

The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 45.--No. 2.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1916

Whole No. 2296.

GLENCOE PICTURE SHOW

Friday and Saturday nights
JANUARY 14 and 15

We are presenting a special attraction entitled

MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME

—OR—

The White Feather

in 4 acts.

This play has aroused the patriotism of Britons wherever shown and no man, woman or child should miss the opportunity of seeing this wonderful drama. In connection with this great production we are also showing five extra reels in Drama, War Series and Comedy, making a nine-reel show.

Clifford the Great

King of Mystery

in sleight-of-hand and magic. Do not fail to see this act.

Violin Selections

by **Lieut. Simpson**

First-class music will be furnished throughout the evening.

1 show, starting 8 p.m. sharp

PRICES:

Adults, 25c Children, 15c

A "Satin Portrait" of a European ruler will be given free to each lady both Friday and Saturday evening.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION

of the **Order of the Eastern Star**, will be held in the Masonic Hall, Glencoe, on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 20th, at 7.30 o'clock sharp.

All Masonic brethren welcome. — J. H. Payne, General Business, Confronting Degrees.

W. M.: J. Y. McLachlan, Secretary.

Wood Wanted.

Sealed tenders marked "tenders for wood" will be received up to Saturday, January 22, 1916, for 15 cords of beech and maple body wood, green, 22 inches long, to be delivered by 1st of March next in the school yard S. S. No. 17, Mossa.

C. C. MUNROE, Walkers.

Wood Wanted.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, January 24th, for 20 cords of beech and maple body wood, green, 2 feet long, to be delivered in the school yard S. S. No. 13, Ekfrid, not later than March 15th next.—Neil A. Galbraith, Secretary-Treasurer, Route 4, Appin. 97

Card of Thanks.

The family of the late Mrs. Eliza McMillan wish to express their thanks for assistance and sympathy extended to them in their bereavement by kind-hearted neighbors, friends and others.

Farm for Sale.

100 acres, north half lot 9, con. 4, Ekfrid. First-class grain and pasture farm. Situated 2 1/2 miles from North Appin C. P. R. station. For particulars apply to James Lotan, Jr., Route 3, Appin.

Notice.

The Oakland Cemetery Company's annual meeting will be held on Wednesday, January 19, 1916, at 2 o'clock p.m., in town hall, Glencoe, to elect officers and for other business. All plot holders have a vote.

GEORGE LETHBRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.

Dated Glencoe 3rd Jan., 1916. 95-2

CHANTRY FARM

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep; also

S. G. Dorking Fowls

ED. DE GEX, Kerwood, Ont.

DENTISTRY

R. J. MUMFORD, D. D. S., L. D. S., Offices over Howard's Furniture Store. Phone 16.

JAMES POOLE

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

GEORGE WILSON,

Clerk of the Division Court, Conveyancer, &c. Justice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex. Commissioner in H. C. C. Office—Main street, over Lumley's drug store. x

G. C. McNaughton

Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Plate Glass and Automobile Insurance

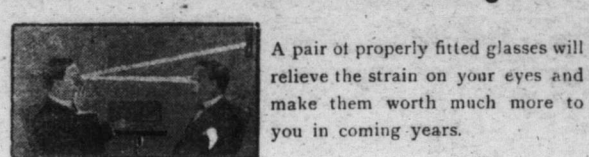
Phone Bothwell U. & R. 40 P. O. Newbury R. R. No. 2.

Western Farmers' Weather Insurance Company

Insure your buildings against wind and tornado in the largest weather company in Ontario. Insurance in force, nearly 11 million. Our rate is lowest permitted by government.

E. T. Huston, Agent, Glencoe

How Much Do You Value Your Eyes?



A pair of properly fitted glasses will relieve the strain on your eyes and make them worth much more to you in coming years.

If your eyes pain, if your head aches continually, if you cannot see well—that is nature's warning that your eyes need help.

Let a graduate optician examine your eyes. If you need glasses we will tell you. If you need medical care we will tell you that.

Consult us for your eye's safety.

First-class lenses in aluminum and gold-filled frames, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

DAVIDSON - GRADUATE OPTICIAN

ISSUES MARRIAGE LICENSES WATCH EXPERT

Keith's Cash Store

Dry Goods Millinery Groceries

Fall and Winter Goods to hand. Best values in all these lines.

P. D. KEITH

MITCHELL & HAGERTY

Hardware Merchants, Glencoe, Ontario

HALTERS HORSE BLANKETS

STOVE PIPE FROST WIRE FENCING

We have just received our fall order of Stoves and Ranges. Call and inspect our line of Stoves before buying. Let us help you pick out a first-class Range from our stock. We have also a full line of Stable Fittings, such as Glass, Rollers, Litter Carriers and Stall Fixtures.

SPECIAL VALUE NOW OFFERING IN

New Currants, Raisins, Peels, Nuts, etc., bought early before the advance

Good Butter and Eggs and other marketable produce taken as cash at highest market price.

CASH FOR FRESH EGGS AND GOOD TABLE BUTTER

TRY OUR SPECIALS IN BULK TEAS AND COFFEES.

Red Rose, Lipton's and Salada Packet Teas always in stock.

We sell Parnell's Homemade Bread, 5c loaf. Kind mother makes.

W. A. CURRIE & CO.

Special Bargain Prices

For Month of January on

B. C. Shingles, 3x and 5x, and Red Cedar Posts

TERMS CASH

McPHERSON & CLARKE

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard

GLENCOE, ONT.

District and General.

Euphemia ratepayers defeated a new town hall by-law.

The Dominion Canners contemplate taking over the British-Canadian factory at Blenheim.

Rev. M. P. Campbell, Baptist minister, of Bothwell, died on Tuesday of last week, aged 72 years.

An eastern woman has been awarded \$40 because a clinder from a locomotive burned off her eyelashes.

Allie Edwards, son of Mrs. Charles Edwards of Bothwell, was elected mayor of Galt by acclamation.

At Dewitt, Mich., Wm. Terbush, 75, died of injuries sustained when kicked by a cow which he was milking.

The 135th Battalion of Middlesex is now close up to a strength of 650 officers and men. Recruiting of this battalion is progressing rapidly.

The cost of lighting the streets of Chatham since the advent of hydro is almost \$900 under the estimate given at the time power was turned on.

Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Wardeville, addressed a meeting of the Napier Women's Institute last evening on their travels in Egypt and Palestine.

A horse belonging to Edward Powers slipped and fell from the Adelaide street bridge at London. Mr. Powers got the animal out with great difficulty.

At Bancroft, although local option was lost by two and three-fifths votes, every candidate for office who was not an out-and-out supporter of it was left at home.

Ira Allen Sankey, son of the late Ira Sankey, the hymn writer, died on the steamship Korova, on which he was bound to the West Indies with his bride of ten days.

The mayoralty contest in Wardsville, between A. Lynden and Charles Minna, was unusually exciting and every available vote was polled. Mr. Minna won by a majority of six votes.

Wm. Huff, ex., of Bothwell, died in St. Joseph's Hospital at Chatham on Monday from injuries received on Thursday, when he was struck by an eastbound freight train on the Grand Trunk at Prairie Siding.

Over 90,000 Presbyterians voted against church union, and it is considered unlikely that the General Assembly will attempt to force union on such a large minority. Less than 150,000 voted in favor of union.

At the next meeting of the Ontario Legislature it is probable that an act will be passed giving municipalities the power to place a poll-tax of \$5 per head upon every unmarried man between the ages of 20 and 60 years.

Walter Stacey, of Port Stanley, threshed 1,133 bushels of No. 1 yellowed beans for the Cattanach Bros. Mr. Stacey has been threshing for 11 seasons, and says he has never threshed a finer sample of beans anywhere.

Arrangements are about completed for the mobilization at Stratford of the Indian Company now being raised in connection with the 135th Middlesex Battalion. The buildings on the fair grounds are being prepared for their reception.

The new stamp of three-cent value issued to overcome the inconvenience caused by the necessity of affixing an extra war stamp of one cent to all letters, is now being sent out. The stamp is the ordinary two-cent stamp surcharged with the letters "I. T. C."

Niel A. McLean, of Alvinston, had the misfortune to fall and severely injure his knee. As he was driving along the road with a load of baled hay the load upset. On seeing what was going to happen, Mr. McLean jumped and in so doing his knee was wrenched.

Indian recruiting for the 135th Middlesex Battalion continues with marked regularity and every day sees a few more of the brave donning the King's uniform. On New Year's Day ten were added on from the Muncy reserve. The battalion now has over a hundred Indians enrolled.

L. B. Whale, B. S. A., recently resigned his post of Middlesex representative of the department of agriculture to accept a position with the Farmers' Advocate. His work in the department of agriculture in the County of London is being taken by Roscoe A. Finn, for some time Mr. Whale's assistant.

The death occurred at Blenheim on Thursday evening of Andrew Denholm, formerly publisher of the Blenheim News-Tribune and father of the present publishers of that paper. Mr. Denholm was well known throughout Western Ontario and was prominently identified with various organizations of a public and fraternal nature.

Sir Adam Beck again announces a "distribution of profits" to consumers of the hydro-electric power. The new schedules of rates show that the commission has recommended reductions in nearly sixty municipalities in the Niagara zone. The recommendations of the commission governing domestic and commercial consumption mean an average reduction to the consumer of about 10 per cent.

The death occurred at the family residence, concession 3, Brooks, after a protracted illness, on January 5 of J. J. McCallum, wife of Dugald McCallum. Deceased, who was in her 49th year, was the youngest child of the late Duncan McCallum. Two children, Stanley D., aged 12, and Mary B., aged 15, survive, as well as her husband, and the following brothers and sisters:—Donald, Dougald and Reeve John, of Alvinston; William C. and Neil of Brooks, and Mrs. Alexander L. Campbell and Mrs. Archie McLaughlin, of Brooks. The funeral took place to the Alvinston cemetery.

Necrology of 1915

OUTSIDE of war casualties the obituary list of notable men during 1915 is not an imposing one. Canada's greatest loss has been the death of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., the last remaining father of Confederation. Another important man who disappears from Canadian affairs was Sir Sanford Fleming.

January.

Hon. Geo. A. Clare, M.P. for St. Waterloo, died at Preston, Ont., aged 61.

Marshall P. Wilder, humorist and author, at St. Paul, Minn., aged 55.

W. H. Rowley, ex-President of the C. M. A., died suddenly in Toronto, aged 64.

Gen. A. M. Stoesel, noted in the defense of Port Arthur in 1904-5, at Petrograd; aged 67.

February.

Lieut. Wm. Sharpe, of Ottawa, killed while flying at Shoreham, Eng.

Fanny Crosby, blind hymn writer, in Bridgeport, Conn.

March.

Charles Francis Adams, historian and publicist, in Washington; aged 80.

Colonel F. D. Farquhar killed in action while leading Princess Pats at St. Eloi.

F. P. Hopkinson Smith, author and artist, in New York city; aged 76.

Lieut.-Col. Hart McFay killed in action at St. Julien, aged 46.

May.

James Stewart Tupper, eldest son of Sir Charles Tupper, at Oxford, Eng., aged 63.

Miss Alice Fitzgibbon, Canadian literary and social worker in Toronto, died.

John W. Alexander, portrait artist, former president of the National Academy of Design, in New York city; aged 59.

June.

Lieut. R. A. Wainwright, killed at Buc, France, by fall in aeroplane.

Lieut.-Col. Campbell Becher, of London, Ont., killed in action, aged 42.

A. R. Clarke, Toronto manufacturer, died in London as a result of injuries in the Lusitania disaster, aged 56.

Rafael Joseffy, celebrated pianist, in New York city; aged 63.

O'Donovan, Rosas (Jeremiah O'Donovan), Irish patriot leader, in New York city; aged 84.

July.

General Porfirio Diaz, former President of Mexico, after several terms and deposed by Madero, in Paris; aged 85.

Sir Sanford Fleming, railway pioneer engineer, scientist, died at Halifax, aged 88.

August.

Maarten Maartens, Dutch novelist, in Zeist, Holland; aged 57.

Monsignor Joseph J. McCann, Vicar-General of Toronto Roman Catholic archdiocese, died in Toronto, aged 71.

John W. Harper, noted publisher, in New York; aged 84.

Paul Armstrong, playwright, in New York; aged 46.

September.

Albert G. Spalding, baseball veteran and sporting goods manufacturer, at Point Loma, Cal.; aged 65.

Sir Charles Boucher de Boucherville, ex-Premier of Quebec, died at Montreal, aged 93.

Sir William Van Horne, former President of the C. P. R., died in Montreal, aged 72.

Anthony Comstock, New York's moral censor, at Summit, N. J.; aged 71.

James Keir Hardie, British socialist leader, died in Glasgow.

Sir Charles Tupper, former Prime Minister of Canada, died in his home at Bexley Heath, Eng., aged 94. He was the last of the Fathers of Confederation.

Donald Guthrie, ex-M.P., died in Guelph, aged 74 years.

Blanche Walsh, actress, in Cleveland, O.; aged 42.

November.

Herman Ridder, German-American editor, in New York; aged 64.

Lewis Waller, noted English actor, aged 55.

Sir A. W. Rucker, British scientist in London, aged 67.

Mrs. Lillian Massey Treble, Toronto, philanthropist, died in California.

Booker T. Washington, negro leader and educator, at Tuskegee, Ala.; aged 57.

S. R. Hesson, pioneer and former Mayor of Stratford, aged 86.

Alexander Laird, former General Manager of the Bank of Commerce, died in Toronto, aged 62.

December.

Stephen Phillips, noted English poet and dramatist, in London, aged 48.

Middlesex County Treasurer Capt. Tom Robson has now assumed the duties of that office, and John Stuart, late reeve of Carleton Place, has taken Capt. Robson's place as county clerk. They were sworn in by H. S. Blackburn, master in chancery.

Mrs. H. T. McLachlan Dead

The death occurred at her home in Mossa on Monday of Mrs. Hugh T. McLachlan, after a few days' illness with pneumonia, aged 68 years.

Mrs. McLachlan was a daughter of the late Duncan McAlpine, of Ekfrid, and was one of a large family. Her loss will be greatly felt in the community in which she resided, she being one who was very much esteemed by a large circle of friends and relatives.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon to Kilmartin cemetery, service being held in Burns' church, Mossa.

Private R. Irwin Honored.

Upwards of fifty of the former schoolmates and associates of Pte. Ernest Irwin, who has enlisted with the Signalling Corps of the 135th Middlesex Battalion, gathered at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Irwin, of Ekfrid, on Saturday evening last, to spend a social evening with him and extend their best wishes for his progress and their hopes for a safe return from the discharge of the arduous duties to which he has given himself. A brief but interesting program of music and addresses was rendered and Pte. Irwin was made the recipient of an address accompanied with a purse, ring and fountain pen.

Murder in London.

London, Ont., Jan. 11.—In a fit of jealous rage over a story that came to his ears, Nicholas Nesteroko, a 20-year-old Russian, employed at the London Rolling Mills, late this afternoon shot and killed Dora Kowalc, an 18-year-old Austrian girl, to whom he was to have been married on Saturday next.

The murder took place in the girl's room at 443 Simcoe Street, where she boarded. The police found the girl lying on the floor with a bullet wound through her chest. Nesteroko, who submitted quietly to arrest, was sitting in a chair with a revolver in his hand.

The girl was employed as a cigar maker. Nesteroko will be arraigned in Police Court tomorrow on the charge of murder.

Pancake Social.

A Pancake Tea will be held at the Soldiers' Club Rooms on Friday, January 14th, in aid of the Red Cross. Hot pancakes, with the best maple syrup, and hot biscuits will be served from 5 to 7.30 o'clock. Proceeds to buy yarn and other material in aid of the Red Cross and trench work. Admission, 25 cents.

Donations are asked from the town women and girls, who are requested to bring a pail of pancake batter, a sifter of maple syrup or a pan of hot biscuits.

Honor Roll.

The following are additions to the list already published of local men or former residents of this section who have joined the colors:—

Finlayson, Archibald, Mount Forest—enlisted in Wellington Rifles. Son of A. Finlayson, Glencoe.

Green, C. A.—Private 9th Reserve Battalion, C. E. F., now in England. Was employed with Thos. Henderson, Mossa.

Harrison, Thomas—Paymaster Sergeant 12th Canadian Mounted Rifles. Enlisted at Calgary, now at Bramshott Camp, England. Son of the late George M. Harrison, of Glencoe.

Harper, Thomas—Private 70th Battalion, London. Was employed with Chas. Gould, Mossa.

Col. A. D. McRae—Director of Army Service Corps and Transport, with headquarters at Sandgate, England. Son of Mrs. Mary McRae, Glencoe.

Singleton, G. H., Super. Prov. Lieut. attached to 135th Middlesex Battalion. The Transcript's right-hand man.

New recruits for 135th Middlesex Battalion:—G. Dudson, Mt. Brydges; W. Cole, Mount Brydges; P. W. Eades, Melbourne; G. Cottle, Ekfrid; E. Ballantyne, Ekfrid; Isaac Kuns, Ekfrid; E. Humphrey, Mt. Brydges; E. Horton, Wainville; Roy G. Quinn, Napier; G. S. Ridges, Chatham; G. Philpot, Appin; J. E. Squire, Ekfrid; J. S. Earhart, Glencoe; J. Willick, Mossa; Stanley Almas, Napier; Albert Squire, Glencoe; W. A. Good, Melbourne.

New Shops for Wabash.

Plans have been prepared for a new roundhouse and locomotive shops for the Wabash-Grand Trunk Railroad at St. Thomas to increase the facilities on the line for business from Detroit to Buffalo, and it is expected construction will be started at an early date.

Hockey.

Alvinston O. H. A. team was defeated in an exhibition game with the Glencoe team on the rink here Friday evening. Neither team could boast of good hockey.

Dutton plays here on Friday evening of this week at 7.30. A fast game is expected.

Methodist Church.

REV. W. G. HOWSON, MINISTER

Mr. Howson hopes to occupy his own pulpit next Sunday. Morning subject, "The pen, the spade, and the mummy's" evening subject, "The tragedy of Belshazzar's feast." These subjects will prove interesting. Good music by the choir. Visitors always welcome.

METHODIST ANNIVERSARY

Services on Sunday and Tea on Monday a Great Success.

The anniversary services of the Glencoe Methodist church were held Sunday and Monday, January 9th and 10th, and were one of the most helpful and successful anniversaries held by that church.

Rev. J. A. McLachlan, M. A., of Norwich, preached both morning and evening sermons, the morning subject being "Divine Power" and the evening subject "The Value of Service." The choir rendered special music, which added greatly to the services of the day.

Monday evening the annual tea was held. After justice had been done in the tea room, a splendid program was given in the church. A stirring patriotic address by Lieut.-Col. Graham, of London; solos by Miss Bechill, the Misses Moore, Mrs. McGuire and Mr. McCracken; anthem by the choir; violin solos by Lieut. Simpson; readings by Rev. Mr. Howson; short addresses by Rev. J. A. McLachlan and Rev. W. J. Ford; piano solo by Miss Boyd; piano duets by Mr. and Mrs. Mesdames Singleton, and a splendid address by the chairman, J. C. Elliott, M. P., brought a most successful evening to a close.

Proceeds of tea, \$90.

Temperance Petition.

The committee of one hundred, formed of men from all over the province, are organizing a big campaign to get up a thorough petition to the Provincial Government during its next session in February, asking for prohibition permanently or as an alternative to submit a referendum to the people. Each county has a committee of fifty to wage the campaign. The Middlesex committee have already completely formed plans to have the district well canvassed. Separate petitions will be presented to electors and non-electors for their signature. Over 30,000 canvassers will be busy in the province. The canvass is to take place in the last week in January.

Gasoline Will Advance.

"The high cost of driving" will be the song that many motorists will be singing this coming summer, when they get gasoline for their cars. Not only is the price of gasoline to go up, but an increased price in all oils and greases is expected.

The best grade of gasoline is selling for 27 cents at present; this time last year it was worth from 16 1/2 to 18 cents a gallon. Last spring prices averaged about the same, and through the summer months, while the prices fluctuated slightly, it sold for 20 and 21 1/2 cents.

According to the managers of the oil companies, motorists will be paying from 30 to 35 cents for their "gas," and the price of lubricating oils will be proportionately increased.

NO GERMAN FLAG TO FLY SEAS UNTIL INDEMNITY IS PAID

British Navy to Constitute Itself Army of Occupation of the Oceans During and After War

A despatch from London says: No German flag is to be permitted to fly on any ocean; no neutral vessel owned in whole or in part by Germans is to be permitted to ply the seven seas until the indemnity which the allies will demand is paid in full—this is the authoritative plan of the British Admiralty.

The British navy, to use the words of the source of this news—an official high in Government circles—will hereafter constitute itself an army of occupation of the high seas, both during and after the war. Germany may take and occupy countries and exact

monthly indemnities as she has been doing in Belgium, but the British navy proposes to go a step further. With the full consent of the Government it will stranglehold Germany's overseas trade even after the war, if necessary, until the peace terms enunciated by Premier Asquith are fulfilled to the letter.

In a word, Germany may continue her occupation of territory in Europe, but the might of England's sea power will be steadfastly exerted, and there is every reason for stating that the highest authorities believe it will be a decisive factor in the world struggle that is now being fought.

GEN. HAMILTON ISSUES REPORT

Could Have Won Out on Gallipoli Peninsula With Reinforcements.

A despatch from London says: Gen. Jan Hamilton's report on the British operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula, which was submitted to Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, carries the story of the Dardanelles operations up to mid-October, when he relinquished his command.

Gen. Hamilton strongly opposed the abandonment of any of the bases held by the British troops.

A synopsis of the report is as follows: "On the 11th of October your Lordship asked me for an estimate of the losses which would be involved in the evacuation of the peninsula. I replied in terms showing that such a step was to me unthinkable. On the 16th of October I received a cable recalling me to London for the reason, as I was informed by your Lordship on my arrival, that his Majesty's Government desired fresh, unbiased opinion from a responsible commander upon the question of early evacuation."

Could Not Get Reinforcements. Probably no more important contribution to the history of the present war has yet been made. The report throws light upon the great landing at Anzac cove and the evacuation of the peninsula, and the combined action of the army and the navy.

The handling of the masses of troops within a limited area probably was the most complicated ever undertaken, and military men are not surprised that some important details failed to work as planned.

The Suvla Bay landing failed to accomplish its object, the report shows partly because the force consisted largely of untried troops under generals inexperienced in the new warfare and partly through the failure of the water supply.

The most striking passages of the documents describe the ill-fated landing at Suvla Bay and Anzac early in August for securing command of the heights on the middle of the peninsula and cutting off from their base the Turkish forces at the lower extremity where the allied armies made their first landing.

This operation began on August 6. The climax was reached at break of day on the 10th, when the Turks made a grand attack on the summit of Chunuk Bair hill upon a short front held by two battalions of the Sixth North Lancashire and the Fifth Wiltshire Regiments, which Gen. Hamilton describes as weakened in numbers, though not in spirit.

"First our men were shelled by every enemy gun," he says, "then assaulted by a huge column consisting of no less than a full division, plus three battalions. The North Lancashire men were simply overwhelmed in their shallow trenches by sheer weight of numbers, while the Wiltshires, who were caught out in the open, were literally almost annihilated."

"The ponderous mass of the enemy swept over the crest and swarmed round the Hampshire and Gen. Baldwin's brigade, which had to give ground, and were only extricated with great difficulty and very heavy losses. "Now it was our turn. The warships and the New Zealand and Australian artillery, an Indian mountain artillery brigade and the 69th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery were getting the chance of a lifetime. As successive solid lines of Turks topped the crest of the ridge, gaps were torn through their formation, and an iron

rain fell on them as they tried to reform in the gullies. "Not here only did the Turks pay dearly for their recapture of the vital crest. Enemy reinforcements continued to move up under a heavy and accurate fire from our guns. Still they kept topping the ridges and pouring down the western slopes of Chunuk Bair, as if determined to gain everything they had lost. But once they were over the crest they became exposed not only to the full blast of the guns, naval and military, but a battery of ten New Zealand machine guns, which played upon their crowded ranks at close range until their barrels were red hot.

Enormous Losses. "Enormous losses were inflicted, and of the swarms which had once fairly crossed the crest line only a handful ever straggled back to their own side of Chunuk Bair.

"At the same time, strong forces of the enemy were hurled against the spurs to the north-east, where there arose a conflict so deadly that it may be considered the climax of four days fighting for the ridge. Portions of our line were pierced and the troops were driven clean down the hill. At the foot of the hill the men who were supervising the transport of food and water were rallied by Staff Captain Street. Unhesitatingly they followed him back, where they plunged into the midst of that series of struggles, in which generals fought in the ranks and men dropped their scientific weapons and caught one another by the throat.

"The Turks came on again and again. Fighting magnificently, and calling upon the name of God, our men stood to it and maintained by many a deed of daring the old traditions of their race. There was no flinching; they died in the ranks where they stood. Here Generals Cayley, Baldwin and Cooper and all their gallant men achieved great glory. On this bloody field fell Brigadier-General Baldwin, who earned his first laurels on Caesar's Camp at Ladysmith. There, too, fell Brigadier-General Cooper, badly wounded.

"Toward this supreme struggle the absolute last two battalions from the general reserve were now hurried, but by 10 in the morning the effort of the enemy was spent. Soon their shattered remnants began to trickle back, leaving a track of corpses behind them. By night, except for prisoners or wounded, no live Turk was left upon our side of the slope."

Two lesser attacks were made by the Turks the same day.

FRENCH SPY CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO DIE

A despatch from Paris says: A court-martial has sentenced to death Maria Jose Dei Pasi, twenty-five years old, a naturalized Argentinean, who was convicted of sending military information from Marseilles and Paris to German agents. According to the evidence a letter written by the accused last September, which fell into the hands of the police, gave particulars of the departure and told the destination of French cruiser Kieher. He also described the construction of a new long range gun.

C.P.R. PLACES EMBARGO ON GRAIN TO LAKES

A despatch to Winnipeg says: The Canadian Pacific Railway has placed an embargo for one week against the loading of grain for Fort William and Port Arthur. This is occasioned by the large number of loaded cars in transit, for these terminals. It is hoped by the officials that at the end of the week it will be possible to remove the embargo.

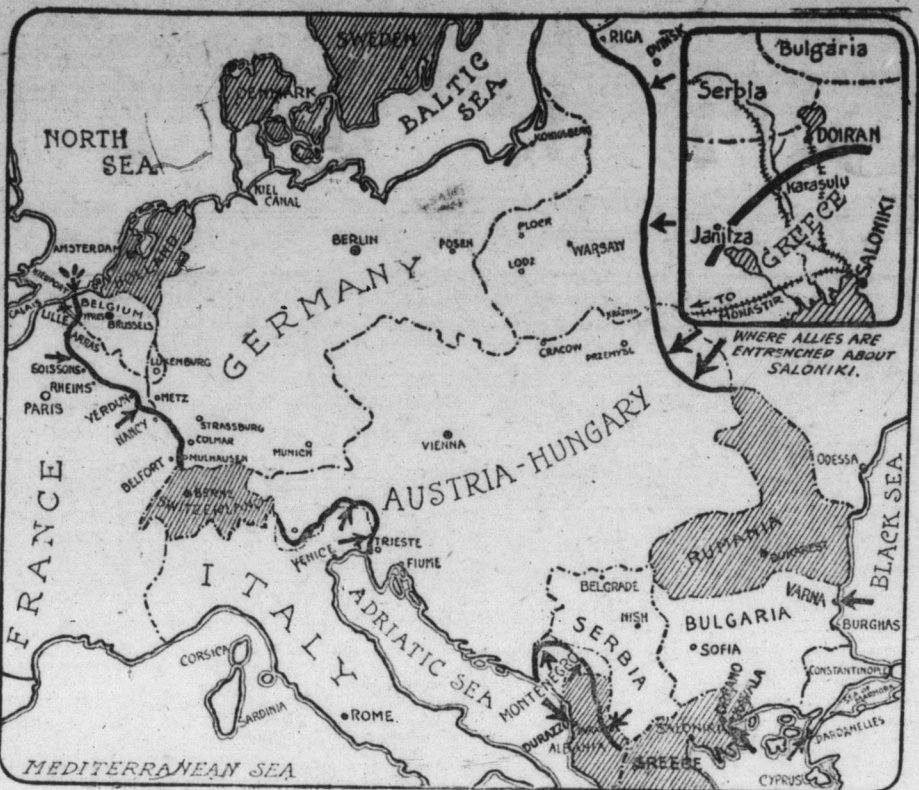
An hour lost in the morning may cause you to race all day to find it.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP MINED: ENTIRE CREW WAS SAVED

A despatch from London says: The British battleship King Edward VII. has been sunk after striking a mine. The entire crew was saved. The Admiralty has issued the following statement: "H.M.S. King Edward VII. has struck a mine. Owing to the heavy sea she had to be abandoned, and sank shortly afterwards. The

ship's company was taken off without any loss of life. Only two men were injured."

A despatch to The London Daily Mail from Chatham says that a trainload of men from the sunken battleship King Edward VII. arrived there Sunday afternoon and were taken direct to the naval barracks.



The Week's Developments in the War.

Russian warships have been bombarding Varna and are reported to have destroyed the mine-fields protecting this chief Bulgarian port. Bombardment at closer range is now expected and troop-ships are said to be held in readiness to land Russian troops near the city.

The outstanding development of the week has been the new Russian offensive against the Austrians in Galicia. Details are still lacking, but the Central Powers report determined attacks against the Russian forces, running north from the Rumanian border, brought the Russian forces to the heights dominating Czernowitz. The Czar's troops have captured strong positions near the city, and the fall of the capital of Bukovina may be expected at any time. Activity of enemy submarines in the Mediterranean has been responsible for the loss of several large liners, including the Persia and the Glebye.

No advance has yet been made by the Central Powers in Saloniki, and the Allies' position there is now considered impregnable.

On the Western front there has been considerable activity in Alsace, heavy fighting having taken place for possession of Hartmannswillerkopf. Elsewhere on the Western front the fighting has been limited to artillery duels and minor engagements. British monitors have again shelled German positions on the coast.

TO LOWER THE DEATH RATE.

Provincial Board of Health Will Give Serums Free.

In connection with the decision of the Ontario Government to supply disease-fighting serums free of charge Dr. John McCullough, chief officer of health for the province, has issued the following statement: "The Provincial Board of Health has pleasure in announcing that on and after February 1st, 1916, the public will be supplied, free of charge, through local boards of health and medical officers of health with the various biological products listed below. Hospitals and physicians will be supplied direct only when they cannot obtain the products from the local Board of Health.

1. Smallpox vaccine, in capillary tubes.
2. Diphtheria antitoxin, in vials.
3. Tetanus antitoxin, in vials.
4. Anti-meningitis serum in vials.
5. Anti-typhoid vaccine, in vials.
6. Pasteur preventive treatment for rabies at the laboratories of the Board, No. 5 Queen's Park, Toronto.

The early use of Diphtheria antitoxin, tetanus antitoxin and anti-meningitis serum is advised. Diphtheria antitoxin and tetanus antitoxin will be supplied, on special request, in syringe containers, for which a charge of 20 cents each will be made, and anti-meningitis serum in special intra-spinal outfits at the rate of 45 cents each. The antitoxin and serum are supplied free, the charge being for special containers only. Cash must accompany order for containers or intra-spinal outfits. No accounts will be carried.

Since the Provincial Board of Health is undertaking this work in the hope of lowering the death rate and reducing the morbidity of communicable diseases influenced by the use of these products, every physician in the province is required to co-operate with the Provincial Board of Health by prompt notification of all communicable diseases.

THE DAIRYING INDUSTRY.

Eastern Ontario Association Convention at Renfrew.

A despatch from Renfrew says: The thirty-ninth annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association opened here on Wednesday, the President, Mr. J. A. Sanderson of Oxford Station, in the chair.

The past year Mr. Sanderson termed a record one in all branches of the dairying industry, this being especially true of the cheese business. A keener interest than ever before has been shown by all concerned in district dairy meetings, herd improvement, the work of the district representatives and the annual factory meetings. The comparison carried on during the season between sound, well-cooled milk and ordinary milk was bound to produce the best results.

In the output of dairy products, as compared with 1914, there was a decrease in butter of 200,000 pounds, but the selling price was between 2 cents and 3 cents per pound higher, so the net returns would be about the same. The production of cheese showed an increase of about 15 per cent, while the average price was higher, being a fraction over 15 cents. This increase in production, together with the in-

SERB ARMY NOT IN DISTRESS IT IS OFFICIALLY STATED

Situation Relieved Through the Prompt Action of the Entente Powers

A despatch from London says: The interest in the fate of Serbia's refugee army was shown by the question asked in the House of Commons on Thursday "whether a considerable part of the Serbian army is in distress. But the situation, he added, had now been largely relieved. The Entente allies, the Secretary said, had considered the matter raised in the latter part of the question, but he was unwilling to make any announcement concerning it.

Telegrams from Athens say that the number of Serbian refugees in Greek territory are now 40,000, of whom 6,000 are at Salonika.

Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that there was a considerable body of the Serbian army at Scutari, where at first the men had been in great distress. But the situation, he added, had now been largely relieved. The Entente allies, the Secretary said, had considered the matter raised in the latter part of the question, but he was unwilling to make any announcement concerning it.

Telegrams from Athens say that the number of Serbian refugees in Greek territory are now 40,000, of whom 6,000 are at Salonika.

FRENCH REVERSE IN THE VOSGES

Withdraw From Hill Commanding Hartmanns-Weierkopf.

A despatch from London says: The Germans have inflicted a reverse on the French in the Vosges. They have retaken the last of that part of the trenches of the Hartmanns-Weierkopf region which the French on December 21 swept into and captured with great losses. Twenty officers, 1,083 chasseurs and fifteen machine guns fell into the hands of the Germans with the re-conquered position, according to the German official statement issued in Berlin on Sunday.

The "withdrawal" was due to the capture by the Germans of a hill near Hirtstein, south of and commanding Hartmanns-Weierkopf. This in turn commands the main line of communication to the upper Rhine valley.

Ever since the French took this important stronghold, the hill and its network of trenches, the Germans have never ceased in their efforts at recapture. Strong reinforcements have been hurried from other sectors, and some of the heaviest German artillery has been employed to drive out the French.

The first step is often so expensive that one can't afford to take a second.

THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA IS COMPLETELY EVACUATED

A despatch from London says: It is officially announced that the complete evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula has been successfully carried out.

The official communication issued on Sunday evening says: "General Sir Charles Monro reports the complete evacuation of Gallipoli has been successfully carried out. All the guns and howitzers were got away, with

the exception of seventeen worn out guns, which were blown up before leaving. Our casualties amounted to one member of the British rank and file wounded. There were no casualties among the French. General Monro states that the accomplishment of this difficult task was due to Generals Birdwood and Davies, and invaluable assistance rendered in an operation of the highest difficulty by Admiral de Robeck and the Royal Navy."

Markets of the World

Wheat.

Toronto, Jan. 11.—Manitoba wheat—All-rail, No. 1 Northern, \$1.31; do, No. 2, \$1.28½; do, No. 3, \$1.25. Manitoba oats—All-rail, Toronto, No. 2 extra feed, 50½c; No. 3 C. W., 48½c; No. 1 extra feed, 48½c; No. 1 feed, 47½c.

American corn—New, No. 3, 79½c. Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, per carlot, \$1.04 to \$1.06; slightly sprouted and tough, according to sample, \$1 to \$1.04; sprouted or smutty and tough, according to sample, 92c to 98c. Feed wheat, 80c to 85c.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 39 to 40c; commercial oats, 38 to 39c.

Peas—No. 2 nominal, per carlot, \$1.90; sample peas, \$1.25 to \$1.75, according to sample.

Barley—Malting, outside, 58 to 62c; do, No. 2 feed, 50 to 53c.

Buckwheat—Nominal, 76 to 78c.

Rye—No. 1, nominal, \$7.88; rejected, 70 to 80c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in 50 lb. bags, \$6.80; do, seconds, \$6.30; strong bakers', \$6.10, in 50 lb. bags.

Ontario flour—New winter, \$4.00 to \$4.80, according to sample, seaboard or Toronto freights, in bags.

Millfeed—Carlots, per ton, delivered, Montreal freights: Bran, \$24. Short, \$25. Middlings, \$26. Good feed flour, bag, \$1.60.

Other unofficial quotations: Spot Manitoba wheat—No. 1 track, lake ports, \$1.34½; No. 2, \$1.32½; No. 3, \$1.29; Goderich, 3c more.

Rolls—Carlots, per bag of 90 lbs., \$2.25; in smaller lots, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Windsor to Montreal.

Commeal—Yellow, 98 lb. sacks in carlots, \$2.20; small lots, \$2.35 to \$2.45.

Linseed oil cake meal—Linseed meal, No. 1, \$4.25 per cwt.; do, No. 2, \$3.75 f.o.b. mills. Oil cake meal, \$3.7 to \$3.75 per ton.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 28 to 30c; inferior, 22 to 24c; creamery prints, 33 to 35c; solids, 32 to 33c.

Eggs—Storage, 30 to 32c per doz.; select, 25 to 30c; new-laid, 45 to 50c, case lots.

Honey—Prices in tins, lbs., 10 to 11c; combs, No. 1, \$2.40; No. 2, \$2.

Beans—\$4.15 to \$4.25.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 16 to 17c; fowls, 12 to 13c; ducks, 15 to 17c; geese, 15 to 17c; turkeys, 23 to 26c.

Cheese—Large, 18½c; twins, 18c.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontario quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and New Brunswick at \$1.45 to \$1.50 per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 16½ to 16¾c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 17½ to 18½c; do, heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 16 to 16½c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 23c; backs, plain, 24 to 25c; boneless backs, \$2.7.

Lard—The market is unchanged; pure lard, 14 to 14½c; compound, 12 to 12½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Jan. 11.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 82 to 83c. Oats, No. 2 local white, 45½c; No. 3 local white, 44½c; No. 4 local white, 43½c.

Barley, Man. feed, 60c; malting, 67 to 68c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 82c. Flour, Man. Spring, wheat patents, firsts, \$6.90; seconds, \$6.40; strong bakers', \$6.20; winter patents, choice, \$6.50; straight rollers, \$5.80 to \$5.90; do, bags, \$2.75 to \$2.85. Rolled oats, barrels, \$5.20 to \$5.25; do, bags, \$5.00, \$2.45 to \$2.50. Bran, \$24. Shorts, \$25. Middlings, \$28 to \$30.

Mouillie, \$31 to \$33. Hay, No. 2 per carlot, car lots, \$20 to \$20.50. Cheese, finest western, 18½ to 18¾c; finest eastern, 18 to 18½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 84½ to 85½c; seconds, 32½ to 33c. Eggs, fresh, 48 to 52c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 28c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.30 to \$1.35.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Jan. 11.—Wheat—May, \$1.24 to \$1.24½; July, \$1.22½ to \$1.23½; cash, No. 1 hard, \$1.20½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.23½ to \$1.24½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.19½ to \$1.21½.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75 to 76c. Oats—No. 3 white, 42½ to 43c. Flour—Fancy patents, \$6.95; first clears, \$5.15; other grades unchanged. Bran, \$18 to \$18.25.

Duluth, Jan. 11.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.23½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.22½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.18½; No. 1, \$1.19½; Montana No. 2 hard, \$1.20½; May, \$1.24½ to \$1.24½; July, \$1.22½; cash, \$2.24½ to \$2.25; May, \$2.28½.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Jan. 11.—Butchers' cattle, choice, \$7.60 to \$7.65; do, good, \$7.25 to \$7.40; do, medium, \$6 to \$6.75; do, common, \$5.40 to \$5.75; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, good bulls, \$6.75 to \$6.25; do, rough bulls, \$6 to \$6.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$6 to \$6.25; do, medium, \$5.25 to \$5.75; do, common, \$4 to \$4.50; feeders, good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$6 to \$6.50; canners and cutters, \$5 to \$6.50; milkers, choice, each, \$75 to \$100; do, common and medium, each, \$35 to \$60; springers, \$50 to \$100; light ewes, \$6.50 to \$8; sheep, heavy, \$5.25 to \$6; do, bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$7.75; lambs, cwt., \$10 to \$11; calves, medium to choice, \$6.75 to \$10.50; do, common, \$4 to \$4.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$9 to \$9.25; do, f.o.b., \$8.65.

Montreal, Jan. 11.—Butchers' cattle, \$7.75 to \$8; do, medium, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, common, \$5.25 to \$6.25; do, choice cows, \$6 to \$6.25; do, medium, \$5 to \$5.50; do, bulls, \$5 to \$6.50; canners, \$3.25 to \$4.50; milkers, choice, each, \$90 to \$95; do, common and medium, each, \$80 to \$85; springers, \$65 to \$75; sheep, ewes, \$6.50; bucks and culls, \$6; lambs, \$9.50 to \$10; hogs, f.o.b., \$10.15 to \$10.25.

BRITAIN WILL SEND SHIPS FOR WHEAT

The Canadian Grain Blockade Is to Be Partially Relieved.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The grain blockade which has been in existence in Canada ever since the movement of the huge wheat crop harvested in the West this year commenced is to be partially relieved, it is understood by ships furnished by the British Government. Recent cable despatches from London have contained the news that Great Britain has been requisitioning vessels right and left under new powers recently vested in itself. The Government can take over all tonnage of British registration on short notice, and has been doing so. Representations, it is learned, have been made by Canada with a view to obtaining some of these bottoms for Canada's transportation needs. The Imperial authorities have been informed that Canadian wheat for shipment to the Old Country is being held up in Canada for need of vessels to move it, and it is understood that as a result the Dominion will be furnished some of the requisitioned ships. Other arrangements, however, are being made for the shipment of the 15,000,000 bushels of high-grade wheat recently commandeered by the Canadian Government. This wheat, it is announced, is for Italy, and is to be transported in Italian vessels. The Italian Government has announced its ability to look after the shipment of its own wheat, and its offer will be welcomed as relieving the situation somewhat.

THE WAR'S LENGTH.

Lloyd-George Says It Depends on Britain's Workmen.

A despatch from London says: The House of Commons on Wednesday passed a bill designed to facilitate the output of munitions. The bill is in the form of an amendment to the munitions act.

In appealing for the passage of the measure, David Lloyd-George, Minister of Munitions, said:

"I hope the Commons will not render more difficult the task of turning out munitions—a task more serious than I dare tell.

"Everything depends upon it. The length of the war depends upon it. Everything depends upon whether we turn out munitions in sufficient quantities to bring the campaign to an end this year.

"That does not depend on the soldiers, who have done their task heroically. It depends entirely upon—I say it in all solemnity—the workmen of this country doing what the workmen of France have done: frankly setting aside conditions, throwing themselves into the work and sticking to their workshops. Unless they do that I cannot tell what the result will be. "But I can tell you what the result will be if they do so. They, and they alone, will achieve victory for this Empire and the human race, and will reflect credit upon the labor movement."

NEW ZEALAND ADOPTS REGISTRATION ACT

To Secure Detailed Information About All Men of Military Age.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Copies of the National Registration Act adopted by New Zealand have been received here. The Act is intended to provide the Government with full and detailed information as to the number of men of military age and the extent to which they are eligible for military service. Every male resident is required to fill out a schedule giving his age, nationality, occupation, number of dependents, and stating whether or not he is willing to enlist for overseas service. A refusal to furnish the information or the sending of false information is punishable by a \$500 fine or imprisonment for six months.

STRIKE ON THE CLYDE IS PROMPTLY QUELLED

A despatch from London says: In the midst of the great war, with Britain at death grips with the Germans, a workman named Logan, employed by Beardmore's armament firm on the Clyde, created a disturbance on Saturday when he had to wait an hour for his wages. The result was his dismissal. Because the Beardmores declined to reinstate Logan a number of the workmen struck. Twenty-eight of the strikers, all of whom were earning high wages, were fined \$25 each for unlawfully quitting their work.

ITALY FLATLY REFUSED GERMAN OFFER OF PEACE

A despatch from Paris says: Germany, in the name of Austria, offered to make peace with Italy at the time when the latter prepared to sign the London pact of the allied nations against separation action in making peace, says the Petit Journal. Austria proposed to cede to Italy the Italian Trentino and the region now occupied by the Italian forces on the Isonzo and on the Carso plateau, with Gorizia and Grado to the south. Albania was to continue autonomous, Italy retaining Avlona with the Hinterland. In addition, concessions are declared to have been promised in Asia Minor and the free and peaceful enjoyment by Italy of her African colonies. Tripoli, Massawah and Somaliland were guaranteed.

Young Folks

Jamie's Choice.
Jamie took up the clean blue blouse that his mother had laid out for him to put on before going on an errand for her.

"Mother, are all my blouses blue?" he asked.
"Why, yes, dear, I believe they are," his mother said. "All except the white ones that you have for best."

"Why do you want to know, dear?" his mother asked.
"I was thinking," said Jamie, "of the pink stripes in Harold's new blouse—a big pink stripe with a tiny one close beside it. Oh, they're nice!"

Jamie's mother looked at Jamie for a moment with a little smile. "When you go down to the store for your thread," she said, "how would you like to choose the material for a new blouse?"

"Choose just what I'd like?" cried Jamie, turning swiftly from the mirror. "Oh, do you suppose they would have something with pink stripes?"

"I think so," said his mother. "Yes, you may choose just what you like, and I will make it up for you."

Half an hour later Jamie stood in front of a counter in the dry-goods store, and looked at the rows of goods on the shelves; he saw a piece of cloth that might have been the very one from which Harold's new blouse had been cut. There were the pink stripes, big and little; Jamie could see how they would look going round at the ends of his sleeves.

"What will you have this morning, Jamie?" a girl behind the counter, whom Jamie knew as Miss Proctor, came over to ask.

"I want a blouse—I mean some cloth for a blouse," said Jamie, backing away a little from the hand that Miss Proctor tried to put under his chin.

"Oh, doing your own shopping, are you?" said Miss Proctor, laughing. "Well, I happen to know what little boys like for blouses, particularly little boys with blue eyes. There, isn't that pretty?"

Miss Proctor had reached up while she talked, and lifted down a piece of goods that she spread out for Jamie to see. The cloth was blue, as blue as the bluest of Jamie's blouses.

"Don't you think that's pretty?" Miss Proctor urged.
"Yes, it is," Jamie agreed politely.

"But perhaps your mother told you to get some special piece," Miss Proctor said as she lifted her scissors.

"Oh, no!" Jamie said hastily. "She said I might get anything I liked."

"That's lovely!" Miss Proctor exclaimed. "Well, I'm sure you'll like this. See, it exactly matches your eyes!" And she leaned over to hold a fold of the goods under Jamie's chin.

She was standing directly between Jamie and the pink-striped goods. Jamie did not know what to do.

"This blouse that I have on is blue," he murmured.

"Yes, I see," said Miss Proctor, smiling. "How many yards does it take to make you a blouse, do you know?"

"Mother said two yards and a half," said Jamie. "I have several blue blouses at home," he added, as he saw Miss Proctor lift her scissors again.

"Have you?" said Miss Proctor, absently.

Snip! Jamie did not know that scissors could go through cloth as fast as Miss Proctor's scissors went through the blue piece. They were only a bright streak. And then there was Miss Proctor sticking them into her pocket again, and folding up the two and a half yards of goods, while she said in a businesslike way, "Anything else?"

Jamie swallowed hard. "No-o-o," he said. "Oh, yes, there was! I was to get two spoons of white thread, number sixty. And mother said to please send the slip inside the package."

Jamie stood still while Miss Proctor went to get the thread. He could see again the pink-striped goods on the shelf. He blinked and tried to turn his eyes another way, but they came back. He jumped when Miss Proctor spoke close to him: "What are you looking at, Jamie?"

"Why, only that piece of pink-striped cloth," Jamie confessed.

Miss Proctor stood tapping her lips with the points of her scissors. "Did you say," she asked, with a queer little smile, "that you have another blue blouse at home?"

And then all at once it seemed not to matter that the piece of blue cloth had been cut—at least Miss Proctor said that it did not matter—and there was another quick flash of the scissors, and Miss Proctor rolled up the thread inside two and a half yards of the pink-striped cloth, while she laughingly agreed that the big and little stripes would be beautiful going round the ends of the sleeves.

Jamie hugged his little bundle close and stood still by the counter for a moment with Miss Proctor's hand under his chin. He did not try to run away as he had done before.

PAIN IN THE BACK

Usually Comes From Muscular Rheumatism.

Do not worry about a pain in the back. The worry will do you more harm than the pains. The cause of most backaches is muscular rheumatism, which is painful enough, but not fatal. Lumbago is a form of muscular rheumatism, so is a stiff neck. Sufferers from any form of rheumatism should keep their general health up to the highest standard by the use of a blood building tonic like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, while taking good, nourishing food, without too much meat. Proper nutrition and pure blood are the best means of fighting rheumatism. Rheumatism comes from an acid in the blood, build it up, strengthen the system, and drive out the poisonous acid causes rheumatism. In this way sufferers have found complete recovery as is shown by the following case: Mrs. Samuel Childerhouse, Orillia, Ont., says:—"About three years ago I was greatly afflicted with a severe pain in the back, which I thought at first was due to kidney trouble. I tried a number of remedies, but they did not help me any, in fact, the pain was growing worse, and got so bad that I was quite unable to do my household work. I could not even sweep a floor. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I am glad I acted upon the advice, for before I had been taking the Pills long the pain began to subside, and under the continued use disappeared entirely, and I have not since been bothered with it in any way. My husband was also cured of a severe attack of indigestion by this same medicine, so that we both have much reason to be grateful for it."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LADY COLONELS.
A Number of Royal Lady Commanders of Regiments.

The proposal recently put forward that Princess Mary, who is now officially of "full age," should be made an honorary colonel in the British Army, is a reminder that there are quite a number of Royal lady commanders of regiments, each of whom is technically entitled to wear the uniform of her corps, and to ride at its head upon occasion, should she desire to do so, says London Answers.

Thus, Queen Alexandra is colonel-in-chief of the 10th Hussars, while the Princess Royal and Queen Mary hold similar honorary commands in connection with the 7th Dragoon Guards and the 18th Hussars respectively.

The above are, of course, unpaid, but in the German Army there are no fewer than eight women colonels who draw small salaries occasionally, and in this connection it may be of interest to note that the late Queen Victoria was, at the time of her death, colonel-in-chief of the 1st Prussian Dragoon Guards, the famous corps d'élite that suffered so heavily at our hands in the fighting round Ypres in November last.

The Empress of Russia, again, is in nominal command of no fewer than four regiments of cavalry, while most other European queens and queen-consorts hold similar positions in connection with one or more corps.

PUZZLED.
Hard, Sometimes, to Raise Children.

Children's taste is oftentimes more accurate, in selecting the right kind of food to fit the body, than that of adults. Nature works more accurately through the children.

A lady says: "Our little boy had long been troubled with weak digestion. We could never persuade him to take more than one taste of any kind of cereal food. He was a weak little chap, and we were puzzled to know what to feed him on."

"One lucky day we tried Grape-Nuts. Well, you never saw a child eat with such a relish, and it did me good to see him. From that day on it seemed as though we could almost see him grow. He would eat Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper, and I think he would have liked the food for dinner."

"The difference in his appearance is something wonderful."

"My husband had never fancied cereal foods of any kind, but he became very fond of Grape-Nuts and has been much improved in health since using it."

"We are now a healthy family and naturally believe in Grape-Nuts."

"A friend has two children who were formerly afflicted with rickets. I was satisfied that the disease was caused by lack of proper nourishment. The children showed it. So I urged her to use Grape-Nuts as an experiment, and the result was almost magical."

"They continued the food, and today both children are as well and strong as any children in this city, and, of course, my friend is a firm believer in Grape-Nuts, for she has the evidence before her eyes every day." Name given by Canadian Post, Toronto, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

NEW CHICKEN COOP.

One That Will Prevent Hens From Setting.

A device invented by Benjamin R. Bush consists of a coop made of lath about two feet square and swung on a shaft set a little above the centre so that most of the weight will be below the shaft on the lower part of the coop.

The ends of the shaft are set on posts about three feet above the ground. It is impossible for a hen to sit on the slatted bottom, and if an attempt is made the rocking and tipping of the coop will soon make her seek a more stable support, and the only one within the coop is the shaft passing through it; and the most persistent broody hen is usually glad to roost on it the first night. When the hen has perched for two nights she may be considered cured. This coop will accommodate three or four hens without crowding and insures quick results.

THOUGHTS FOR THE DAY.

He who loves not his country can love nothing.—Byron.

Religion is the best armor in the world, but the worst cloak.—Newton.

In the love of a brave and faithful man there is always a strain of maternal tenderness.—George Eliot.

Habit is a cable; we weave a thread of it each day and it becomes so strong we cannot break it.—Mann.

To talk in public, to think in solitude, to read and hear, to inquire and answer inquiries, is the business of a scholar.—Johnson.

It is a pleasure to think that we have not followed the impious assumption of another. State that the Almighty is its Lord and that the Almighty is leading it to victory.—Lord Bryce.

No chapter in the history of the world's conflict more vividly reveals the devilish craftiness, the unexampled perfidy, and true cynicism of the German mind than the use of poisonous gases.—Dr. P. Eugene Guiseppe.

How to Save Your Eyes

TRY THIS FREE PRESCRIPTION.
Do your eyes give you trouble? Do you already wear eyeglasses or spectacles? Thousands of people wear these "windows" who might easily dispense with them. You may be one of these. It is your duty to save your eyes before it is too late. The eyes are neglected more than any other organ of the body. After you finish your day's work you sit down and rest your muscles, but how about your eyes? Do you rest them? You know you do not. You read or do something else that keeps your eyes busy; you work your eyes until you go to bed. That is why so many have strained eyes and finally other eye troubles that threaten partial or total blindness. Eyeglasses are merely crutches; they never cure. This free prescription, which has benefited the eyes of so many, may work equal wonders for you. Use it a short time. Would you like your eyes to disappear as if by magic? Try this prescription. Go to the nearest walkway drug store and get a bottle of Opto-Opto tablets; fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water, drop in one tablet and allow it to thoroughly dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. Just note how quickly your eyes clear up and how soon the inflammation will disappear. Don't be afraid to use it; it is absolutely harmless. Many who are now blind might have saved their eyes had they started to care for them in time. This is a simple treatment, but marvelously effective in multitudinous cases. Now that you have been warned don't delay a day, but do what you can to save your eyes and you are likely to thank us as long as you live for publishing this prescription. If your own druggist cannot fill this prescription, send \$1 to the Valmas Drug Co., Toronto, for a complete Home-Opto Home Treatment outfit—tablets and all.

Bobby—"I'd very much like to see your fiddle, Mr. Henpeck." Mr. Henpeck—"Fiddle, Bobby? I have no fiddle." Bobby—"Oh, yes, you have, for papa says you've played second fiddle since the day you were married."

Why Children Steal.
To the ardent restlessness of boyhood, and sometimes girlhood, can be attributed not a few cases of stealing. Physiological phenomena are at the base of this. Often the so-called nervousness is nothing more or less than a developmental affair. General over-size, as in the above case, is by no means always present, but the effect may be caused by such a factor as premature puberty.

Over and over we have seen cases of this kind where, particularly in boys, the forwardness of physiological conditions was responsible for their not acting as their fellows of the same age; the outcome has been that illicit adventures and satisfactions were sought. In such cases a great deal of care is needed; less, however, on account of stealing than because of other delinquencies. A free country life with plenty of opportunity for physical exercise and normal adventure is highly desirable.

Quite in contrast to the class in which such ailments as nervous diseases, St. Vitus' dance, etc., we may consider unfortunate physical states through which the will is weakened and the individual becomes an easy prey to temptation from within or without. The main source of these physical conditions that bring about a weakened will and lead to stealing is pernicious sex habits. Considerations of the same sort apply to any other cause of physical depletion; we can include the wasting of any chronic

Baron El-Ichi Shibusawa.
World peace secured by a six-power alliance, which shall include the United States, Japan, Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, is the dream of Baron El-Ichi Shibusawa, recognized as the leading financier of Japan, who is in America on a pleasure trip.

The baron, who is often referred to as the "J. P. Morgan of Japan," on account of his financial pre-eminence in that country, suggests that the United States co-operate with his country in the development of China. He also urges that President Wilson take the initiative to bring about negotiations tending to settle the European war.

HONESTY IS NOT AN INBORN TRAIT

IT IS THE DELICATE PRODUCT OF CAREFUL TRAINING.

How the Disease Drives Boys From School to a Life of Crime.

Physical diseases and disabilities in a wide range are found to be incidentally correlated with thieving and to be contributing factors. We might enumerate many of these physical abnormalities. First among them, and easiest to appreciate the effects of, are those bodily conditions that bring about failures, dissatisfactions and irritations in school life and lead to truancy and its consequent bad companionship, writes Dr. William Healey, of Chicago.

We might mention defective vision, for instance. Here is a boy with poor sight who has never enjoyed his work in the schoolroom. With a great sense of relief he stays out, and the enticements of street life thereupon become many. He has no money, and as a natural consequence may get into petty thieving.

Schoolroom Breeds Disease.

It is hardly necessary to go through the list of ailments which may cause dissatisfaction with the closed-in life of the ordinary schoolroom. We have found anemia, general poor conditions of nourishment and development, defective hearing and many other ailments responsible for this social and educational misfortune. Much has been made of diseased conditions of the nose and throat, and no doubt they are important.

A child who is a mouth breather and who has large adenoids is quite apt to do poorly on the work that other children perform with ease. This leads to the irritations and consequences we have just mentioned. Many local conditions tend to produce the same outcome—none of them, however, would one lay special stress on as cause for stealing, although in every case they should conscientiously be sought for. The truant-thief presents a problem that is best studied under the head of truancy; the stealing is secondary.

The Part Development Plays.

Some physical conditions that are not nearly well enough understood as causative of delinquency belong in the categories of over development and premature development. If a child is possessed of a super-abundance of energy and lives in an environment that cannot provide material proportionate to his needs the reaction may be delinquency. We studied a boy of 14 years who was 6 feet in height and astonishingly well developed otherwise. He was already a head taller than any other member of his family. They lived in a cramped-up city apartment.

His career serves as a text for one phase of our discussion; we have seen many others who present the same characteristics. Some of the earliest signs of this boy's impulses were toward adventure, and after dark he found the greatest chances for leading his wild life. Under his social circumstances there can be little wonder that he began thieving—it is of interest to know that he frequently stole such material as would serve him for future adventure.

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"The Perfect Day" is the day when you work in harmony with law. Health comes from Harmony. Get in harmony with Nature's laws by eating Shredded Wheat, a simple, natural, elemental food which supplies the greatest nutriment with the least tax upon the digestion. Try it for breakfast with hot milk or cream. Delicious with sliced bananas or other fruit. Made in Canada.

Cannot Resist Temptation.

The boy who starts out in the morning after having spent a night breathing air deficient in oxygen, for example, is much more prone to be a victim of temptations; to be easily led by bad companions, than is the individual who is in possession of full physical and mental strength. We by no means want to urge the conclusion, however, that the majority of delinquents are suffering from atrociously bad physical conditions. Indeed, we observe that among children it is very often the most active ones who engage in certain forms of stealing. But in this matter, as elsewhere, there are many varieties of individuals, of factors and temptations.

Physical weakness may be a source of trouble and must be reckoned with. In summary we may state that delinquent children should be studied from the physical standpoint in the first place to ascertain whether any physical conditions and peculiarities are causative of the delinquent tendencies. We are not going to find an excessive proportion of these, but such as are found may prove very important.

Society's Great Debt.

In the second place, it is hard enough for the child with quite normal tendencies to get along under bad physical conditions, while it is much harder for delinquents to make good in such circumstances.

Let one may say, in this connection, as is often said, that delinquents are having too much done for them nowadays, that they are receiving too much study and attention; one might answer that society has a great deal at stake in the welfare of individuals who show a tendency to prey on it.

Whatever can be done to check their tendencies should be done in full measure and at the very earliest opportunity. If physical conditions are in any way at fault they, if possible, should be remedied.

Missed Opportunity.

Brown—I should think doctors would be even more tyrannical and autocratic than they are.

Smith—Why so?

Brown—Because all their dealings are with people who are in no condition to fight back.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garglet in Cows.

The Ruling Passion.

Cynicus—When a man gets all the money he knows what to do with there is only one thing he wants. Sillicus—And that is? Cynicus—More money.

Let Them Come.

Only one kiss in 100 is said to carry germs. All right, we'll take the chances. Where are the ninety and nine?

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, DIABETES, BACKACHE, GRAVEL, GOUT, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, AND ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.

ED. 6. ISSUE 3-16.

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FOUNDING OF FRANKFORT.

Now a Great German City of Importance.

The beautiful German commercial city of Frankfort-on-the-Main is said to have had a curious origin.

When the Emperor Charlemagne contended with the Saxons, the fortunes of war were often against him. On one occasion he was forced to retire along the banks of the Main. At the time there was a thick fog, and he was unable to find his ship, or any place where his army could cross.

He was almost in despair when a doe, carrying a young one, sprang from a thicket in alarm, leaped into the stream, and swam over. Charlemagne followed the example, and crossed at the same place. The fog concealed the army, which escaped detection. When the emperor reached the shore, he stuck his spear into the earth and exclaimed:

"Here shall a city arise, to be called Frankfort!"

In consequence of crossing the stream he overthrew the Saxons. He then built the town, which afterwards became the scene of imperial coronations, and, later, of great commercial importance.

KEEP YOUR BABY WELL.

Mothers can keep their little ones happy and healthy by the occasional use of Baby's Own Tablets. There is no minor ailment of little ones that the Tablets will not cure, and above all they are absolutely safe and positively no injury can result from their use. Concerning Mrs. Henri Huard, Kingston, Ont., writes: "There is no medicine I know of so good for little ones as is Baby's Own Tablets. They have certainly been of great service to me." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Has Germany Shot Her Bolt.

In the two main theatres of the war the German Powers appear to have shot their bolt, says the Westminster Gazette. If we hold together, and hold on, victory must be ours. The German hope depends wholly on our falling out with each other or losing heart, because the struggle is long and grim. No objection can be taken to the critic who points to the gravity of the issues and the need of the utmost effort, but every objection must be taken to all criticisms which sow doubt and dissension among the Allies or cause depression in the public mind. For doubt, dissension, and depression are the auxiliaries of Germany, and her chance of winning is in quenching our spirits and dividing us from one another before the inherent weakness of her position is declared.

How Much Rye Do You Eat?

Most people eat little, if any, rye. Yet rye is one of the most healthful and nutritious cereals.

Dr. Jackson's Roman Meal, the most nutritious cereal food known to science, contains 55 per cent whole berries of rye.

In addition it contains whole wheat, deodorized flax seed, and bran. It differs in composition from any other food on the market. It will positively relieve constipation or "money back."

Roman Meal looks different and requires a simpler way of preparation. So be absolutely certain to follow directions on package and do not stir while cooking porridge or you spoil it.

Sold by grocers at 10c and 25c. Made by Roman Meal Co., Toronto.

Britain's Wealth.
At a rough estimate the capital wealth of the British Empire is £200,000,000 (\$130,000,000,000), and its yearly income £4,000,000,000 (\$20,000,000,000). Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told an enquirer in the House of Commons recently.

Good Reason.
Brown—I should think doctors would be even more tyrannical and autocratic than they are.

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Only one kiss in 100 is said to carry germs. All right, we

Cut Prices!

Up to March 1st all goods in this store will be sold at 10 per cent. advance on cost

CHAS. DEAN

MRS. W. A. CURRIE MILLINERY PARLORS

SYMES STREET,
GLENCOE Phone 25

WARDSVILLE
ONTARIO

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. 14, express to London and intermediate points, 3 p. m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 4:30 p. m.; No. 18, local accommodation to London, 10:10 p. m.
Westbound—No. 13, local mail and express, 7:30 a. m.; No. 31, way freight and passenger, 10:15 a. m.; No. 15, express from London and points east for Detroit, 12:25 p. m.; No. 17, mail and express, 4:35 p. m.; No. 19, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 9:55 p. m.
Nos. 14, 15 and 16, Sundays included.
Wabash and Air Line.
Eastbound—No. 32, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 5:35 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:30 p. m.; No. 34, way freight and passenger to St. Thomas, 4:30 p. m.
Westbound—No. 33, way freight, St. Thomas to Glenora, 9 a. m.; No. 35, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glenora, 2:30 p. m.; No. 3, express, 8:25 p. m.
No. 2 and No. 3, Sundays included.
Kingston Branch.
Leave Glenora for Alvin, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia, Tunnel and points west—No. 36, mixed, 7:35 a. m.; No. 17, passenger, 5:10 p. m.; No. 37, mixed, 6:10 p. m.
Arrive at Glenora—No. 18, passenger, 7:05 a. m.; No. 19, express, 2:45 p. m.; No. 31, mixed, 8:15 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Eastbound—No. 63, mixed, 12:27 p. m.; No. 62, 6:10 p. m.
Westbound—No. 61, 9:25 a. m.; No. 63, mixed, 4:30 p. m.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 9:00 a. m.; G.T.R. West, 6 p. m.; London and East, 3:40 p. m. and 7 p. m.
Mails received—London and East, 8 a. m.; G.T.R. East, 7 p. m.; G.T.R. West, 3:45 a. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC S. S. LINE

Donaldson S. S. Line
Allan S. S. Line
White Star S. S. Line
Royal S. S. Line

Tickets issued both outward and prepaid for the above lines.

R. CLANAHAN - Ticket Agent
GLENCOE

Advanced Styles for 1916

We have just received a large shipment of LADIES' VICI KID SHOES. These Shoes are all 1916 styles, at 1915 prices.

If you want a more DRESSY SHOE, you can change these from black to BRONZE in a few minutes.

We guarantee all our shoes not to squeak. If they should squeak, we fix them free of charge.

OUR PRICES ARE REASONABLE

MODERN SHOE STORE MAIN STREET

The members of "D" Company 135th Middlesex Battalion will have a route march to Wardsville tomorrow, weather permitting.

The annual meeting of the Moss and Ekfrid Agricultural Society will be held on Thursday, January 20, in the Town Hall, Glenora.

T. G. Turnbull, reeve of Lobo, is said to be a candidate for the wardenship of Middlesex, as well as Reeve McLachlan, of Glenora.

The residence of Mrs. Levi Smith, of Glenora, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, Jan. 2nd.

The Ladies' Patriotic Society gratefully acknowledge the donation of \$10 from the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church for Red Cross work.

Don't be backward about letting us have your personals. They help us make a new paper, and that's the kind we are trying to publish.

Glenora wants hydro-electric power and the council will likely take the matter up at its next meeting. Wardsville is also after the "juice."

The Tail's Corners Red Cross Society acknowledges with thanks the receipt of ten dollars for their funds from John D. Graham, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

Robert J. Dunsmore, of the St. Thomas Daily Times, editorial staff, has been appointed postmaster at St. Thomas, to succeed the late postmaster, W. H. Ingram.

Glenora council met on Monday forenoon, as provided by statute, and after making declaration of office adjourned until Monday evening next for the regular business meeting.

The Battle Hill Relief Society will meet at the home of Miss Jessie Cameron on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 20. Please bring all finished articles, as the box will be packed at this meeting.

Money wanted, to buy yarn and other material for Red Cross work. Proceeds from Pancake Tea will be used for this purpose. Town Hall, Jan. 14. Everybody come. Only 25 cents.

A London paper says—Elliott & Moss are acting in behalf of George F. Cook, of Dunwich, to recover \$20,000 which he claims is wages due him from Sarah Jane Grover, of Moss township.

The Tom Marks dramatic and vaudeville company played to a full house in Glenora on Friday evening. They are a clever aggregation. Even those who were blue over the elections enjoyed a good laugh.

Calendars are scarcer than usual this year. Perhaps this is the result of one of the economies produced by the war, or it may be that business men are finding out that calendars are not much of a success as advertising mediums.

A couple of interesting court cases are slated for this afternoon at the Town Hall, in each of which prominent residents of the adjoining township are the principals. One case is of indecent assault and the other of assault and battery.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. J. Coulthard, of Bowell, Alberta, are on a visit to relatives here. Mr. Coulthard, in partnership with his brothers, formerly carried on the Ekfrid Mills, near Strathburn, and served in the Ekfrid council for several terms. He went to North Dakota 35 years ago and subsequently to Alberta.

Rev. C. H. P. Owen has received a letter from his brother, Major Owen, in which he stated that his son, Lieut. Harold H. Owen, had been seven times recommended for the Victoria Cross, and the D. C. M. On December 29 he was in a bay in the trenches with seven others when a coal box struck it and killed all but himself and another. Lieut. Owen has been offered a staff captaincy in the British Army.

A sitting of the fifth division court was held before Judge Macbeth at Glenora on Tuesday. A case which promised to be of interest and in which a large number of witnesses had been summoned was that of Ellwood vs. Joseph Walker and wife, a note claim for \$55.00. A counter claim should have been entered in this case, but that not having been done judgment was given, without hearing any witnesses, for plaintiff for full amount, but if counter action be entered proceedings will be stayed until next court.

Nathan McCracken, who is here from Alderson, Alberta, reports big crops successfully harvested in that section last fall, wheat yielding from 40 to 60 bushels to the acre and oats from 80 to 120 bushels to the acre. Mr. McCracken and sons had 9,000 bushels of wheat and 10,000 bushels of oats off 100 acres. They have their own threshing outfit, which enabled them to get their crop to the elevators before winter weather set in, including their own crop they did \$6,000 worth of threshing last fall. Prices for threshing are 9 cents per bushel for wheat and 7 cents for oats, the threshers furnishing teams and doing drawing from the stock. Board is furnished by the owner of the crop.

Miss Young, returned missionary from Japan, addressed the Epworth League in the Methodist church on Tuesday evening.

J. C. Elliott, M. P. P., addressed the annual meeting of the Lobo Township Liberal Association at Coldstream on Tuesday afternoon.

The annual meeting of the Melbourne Agricultural Society will be held in the Woodmen's Hall, Melbourne, on Monday, January 17th, at two o'clock.

Rev. W. G. Howson preached the annual missionary sermons at Norwich last Sunday to good congregations.

The W. C. T. U. will hold a parlor meeting at the home of Mrs. McGinn, Concession street, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

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PARALYSED AND HELPLESS

Prominent Merchant Restored to Health by "Fruit-a-tives"

BURTON, N.B., July 25th, 1914. "I had a stroke of Paralysis in March, and this left me unable to walk or help myself and the Constipation was terrible. Finally, I took 'Fruit-a-tives' for the Constipation. This fruit medicine gradually toned up the nerves and actually relieved the paralysis. By the use of 'Fruit-a-tives' I grew stronger until all the palsy left me. I am now well and attend my store every day."

ALVA PHILLIPS. Fruit juice is nature's own remedy and 'Fruit-a-tives' is made from fruit juices. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

CLUBBING RATES

Renew your newspaper and magazine subscriptions at the Transcript office. We can save you money, as well as the trouble and expense of remitting. The following are some of our clubbing rates:—

The Transcript and Family Herald and Weekly Star, \$1.95 Daily Advertiser, morning or afternoon edition, 2.95 Daily Free Press, morning, 3.75 Daily Free Press, afternoon, 2.95 Daily Globe, 3.90 Daily Mail and Empire, 3.90 Farmer's Advocate, 2.45 Weekly Sun, 1.85 Weekly Mail and Empire, 1.85 Weekly Advertiser, 1.85 Toronto Daily News, 2.90 Weekly Witness, new subscribers, 1.85 Weekly Witness, renewals, 2.90 Toronto Saturday Night, 3.85 Weekly Free Press, 1.95 Everywoman's World, 1.75 Canadian Countryman, 1.50

All subscriptions are payable in advance. Address: TRANSCRIPT OFFICE, Glenora, Ont.

Belgian Relief Fund.

A. E. Sutherland, treasurer of the local Patriotic Fund, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations for Belgian Relief:—

Previously acknowledged \$20.04 J. J. McConnell 5.00

MONTREAL IS CHANGED.

Waterside District Now Guarded Night and Day.

When the Kaiser buried his legions into battle on August 4th last he changed the whole course of the port of Montreal. He did not intend to do that for his "supreme" advisers had apparently assured him that the "cubs" would seize the first war alarm to break away from the old Mother. But they didn't do that. Instead, they began at once to raise armies and equip soldiers at a rate that was amazing. The "plough shares" and the "pruning hooks" were beaten into spears; the Cubs went to war too, and against the Hun and his allies.

The port of Montreal in peace times and the same place when the war drum beats are distinctly different. The freedom of entrance to wharves and sheds has disappeared, and along with it has gone the right to loiter in the sun at the water's edge or stroll to one heart's content among the shipping and ships from over the seas. H. Khaki uniformed attendants guard every gate demanding a pass from all who would enter within the stone guard walls. Soldiers of the King—the Composite Battalion—with shining bayonets pace day and night the banks of the Lachine canal and woe betide the man who tries to pass one of the "boys" without the proper document. Some thoughtless—or ignorant—people have tried it in the past and, as a consequence, they have been backed unceremoniously across to the guard house with the point of a bayonet in uncomfortable proximity to the front of the coat or they have been a hasty and undignified retreat outside the stone walls that limit the port of Montreal. Not always do they escape so well for on one occasion the individual who suddenly found himself face to face with a businesslike man with the gun and "sticker" was so alarmed that he promptly fell into the water. He was fished out with a pole and sent home with a higher regard than ever before for Canadian soldiers and cold steel.

Oil Locomotives on G. T. P.

Mr. Morley Donaldson, Vice-President of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, announces that the installation of oil-burning locomotives on the mountain section of the line has now been completed. These locomotives are of the most modern type, and were placed in service for passenger traffic for the first time July 24. They are operating from Jasper to Prince Rupert, over 719 miles of main line. Especial interest attaches to the installation of this class of motive power, as it marks the first use of oil-burners on an extensive scale in Canada. Great oil storage tanks have been erected at various points along the line for supplying locomotives with the necessary fuel.

Canadians Subscribed to Loan.

The recent British war loan was canvassed among the troops at the front and the success it attained in the trenches may be gauged by the fact that over \$5,000 was subscribed by the Toronto Field Company.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Best Manitoba flour for sale at McLaughlin's Bakery, 5017. For shoes and rubbers go to Sexsmith's. Repairing a specialty.

Two young cows, with calves by side, for sale.—John Whitlock, Wardsville.

Call in and see the new Argo car, now on exhibition in my showroom.—Wm. McCallum.

For sale—eleven-room frame house, nearly new, in the village of Appin.—W. R. Stephenson.

Purse with money enclosed left at store day before Christmas. Call and get it at J. N. Currie & Co's.

For sale—six young Durham bulls, thoroughbred, ages from 14 to 18 months.—A. Burchell, Route 2, Glenora.

For the month of January we are going to give special bargain prices on shingles and posts.—McPHERSON & CLARKE.

For sale—coal and wood range and coal and wood heater, cheap. Leaving town; must sell at once.—George Babcock.

Clifford the Great, "King of Mystery," will entertain the audience at the Glenora picture show Friday and Saturday evenings in works of magic.

Farmers, attention! Before you buy a manure spreader, call on us and see the Nisco, The New Idea Spreader Co. Latest and best.—Mitchell & Hagerty, Glenora.

If you intend to put on a new roof or do some fencing, it will pay you to buy in January. Special bargain prices on shingles and posts.—McPHERSON & CLARKE.

Guess the number of seeds in a pumpkin and get Tail's Corners autograph quilt, now on exhibition in Mr. Dean's store window. A guess costs 10 cents. Proceeds for Red Cross.

McPHERSON & CLARKE are just unloading a car of PURITY CANNEL COAL. This coal has a very low per centage of ash and will burn in a range or box stove, give a greater heat and last longer than wood. Try Coal with wood.

Ladies, attention! Do not fail to get one of the "satins" which will be given away at Glenora picture show each Saturday night during January; 20 of these make a set of different portraits. Those wishing a beautiful cushion top should have their friends help them to collect. See the sample cushion top on display at Davidson's jewelry store.

Let us bring you 500 lbs. of PURITY CANNEL COAL, and try it in your wood stove. You will wonder how you ever got along before without it.—McPHERSON & CLARKE.

The Women's Institute are having a bazaar and concert in the Town Hall, Appin, on Thursday evening, January 20, in aid of the Red Cross. Home-made candy and baking will be on sale, as well as many useful articles, all donated. A fish pond will furnish amusement for the young. Program of music, etc. Admission, 10c and 15c. All the ladies of the district are invited to assist with donations.

DON'T FORGET the great treasure chest mystery will be exposed for the first time at the Glenora picture show next Friday and Saturday evenings.

AUCTION SALES

At the McAlpine House yards, Glenora, on Saturday, Jan. 15th, 1916, at 1:30 o'clock—12 cows, springers; 5 good farrow cows, 8 two-year-old cows, 10 one-year-old steers, S. F. Charlton, proprietor; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.

Auction sale of choice lot of cattle at Wardsville on Saturday, January 15, at one o'clock—2 fresh milk cows, 10 yearling Durham heifers, 12 two-year-old Durham steers, 10 springers, all good animals, in fine shape and of good color. Terms—3 months' credit, or 6 per cent. per annum off for cash.—Elgin Moore, proprietor; P. A. McVicar, auctioneer.

FLOUR!

We handle the best grades of Spring Wheat and Blended Flour, also Wheat Germ, Cornmeal, Graham Flour, Oatmeal and Table Beans.

A full line of Mill Feeds, Bran, Shorts, Feed Flour, Corn and Mixed Chop, Rolled Oats, and all kinds of Grain for Chicken Feed.

McAlpine Bros.

RELIABILITY

is Our Watchword

A RELIABLE STORE
A RELIABLE STOCK

We have finished fitting up our store and are now in a position to show you our large range of new and up-to-date Furniture.

Call and see us. Our prices are right.

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FURNITURE DEALERS
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BARGAINS BARGAINS — IN — STOVES AND RANGES

We have decided to allow a special discount on all Stoves and Ranges for the next 60 days. Now is your chance for a bargain in a Range or Heater.

JAMES WRIGHT & SON

Cut Prices on Silverware O-Cedar Mops

APPIN LUMBER YARD

We handle everything in the building line, including lumber, lath, shingles, lime, Pedlar roofing and siding, also fence posts and Beaver Board.

Contracts made for building. Quality first.

Get our prices.

W. R. STEPHENSON

APPIN, ONT.

SKUNK

Get "More Money" for your Skunk

Muskrat, Raccoon, Foxes, White Weasel, Fisher and other Fur bearers collected in your section

SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT," the largest house in the world dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS

a reliable—responsive—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for "more than a third of a century," a long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt SATISFACTION AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Skunk Skinner," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published.

Write for it—NOW—IT'S FREE

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Ontario Corn Exhibition

CURLING RINK, CHATHAM

February 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1916

\$2,500.00 PAID IN PRIZE MONEY

Reduced Rates on all railroads. Entries close January 20th.

Prof. R. A. Moore, Wisconsin, Judge.

For Prize List and further particulars write Secretary.

R. W. KNISTER, President, Comber, Ont. J. W. NOBLE, Secretary, Essex, Ont.

1916 STUDEBAKER CARS

40 H. P. FOUR \$1195

50 H. P. SIX \$1395

—more POWER

Never before have such powerful cars been priced so low. The 4-cylinder car develops 40-45 horse power. The 6-cylinder car has 50-55 horse power.

—more ROOM

Both cars are roomier than ever. The bodies are deeper and larger in every way. They carry seven passengers in comfort—the auxiliary seats fold into hidden recesses in the floor.

—even HIGHER QUALITY

It shows in every detail of the car. Genuine hand-buffed leather—chrome-nickel and chrome-vanadium steels in the steering knuckle, gears and shafts—25 color and varnish operations—thirteen Timken bearings—and higher standards of accuracy in manufacturing and inspection.

—and LOWER PRICES

But Studebaker made no attempt to produce low-priced cars purely for the sake of a low price. Instead, Studebaker started in to build the best car that it could build. The price is low only because of largely increased production for the coming year, great factory resources, complete manufacture of the cars in Studebaker plants and concentration on virtually one chassis.

And all that we ask is that you come in and see the cars—see how much more they give—and the quality that they offer. We honestly don't believe that you can select a car without injustice to yourself if you don't see them.

GEO. A. PARROTT, AGENT - GLENCOE

The Vicar's Nephew; or The Orphan's Vindication

CHAPTER XL.—(Cont'd.)

"What do you think of that, Moll, for an artist's imagination? I look like a crouching, don't I, with this mug? Theo, put the kettle on, my son; it's tea-time; and don't be an unmannered ass, if you can help it. Why, what's become of the butter? And there are no biscuits either. Have you eaten them all?"

He was rummaging in the cupboard. "Not quite all. The landlady's cat had some. We held quite a feast here while I waited for you. It was the cat that strewed crumbs all over the floor; I was too hungry to waste them that way; I've had nothing to eat since breakfast in Paris this morning."

"Why didn't you get lunch on the boat?"

"I had no money; only my cab-fare and two-pence over. I wanted to ask the waiter for a penny roll, but he looked so superior."

Jack turned round with an accusing face.

"What did you do with Hauptmann's cheque?"

"Oh, I—don't know."

"I do," said Jack grimly. "Next time a deserving applicant comes to you with a pathetic story, hand him over to me, and I'll take the money you a little to go on with. There, sit still, and I'll get you something to eat. You'll have to put up here for to-night; and wire to Hauptmann for more money to-morrow."

He went out, leaving Theo and Moll silent by the fire.

"You know my brother better than I do," she said suddenly. "I didn't understand what you meant just now."

He smiled; then grew suddenly grave.

"And I can't explain, though you'll realize it yourself when you know him better. I think what I meant is that he's so—unconscious."

"Unconscious?"

"Yes; like a thing that works by the laws of its own nature, not by any body's ethical codes. Don't you see? For instance—well, take justice; in him it's not a virtue to be cultivated; it's what music is to me, an inborn passion eternally unsatisfied. He'll go on wanting justice all his life, and there's no such thing to be had."

He hesitated for a moment, looking away from her; then asked under his breath:

"And all your gates are shut?"

She rose, putting her hands up as if to stop him; then let them fall again and turned away, with a broad and mournful reassurance.

"Yes, all; and there is no one that has the key."

She crossed to the window, and stood with her back to him, looking out. Jack, coming in with his paper package, found her so, and sighed under his breath as he put the eggs on to boil.

CHAPTER XL.

During the months which he spent in Vienna, Jack heard almost nothing of his sister. He had parted from her at Paddington Station with a lingering hope that the friendship born during her visit to London would live and grow; but from the moment of her return to Portcharriack she had slipped back into the old stiff relationship. Her letters, rare and short, seemed to have been written by a schoolgirl, with the governess looking over her shoulder. After some time they stopped altogether.

When Jack left Vienna he went to Edinburgh to take his degree. This accomplished, creditably, but without special honors, he returned to London and applied for hospital work, which he at once obtained. There was indeed, not much fear of his lacking employment; several professors who had known him as a student had promised to recommend him in case of his applying for a vacancy. He was offered the choice of two posts; he chose the one with the smaller salary, as it gave him better opportunities for study, and had the further advantage of being non-resident.

He settled down in shabby Blooms-

bury lodgings, and worked like a cart-horse, trying to fill up every moment with vehement effort or deadening fatigue, that he might not feel the dread and blankness of his isolation.

Lonely, indeed, he was exceedingly. Theo was on a concert tour in America, and from there was to go on to Australia and New Zealand; he would be away a year. For that matter, had he been in London, his presence would have been small help to Jack.

Early in March violent storms of wind and rain swept over London, with a sudden fall of temperature which caused much sickness and distress, and, in consequence, very heavy work at the hospital. One evening as Jack struggled home, late and weary, through a blinding downpour whose parallel slanting threads gleamed sickly in the flickering lamp-light, he caught sight of a woman's figure clinging to an area railing, the cape of a drenched cloak flapping round head and shoulders.

He crossed the street to offer help against the savage wind; but when he reached the opposite pavement the woman had turned a corner and disappeared.

He got home at last, changed his wet clothes, and sat down by a smoky fire to wait for dinner. Possibly because he was tired and cold, he found it to-night more difficult than usual to shake off the depression which always lay in wait to spring upon him whenever he was off his guard.

"A woman has been here inquiring for you," said the landlady, bring in the tray.

"In this weather? Who is it?"

"She wouldn't give her name; said she'd call again. She's been waiting for you. She looks very bad."

"A patient, walking up and down on such a night! What was she like?"

"I couldn't see; she was so muffled up, and drenched to the skin. She's queer somehow—all dragged and shivering and splashed with mud, and her hair tumbling down, and yet dressed like a lady. I should think she's a bit crazed."

"Or else in trouble. It must be something serious for her to—"

Some one knocked at the street door evidently with a shaking hand.

"There she is," said the landlady. "Shall she come in, sir?"

"Of course."

The woman came in with a swishing sound of wet skirts dragging round her feet, and stopped short in the half-light near the door. The landlady, after one quick, suspicious glance, went away, shaking her head.

"I'm sorry I was out when you called," Jack began, rising. "You must be wet through," he said. "You wished to see me?"

There he broke off and drew back a step. The woman came towards him slowly, with a stumbling, swaying movement as though she were blindfolded. The hood of her cloak was drawn over her head; but as she dropped her arm he saw that the half-lit face was white and wild and haggard, and that the brow was broad and very level.

"Molly!" he cried.

She pushed back her hood and stared at him vacantly. She made two steps towards him, and then stopped, as if she were about to speak before any sound came from her lips.

"Yes," she said; "you were quite right."

"Molly! How did you—"

"Uncle has turned me out of the house. You said he would. I came to you—I hadn't anywhere else to go. Will you put me up for a night or two—till I can think of something—make some arrangement—I'm tired—sleepy—I can't see—"

Her voice was sinking into an unintelligible murmur. He caught her by the arm.

"Sit down. You shall tell me about it afterwards. You must get off these wet things and—"

His touch seemed to rouse her; she shook her arm free.

"I won't sit down till you understand. How do I know you'll take me

Vaseline

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Petroleum Jelly

The reliable home remedy for cuts, burns, insect bites and many other troubles. Sold in glass bottles and handy tin tubes at chemists and general stores everywhere. Refuse substitutes.

Illustrated booklet free on request.



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in? I tell you, he has turned me out because—

"Good Heavens, child, what do I care why! Take this cloak off; one could wring a gallon of water out of it."

"He was unbuttoning the cloak. She flung it off suddenly and stepped into the light."

"Look," she said.

He stood still, looking at her figure a moment passed before the truth flashed on him. She turned away with a slow, grave gesture, and stooped to pick up the wet heap lying on the floor; but he snatched it out of her hand with a cry.

"Oh, my poor little girl—and at uncle's mercy!"

He caught her up in a sudden passion of tenderness, and, lying her on the sofa, covered her hands with kisses. His vehement emotion roused no responding thrill in her; she only shivered faintly, passive in his arms.

"How cold you are! You must get off all these things at once. I'll fetch you some clean things; you'll have to manage with underclothes of mine and the blankets. Let me get your boots off first; I must cut them, I think."

When he had drawn the sofa to the fire and laid her on it, rolled up in the rug from his bed, he ran downstairs for hot-water bottles, boiling milk and brandy. Coming back with a faint tinge of natural color came back into her blue lips. She opened her eyes and looked at him gravely.

"Jack," she said, "did you understand?"

He was sitting on the edge of the sofa, chafing her hands.

"Yes, my darling."

"And you—will take me in?"

He pushed the damp hair from her forehead.

"Why, you little goose! Drink some hot milk and don't talk nonsense."

"No—no!" She drew herself away from him and sat up, her eyes glittering.

"You want to be merciful, like Aunt Sarah. She tried to interfere yesterday—talked to uncle about the woman taken in adultery and the one sinner that repented! I've nothing to repent of; I'm not ashamed. You have to understand that before you take me in. My life is my own to keep or give away, and if I choose to run it and pay the cost—"

"You shall tell me all that afterwards, dear. Theories will keep, and your supper won't. Take this while it's hot."

She took the cup eagerly and tried to drink. Then, for the first time, she broke down. When she had grown quiet at last, he forced a little food on her with gentle persistence.

"When did you last have anything to eat?"

"I forgot. Some time yesterday. They found me in the afternoon—I think; or was it evening? Ah, yes, it was dark. I tried to find my way in the night; it was so cold on the moor, and my throat burned—I suppose it was the gale. I found a ruinous place, the water smelt of graves. Everything smelt of death—and the sleet made me giddy—I fell so many times. That's why my hands are cut about this way."

"Were you out on the moor all night?" He spoke in a suppressed voice, harsh and low.

"Yes—I got to Penryn in the morning and caught the early train—you know, the cheap one. I was lucky, wasn't I? I shouldn't have had money enough for the express."

"Do you mean that he turned you out on to the moor alone, at night, in the storm, with no money?"

"It was because I wouldn't answer his questions. Aunt Sarah gave me a few shillings that she had over from something. And I had half a sovereign. I was threepence short for the railway ticket, but I had some postage stamps."

"Where did you get that bruise on your forehead?" he interrupted.

She hesitated a moment, then silently bared her right arm. It was stamped below the elbow with blue finger-marks.

"I don't think he meant it," she said softly.

"He struck you?" Jack asked in the same dead voice.

"He was trying to make me speak. I had refused to tell one—who the father is. He seemed to lose his temper bit by bit. He kept on repeating: 'Who? and wrenching my arm harder and harder. Then Aunt Sarah tried to stop him—and he knocked me down—"

"There, that's enough. You'd better not tell me any more about uncle," he said presently, with his habitual quiet manner. "We came pretty near to killing each other once, you know; and I have you to look after now. Suppose we make a compact not to mention him again. I think I must get

your bed ready now, dear; and to-morrow we'll talk over our plans."

"But where will you sleep if I take your room?"

"Here, on the sofa, of course. We'll fit in this way for a week or two, and then get other lodgings. As soon as you are well enough, you must see about some clothes."

"But, Jack, I can't stay here, on your hands. It's all very well for one night, but I must find some work to-morrow."

"Dearest, work is not so easy to find all at once; and you're not in a state to do it, if it were. Rest a few days and then we'll see."

"Oh, you don't understand! There are more than two months still—and when the time comes—Do you think they'll take me in at any hospital, Jack?"

He turned round, shaken with mortal fear.

"Molly, you're not going to leave me."

"You wouldn't have me stay here and be a burden on you till the child is born? No, no; not for the world."

"Why not? Have they made you hate me so that you can't come to me when you want me?"

"You see, I came; I don't know why. I thought, somehow, you wouldn't turn me away. If you had, I should have—"

"Do you think I have so many joys in life that I can afford to turn away the sunlight when it comes in at my door. I can't give you up. Stay till it's over, anyhow; if you must go, then I shall have had you for a little while."

"You want me, really? For yourself? Not just out of pity? I don't want anybody's pity."

He laughed and clasped her in his arms.

(To be continued.)

DEPRIVITY OF THE GERMANS.

People Live in Repulsive Immorality, Says a Berlin Paper.

The moral decay of the German nation continues to occupy a large share of the attention of the German press. The canker in the heart of the Kulturland has been in existence, of course, for many years, and to travellers, it has been notorious, because it is so open and unashamed; but only quite recently that the newspapers of the Fatherland have been moved to such unsavory frankness in its condemnation.

The conduct of the people, however, must be more flagrant than was suspected when even the Berlin "Kreuz Zeitung" is moved to make such a protest as that which follows:

"What a difference between the august days of last year and to-day! The exploitation of the distress and a shameless profit-hunger show of themselves like so many festers on the body of the nation."

"The people live a life of such repulsive immorality and indecency so shameless in its open ostentation and depravity, that soldiers returning home to heal their wounds turn away their heads in horror and ask themselves why they should sacrifice their lives and their health for such a people. However dark the picture seems on the surface, it is blacker by far beneath."

"And we talk about the religious and moral regeneration of our people and about the German spirit bringing about the world's salvation! Let us rather look at our own salvation. It is high time indeed, for unless we abandon, and that instantly, our criminal conduct, all the victories of our brave soldiers will not save us from that perdition towards which, as a nation we are rushing so fleetly."

Another aspect of this social decadence is dealt with in Maximilian Harden's review, "Die Zukunft," which makes some astonishing revelations:

"It is imperative and in the most vital interests of the German people that a solid barrier be placed against the hurried and reckless matrimonial alliances which, thanks to the cupidity of the tribes of marriage brokers, have been made in every part of the country."

"It is due to the brutal heartlessness, the sordid race after money of a great mass of our men, forcefully aided as they are by the vile marriage brokers, that young girls lightly sacrifice love, youth and happiness for a marriage that is in most cases nothing but a brutish enslavement."

The picture is even uglier, for the writer in the "Zukunft" declares that to-day in Berlin alone there are 30,000 divorced girl-wives.

SCIENCE FACTS.

The development of a practical gas turbine engine is claimed in Switzerland.

The demand for their hides in South Africa is met by hatching crocodiles in incubators.

Boiled sea water has been found an excellent disinfectant for bullet wounds by a French surgeon.

The relative values of various kinds of coal are determined by X-rays with a method invented by French scientists.

Statistics have shown that American telephone operators answer calls two seconds quicker than their English cousins.

Experiments in rice cultivation in Porto Rico give promise of the island becoming an important producer of that grain.

French hospital attendants have succeeded in impregnating rubber gloves with the salts of certain metals and making them impervious to X-rays for the protection of persons using the rays.

A Daily Treat— Always Acceptable and Delicious.

"SALADA"

The Tea of all Teas.

E 152

Black, Green
or Mixed

Get a package and enjoy
a cup of Tea "In Perfection."

Of Interest to Farmers

Feeding Hogs for Market.

I question if it ever pays to keep hogs on a maintenance ration and then finish for market by heavy feeding in the last few weeks, said Prof. Geo. E. Day, at the Guelph Winter Fair. My conclusion is based on the fact that young animals will make cheaper gains than older ones and it pays to hustle them right from the start. In experiments that we have conducted the following results have been obtained:

Weight.	Meal per 100 lbs. gain.
54 to 82	310
82 to 115	375
115 to 148	438
148 to 170	465

These figures show the more economical returns from feeding the young animals.

In another experiment at Guelph we had pigs fed on meal and water alone, made 100 lbs. of gain on 280 lbs. of meal. It just happened that these were particularly good pigs, but the result goes to disprove the common claim that pigs cannot be fed at a profit without skim milk, but a good substitute for it is found in some of the best brands of tankage. And I would emphasize the fact that tankage is a food, not a tonic.

I would always supplement the best pasture with grain feeding, and I do not believe in letting pigs have too much range when they are intended for market. They can be put on pasture at 100 lbs. weight. Red clover is one of the best pasture grasses for pigs. Alfalfa is better for the pigs than the pigs are for the alfalfa. Here is a pasturing plan that we find good.

Divide the hog pasture into two equal plots. Plow one-half in the spring and sow to grain seeded down with clover. Cut the grain early for hay or green feed and in a short time there will be good pasture available for the pigs. This same field will afford spring pasture for the pigs until the grain has been cut off the second plot, seeded the second spring. Or again, clover hay may be gotten off by the end of June, and by the end of July the aftermath will afford good pasture for spring litters. Rape is not as good a pasture for hogs as clover. On pasture we would feed three-quarters of the full meal ration.

Milking Machine Solutions.

The milking machine promises to solve to a certain extent the labor problem on the dairy farm; in this, it is a blessing. In some respects, however, the machine may be a menace, and, unless it be properly handled, there is a chance that the cheese factories of the land will be receiving worse milk in five years from now than they are now, and this deterioration due to mechanical milking.

The milking machine will produce clean milk; many dairymen in Canada have proved this to their satisfaction. But if the milking machine is to give universal satisfaction, the question of cleaning and the selection of solutions in which to keep the rubber parts of the machine must be given more consideration than they have received in the past. Prof. Lund of Macdonald College recently took samples of solutions in which rubber parts were being kept on dairy farms, and in the cleanest of all the solutions sampled, there were 4,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, and one solution actually had 110,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. And yet this was called a sterilizing solution! At a recent meeting of Western Ontario factory men, Prof. Lund spoke on milking machine solutions as follows:

"Water itself is not good. A good solution must be a germicide. Lime water and salt solutions have not proved extensively used. Salt has not been satisfactory. Lime water is better, but it is difficult to get fresh unslaked lime. Slaked lime is useless for the purpose. We have found Wyandotte Cleanser used in making sterilizing solutions, but even the makers of Wyandotte will admit that it is useless for this purpose."

As a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup is esteemed in tens of thousands of homes, wherever the English language is spoken. If you suffer much or little from disorders of the stomach, liver or bowels, try the effect of taking 15 to 30 drops of this famous remedy in water, after meals, for a few days and note its beneficial effects.

PAINS AFTER EATING

WIND IN THE STOMACH—ACIDITY,
HEADACHES—CONSTIPATION

ARE SIGNS OF INDIGESTION.

Indigestion—the complete or partial failure of the digestive processes—frequently throws out of gear the whole machinery of the body. You can't enjoy the vigour and vitality of good health unless your stomach, liver and bowels do their work regularly and efficiently.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

As a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup is esteemed in tens of thousands of homes, wherever the English language is spoken. If you suffer much or little from disorders of the stomach, liver or bowels, try the effect of taking 15 to 30 drops of this famous remedy in water, after meals, for a few days and note its beneficial effects.

ASSISTS DIGESTION

The new bottle contains three times as much as the old one sold at 50c per bottle.

For Distemper



Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are afflicted or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue, acts on the blood and glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings, and is a fine Kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it. Show it to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free booklet, "Distemper, Cures and Cures." Special agents wanted. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

From the Ocean Shore

BITS OF NEWS FROM THE
MARITIME PROVINCES.

Items of Interest From Places
Lapped By Waves of the
Atlantic.

There are 81 women's institutes in New Brunswick.

Over 1,000 Nova Scotia miners are said to have enlisted.

A large number of young French Acadians are volunteering for active service.

The late Joseph Matheson, Lower L'Ardoise, left \$15,000 to Dalhousie University.

The Fredericton-Gagetown section of the St. John Valley Railway has been finally completed.

Six hundred barrels of Annapolis Valley apples went from Digby, N.S., in one day recently to St. John.

Four parties of brown tail moth hunters have started on their annual survey of New Brunswick.

C. E. King, of Anaherst, is building the largest fish smoking building in the Maritime Provinces, at Buctouche.

Mr. George Carver, the "Oyster King" of Charlottetown, P.E.I., discovered magnificent twin pearls in an oyster the other day.

A guide who has camps on the Hobbique and Nepisiguit Rivers says there are 13 inches of snow in the headwaters and the lakes.

Workmen are busy excavating for the city approach to the new bridge at St. John, N.B., thus marking the beginning of a thorough car service.

The Customs returns for the month of November in Halifax show an increase for duty collected during the month of \$4,859.24 over November, 1914.

The city medical officer of Sydney, C.B., reports for the month of November 27 deaths and 31 births. There were 7 cases of diphtheria of a mild type.

The first of Newcastle's wounded heroes to arrive home from the battlefields of France is Corp. Robert F. Manderson, who received 17 wounds at Givenchy.

During the recent storm at Bonne Bay, Newfoundland, some \$2,000 worth of herring nets was destroyed, the boats having to leave them, although they were filled with fish.

During the past season a large number of cattle were shipped from Charlottetown, P.E.I., mainly to Newfoundland, the Senlac taking away about 70 head on each of her twelve trips.

The teachers of the Model School in Halifax will attend the short course at the Agricultural School at Sussex during the first week of January.

At Sand Point, N.B., the other day in exactly two hours and twenty minutes the 2,765 bags of letters and papers and 1,192 bags of parcel post were transferred from the S.S. Scandinavian to the mail train.

Among the bequests in the will of the late Lieut. G. W. Stairs of Halifax, was one of \$5,000 to Dalhousie University. The estimated value of the estate was \$46,000. Lieut. Stairs was killed in action with the 14th Battalion.

There are now almost four times as many dependents on the Patriotic Fund in St. John as there were at the beginning of December a year ago. The total number now is 821, and the amount distributed in relief last month was \$12,427, an average of about \$15.19 per family.

WAR PHRASES.

Each Big War Accounts for a Number of Them.

Probably the first phrase coined in the present war was that which related to the treaty that Germany contemptuously tore up when it outraged the neutrality of Belgium. This was "A scrap of paper," a term which for many years will no doubt be used in connection with any breach of contract. "The thin red line" is an immortal phrase which has never been forgotten by Britishers since its origin at the time of the Battle of Inkerman. It referred to the heroic stand of the Highlanders, who withstood for hours the charges of the Russians without flinching, although they were greatly outnumbered. "The Girl I Left Behind me" was a phrase which came into being at the time of the Seven Years' War, when the "Tommy" sang the melody as lustily as they do "Tipperary" to-day. "An army goes on its belly," said the Kaiser's grandfather at the time of the Franco-German war, and since then the phrase has been a popular one amongst military experts. William III. was another monarch who was responsible for a military saying which lived, when he stated that "Every bullet has its billet." "Up, Guards, and at 'em!" was an expression used by the Duke of Wellington on the battlefield of Waterloo, when he encouraged the British troops on to victory. A soldier humorist recently remarked that with so many omnibuses serving at the front at the present time the famous phrase might well be altered into "Up, Vanduggers, and at 'em!"

"There's something in this world beside money," "Yes," says the cynic, "there's the poorhouse."

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Mothers: "Keep a bottle in your home"

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About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Miscellaneous Recipes.
Honey Salad Dressing.—Beat together three tablespoons olive oil, two tablespoons honey, one tablespoon lemon juice and a few grains of salt. Use immediately.

Pineapple Salad.—One small pineapple, lettuce hearts and honey salad dressing. Pare pineapple and remove eyes, chop into thin, small slices, dress with salad dressing and let stand thirty minutes. Serve on lettuce hearts.

Winter Succotash.—Soak one pint of dried lima beans and one pint of dried sweet corn over night. Drain and rinse with fresh water, cover with cold water, add two slices of bacon or smoked ham and boil until tender. Season with salt and pepper to taste. Serve hot.

Ginger Bread.—One cup of sugar, two cups of molasses, one cup of lard, one tablespoonful of soda dissolved in one-half cup of hot water, one cup of buttermilk or sweet milk. Thicken with flour, add ground ginger to taste. Bake in buttered pan 45 minutes.

Ginger Pudding.—One-half cup molasses, one and one-half tablespoons melted butter, one-half cup sour milk, one and five-eighths cups bread flour, one tablespoon orange juice, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon ginger, grated rind, one-half orange, one teaspoon soda. Dissolve soda in sour milk and add to other ingredients. Beat all thoroughly, pour into well-buttered mold and steam about fifty minutes. Serve with orange sauce.

Date Bread.—To one pint light wheat flour sponge add two teaspoons sugar, pinch of salt and enough whole wheat flour to make batter as stiff as can be stirred with wooden spoon. Wash, stone, and cut into bits enough dates to make two cupsful. Add dates to batter, mold, put in pan and let stand in warm place until light; then bake in moderate oven.

Waffles.—Sift together a lightly-measured pint of flour and a half tablespoonful of salt. Rub in a half tablespoonful of butter. Separate four eggs and beat the whites until they will stand alone and the yolks until lemon-colored and thick. Add the yolks to the flour mixture, alternating with sweet milk until a pint of milk has been used. Lastly, fold in the whites and bake.

For apple dumplings make some paste same as for apple pudding, divide into as many pieces as dumplings required. Peel and core the apples, roll out your paste large enough, put on the apple with some sugar in centre, close up the paste, tie tightly in cloths, and boil for one hour. When you take them out, dip them quickly in cold water; put them in a cup while you unite them and they will turn out whole.

In making scones take 1 lb. of prepared flour, 1 teaspoonful of sugar, pinch of butter size of walnut, small pinch of salt, as much milk as will make into a nice consistency. Have the griddle very warm and thoroughly clean before starting, as it greatly depends on the firing. Put flour into a basin with sugar; rub butter in till it is quite powdered with the flour; add salt, and with a knife mix the milk, as this makes the scones lighter.

For oatcakes put 2½ handfuls of fine oatmeal in a bowl, with a teaspoonful of sugar and a little salt. Four over this ¾ pint of boiling water in which 1 oz. of butter or dripping has been melted. Mix well with a spoon, then turn out on the board and knead with the hands in a round. Take the rolling pin and roll out very thin, taking care to dust the pin well with meal to keep it from sticking. Nicely round the edges with finger and thumb. Cut in four. Have the griddle nice and hot, bring it to the edge of the board, and slip the cakes on to it. Fire on one side until the edges begin to curl up, then toast the other side in front of the fire. An hour or two in a moderately hot oven makes them nice and dry and crisp.

A New Layer Cake.—One large tablespoonful of butter, one cup sugar, two cups of self-raising flour, one egg, one cup of milk. Cream butter and sugar. Add the egg, well beaten, and the milk. Sift the flour gradually into the mixture, and beat thoroughly. Bake in three layers in well greased tins. For the filling: Three tart apples, rind and juice of one lemon, one egg and a cup of sugar. Peel and grate the apples, add the grated rind and juice of lemon. Stir in egg, well beaten, and the sugar. Cook the mixture in a bowl, set in a pan of boiling water until it is quite thick, spread over two layers, and put the third layer on top after it has slightly cooled.

Some Useful Hints.
 Macaroni and cheese baked is a good substitute for meat.
 The winter breakfast should contain both cereals and fruit.
 Dry flour rubbed on tin with a newspaper will clean it beautifully.
 French-fried potatoes dipped in cornmeal before frying are excellent.
 Fish, fruit and salads should be frequent in the menus for the brain worker.

A bottle of dried-up glycerine will become soft if a little vinegar is placed in the bottle.

If a little salt is sprinkled in the bottom of a frying-pan the fat will not splash over the stove.

When mashing potatoes, always use boiling, not cold milk. Beat hard and the potatoes will be light and fluffy.

To keep rugs from turning up at the ends sew coat weights at each corner. They also keep them stationary.

When frying chickens or fish, to avoid the grease from splattering, sift in a tiny bit of flour just before putting them in.

When boiling meat, which is inclined to be tough, add one teaspoonful of vinegar. This makes it tender, and gives a good flavor.

When cooking rice, if necessary to stir, always use a fork instead of a spoon, as the spoon crushes the grains and makes it look mushy.

There is nothing better for removing sticky and soiled places from the rugs than ammonia. If this fades the color, rub with chloroform.

Milk will never burn if, before heating, a little cold water is put into the saucepan and brought to the boil. Then eat the milk in the usual way.

Combs will soon warp if washed with soap and hot water. It is best to put a little ammonia in lukewarm water and scrub the comb with a nail brush.

Raisins will stone much more easily if they are placed in the oven until they are heated through. They can then be easily split and the stones removed.

Burning the fingers can be avoided by equipping the metal knobs on pot and kettle covers with good-sized corks, wired on with bits of picture wire.

A few flowers of a kind grouped loosely in a vase make a much prettier bouquet than a large number crowded together. Do not put too many colors together; the effect is better with only one or two.

When vegetables or other foods become scorched, remove the kettle at once from the stove and put it into a pan of cold water. In a quarter of an hour you will be surprised to find the suggestion of scorch almost if not entirely gone.

So many people are busy knitting socks for the soldiers that the following hint may come in useful. When the socks are quite finished darn the heels and toes on the wrong side by picking up the stitches and darning so as not to show them on the right side of the socks. This makes them last twice as long again before wearing into holes.

WHITE AND BLUE SERGE FOR SUITS.

When the various European countries unconsciously exerted their influence on styles by their entry into the war, or their equally difficult stand of neutrality, the bolero was again introduced into the woman's wardrobe, it being the Spanish note. It is a model that has always been a great favorite. It is generally becoming and may be made at home with results as good as if fashioned by a tailor. Fine blue



6093-6097 Plain and Striped Taffeta.

serge, soutache, or trimmed with a design in gold braid or galloon, is most often seen in the bolero models; often the upper portion of the pleated or gathered skirt is of taffeta in black or the same tone as the serge. Collars and cuffs of taffeta and taffeta covered buttons are also used with good effect.

Stripes and Checks.

In both the suitings and the soft silks being fashioned into frocks and suits for southern wear and early

spring, the popularity of stripes and checks is quite as marked as it was last season; the combination of black and white and soft gray is also noticeable. The soft wool suitings in checks ranging from the very tiny pattern to the aggressive checker-board designs are all good, relieved with a touch of vivid green, rose, or orange; black taffeta and moire are also effective for trimming these suits and tailored frocks. The striped silks are usually combined with a plain satin or silk, in a tone that harmonizes with or is an effective contrast to the predominating color in the striped material. Sheer fabrics, crepe Georgettes, chiffon-cloths, silk volies,



6090-6093 Serge Bolero Suit.

and the various other transparent fabrics promise to be as good for sleeves, collars and other trimming purposes as they have been for the past few seasons.

Net Blouses Practical.

Blouses of chiffon-cloth, chiffon, and similar materials, dainty and becoming to a degree, were never very durable. It was really heartbreaking when one had a particularly becoming and rather expensive blouse, to have it begin to pull out and wear under the arms and at the elbows after only one or two wearings. This was partially done away with when cotton net was introduced for lining these waists; this season we have the net blouse itself, often lined with net or chiffon-cloth. These waists are delightfully sheer and they have a wonderful wearing quality.

Often the net blouse is trimmed with a linen cluny, or another equally pretty lace in a rather heavy pattern. Then again collar and cuffs are of a picot-edged Georgette in a delicate tone of rose, yellow, or pale pink. Novelty buttons in quaint effective colorings are sometimes used at the closing of collar, or down the front, forming unusually attractive trimming details.

The softly colored blouse of crepe Georgette has by no means taken a back seat because of the popularity of the new net favorite; these are being brought out, if anything, in prettier and more charmingly colored designs than ever before. Rose pink is a favorite shade; it combines so well with the dark blues, browns and other tailored suit colors.

Hats and Parasols.

Small and medium sized hats as always are the first outputs for the early spring. Many of the prettiest of them show a combination of straw and taffeta. One especially attractive medium-sized hat displayed was of tete de Negre satin; the brim turned up a trifle on the left side and the frame was covered smoothly save for a cord effect around the outer edge of the brim and at the top of the crown. The only trimming was a severely straight upstanding wing made of the satin, edged with a cut ruching of mauline in the same shade of brown as the hat. The effect of the hat was smart and tailored. Another pretty small hat was made half of straw braid and half of changeable taffeta, the taffeta being draped over one side of the crown, finishing in a high upstanding loop on the side. Imitation Gaura in a soft shade of gray was effective trimming on another small hat. In parasols there are many novelties as always at the opening of a season. Some Japanese embroidered designs; a particularly pretty fancy parasol was of dark taffeta gathered and tasseled at the points.

Patterns can be obtained at your local McCall dealer, or from The McCall Company, Department "W," 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Canada.

The Burning Question.

Queenie—Have you ever kissed a girl?

Oswald—Is that an invitation or are you gathering statistics?

A lazy man is always on the wrong side of the human profit and loss account.



English Women's War-Time Labors
 WOMEN are employed in the forge and welding shops by a Wilesden firm who are engaged in Government work. The women seen at work are all married; they work from nine to twelve, go home to prepare their children's dinner; return at two and work until five, occasionally going back later in the evening when their children are in bed. The photo shows them forging the immensely strong sockets for jointed tent poles.

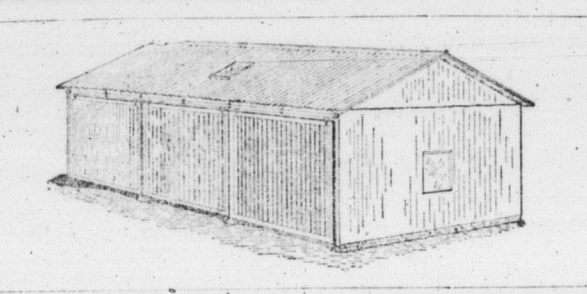
IMPLEMENT SHEDS

What the Farmer Should Have to Protect His Machines.

Articles on implement sheds in the various farm papers have been very interesting to me. Maybe it is because I am reading hundreds of letters every day from farmers who want information on farm buildings, and may be it is because I like to get the different view points. Anyway, it is interesting, writes Mr. Edward Dreier.

Down in Illinois, about seven years ago, there lived a man who had a 600 acre farm—a man who knew more horse sense about farms than most people do. He raised record crops and won prizes at all the local fairs. He had fine stock and horses, and was considered a success. He was supposed to make more profit per acre than any man in his neighborhood. His yields were better and he raised better things than his neighbors, yet those neighbors—some of them—made more money than he did.

After the first year in that farm, this man hardly ever went to the field to work without being obliged to send one of the men to the barn or to town for some repair to an implement. He got so that he always carried a piece



of bale wire wherever he went. Something was continually going wrong. A bolt would break, a casting would crack, or something else would be rusted out. Bale wire would be used until the repair could be made. The account book every Saturday night showed entries for repairs. I think there were more entries of this kind than for anything else.

One entry I will always remember. There was a fine big roan colt that we called "The Indian" because he was such a terror. I was going to hitch him to the corn binder on Saturday to take a little of the "devil out of him." On Saturday morning he hitched "The Indian" and two other horses and started cutting corn. About half an hour later, we heard a yell from the field and saw Art with his hands full. "The Indian" was playing tricks. To make the story shorter, we shot "The Indian" that night. A bolt had broke with a rattle and the high-strung Indian was off. The other two horses got some of his fright and then ran. "The Indian" tripped and fell, pulling the others down. When the men saw he was untangled "The Indian" was down with a broken leg.

The entry that Saturday night read "1 horse (Indian) broken leg, shot, \$365." The next week there were entries for repairs to the corn cutter.

Another time we were driving a pair of colts to a survey. We went over a

bump in the road and the bolts at the back of the box broke and let the body down onto the running gear. We had all we could do to hold the team and they never forgot it.

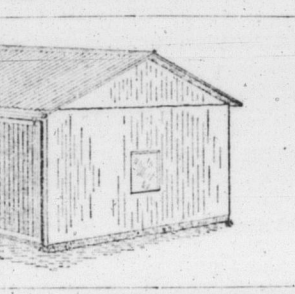
The reason for these and many more accidents, losses of money and time, was because Art thought the trees good enough shelter for all his implements. He painted them regularly, but paint cannot protect the vital parts of the machine. Rain, sleet and snow will get in and rust out bolts and bars. Machines will rapidly decay. Repairs will eat up profits in a hurry.

My father used to unhitch in the field and leave his tools where he stopped work. Dad's profits were materially cut into each year by his repairs bills. Now, he drives home every night and very carefully puts his implements in the shed.

An implement, if it costs only \$20, is as valuable to a farmer as an automobile. The auto is housed and the implement is left to bear the weather. I wonder why.

Someone told me not long ago that he didn't build an implement shed because lumber in his locality was so dear that he couldn't afford it. Anyway, he would have to paint it every few years to keep it looking decent, and he would use that paint on his machine instead.

When I told this man that he could get a ready-made building which had steel trusses, wood posts, and metal covering, a building that would be



shipped to him complete, even to the nails; and that he could erect the building in a short time without any help, he came back and told me that "There isn't no such building."

It seems to me that this building must have been designed for the farmer. The manufacturers cut all the lumber to fit and all the purchaser has to do is to follow directions in setting up the building. Once up it is there to stay until the owner wants to move it. It is fire and lightning proof, and the buildings have been erected in Ontario and Quebec in the last two years, and are protecting thousands of dollars' worth of implements.

The proper kind of a shed to have is one that will keep out the bad weather and be fire and lightning proof. It should be erected close to the fields where the implements are to be used. The doors on the building should be hung on double bird-proof track so that they will roll past each other. This will allow of opening any one section of the building without exposing all the machines.

The man who builds a cheap shelter to last him two or three years is losing money. Build right. Erect a building which will last a lifetime and always be of service. Putting money into a permanent implement shed is like putting money into a bank. It is going to earn a big interest in the saving of damage to machines and equipment.

Champion Pessimist.

This one has the merit of being true, anyhow.

The official pessimist of a small western city, a gentleman who had wrestled with chronic dyspepsia for years, stood in front of the post office as the noon whistles sounded. "Twelve o'clock, eh?" he said, half

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

By Francis Talling, Vancouver, B.C.
 Sing me a song of the mountains high
 Whose summits seem to touch the sky,
 Where verdant trees the base surround
 While yet their crests with snow are crowned.

There are the lakes, on the hills near by,
 Those placid mirrors are never dry,
 And Oh, it must be the angels please
 To be reflected in Lake Louise.

Whose waters are clear and sparkling fair,
 And the highest peaks are mirrored there.

As angels come and their steps retrace
 You can see their beauty face to face.

When those shining ones each evening take
 Their way to the mark of the lake,
 The mountain tops are tinged with gold
 By radiance from the angel fold.

Each craggy hold and misty dell,
 Each rocky cliff and rivulet tell
 Of Beauty that's hid away, away,
 Only revealed by the light of day.

The rocks are bare and rough and old,
 And the walls are high and bleak and bold;
 Down in the valley the river flows,
 Fed from above by the mountain snows.

Paradise Valley and Castle Crag,
 On Victoria the glacier rides,
 The trail leads on to Abbot Pass,
 A canyon deep 'neath Lefroy's mass.

Stately mountains to Cataract Creek,
 Flowing directly to Wapita Lake,
 Through Alpine grandeur, hard to surpass,
 To Great Slate range, a Citadel Mass.

And on and on through the mountains old,
 Whose glacial tops are ever cold,
 Feeding the lakes and the forest stream,
 That like a silver ribbon is seen.

Stealing its way o'er the slippery rock,
 Curling and dancing from drop to drop,
 As though it were playing hide and seek,
 Until lost to view in the river deep.

The river flows with a rush and roar,
 And is lashed in foam against the shore,
 But wending its way to the ocean deep,
 The turbulent stream is hushed to sleep.

Come with me, then, to the hills away,
 Where the Lions watch from day to day,
 Silent sentinels, they ever guard
 The Narrows and Inlet of Burrard.

THE VAGARIES OF THE ADELIE.

A Sailor's Experience With the Penguins.

Mr. R. E. Priestley, of Captain Scott's antarctic expedition, relates an amusing experience with Adelie penguins off Flagstaff Point. The Terra Nova had landed a party to take off geological specimens, but the men had some difficulty in keeping the penguins away from the boat.

As we lay alongside the ice foot, says the author in his "Antarctic Adventure," we blocked the birds' access to their rookery, but that did not seem to bother the penguins in the least. They would rise out of the water a few yards off, take a glance at the boat, which they doubtless took for a stranded floe, and then disappear. From previous experience, I knew what was coming and looked with interest for the next act, but the boatman who was helping me get the specimens on board was now to the vagaries of the Adelie. I was unable to judge which was the more surprised, the sailors or the penguins, when the latter landed, half a dozen at a time, upright in the bottom of the boat. Certainly the penguins were most annoyed; and directly they found that they were trapped they assailed the poor man with unreasoning fury, so that it was no easy matter to pitch them back into the sea.

It was on a similar occasion that an Adelie, seeing what he thought was a handy piece of ice, leaped out of the water and landed on the knees of the boatman who was in the stern. He looked the man in the face, gave one hysterical squawk of horror, and shot into the sea. I have never seen a face show greater astonishment than that of our respected boatman, unless it were the penguin's.

Same Effect.

Sharp: "I punctuated my tire the other day."
 Friend: "Punctuated! You mean punctured, I suppose."
 Sharp: "P'raps I do; but anyway, I came to a full stop."

The Cheer of Trouble.

One joy that trouble Always sends
 To cheer you up Is kindly friends.

HEALTH

The Eyes.

The eyes require the greatest care. In the morning, in the afternoon, after exposure to sun and dust or to the glare of snow, and at night, it is necessary to bathe the eyes and eyelids with tepid water or an eye lotion, drying them gently with a soft towel. The eyelids should never be rubbed. More harm has come from incorrect eye bathing, or no bathing at all, than can at first be imagined.

When you realize that the eyes are the most important organ of the body, you will learn to respect them properly. It is generally after the sight has become impaired by bad habits of one sort or another that the power of sight receives its proper respect.

A few precautions, properly converted into a steady habit, will keep the eyes strong and prevent the necessity for wearing glasses.

The first rule is to keep the eyes clean. It is a simple matter to keep a bottle or boric acid solution on the washstand with an eye cup, and to use it two or three times a day. Some doctors will tell you that either cold or warm is an effectual, but I find that a weak solution of the boric acid, to which is added ten drops of camphor to an eight-ounce bottle, cleanses, strengthens and heals the eyes better than any other lotion known.

The present-day use of strong electric lights has done much to weaken the eyesight of people. They do not realize it until their eyes show weakness and cause them pain—the result is fatal.

Reading in a half light is not so dangerous as reading while facing the light. Exposing the eyes to the hot rays of the sun, not only weakens the sight, but renders the eyelids weak and liable to granulation. If amber colored or smoked glasses were worn at all times when in the strong light of the sun, motoring or even walking, the sight would be preserved years longer than it is at the present day.

Headache.

Headache is a thing that may spring from a variety of conditions. There may be only a very slight pain or an almost unbearable agony; and the symptom may be of little or no significance, the result, for example, of a passing indigestion, or it may indicate a disease of most serious character. In trying to relieve the pain, the first thing to do is to ascertain the cause. The sufferer should observe whether the pain is continuous or whether it comes and goes, and in the latter case, whether the attacks occur regularly and whether they return at any particular time of day.

Continuous headache is often owing to an organic disease within the skull—perhaps an abscess or a tumor pressing on the brain—or, more commonly, to an infiltration of the brain membranes that is the result of a disorder of the blood. A headache of the latter origin is often much more severe at night, and either absent or endurable during the day.

Persistent headache is often present in kidney disease or in arteriosclerosis. In arteriosclerosis the headache, if not constant, often occurs when the patient wakes in the morning, and is accompanied by cramps in the calves of the legs and by dizziness.

Periodical headaches are sometimes neuralgic or of nervous origin—as in migrain, or sick headache—sometimes malarial, and perhaps even more frequently still the result of eyestrain. Headaches from eyestrain are likely to come on toward the end of the day, or at night, especially after much reading, sightseeing, or a visit to the "movies." In fact, headaches that come on late in the day, in people who have not been fitted to glasses, especially if the eyes at the same time look tired or reddened, or feel as if a hair or a grain of sand had got into them, may be almost certainly laid to eyestrain.

Headache is most common in middle age, and if it occurs often in a child or in a person over sixty, it is a sign that something is wrong. Usually the trouble is with the nose, throat, ears, or eyes in the young, and with the arteries or kidneys in the old—Youth's Companion.

BRITISH SHIP-BUILDING.

Said to Be Hampered By War's Call For Workmen.

While the vast resources of the various ship-building yards of Great Britain are largely concentrated on naval work, it is believed that during the next few months much of the urgent naval ship building will be completed and a certain number of men released for mercantile building and repair work.

At present, however, there is great difficulty in fitting new mercantile vessels with proper machinery and other equipment, largely through the number of men engaged on Admiralty work, and more recently by the new recruiting campaign, which is slowly but surely depleting the yards of necessary workmen. Despite these drawbacks seven new vessels have just been completed on the Clyde, including the New Zealand passenger steamer Aotea, 15,000 tons, the Leyland and motor liner Bostonian, and the motor ship Montezuma.

"IT STARTS TOMORROW" MAYHEW'S GREAT January Clearance Sale

THE GREAT ANNUAL LOOKED-FOR EVENT

The Mayhew policy of clearing stocks before inventory gives the people of Glencoe and vicinity this wonderful opportunity to buy goods of quality at low prices.

Wool Sox
Dark colors—reg. price 35c 19c
Higher priced coats at exactly half price.

Suspenders
Best lisle elastic—reg. 35c, for 19c

\$10.00 Women's Coats, \$3.98
Children's Fur Sets, in white and grey, muff and neck piece, for 80c
Women's Plannelette Gowns, made in good full sizes and length, high neck, yoke with fine tucks, white only 60c
Women's Shoes, patent and gunmetal leather, button or lace styles, value to \$3.75, for \$2.19
Women's Heavy Ribbed All-wool Hose for 30c pr.
Mufflers, silk, reg. prices \$2.50 to \$3.00 \$1.58

Great Reductions in Sweater Coats
Children's Sweaters, reg. 90c 50c
Misses' Sweaters, reg. \$1.25 to \$1.50 65c
Women's Sweaters, reg. \$3.50 \$1.95
Men's Sweaters, reg. \$1.75 95c

20 PER CENT. TO 50 PER CENT. OFF FURS

REDUCED REDUCED REDUCED
Everything in the line of winter goods reduced at the big January Sale. Men's Heavy Lumberman Sox, Men's Mackinaw Rubbers, Sheep-lined Pea-Jackets, all Underwear reduced. Greatest reductions ever in Men's and Boy's Overcoats and Suits.

E. MAYHEW & CO.
The Store That Saves You Dollars

Great Annual January Sale

Boots & Shoes, Rubbers,
Gents' Furnishings, Etc.

This Great Clearing-out Sale of Seasonable Goods will commence on Monday, January 17, and will close on Saturday, January 29. The goods we are offering are all new seasonable goods, and as all kinds of goods are steadily advancing in price it means EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS at our sale prices.

Below we give a partial list of what we are offering:

Men's Heavy Rib Undershirts, all wool, reg. price \$1.10, sale price 70c
Men's Heavy Rib Drawers to match 70c
Men's 30c Black Wool Sox, sale price 19c
Men's \$1.25 and \$1.50 Undershirts for \$1.00
Penman's Natural Wool Drawers to match \$1.00
Men's 50c Fleece Lined Underwear, Shirts or Drawers 30c
Boys Fleece Lined Underwear at cost
Men's Heavy 25c Wool Sox, sale price 19c
Men's 35c Black Wool Sox, sale price 25c
Men's 75c Work Shirts, sale price 60c
Men's 90c Fancy Top Shirts for 30c
Men's 50c Work Shirts 35c
Boys' 50c
Men's \$1.50 Lined Smocks for \$1.20
Men's \$1.00 Unlined Smocks for 80c
Men's 75c Horse Hide Mitts for 50c
Men's 50c Leather 30c
Men's 50c Gloves 30c
Boys' 40c Mitts 25c
Boys' 75c Gauntlets for 50c

Boots and Shoes
Men's \$2.75 B. K. Blucher for \$1.90
Men's 2.75 Heavy Blucher for 2.00
Men's 4.50 B. C. Blucher (Leather Lined) \$3.40
Men's \$5.00 Tan, Flexible Sole for \$2.90
Men's 3.75 G. M. Blucher for 2.85
Men's 3.75 G. M. Blucher for 2.85
Boys' 3.95 Tan, Button for 2.45
Men's 2.25 Urs Calf for 1.65
Men's 2.50 B. C. Blucher for 1.65
Girls' 1.85 B. K. 1.40
Girls' 2.35 G. M. Blucher 1.90
Girls' 2.00 G. M. 1.55
Women's 80c All Wool Vests, white, sale price 50c
Women's 80c All Wool Drawers, sale price 50c
Women's 90c Vests or Drawers, sale price 30c
Women's 30c Vest, white, l.s., sale price 20c

Boots and Shoes
Women's \$1.50 Felt Bal for \$1.15
Women's 1.85 1.40
Women's \$3.25 G. M. Blucher, c. top, for \$2.45
Women's \$3.50 Pat Blucher, c. top, for \$2.60
Women's \$3.00 G. M. Blucher, c. top, for \$2.35
Women's \$3.25 Vici Kid, cushion sole (oxford) for \$2.55
Women's \$3.75 Vici Kid, blucher sole for \$2.90

We have neither time nor space to enumerate half the variety of Shoes we carry. Just a small sample of what's in stock.

Don't forget the date of this sale. Don't forget to get here on time and get the best that's going. Everything will go with a rush as every article is new, clean and up-to-date. No old goods.

Terms:—Strictly Cash or Produce
McRAE'S, WARDSVILLE

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1916.

Wardsville

Mrs. J. Hale is visiting friends in Toronto.

Mrs. Alex. and Mrs. Duncan McPherson and children have returned to their home at Glenside, Sask., after a three months' visit with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Lamont, Big Bend.

Mrs. D. Reid and children have returned to their home in Bothwell, after visiting her parents here for the past two weeks.

Geo. Pauls spent a few days last week in London.

E. Horton has joined the 135th Battalion, Glencoe.

Mrs. Ed. Hale spent a few days last week in London.

Miss Irene Ludlow has returned to her home at Everett after spending the past two weeks with her aunt, Miss M. Archer.

TRIAL PROVES ITS EXCELLENCE.
The best testimonial one can have of the virtue of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the treatment of bodily pains, coughs, colds and affections of the respiratory organs, is a trial of it. It not only relieves the sufferer, but it is reputed to be, then it may be rejected as useless and all that has been said in its praise denounced as untrueful.

CRINAN.

Mrs. Mary Johnson, wife of the late Hugh Johnson, and her son Neil are visiting friends here. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and family went West several years ago, where they made a success of farming. Mr. Johnson, who was one of Crinan's most highly respected pioneer settlers, died in the West several years ago. His sons, Neil, Hugh and Arthur, are all highly respected and successful citizens of Alberta.

The annual meeting of Argyle Presbyterian church will be held in the church on Jan. 14th. The ladies will serve lunch and a social evening will be spent after the business of the year is concluded.

Mrs. Armstrong (nee Miss Tena Johnson) and son have returned to their home in Winton after spending the New Year's holidays with her mother, Mrs. Harriette Johnson, con. l.

Boots and Shoes

Women's \$1.50 Felt Bal for \$1.15
Women's 1.85 1.40
Women's \$3.25 G. M. Blucher, c. top, for \$2.45
Women's \$3.50 Pat Blucher, c. top, for \$2.60
Women's \$3.00 G. M. Blucher, c. top, for \$2.35
Women's \$3.25 Vici Kid, cushion sole (oxford) for \$2.55
Women's \$3.75 Vici Kid, blucher sole for \$2.90

We have neither time nor space to enumerate half the variety of Shoes we carry. Just a small sample of what's in stock.

KILMARTIN.

Miss Annie Dewar is spending some time in Detroit.

The first meeting of the literary society of S. S. No. 17, Moss, will be held on Friday evening.

Alex. Dewar had the misfortune to lose a valuable young horse this week.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences, as many have testified who have tried it.

Newbury

Mrs. J. W. Webster, of Melville, Sask., very kindly sang in Knox church on Sunday. Her voice has lost none of its old time sweetness and delighted the people. Mrs. Webster and children are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Fletcher.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. McVicar, of Regina, spent a few days at "Ingleside" this week. Mrs. McVicar is not at all well, suffering with throat affection for which she will take treatment in London.

The death occurred on January fifth of his late residence in Newbury of Reuben Scott. He was eighty-five years of age and was born in Benbrook county. The funeral was held on Friday from the Methodist church in Newbury to Johnston cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Hamment. In politics he was a staunch Liberal.—Com.

The new council met on Monday and transacted considerable business. Following are the officers for 1916: Clerk, C. Tucker; treasurer, D. Stalker; assessor, C. A. Blain; auditor, A. Pennell, jr., and E. Connelly; medical health officer, Dr. A. P. Owens; board of health, D. McVicar; janitor, truant officer, black knot inspector, nuisance inspector, J. Woods; pound keeper, W. H. Jeffery. The council has not been appointed as yet.

Worms, by the irritation that they cause in the stomach and intestines, deprive infants of the nourishment that they should derive from food, and mal-nutrition is the result. Miller's Worm Powders destroy worms and correct the morbid conditions in the stomach and bowels that are favorable to worms, so that the full nutriment of the child is assured and development in every way encouraged.

KILMARTIN.

Kilmartin, Jan. 10.—A number in this vicinity are suffering from la grippe.

D. A. Leitch has moved his house onto his farm and is renovating and fixing it up.

D. C. Campbell and sons Gordon and Bob, of Montreal, visited the former's parents here recently.

The annual meeting of Burns' church will be held on Wednesday, the 12th January.

Nevin McLachlin is home from the West.

Mrs. Peter Gillies and family, of Wallaceburg, spent a week with friends here recently.

Melbourne

Mrs. J. J. Leonard has returned home to Stratford after visiting her mother, Mrs. E. J. Leitch, who has been seriously ill for some time, but we are glad to report, is much better.

Arthur Fisher, Henry Carruthers and Leonard Moncrieff spent the week-end with friends in town.

Miss Jennie Long and Miss Olive Bartley, of London, spent Saturday and Sunday the guests of Joseph Long.

Miss Edna Petch, of London, spent the week-end with her father in town here.

Miss Gertrude Collier is home after spending a delightful holiday in Detroit.

Jerry Collins, of the Home Bank staff here, spent Sunday with his parents in London.

Mrs. Ed. Hale, of London, visited at E. McKenzie's on Sunday.

Mrs. Bealls, of the department of Education, Toronto, has been addressing the young local people, in the continuation school here, and the addresses have been very interesting.

A very quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter McNabb, Melbourne, Jan. 8th, at high noon, when Mrs. McNabb's eldest daughter, Harriet Bury, was united in marriage to A. Galt Ferguson, of Galt, Ontario. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Stephens, of Melbourne. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson left for their new home, 27 Rich avenue, Galt, amid showers of confetti and good wishes.

PARKDALE

Mr. and Mrs. Dobson, of Merlin, were visitors at R. Campbell's last week.

The "Parkdale Skating Rink" is the attraction for the young people of Newbury just now.

Mrs. Thompson and Miss Edith have returned home from Strathroy.

Jan. 8th, at high noon, when Mrs. McNabb's eldest daughter, Harriet Bury, was united in marriage to A. Galt Ferguson, of Galt, Ontario. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Stephens, of Melbourne. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson left for their new home, 27 Rich avenue, Galt, amid showers of confetti and good wishes.

BETHEL.

Harry Galbraith spent a day in London last week.

We are all pleased to see Cyrus Henry feeling better and around again.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of T. B. Irwin when a number of friends and neighbors assembled to pay their respects to his son Ernest before his leaving for London to take up further training. The evening was spent in games, Wm. Down, who ably filled the chair, was called upon. Patriotic addresses were given by Ed. McAlpine and others; songs were rendered by Miss Rosetta Lotan, of London, and a chorus by a few young people of Mackville was enjoyed very much, after which Pte. Ernest Irwin was called upon to come forward, and a complimentary address was read and the presentation made to him of a ring and pin. Lunch was then served by the ladies, and after the National Anthem was sung all went home feeling that they had spent a very pleasant evening.

SIGNALS OF DANGER.—Have you lost your appetite? Have you a coated tongue? Have you an unpleasant taste in your mouth? Does your head ache and have you a dizziness? If so, your stomach is out of order and you need medicine. But you do not like medicine. He that prefers sickness to medicine must suffer, but under the circumstances the wise man would procure a box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills and speedily get himself in health, and strive to keep so.

RAISING RAZORS.

Canada Has Contributed 1,500 Razors for Soldiers.

Kitchener wants a million razors. Canada so far has contributed 1,500.

Kitchener requested the master cutter of Sheffield to find him a million razors for the use and comfort of the boys in Flanders. The master cutter sent on a request to Mr. Thomas B. Lee, a Toronto wholesale hardware merchant, to collect all the unused razors in Canada. The campaign has only been on for a few days, but already in the offices of Mr. Lee 1,500 razors are piled, which have come from Westville, Nova Scotia, and from Grand Forks, British Columbia, and one, a wonderful old razor made by hand out of a steel file and fitted with a handle of maple, came from a trapper's cabin in the far north!

All in a week's campaign! But this week, Mr. Lee expects to double or treble the number. And when he has 5,000 he is going to pack them up and ship them to the master cutter of Sheffield.

"Say," says Mr. Lee, "razors are like pipes. A man is forever seeing a new razor he likes the look of, and he buys it, and never throws the old one away. So that in the bureau drawers of Canada there are thousands of razors just waiting to get to the trenches in Flanders."

Send your razors to Mr. Lee, 30 Front street east, Toronto. A bit of brown paper and parcels post does the trick.

A shave, like a smoke, greatly relieves and comforts the man in the trench. Every man knows how a good clean shave perks him up and makes him feel fit. The effect is the same on the man in the trench, and we can count one German for every shave.

Now, the city of Sheffield, Eng., where razors are made, is denuded of men. In battalions the men of Sheffield now deal with softer but deadlier metals than steel. But the old men still keep the factories going, and it is to these men that the unused and discarded razors will go to be sharpened and touched up as good as new to be distributed to the fighters in Flanders.

Hardly a city in Canada but has sent its offering to Mr. Lee. Winnipeg sends word that 600 razors are on the way. A splendid patriot of Seattle, C. W. sends his regrets that he cannot fight on account of his age, "but enclosed please find three and three-quarters dozen razors from my shelves."

A Vancouver firm has collected scores of razors. One lady of a Western Ontario city sent two dozen brand new razors, still in their original packing, which must have cost between \$35 and \$50. The big factories, offices, and stores are depuiling one of their staff to collect all the discarded razors in the establishment.

Safety razors are not wanted, for the reason that the old-style razor can be stropped by the soldier on his belt and so kept in good condition.

Hallam the Amateur.

Douglas Hallam, wounded in action against the Turks a few days ago, is remembered her almost as much for his amateur interest in the stage as for any of his other random, restless exploits. Hallam took part in one of the Press Club productions some years ago, wrote parts of the performance, had usually up his sleeve some scenario for a new play of an unconventional sort, and was usually looking round for some chance to show his peculiar ability. When he was a reporter on a Toronto newspaper, which he became just for the experience, he always had some novel way of wanting to do an assignment. When he took up with camera work he blew one of his hands nearly to smithereens with flashlight powder. At the University he was always seething with some protest. When he went into business he always seemed to hate it. When he took up with flying it was because he was weary of routine and wanted a new sensation. His enlistment in the Navy was as a flying-man. Before he gets through with the war Lt. Hallam will have accumulated enough new experiences to last him a while, and may settle down in Toronto to do something that won't leave him eternally dissatisfied.

Gold in Saskatchewan.

A promising and alluring gold strike in the Canadian North-West is reported to the south-east of Lake Athabasca. The excitement dates back to a year ago, when a good deal was heard about the Beaver Lake deposits of rich, free gold. Beaver Lake is something over a hundred miles beyond Le Pas, from which point it is reached by steamer and portage. For a time men went in at the rate of a hundred a week, but the excitement wore down, partly because of the difficulty in getting the ore out to where it could be mailed. Assays of the Beaver Lake ore ran high, however, and there seems to be little doubt that in that district there is as genuine golden wealth as there is silver wealth around Lake Athabasca. Development is going on this summer on some of the claims staked out last year.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA
Established 1863
Capital, paid up \$7,000,000
Head Office, Montreal
Reserve Fund \$7,248,134

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
We give special attention to Savings Accounts. One dollar only is necessary to open an account. Interest allowed at highest bank rate, and added twice a year without application or presentation of pass-book. No delay in withdrawals. Two or more persons may open a Joint Account, and either party can withdraw money.

FARMERS' BUSINESS
Money advanced to Farmers at Reasonable Rates. Sales Notes handled on most favorable terms.

J. A. McKELLAR, Manager
GLENCOE BRANCH

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
CAPITAL PAID UP - \$11,560,000
RESERVE FUND - \$12,560,000
TOTAL ASSETS - \$187,000,000

Savings Department—Interest allowed on deposits of one dollar and upward and credited to accounts half yearly.

Farmers' business solicited. Loans made to responsible farmers for the purchase of cattle, etc. Sale notes cashed or collected.

Glencoe Branch - E. M. DOULL, Manager

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 *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its 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. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Febrile Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*
In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Ford Touring Car
Price \$530

Take a little comfort as you go — especially if you can combine it with profit. The man who owns a Ford has provided healthful enjoyment for his entire family and equipped himself with an economical servant as well.

The Ford Runabout is \$480; the Coupelet \$730; the Sedan \$880; the Town Car \$780. All prices are f.o.b. Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Equipment does not include speedometer. Cars on sale in Glencoe at Alex. Duncan's.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR