3. M. Currie & Co. and Staff

Extend All Customers and Friends the Compliments of the Season. We Join in Wishing You

A Thappy Christmas and A Prosperous Hew Dear

Our Resolution For the New Year

is to make this store more useful and better in serving our steadily increasing trade. The volume of business during 1917 shows a re-markable increase over any previous year, and we take this means of thanking our many customers for this pleasing result.

Christmas Gift Suggestions

Late shipments delayed in transit, added to our already unusually large stock, offer the very choicest of desirable, acceptable gifts. Solve that sometimes difficult gift problem by coming to this store, where everything is on display marked in plain figures for quick

Satisfactory Results From Telephone Orders

If you cannot come to town, and wish to send a gift to a friend, call Our staff will give personal attention, will enclose eting card with your name and see to mailing same. All this can greeting card with your name and see to maining said be done for you and you can be home by your own fireside

J. N. Currie & Co.

The Transcript

Ontario. Subscription—to addresses in Can-da and all points in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for eight months; to address-s in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payin the United States, \$2.00 per year—payle in advance, GRTISING.—The Transcript has a large and nstantly growing circulation. A limited acunt of advertising will be accepted, at oderate rates. Prices on application. PRINTING.—The Jobbing Department has perior equipment for turning out promptly loks, pamphiets, circulars, posters, blankerns, programme, cards, envelopes, office ad wedding stationery, etc. ress all communications and make remit mees payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

Figure 2 coulpines for turning out promptly forms, programme, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc.

Address all communications and make remit tances payable to A. E. Surrimental.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1917

New Era for Canada.

One of the most distinguished diving representatives of the British Empire said, in conversation not many months ago, that in his opinion the time will come when the British Empire will centre in Canada. Whether this be so or not, certain it is that in the new era, on the threshold of which our country now stands, Canada will be called upon to occupy a much more prominent place among the nations of the world. And the fundamental national essential in that new era for Canada will be—or, to speak more

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One of the most distinguished diving representatives of the British Empires aid, in conversation not a gift—nor an accident—but the reward of hard work and abstimute the propagate the wall work and abstimute the reward of hard work tional essential in that new era for through the university. It was his canada will be—or, to speak more truly, is now—an enlightened, alert, patriotic public opinion, burning with the determination to have the right thing done. Thus only can canada achieve the greatness that with a big firm, in which he now holds a responsible position and which human lite will be at its best. And it is the duty of every true the angle when the after the content with a big firm, in which he now holds a responsible position and looked back on his college life and the after life of his associates there. which human lite will be at its best. And it is the duty of every true Canadian to give his lite for his country if need be in peace time as in war time—to give his life in peace time by making his life help to the full measure of his ability to wards the achievement of that ideal.

But the neighbours! The tale of the full measure of his ability to wards the achievement of that ideal.

"See what he did in spite of it." Really, what he did because of it.

ters. Parents coddle themselves as A French Soldier's Gratitude much as their children, apparently believing it is the right way to live.

much as their children, apparently believing it is the right way to live. A multiplicity of devices enable the well-to-do to avoid physical exertion, hence the frequency of the "middle-aged spread"—the increasing girth and avoirdupois of both men and women in middle life.

These solicitous parents do not realize—or do not care—that through the indulgence they are robbing their children of opportunities for developement of character and certain old-fashioned and yet essential virtues like economy, self-religions.

The letter has been translated into English and handed to us for publication:—2nd November, 1917.

Missor Mrs.:—Do you speak French? Would you understand the letter which a little Frenchman sends you in good faith?

And it is the duty of every true Canadian to give his like is for his associates there, he said, "Dad was right. He knew mobility to country if need be in peace time as in war time—to give his like in peace time as in war time—to give his like in peace time by making his life help to the full measure of his ability to wards the achievement of that ideal

Mistaken Kindness.

"It would have been the best thing that ever happened to me, as only son, had my parents thrown mo my own resources at sixteen, instead of coddling me at home," remarked a business man of the city to a triend, the other day.

The man's fagher had been, not a pioneer, but one of those who succeeded the pioneers, and to a certain extent shared their deprivations. As he and others like him prospered, they escolved the children should be spared the hardships they had encountered. If plums fall into open mouths why shake the tree? Luxuries and pleasures have in creased with accumulation of wealth and the modern child has learned their cryof the horse-leech's daugh.

**Medical content of his ability to the after lite of his associates there, he said, "Dad was right. He knew me better than I knew myself," and his resentment vanished.

But the neighbours! The tale of the father's "meanness" is still told. "See what he did in spite of it. Really, what he did because of it. Title had have been the best thing that ever happened to me, an only son, had my parents thrown me my own resources at sixteen, instead of coddling me at home," remarked a business man of the city to a triend, the other day.

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The man's fagher

CURIOUS THEFTS.

servants who have long served in old houses the London News cites the case of an aged woman who died in a suburb of London, twenty years ago. She had been continuously in service in a great family-for half a century and had appropriated all kinds of property, among which was a picture which was recovered by the heir of the house and sold to America for \$150,000.

The News asks: "How is it to be ac-

The News asks: "How is it to be accounted for that a fine Rubens should be found decorating the trim 'parlor'

be found decorating the trim 'parlor' of a farmhouse in Lincoinshire, curtains embroidered by Mary, queen of Scots, a tiny cottage in Norfolk and a marqueterie bureau from the collection at Windsor castle an obscure village in Shropshire?

"That a bundle of linen, each piece of which is marked with the monogram of Charles L, was disposed of some few years ago at a local sale in the west of England is less difficult to explain—Cromwell, together with members of his family, frequently visited the house from which the sheets came, and possibly brought them from one of the royal palaces. But that dishonest servants should be able to purioin such treasures without detection is truly marvelous."

BLUE FLAG AN ARISTOCRAT. This Wild Flower Is the Ancestor of

the Garden Iris.

As the ancestor of the stately iris of the garden, this wild flower belongs among the "first families" of the country. It occupies the same position among the flowers that the Mayflower descendants occupy in Boston society. It leads the grand march at the Colo-nial Dames' ball and waves at the head of the parade of the Ancient and Honorables. It's called the blue flag.
To return to floral lore, this aristocrat displays something besides ancestry. Witness its ingenuity in per-

petuating itself. In the laws of the flower kingdom it is absolutely necessary that the blue flag be cross fertilized—that is, for the len of one flower to be carried to another. To guard against self fertilization the flower hides its stigmas in pockets, where its own pollen cannot

reach them.

But the blue flag's cleverness does not stop here. Since it depends solely, on the pollen from other blossoms, it calls on its friends, the bees, to bring the pollen. To make the work of the bees as easy as possoble the flower provides a little "porch" at the door to its honey chamber as a landing place for the insects in their flight.

Waking the Sleepers.
In a diary kept in 1646 it is asserted that "Allen Brydges has been chose to wake the sleepers in meeting and, being much proud of his place, must needs have as for talls for a state of the sleepers. Ing much proud of his place, must needs have a fox taile fixed to the end of a long staffe, wherewith he may brush the faces of them that will have naps in time of discourse." This energetic individual was likewise armed with "a sharpe thorne" for the benefit of those who "be most sounde." There is a record of the use of this implement upon Mr. Tompkins who was elseving. upon Mr. Tompkins, who was sleeping comfortably in the corner of his pew when Allen "thrust his staff behind Dame Ballard to give him a grievous

chism, "so be it;" after the repetition of the creed, "so it is."

Instead of using nets or the conven-tional hook and line, the natives of Gulana shoot the fish with bow and arrows, says the Popular Science Monthly. The arrow used is designed

Sir Charles Was a Dreamer

LADY in Toronto who knew Sir Charles Tupper ell tells how deeply interested paritions, in all the absorbing questions of psychical research. Once in crossing the Atlantic with him she and a friend received a nervous shock one evening, when Sir Charles came into the cabin where they were seated and told them that he had seen a strange face at the porthole. Unlike John Greenleaf Whittier, who Unlike John Greenlear Whittier, who longed to see some dear ghost walk in and sit down beside him, when he was alone, they had no hankering after such an experience. Although Sir Charles' bitterest political opponents claimed that, when he was playing the fascinating game of politics, he was of imagination all compact, and could give to airy nothing a local and could give to airy nothing a local habitation and a name, very few sus-pected that he was a sympathetic student of the engrossing questions which were being investigated in a scientific way by societies of psychi-

scientific way by societies of psychical research.

After completing his medical studies in Scotland Dr. Tupper and a friend made an excursion into England before returning to Canada. In passing a gipsy encampment they decided to have their fortunes told. As the gipsy girl looked into the hand of the young Canadian doctor she told him that he had come from a long way across the waters. She then proceeded to read his past life as if from a book; but she could not tell him much about the future.

The impression which this fortune-telling gipsy made upon him is one of the first hints which we get in he life of Sir Charles that he was susceptible to anything of this cal research.

was susceptible to anything of this kind. If she could have told the

was susceptible to anythins of this kind. If she could have told the future as easily as she read the past what an improbable story of marvellous achievements in the consolidation and development of a great country he would have heard that day, for as Sir Wiifrid Laurier testified long afterwards there was no one who gave more of his heart and soul to the work of Confederation than Dr. Tupper.

One of the remarkable dreams which Sir Charles could never forget came to him when crossing to Britain a good many years after the incident at the gipsy encampment. He deramed that a Halifax lady came to him and told him that his wife was dangefously ill. "The dream was so real," he says, "that I wrote it down with the date. When I reached Liverpool I wrote to my wife telling her the dream and the date, and saying I was ashamed of being so disturbed by a dream, as she had never had any serious illness, but that I should feel uneasy till I heard from her. She wrote to me the same day from Halifax, and our letters crossed in mid-

feel uneasy till I heard from her. She wrote to me the same day from Half-fax, and our letters crossed in mid-ocean, telling me that on the night in question she had taken dangerously ill and that the lady who appeared to me in my dream had stayed with her all night."

At another time much later in life Sir Charles went to Paris, leaving Lady Tupper in England. He dreamed one night that she was very ill. So sure was he that there was something in his dream that he returned to England the next day and found that his fears were too well-grounded.

Another of Sir Charles' dreams

grounded.

Another of Sir Charles' dreams which he often referred to relates to the unveiling of Nicholas Flood Davin's monument at Ottawa, July 1st, 1903. "I dreamed the night before that when I unveiled Mr. Davin's statue he was a black man who put out his hand to shake hands with me, and that I fell down in a fit." When Sir Charles unveiled the statue he was so surprised to find that it was bronze instead of white marble that he forgot a quotation from Bulwer Lytton which he intended to make. His dream of the night before must have flashed through his mind and led him to fear that the bronze statue might make an effort to shake hands with him. It must have been a great shock which led Sir Charles to forget anything, for he had a marvellously retentive memory. When, he was 84 years old he and his granddaughter began the study of Italian together at Rome, and in an almost incredibly short period of time he spoke the language well enough to respond in that tongue to the Pone when his Colliness blessed fore that when I unveiled Mr. Davin's

Italian together at Rome, and in an almost incredibly short period of time he spoke the language well enough to respond in that tongue to the Pope when his Toliness blessed him. The Pope blessed Sir Charles, and, as is the case of old Father Taylor, the sailor preacher of Boston, no doubt Sir Charles blessed the Pope.

Sir Charles inherited his susceptibility to such things from his ditinguished father, Rev. Charles Tupper, who lived so near to the border land of the better lift that he could see many things that were hidden from grosser natures.

Many think that dreams are entirely fanciful, and meaningless, inspired more by the dinner eaten, or the nervous excitement of the waking hours, than by anything paying that we are such stuff as dreams are made of, they think that it is wiser to say that dreams are such stuff as we are made of. Many dreams are not doubt of this kind, and are not worthy of any serious thought; but since the grey dawn of history wise people in every land, and are not worthy of any serious thought; but since the grey dawn of history wise people in every land, and are not worthy of any serious fluitory wise people in every land, and are not worthy of any serious fluitory wise people in every land, and are not worthy of any serious fluitory wise people in every land, and are not worthy of any serious thought; but since the grey dawn of history wise people in every land, and are not worthy of any serious fluitory wise people in every land, and are not worthy of any serious fluitory wise people in every land, and are not worthy of any serious fluitory wise people in every land, and are not worthy of any serious fluitory wise people in every land, and are not worthy of any serious fluitory wise people in every land, and are not worthy of any serious fluitory wise people in every land, and are not worthy of any serious fluitory wise people in every land, and are not worthy of any serious fluitory wise people in every land, and are not worthy of any serious fluitory wise people in every land. T dreams are no doubt of this kind, and are not worthy of any serious thought; but since the grey dawn of history wise people in every land, like Joseph amongst the Hebrews, and Pilate's wife amongst the Romans, and John Wesley amongst the English, and Robert Louis Stevenson amongst the Scotch, and Sir Charles Tupper amongst the Canadians, have believed that some dreams are not all a dream, that some have a message in them for us which comes to is in some way which we may not fully understand, but which we cannot altogether disregard.

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CONTROLS PULP SITUATION.

Canada Stands as Dictator in Import-

ant Industry. canada is declared to be the dictator in the pulp situation. Reports from all quarters indicate a big boom in the industry. As it is freely claimed that the world's supply depends almost entirely on the Canadian output, the statement of the Forestry Branch at Ottawa will be of interest. The total consumption of Canadian pulpwood, in cords, is as follows:

cent.
The Canadian pulp mills in 1916 consumed for the manufacture of The Canadian pulp mills in 1916 consumed for the manufacture of pulp in Canada 1,764,912 cords, valued at \$13,104,458, while 1,068-207 cords, valued at \$6,866,669, were exported, making a total production of 2,833,119 cords, valued at \$19,971,127. This represents an increase of 25.5 per cent. in pulpwood production and 8.1 per cent. in total value as compared with 1915. This great increase is due to the tremendous demand for pulp and paper caused by the war conditions of the preceding two years. The average value of pulpwood at the mill increased 71 cents per cord over that of 1915. All the Provinces show increases in the value of pulpwood except Ontario and British Columbia.

Approximately 1,296,084 tons of intervalue was readed in canada in

creases in the value of pulpwood except Ontario and British Columbia.

Approximately 1,296,084 tons of air-dry pulp were made in Canada in 1916. This is on the basis that one cord of wood produces one ton of ground-wood pulp or one-half ton of chemical fibre. This is a total increase of 20.6 per cent. over 1915. The increases shown by the different processes were: ground-wood pulp, 11.2 per cent.; sulphate process, 54.6 per cent; and soda process, 13.1 per cent.; sulphate process, 9.3 per cent; and soda process, 13.1 per cent. Spruce and balsam fir are used in all provinces and in all processes. Hemlock and poplar are not reported from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Jack pine was used only in Ontario and Quebec, and most of it was used in the sulphate process.

In regard to the process by which the wood is converted into pulp, it is noted that while the mechanical, or ground-wood, process was the single process most largely used, the three chemical processes, for the first time in Canada, together consumed more

Everybody is familiar with the extreme ugliness of the bulldog's face that makes the animal positively attractive; and everyone who has studied the moths is familiar with the marvelous hideousness—or besselve—of the larva of the Automatic—of the larva of the Automatic—to. The lo is found from Can—wards.

ada to Florida and westward and southward to Texas and Mexico. In the larval stage it feeds on the leaves of almost any tree or shrub.

For ages the enthusiastic lepidopterist has regarded it as a beautiful creature. The dainty green body with lateral stripes of pini and creamy white covered with clusters of brahching spines forms an object to be admired—and respected, too. It should be handled with care or painbranching spines forms an object to be admired—and respected, too. It should be handled with care or painful consequences may result. Yet it is a curious fact that in spite of all the pains that Nature has taken to protect this beautiful creature from birds and other large enemies, she has left it open to attack from the tiny ichneumon wasp which drives its sting between the spines and there places a parasital egg. In this way multitudes of the larvae are destroyed, says Popular Science.

Steel in New Zealand.

Steel in New Zealand.

A company has recently been formed in New Zealand, with a capital of \$340,000, with the object of producing iron and steel from magnetic and titanifer us iron sand, of which there is a large deposit on the coast at Taranaki, near New Plymouth, where the works are to be erected. The initial plant will be capable of dealing with 70 tons of iron sand weekly, but plans have been drawn up for the installation at a later date of an additional furnace capable of dealing with 200 tons weekly. The production of steel is also contemplated, and it is intended later to form a new company to carry out this development.

"I SPY STRANGERS."

Cry Clears All But Members From

House of Commons.
The cry of "Who goes home?" in The cry of "Who goes home?" in Parliament comes down from the days when the highwayman and the footpad threatened the late traveler. It used to be as much as a member's life was worth—and certainly more than his pocket was worth—to go home alone. So when the hour struck there was a cry of "Who goes home?"—that parties of a dozen or more might be formed to go across the park to the corner, or to Pall Mail.

obe "hasty."

He has only to rise and say, "Mr. Speaker, sir, I spy strangers"—as if se, had just that moment caught ight of the people in the strangers', attingd saed strangers', peors', and year press gatterie—and the whole of must be turned out.

When the Lie King Edward was placed by which the lie king day of the strained into the

Correspondents and others will please note that notices of entertainments to be held will not be inserted in the Transcript unless accompanied by payment at the rate of one cent per word (minimum charge, 25c) or definite instructions as to who is responsible for payment.