonies in person, occupying a greater part of the day and the following night. The impressions of such a night and scene are indeed in-

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Sale will begin Saturday, Dec. 9th Robes, reg. price \$7.50, sale price \$5.50 Robes, reg. price 8.50, sale price 6.50 Robes, reg. price 9.50, sale price 7.50 Rugs, reg. price 5.00, sale price 3.75 A good Rawhide Whip given with

every \$5.00 purchase. These goods must be cleared out at once. Don't miss this bargain sale

D. LAMONT

CHINESE LAUNDRY

LEE YOM has sold out to HARRY WING, who guarantees satisfaction. All kinds of clothing laundered at the lowest prices, with first-class work.

HARRY WING, GLENCOE



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An "Ea Differing from hetruments whe persons of deficiency been in hearing of northe same way the eye; that it distinguish sout distance, besid which would come it has been "ear telescope."