

The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 44--No. 44.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1915.

Whole No. 2286.

Farm for Sale.

The north half of lot 8, in the 3rd concession of Mosa, containing 150 acres, more or less. Apply to William Innes, sr.

Farm for Sale.

Farm of 95 acres on the Longwoods Road, Ekfrid, about three miles west of Melbourne. Good house, barn and other buildings; well improved and in good state of cultivation. Possession 1st of March next. For particulars apply to Mrs. John Dundon, Glencoe.

Farm for Sale.

60 acres; lot 6, 1st range, Longwoods Road, Township Mosa; 4 miles from Glencoe; soil sandy and clay loam; 2-storey frame house, 7 rooms; good barn, cement foundation; buggy shed, ice house and chicken coops; 2 wells and spring water in barnyard; also creek through pasture; 2 acres orchard, 5 acres wheat and 9 acres clover; one of the best farms in Mid-diesex; 1 mile to school, 1 mile to church. Reason for selling, poor health. Owner, L. H. Cloonan, R. R. No. 1, Glencoe, Ont.

Drainage Work.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, November 3, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the road between the first and second concessions, opposite lot 5, in the township of Mosa, I will offer for sale the contract for the repair and improvement of Government Drain No. 2 under By-law No. 388.

ANDREW GARDNER, Commissioner.

For Sale

A home in Glencoe; half acre of land, with brick house and good barn. Located on McKee street. Apply G. M. Barker, Glencoe.

CHANTRY FARM

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep; also S. G. Dorking Fowls
ED. DE GEX, Kerwood, Ont.

C. C. McNaughton
Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Plate Glass and Automobile Insurance
Phone Bothwell U. & R. No. 111 P. O. Newbury R. R. No. 2

Cream Wanted

Cash paid for cream delivered at my sewing machine store, Main street North, Glencoe, on Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays—Tuesdays and Fridays preferred. Cash for eggs.
531f ALEX. McNEIL.

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 the world, 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. J. Office—Main street, over Lumley's drug store.

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

RELIABILITY

is Our Watchword
A RELIABLE STORE
A RELIABLE STOCK

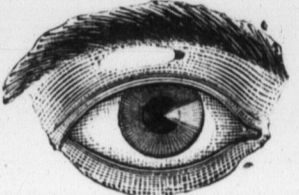
We have finished fitting up our store and are now in a position to show you our large range of new and up-to-date Furniture.

Call and see us. Our prices are right.

J. B. GOUGH & SON
FURNITURE DEALERS
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Day Phone 23 Night 93

How Much Do You Value Your Eyes?

THIS IS A QUESTION VERY few people ask themselves. Your eyes are the most delicate and most important organs of your body. They deserve the best attention you can procure for them. All optical work guaranteed one year.



SATISFACTORY RESULTS.—Our Optical work is accurate. We do not fit glasses by guesswork but use scientific methods, and we guarantee satisfactory results. Our charges are moderate. First-class lenses in aluminum and gold-filled frames, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

We make a specialty of WATCH, CLOCK and JEWELRY Repairing.

C. E. DAVIDSON, Jeweler
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES OPTICIAN

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

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.

STOVE PIPE

FROST WIRE FENCING

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

kept in Glencoe.

Also Confectionery, Imported & Domestic Fruits, Meat, Fish, etc., carried

Our prices a little lower than elsewhere. Call and be convinced.

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

CASH FOR EGGS

TRY OUR SPECIALS IN BULK TEAS AND COFFEES. Red Rose, Lipton's and Salada Packet Teas always in stock.

W. A. CURRIE

3 GOOD POINTS

about our D. L. & W. Scranton Coal are NO SLATE, NO DUST and UNIFORM SIZE. With these you get long burning fires and regular heat. Now's a good time to order coal—you can't tell when the price will soar. Free delivery; prompt service.



McPHERSON & CLARKE
Planing Mill and Lumber Yard GLENCOE, ONT.

District and General.

And now shipments of potatoes are coming down into Western Ontario from Manitoba.

Lake Erie produces more fish to the square mile than any other body of water in the world.

A vote is to be taken on church union in the Presbyterian churches of Canada this month.

Thomas Meyers has been appointed treasurer of Brooke township in place of William McDougall, deceased.

More than 70,000 horses (purchased in the U. S.) have been shipped from Windsor Remount Depot since April last.

James McLachlan, of Brooke, while operating a cutting machine for filling a shoe had one of his hands taken off at the wrist.

Jas. Dahakin, tailor, Orange, N. J., was badly burned when a silk dress caught fire while being rubbed after cleaning with gasoline.

Three Strathroy youths got what was coming to them and are in the hospital with shrapnel wounds the result of carrying Halloween pranks too far.

Extraordinary yields of grain are being reported from the Canadian West; many farmers claiming an average of 50 bushels to the acre from their entire farm.

It looks as if sheep are coming back to their own in Ontario. Lambs are bringing phenomenal prices, and wool is quoted at a figure that recalls memories of Civil War times.

Goderich hunters are not going to the northern woods this winter, having given the amount laid aside for the trip to the patriotic cause. Both humanity and the deer benefit from this sacrifice.

Archibald McNeer, president of the Windsor Board of Education, and Mrs. M. E. Hopley, widow of Dr. Thomas Hopley, formerly of Amherstburg, were married in London October 15th. Mr. McNeer is 70 and his bride is said to be about 60.

The four hundred public school teachers of Simcoe county, at a joint meeting of their three institutes, resolved to give one day's pay, totalling about \$1,500, for a field ambulance or a machine gun, and also approved of a scheme of superannuation.

Magnificent crop yields are reported in the Huron district in Manitoba, the average being 48 bushels of wheat to the forty acres. The best yields 72 bushels per acre, according to the local paper, and 61 bushels to the acre off summer fallow is quite common.

Two fake lady collectors have been going the round soliciting donations for the Red Cross Fund. At the Moravian Fair it is said the two strange damsels did a land office business selling badges for what they could get for them, and, pocketing the proceeds, sought newer fields for easy marks.

A bylaw was passed at the last meeting of Aldborough council which makes all taxes in the township payable on or before Dec. 15th of each year. On taxes unpaid Dec. 31st a premium of one per cent. will be added, and on taxes unpaid after Dec. 31st a premium of two per cent. will be added.

Jas. Bradish, of Westminster township, taken action against the city of London for \$10,000 damages. Bradish was thrown from a load of hay on Clarence street when his wagon dropped into a hole in the road. Mr. Bradish said that the street was being repaired and the laborers had left it in bad condition.

The temperance people are getting ready for a strenuous time in connection with the next municipal elections, when, of the 163 municipalities in Ontario remaining under license, will vote on local option bylaws and one—Ottawa—on license reduction. More than one-sixth of all the licenses in the province are involved.

R. Dadds of Watford met with what might have proved to be a serious accident. Mr. Dadds was driving a car he had borrowed from a relative at a high rate of speed, when the wheels upon the coals. When found, the car made for the ditch, the windshield was broken and the radiator smashed, but Mr. Dadds escaped unhurt.

Mrs. William Leason died at her home near Florence in terrible agony, the result of burns. While carrying live coals downstairs with which to kindle a fire, she was seized with a fainting spell and fell to the floor and upon the coals. When found, her clothing was almost completely burned and her body was badly charred. She leaves a husband and grown-up family.

The store at Dover Centre, owned by Mr. Watterworth, was destroyed by fire early Monday morning. The store,ables and sleeping apartments and the Orange Hall which stood in close proximity, were burned to the ground. The loss will be heavy, as a large grocery stock was carried. The only things saved were a few pieces of furniture. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

William A. McDonald, treasurer of the township of Brooke, died October 19, at the family residence on the 15th sidroad, after an illness of several months caused by heart trouble. Mr. McDonald was born in Ekfrid township in 1854, and moved to Brooke with his parents in 1872. After the death of his parents, he purchased the old homestead where he lived until the time of his death. He held various offices in connection with the schools and township, and in 1890 was elected township treasurer, which office he filled until the time of his death. He leaves his wife and six children.

DEATH OF GEORGE PARROTT

Councillor and Prominent Citizen of Glencoe Passes Away.

The death occurred at his home here on Sunday forenoon after a lengthy illness of George Parrott, one of Glencoe's prominent and esteemed citizens and a member of the municipal council.

Mr. Parrott was a native of Oxford, England, and came to Glencoe about 42 years ago. He married 38 years ago Caroline Huston, youngest daughter of the late George Huston, of Ekfrid, and leaves his wife and one son, George, who has been associated with him in business. A daughter, aged five years, died 28 years ago.

For about 25 years Mr. Parrott kept a grocery store and sewing machine agency, and afterwards went into the livery and garage business, which he carried on up to the time of his decease. He served as a member of the municipal council several times, and was again elected a councillor in 1914 and this year also. In fraternal societies he took an active interest, being a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows and the Woodmen. In August last he had attained his 60th year.

Mr. Parrott will be missed in the community as one who had always taken a deep interest in its welfare, and was an affable and kind-hearted citizen.

The funeral took place from his late residence, Park avenue, on Tuesday afternoon to Oakland cemetery and was in charge of the Odd Fellows order after the Church of England service had been conducted by Rev. Mr. Owen. A large number of friends, many from a distance, including several Odd Fellows from the Florence lodge, gathered to pay their last respects. The bearers were the members of the municipal council and Mr. Oldreive and Mr. Neve. There were many handsome floral tributes, including wreaths from the council, the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen and "the boys" of the town.

Resolution of Condolence.

The municipal council of Glencoe met on Monday evening and unanimously resolved to address a letter of condolence to Mrs. George Parrott, widow of the late Councillor George Parrott. A copy of the letter is printed hereunder:—

To Mrs. George Parrott:—We, the reeve and surviving members of the municipal council of the village of Glencoe, desire to give expression to the sincere sorrow we experience at the death of your husband, and would extend to you this token of our deepest sympathy in your bereavement.

You have lost a kind and loving companion and protector. The council has lost one whose advice and assistance in their deliberations was always held in great esteem, and the community in general one whose business capacity and usefulness will not be readily replaced.

We pray that the Giver of every Good and Perfect Gift may visit your heart with that peace that passeth all understanding, and that as time passes you may experience the consolation of a full resignation to his divine will.

Dated at Glencoe this 1st day of November, 1915.
Signed on behalf of the municipal council—John A. McLachlan, reeve; Allan McPherson, P. D. Keith, Arthur J. Wright; George Wilson, clerk.

Wood-Adams.

The Methodist church, Leamington, was the scene of a pretty wedding on October 28th, when Ethel Maude, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Adams and the late Elsha Adams, of Glencoe, was married to Arthur Harry Wood, of Ottawa, the Rev. C. F. Logan officiating. The "Bridal Chorus" was played by Miss Mina Paterson. The bride wore a short wedding gown of ivory pussy willow taffeta with court train, tulle veil and cap wreathed with lily of the valley, and was given away by her brother, E. E. Adams. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. J. A. R. Parrott, as matron of honor, wearing gold-colored chiffon over pale pink silk with flowered saffron bodice and picture hat of gold lace and black velvet, and the bride's two nephews, Master Lorne McClelland and Lionel Rosenthal, were pages in white and gold Lord Fauntleroy costumes. The groom was supported by his brother, Percy Wood, Ottawa, and the ushers were Frank Wood and the bride's nephew, George Harrington. A reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, followed by breakfast. Mrs. E. E. Adams and Mrs. M. Rosenthal presiding at the table. The color scheme at both church and house was autumnal. Mr. and Mrs. Wood left for Washington and New York, the bride travelling in African brown broadcloth with hat to match, and black fox fur. After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Wood will reside at 587 MacLaren street, Ottawa.

High School Notes.

A meeting of the Literary Society was held on Oct. 28th, with the president, W. Lethbridge, presiding. The following program was rendered:—An instrumental by M. Galbraith. A debate, "Resolved that the people of the 18th century were happier than they are today," followed. J. Fox and R. Clamahan upheld the affirmative, while A. Campbell and E. Thomas defended the negative. M. Graham rendered an instrumental and Miss Graham gave the critic's report. The judges of the debate decided in favor of the affirmative.

Diamond Jubilee.

The diamond jubilee of Duff church, Dunwich, was celebrated on Sunday, when special commemorative services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Smith, of Tillsonburg, followed by a reunion tea-meeting on Monday evening.

In view of the prominent part this church played in the religious life of the pioneers and with which is linked the growth of Presbyterianism in Dunwich, a sketch of the history of the church is interesting.

The first record of a movement to constitute Duff congregation consisted in holding a meeting in Wallace town in the winter of 1851-52 by the scattered pioneer Presbyterians of the township, to take steps to provide a place or places of worship. This resulted in building the church at Wallace town in 1852, and Duff church, Largsie, in 1855. Rev. Mr. Brown, Rev. John Frazer and Catechists Clark and McColl and others conducted divine service in Mr. Galbraith's woods and in the church before the choosing of a settled pastor for Wallace town and Duff in 1850. Rev. Mr. Bethune conducted the dedicatory services. The cost of the church was about \$1,000.

In 1853 four elders were elected to serve the two congregations:—Duncan McArthur and Donald McKillop to represent the south, and Duncan McArthur and Donald McMillan the north part of the township. The first three were duly ordained. Mr. McKillop having been ordained in the parish of Killeen, Argyshire, Scotland.

At this time only six Presbyterian ministers labored west of London:—Rev. Lachlan McPherson, Williams; Rev. William R. Sutherland, Ekfrid; Rev. Angus McColl, Chatham; Rev. Duncan McMillan, New Glasgow; Rev. John Frazer, St. Thomas and Piquet; and Rev. Mr. Fraser, a United Presbyterian minister, of Chatham.

Rev. Arch. McDermid, the first pastor, was ordained and inducted April 27, 1850, and resigned in 1859; Rev. Neil McDermid, 1859-1874.

In 1855 Wallace town separated from Duff and became self-sustaining with the assistance received from Dutton. An effort was then made by Duff church to form a union with St. John's church, Dunwich, which having failed, a union was consummated in 1870 with Chalmers' church, Dunwich, which continued harmoniously for 25 years.

Rev. Alex. Urquhart was inducted into the new pastoral charge on February 23, 1877, and resigned in 1891; Rev. Alex. McKay, 1891-92; Rev. John McNeil, 1891-1899.

The Presbytery of London separated Duff from Chalmers' and joined Duff with Tait's Corners in 1900. Rev. D. I. Ellison was ordained and inducted on Dec. 17, 1900, and was called to Ayr in 1907. Rev. W. I. Nichol was ordained and inducted in 1907, and called to Parkhill this year. The present pastor, Rev. J. H. Stewart, was inducted on August 12 last.

The present church was opened for service the last Sunday in September, 1895.

A "JACK JOHNSON" JOB

Glencoe Soldier Describes How He Was Wounded.

Canadian General Hospital, France, 16th October.

Dear Father,—I am in this hospital with shrapnel wounds. I cannot recollect the date on which I was wounded, but it was about the 6th inst. We were in the front line of trenches at the time and it was about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. I was cutting up a little kindling wood to make some tea and a shrapnel came over and blew up some dirt behind and to the right of me. Nothing extraordinary about that. Another one came over and exploded over the parapet about ten yards to my right, and the sergeant-major came running after me for help. One of the boys had been hit. I went back with him and while I was bending over the wounded man to get hold of him to carry him to shelter to dress his wounds, another shrapnel burst over me and floored me. Jack Johnson himself couldn't have done a slicker job. I got one piece of shrapnel through the meat of the right leg. Two more pieces drove into the fleshy part of the hips and this is the most painful wound. Also another slight wound in the back between the shoulders.

I shall be well enough in a few days to go to England but I will be laid up for a few months. My wounds are causing me considerable pain and although I am tucked all around with pillows I can only manage to average about five hours' sleep out of twenty-four. But as time goes on I will be getting more comfortable.

I thank God that He has spared me and I will not have any bad after effects from the wounds, and after a good long convalescence and rest I'll be fit once more.

In a few days' time I will be in England—as soon as I can stand the journey. Perhaps I shall spend my convalescence at home in Canada.

Your loving son,

Address—2522 W. A. Currie, L. S. H. (R. C.), No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, Etaples, France.

The farmer can help the businessman by paying cash for everything he purchases during the present time of stress and business depression. And the businessman can help his brother businessman by doing the same thing.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when buying.

MUST BE CRUSHED

Human Monster on the German Throne and His Admirers.

In a letter to his parishioners in Quebec, Canon Scott, chaplain with the First Canadian Division in France, has this to say:—

There is one thing which, as Canadians, we ought to remedy, and that is the habit of fulsome flattery in speaking about what the Canadians have done. Our men have done well, and are glad to do their duty at all times. But the Canadian soldiers over here are the first to acknowledge the true and equal heroism of all the British troops at the front. Every man is doing his bit, and no one wants to be singled out for praise. And the spirit and bravery of the French soldiers, I am told by those who have met them, are magnificent. In fact, our division is only a very small, though efficient, part of a great and brave army, inspired by enthusiasm of the highest order and utterly determined to stick to it, until complete victory over barbarism is assured.

Whether the war lasts two years or ten, the human monster on the German throne and his admirers must be absolutely crushed.

For my part, I should not care to live in a world dominated by Germany.

It is well, therefore, my friends, to get out of the habit of deploring the war.

It is indeed horrible and revolting to the last degree. There is no chivalry about it. But for that very reason, we ought to go on with it in the joyful consciousness of serving humanity.

It is not merely a war of destruction. It is a war of construction. We are going to build up a new group of federated nations, diverse in language, in ideals and religions, but one in their determination to make a recurrence of this gigantic disaster an impossibility in the future.

Therefore, my dear friends, have your own work to do. Each in his or her own place, doing their duty for God at this time, and sending up prayers continually for the success of our arms, will be helpers in the great cause. Little children, even, can play their part, as so many are doing already. Let us be active and cheerful and determined. In this opening parish year, throw yourselves with all your energy into your work. Be constant attendants at church, and look courageously on the bright side of a picture that has some very dark tones.

May God bless you and make you fruitful in all good works.

The Western University.

The Western University at London is reaping the advantage of the extra thousands of dollars that are now being put into its organization every year. Instead of having to face a very large reduction in the number of students, as is the case in the other universities, the registration this fall is equal to the high-water mark of last year, though many others have been prevented from attending owing to the unusual conditions of the present time.

The new science laboratories are proving to be a valuable addition to the equipment of the University and are sure to have a splendid development under the direction of Professors Robertson and Barker, who are expected up-to-date men in these departments. Another of the new men, Mr. Mel Brock, besides giving lectures in English and History is devoting much of his enthusiasm to strengthening the athletics of the University.

The funds of the University are rapidly increasing and the Governors are determined to push it forward into the front rank as speedily as possible. The revenue of the Arts Department has almost trebled in two years.

Mosa Council.

A meeting of the Mosa council was held at Newbury on Oct. 18th. Members all present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. The following accounts were ordered to be paid:—

A. E. Sutherland, for printing to date, \$23.30; James Douglas \$4, D. D. Graham \$4, C. C. McNaughton \$6, for selecting jurors; Stephen Fennell, on McIntyre Drain, \$135; Johnston & McMaster, on Sheriff-Bristow Drain, \$200; D. C. Gillies, \$80, for constructing culvert on Peter Mitchell Drain, No. 4 sidroad; Russell Eddie, \$4, for sheep killed by dogs. Carried.

The by-law for the repair of Gov. Drain No. 2 was given its third reading and finally passed. Andrew Gardner was appointed commissioner on said drain.

The by-law to provide for the Sheriff-Bristow Drain assessments in Zone was read the third time and passed.

The council adjourned to meet at Glencoe on the 15th day of November, 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m.

C. C. McNAUGHTON, Clerk.

Methodist Church.

REV. W. G. HOWSON, MINISTER
Mr. Howson expects to preach next Sunday morning, taking as his subject—"Granite mountains, and scraps of paper." An address full of comfort and help. In the evening the service is withdrawn, in accordance with a decision of the ministers of Glencoe, so as to allow our people the privilege of hearing Rev. Mr. Bowen speak in the Anglican church, in the interests of the Bible Society.

The services of Rev. J. A. McLachlan, of Norwich, have been secured to preach the anniversary sermons on the second Sunday in January, 1916.

The Syrup of a Hundred Uses

Of course, "Crown Brand" is your favorite Table Syrup. Of course, you enjoy its delicious, appetizing flavor with Bread, Pancakes and Hot Biscuits. But what about "Crown Brand" in the kitchen? Do you use

EDWARDSBURG

"CROWN BRAND" CORN SYRUP

for Gingerbread, Cookies, Cakes, Pies and Sweet Sauces for all kinds of Puddings? Do you always use it for Candy-making? Try it in all these ways. You'll find "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup handy, convenient, economical, dependable, good.

"LILLY WHITE" is just what its name implies—a clear corn syrup—more delicious in flavor than "Crown Brand", that is equally good for the table and for candy-making.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 POUND TINS. The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal.

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

CHAPTER III.—(Cont'd).

Jack had one secret; only one, and that so simple and so plainly written in his face that anybody could have read it who had looked at him with unprejudiced eyes. But there were no such eyes at the vicarage; and his secret remained unread. It was that he was unhappy. He had never acknowledged it to himself, and would have been amazed and indignant had any one suggested it; but it was true, nevertheless. Though in some ways, especially in his home, he got a fair amount of enjoyment out of life, there was always behind his pleasure a dull aching, as of emptiness that nothing could fill. To be glad when night came because another day was over; to hide every little hurt and grief away for fear some one should find it out; to have his hand against every man and every man's hand—often so heavy—against him, seemed to him a matter of course; if he thought about it all, he thought only that the world was stupidly managed somehow, and that it was no use to worry, because one couldn't make things any better.

It was this secret hunger of the soul that had driven him to seek his life outside of human companionship. The bleak grey Cornish moorland was a tender mother to him than Aunt Sarah, with all her kindly heart, had ever been. On his worst days, when mischief failed to help and even fighting could not cure the aching restlessness within him, he would slip away and wander on the cliffs alone for hours. Then he would lie down in some still, shadowy gorge, and bury himself in the wet fern, and find comfort somehow.

So, blind as he was and groping in the dark, he had learned to know and love the healing touch of nature. Then, when the morrow dawned, his eyes were opened, and whereas he was blind, now he saw.

For a long time he sat by the window, looking out; at last he undressed himself in the dark and crept into bed, very grave and subdued. Fortunately there was no one in the world who cared enough about him to look in upon his sleep, as happens sometimes with boys who have mothers; so his pride was safe from any one discovering that he slept with wet eyelashes. He found it out himself, though, in the morning, and was ashamed for a moment. Then he looked out of the window, and forgot to be self-conscious, seeing a new heaven and a new earth.

Then followed glorious days; long days of wonder and rejoicing, radiant with light and song and color, or veiled in solemn clouds and mystery. Of course there were the usual annoyances; church on Sunday, school on week-days, family prayers and Bible-readings, Aunt Sarah and Uncle Josiah. But these disturbances, after

all, were temporary and unimportant; he had never realized before how few of the twenty-four hours they filled, how wide and wonderful were those remaining. Sunday passed, and Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and the first rapture of his awakening still encircled him about; since Saturday he had not fought or quarrelled, had played no tricks and given no trouble either at home or in school. Four consecutive days without so much as a reprimand were a new record in his life; according to his social traditions and standard of conduct a disgraceful one; but it did not occur to him to think about the matter at all; he was behaving like the "good boys" that he held in contempt, and had not even found it out, so absorbed he was in the joy of life, in splendors of sunlight and starlight, in shining sands and glittering foam.

On Monday night there had been a thunderstorm; and he had slipped out, unobserved, into the roaring blackness of the moor, to lie bareheaded on the heather, in a torrent of rain. Then had come Tuesday, soft and cool and silver-grey, with tender shadows over land and sea, after the turbulent glories of the lightning god. Surely there was never any world so beautiful, or any boy so happy, so splendidly alive.

But the divinest day was Wednesday. From the fire-opal of the sunrise to the cloudy amethyst of twilight, it was a day of jewels; a day of sapphire sea and diamond spray, of skylarks singing in the far blue heights and sunbeams flaming on the yellow gorge; a day of peace on earth and goodwill—even toward men. One could not hate uncle himself on such a day.

Jack was up with the dawn and on the beach before sunrise. It was low water, and he scrambled out on to the long, jagged reef which had caused so many wrecks that the precipice above it was called "Deadman's Cliff." When he was tired of slipping about on the tangle and cutting his feet with the sharp points of barnacles, he lay down beside a shallow rock pool and looked into the sunlit water. It was full of brilliant anemones, green and pink and orange, open wide and holding up hundreds of painted arms. In one corner was a fairy forest of zoophytes, with a sea-small trying earnestly to force a passage through.

Suddenly, behind a little clump of sea-weed, there was a flash of prismatic color, and silken ripples passed over the surface of the pool. He lay still, watching. Presently a tiny fish, some two inches long, slipped out through the sea-weed, and began to swim round and round the pool, glittering in pink and silver. He plunged his hand into the water with a swift, dexterous movement, and caught the fish.

He lifted the little creature and held it in the sunshine, watching the flashing colors pass and change along its sides as it plunged and struggled in his hand. Then suddenly he saw how beautiful it was, and put it gently back into the water, and let it dart away. One had no right to interfere with a thing whose body was made all of rainbows.

His hand was still lying in the water, and he glanced down at it carefully. There were no rainbows on it; but it was beautiful; more beautiful even than the fish. He opened and shut it under the water; and watched the working of the muscles, and the strong, smooth curve of the wrist. Yes, it was beautiful, and it was a part of him.

That afternoon was again a half-holiday. Billy Groggs had suggested that they should go fishing, as Saturday's expedition had not come off; but Jack refused; he wanted to be quite alone, and clamber on the rocks and look down through deep fissures at the ebbing tide.

Starting off after early dinner, with a pocketful of cherries, as Saturday's expedition had not come off, but Jack refused; he wanted to be quite alone, and clamber on the rocks and look down through deep fissures at the ebbing tide.

Starting off after early dinner, with a pocketful of cherries, as Saturday's expedition had not come off, but Jack refused; he wanted to be quite alone, and clamber on the rocks and look down through deep fissures at the ebbing tide.

"Hullo, Mill!" he said cheerfully as he passed. There was no answer, and he saw her shoulders shake a little; she was crying. He turned back.

"Why, what's wrong? Uncle been nagging again?"

She lifted up a tear-stained face. "I'm to stop in . . . all the afternoon! And I did want to go and take Daisy to bathe: Dr. Jenkins ordered her sea-baths!"

Daisy, the broken-nosed doll lying on the grass beside her, was too far gone for any sea-baths to help, or, for that matter, to injure; but Molly could scarcely be expected to realize that.

"It's a jolly shame!" said Jack indignantly; he had been kept in so often himself that he could feel for her. "Poor old girl! What had you been doing?"

The question brought a burst of tears. "I hadn't done anything! I wouldn't mind if I'd been naughty, but I hadn't! It's all because Mary Anne's cooking, and uncle says I mustn't go alone."

"But you don't go with Mary Anne other days. Where are those girls you always play with?"

"Emma's away from home, and Janey Scott couldn't come. I can't help that! If I'd been naughty it would have been just the same. It's not fair."

Jack's forehead contracted; this was an echo of his own grievance. Either things should be arranged according to convenience, and there should be no rewards and punishments at all, or people should be punished only when they were to blame. Uncle, and, apparently, uncle's God, had a very elaborate system for dealing with offenders according to desert; but the practical result of it seemed always to be that, if you were unlucky, you were punished for your misfortunes. He glanced at the sunlit cliffs with a sigh; he had been counting so on perfect holiday alone.

"Don't cry, old girl," he said. "Let's go and ask Aunt Sarah whether you may come with me."

Mr. Raymond, fortunately, was out; and Aunt Sarah, though a little surprised at an unusual request from Jack, who was generally the most unsociable of boys, made no difficulties; so the two children went down the steep lane together, Jack a little sobered and trying not to feel disappointed, Molly trotting beside him, radiant with happiness.

In ten minutes he had forgotten all about his disappointment. More delightful even than the flashing water itself was Molly's joy in it. With amazement he discovered that this little creature, whom he had always looked down upon, possessed, at nine years old, a sense of beauty to which he, with all his superiority of a big boy, had only now awakened. She hugged herself with ecstasy at the sight of the green waves dashing up between wet rocks and flinging showers of bright spray into the sunlight. He took her to a favorite spot of his, a narrow rock platform on which one could kneel beside a hole in the granite, and look through into a cavern far below where the water foamed and thundered. As he knelt in his arm about her, holding her carefully so that she should not fall, he felt the little body quiver against his side, and drew her back from the edge of the hole.

"You're frightened! I won't let you fall!"

Then he saw that it was not fear which made her tremble. Her eyes were big and shining as she looked up at him.

"Jack," she said, "do you think God lives down there?"

When the tide ebbed he took her down to the reef and showed her wonderful things. They fed anemones with scraps of dead limpets tied with strands of Molly's hair, which she tugged out in the recklessness of her excitement; and drew the bait up again, half-devoured, to see the anemone "turn sulky" and shrink into a shapeless lump of jelly. They undressed Daisy and bathed her thoroughly, and dried her with grubby pocket-handkerchiefs, and plastered her broken nose with slimy sea-weed; oh, if the Gang had seen his captain playing with his sister's doll!

He shrank, and mimicked his hideous face, and let him go again. At last they sat down side by side to eat their cherries, their naked feet in a rock pool.

Molly threw a cherry stone into the pool; and presently Jack saw her telling a story to herself as she leaned over looking down into the water; she had quite got over her shyness with him now.

"So the cherry grew up in the sea, and was a sea cherry tree; and there were sea cherries all over it. . . . And one day the shrimp came by and saw the sea cherries, and he thought: 'I must make some of those home for my baby shrimp!'"

"Molly," said Jack suddenly, "do you ever tell stories to Aunt Sarah?"

No, I don't mean fibs—of course, everybody tells fibs; I mean stories about shrimps, and cherries, and things."

She looked round, shocked at such a question. "Why, no!"

"Jack was quite abashed. "Oh, well," he said apologetically, "I couldn't know, you see, I thought, perhaps, as you're good, and she likes you . . ."

"It's the easiest way," she answered seriously, "if you're good, they let you alone."

To Jack the answer was a revelation. So Molly, too, lived in a secret world that was all her own, and kept the grown-ups and their dirty hands at arm's length! Her goodness and his badness were means to the same end; the difference was only one of method.

"The plucky little scrap of a thing!" he thought; and looked at her with new respect.

When all the cherries were eaten Molly lay down on the warm rock and went to sleep with her tumbled head against her arm. Jack put her hat over her eyes to shade them from the sun, and sat still, looking out across the blue, shimmering water. Presently he turned and looked down at Molly. She was fast asleep. One

bare foot was tucked up under her; the other lay stretched out on the rock, the smooth, clear skin wet and glistening in the sun. He sat still for a long time, looking at her very solemnly; then he bent down and stroked the little naked foot. It was the first voluntary caress that he had given in his life to any human creature.

(To be continued.)

RURAL FIRE PREVENTION.

How to Reduce Fire Loss on the Farm and in the Village.

Farmers and villagers should be among the most active of fire protectionists. While most villages have some fire fighting system, few have paid departments. Living isolated from auto pumping fire engines, chemical and other apparatus, and fire alarm boxes, the farmer or the villager must constitute himself an individual fire department. It is in the autumn and winter when the stoves, the open fireplaces and the kerosene lamps come into use that the fire danger is greatest. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety.

Many country and village homes have a "store room" into which, during the cold months, rubbish and debris are thrown indiscriminately. Newspapers, rags, old clothes, etc., constituting the most inflammable collection, are thrown into this room, usually the worst—from the fire protection standpoint—in the house. Most villagers use the kerosene lamp or possibly a tall, candle while searching in the cellar or store room. The lamp or candle is put down, a rat runs out, and, in the excitement, especially if a woman is present, the light is frequently knocked over, and a blaze is almost certain to result. Water is hard to get, pumps freeze up, and the farmer or villager is powerless when the fire develops.

During the Summer.

English sparrows carry nest-making material into cracks and crannies, building nests close to chimneys and flues. Chimney swallows, nesting in the stacks, knock the mortar from the bricks and make holes through which sparks find their way to the sparrow's nest. A mysterious fire results, generally on the coldest night of the year.

All flues and chimneys should be examined before the fires are lighted in autumn. Water should be drawn at night and placed in pails where it will not freeze. Roofs should be examined and cleared of curling shingles and other spark catchers.

The room should be the most carefully kept room in the house. Rats, mice and squirrels should be cleared out. Lanterns should be kept filled, cleaned and with wicks of proper length. A dirty, short-wicked lantern, full of oil, is a bad fire hazard.

All dead herbage should be removed from the house and out-buildings. Sparks travel far on a winter gale and, alighting on dry herbage, are dangerous. Bonfires are a bane.

Most persons who have large yards could well afford to build a small furnace of brick, covering the stack with wire netting, and thus burn the refuse without danger. Smoking about the barns should be prohibited, and lanterns used in barns should be hung where stock cannot kick them over.

All times, the lantern should be kept in a safe place.

A Small Electric Torch is a good investment where hay and fodder must be reached in the darkness. Matches should be kept in a tin box tightly covered and placed out of the reach of small children.

No member of the family should search in cupboards or drawers with a match for a light. This is an important rule which is frequently violated.

Where wood is the heating fuel, there should be a wire front over the fireplace to stop the sparks. Where coal is used, a wide fender will often stop a threatened blaze. Coal, "snapping" out into the room, causes many fires. The place for ashes is a metal can and the place for the can is where its sides will not come into contact with wood. Because they do not show sparks is no reason for believing that wood or coal ashes are not dangerous.

Remember that ashes, especially the finer kinds, hold heat for a long time. The foregoing cautions may seem simple, but are frequently forgotten. It is the unusual that often happens. Teachers in village and country schools should educate the children to think of the dangers. One sharp-eyed boy is as good as a fire department—Conservation.

HUNGRY FOR WAR NEWS.

Slavs Have Now Taken Strongly to Reading Newspapers.

So intense is the interest in the war among the Russian peasants, says a writer in the Novoe Vremya of Petrograd that every train stopping at a wayside station is besieged by peasants of both sexes and all ages stretching their hands to the passengers at the windows and crying: "Give us a paper!"

Before the war the Russian peasant looked upon a newspaper as a material for rolling up a cigarette. Now he reads it to learn a little more about the great war in which his heart lies. Every bit of old newspaper is received as a crust of bread by a starving beggar. This prompts the writer to advocate the establishment of a great "People's Paper," to be run by the State, not only as a newspaper for the masses hungering for news, but also as a means to popular education.

There's a Subtle Charm

about the delicious flavour of

"SALADA"

This flavour is unique and never found in cheap, ordinary teas. Let us mail you a sample. Black, Mixed or Green.

STEERING A BIG STEAMER.

Captain Gives Orders From the Roof or the Bridge.

Did you ever stand in the pilot house of a big steamer and watch the wheelman at his work? If the vessel is entering port, drawing up to a wharf, or leaving one, or threading her way through a crooked channel, he is pretty sure to have his hands full. The captain gives his orders as he stands upon the roof or on the bridge, the wheelman throws the helm this way or that, and the boat sweeps round a short curve, or turns sharply to the right, or left to avoid a collision. The engineer, also, must do his share in guiding her. Down in the engine-room is a bell, or very often a small steam whistle, connected with the bridge and the pilot house by a cord or a wire. One stroke of the bell or one short blast of the whistle means "go ahead," or if the engine is already in motion, "stop," two means "back," three "go ahead slowly," four, "full speed."

But when the steamer has left the harbor behind and is out on the open sea, with a straight course of hundreds or thousands of miles before her, then one would suppose that there was nothing for the wheelman to do but put her on the right track and then hold the rudder steady. But this will not do at all. The steamer never was built and never will be built that can keep an absolutely straight course, no matter how steadily the rudder may be held.

Perhaps the wind catches her bow and pushes it slowly around, or the waves toss her to one side or the other. Or perhaps the propeller is not perfectly true and pushes sideways ever so little, or there may be some trifling defect in the modelling of the hull, which is sufficient to turn her from her path.

Whatever it may be the first thing one knows she is out of her course, and the rudder must be used to bring her back. Every time she varies from a straight line her voyage is lengthened a little, and every time the rudder is swung to port or starboard it is as a drag and her speed is reduced.

The best wheelman is the one who is most vigilant to notice and correct the slightest deviation before it can seriously affect the vessel's progress.

NEW MICROBE OF TRENCHES.

Army Surgeons Fight Blindly Against War Bacteria.

A mysterious new microbe that thrives without oxygen has been unearthed by modern trench warfare and has confronted medical science with another riddle which Metchnikoff, Sir Almroth Wright, Dr. Carré, and other famous scientists are now working night and day to solve.

The new microbe which resembles in most respects a microbe already discovered in the laboratory of Professor William H. Welch of Baltimore—the bacillus "perfringens"—is a deadly enemy to the armies in the field and has caused untold suffering and reaped a rich harvest of dead. Its mortal activities have hitherto set at naught the profundity of learning and experience now being brought to bear in military hospitals against war wounds and sickness.

Nowhere is the struggle against this devastating germ being waged with greater earnestness or more effect than at the magnificent American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, by the gates of Paris, yet in the words of Dr. Edmund Gros, one of the leading members of the American medical staff, "We feel we stand where we did before Lister discovered antiseptic treatment."

A boy on mischief bent may go straight to the bad.

straight to the bad.

FRENCH AVIATORS' TACTICS.

Airmen Fly in Flocks When Harassing Germans.

Some details of the mode of operations of the French aviators on the western front are given in a letter from a Hungarian aviator serving with the German armies in France. "The French aviators," he writes, "now fly usually in flocks or squads of considerable strength, both for reconnoitring purposes and for attacking our aviators who are on reconnaissance duty. As the French possess a huge number of machines and block our way systematically we have had to follow their example. Some pitched battles between comparatively large fleets of aeroplanes are thus among the possibilities of the immediate future."

"When the French desire to prevent us from carrying out a reconnaissance a dozen aeroplanes ascend to a height of 1,000 feet and patrol our line. An equal number rise to 9,000 feet and fly along our front, taking the opposite direction from the first group. Should one of our machines attempt to pass through the meshes of this net the two French aviators who happen to be nearest attack it simultaneously, one from above and the other from below. If that is not sufficient, two more others fly to their assistance."

"The French adopt similar methods when they bombard our aviation centres, railway stations and camps. The French air service is organized into what they call 'squadrons,' which is thoroughly practiced in maneuvering together like a fleet at sea. In an attack on a German land position the 'squadron' consists of a very powerful machine which leads the way, a few other scouts to see that the right direction is maintained and then the bomb-carrying machines. The squad is handled very skillfully."

THE EVENING STAR.

Guns Belie Jupiter Is An Aeroplane Searchlight.

Jupiter, looming up especially brilliant in the eastern sky not long after sunset nowadays, has been frequently mistaken for the searchlight of an aeroplane flying over Paris. Gunners at the front have made the same mistake and prepared to train their anti-aircraft weapons against it.

The well-known astronomer, Abbe Moreux, says he has received a great many letters from them asking particulars about this great light in the east, brought to their notice for the first time by the war. Abbe Moreux infers from the mass of correspondence received that thousands of soldiers obliged to pass the night under the open sky, are acquiring an interest in the wonders and beauties of nature that otherwise they would have passed their lives without.

How German Soldiers Are Paid.

The Belgian papers remark upon the broken-down, forlorn appearance of the German soldier of to-day as compared with the well-set-up and admirably equipped soldier of just over a year ago. Their rifles are the worst part of their equipment, at any rate of those in Belgium, and many date from over a generation ago. The men themselves complain that they are no longer properly paid. Instead of coin of the realm, they are paid with army canteens, but by nobody else.

It was Oliver Cromwell who first instituted the Board of Trade.

Elsie—"Papa says he thinks he gave you quite a start when you asked for my hand." Jack—"Oh, I don't call that a start! He reached me before I got to the door!"

AN IDEAL TONIC

When your head is dull and heavy, your tongue furred, and you feel done-up and good for nothing, without knowing what is really the matter with you, probably all that is needed to restore you to health and vigour is a few doses of a reliable digestive tonic and stomachic remedy such as Mother Seigel's Syrup. Take it after each meal for a few days and note how beneficial is its action upon the stomach, liver and bowels—how it restores tone and healthy activity to these important organs, and by so doing enables you to gain new stores of vigour, vitality and health.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

The new 1.00 size contains three times as much as the trial size sold at 50c per bottle.

From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S GREEN SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to All True Irishmen.

The Department of Agriculture is arranging to hold a series of meetings throughout the country to urge the necessity of production of home-grown food.

Of the 190,000 registration forms issued in Dublin, 17,000 only were returned to the Chief Commissioner of Police.

At the Galway Petty Sessions two conductors of the Galway and Salt-hill Tramway Co. were fined 12 cents each for permitting overcrowding on the horse-drawn trams.

A serious outbreak of fire occurred at the City Electric Power Station, Belfast. Fortunately the city electric supply was not interrupted.

The death is announced in Belfast of Mr. Hugh Aiken, for many years travelling agent of the Sabbath School Society for Ireland, in connection with the Presbyterian church.

Sir Albert Meldon has given his services to the Government as resident magistrate in Meath and elsewhere in consequence of the war.

The Admiralty is ascertaining whether supplies of seamen's boots and shoes can be obtained in Ireland, and have forwarded samples of requirements to the Dublin Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. A. A. Samuels, K.C., speaking at a meeting in Glensagney in connection with the Primrose League, said that there never was a war that was more Ireland's, and Ireland was never in more peril than she is to-day of invasion.

With the view of inducing the employees of the County Down Railway Co. to invest in the war loan, the directors are prepared to purchase some of the stock and allow their employees to redeem it by contributions.

The Down County Council has passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the Registration Act as applied to Ireland will be quite useless and a waste of public money.

The reservoirs which are expected to supply the town of Granard with water have gone dry for some time and deprived the residents of their usual supply.

The body of an American citizen named Linden Bates, a victim of the Lusitania outrage, for which a sum of \$500 was offered by the American Consul at Queenstown, has been found at Killogran, on the coast of Galway.

A toy factory, under the auspices of the Suffrage Emergency Council, has been established in Dublin to afford employment to milliners who have been thrown out of work by the war.

Amongst a large quantity of mushrooms found growing on his lands at Lurgan by Mr. John Heaney, was one weighing 8 ozs., with a circumference of 26 inches.

Owing to the large number of young men who have volunteered in many districts of Tyrone, a shortage in laborers is being experienced by contractors and farmers in this district.

Under the Defence of the Realm Act, notice has been served upon the O'Rahilly, treasurer and one of the principal founders of the Irish Volunteers, ordering his deportation from the counties of Kerry, Limerick and Cork. The order was signed by the officer commanding the southern district.

BRUSH PILING AND BURNING.

Fire Hazard Materially Reduced By This Means.

The veteran Ottawa lumberman, Mr. J. R. Booth, has caused the piling, ready for burning at a safe time, of inflammable debris, on a narrow strip of his limits parallel to a portion of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway, east of North Bay.

This progressive action in connection with forest fire prevention will materially reduce the fire hazard to valuable timber lands in the vicinity.

Similar action by other limit-holders would undoubtedly be a paying investment.

Some of the governmental fire-protection agencies have given attention to the general situation caused by the accumulation of logging debris in proximity to railway lines. The Forest Act of British Columbia provides that the Provincial Forest Board may declare inflammable material which endangers life or property a public nuisance, and may order its removal.

In Quebec, the provincial government has under consideration the issuance of an order-in-council requiring the holders of licenses on Crown lands to dispose of inflammable debris on a strip one hundred feet wide, adjacent to railway rights-of-way. Such action will well accord with the progressive attitude of the Quebec government toward the conservation of its forest resources.

Mean Cat.

"Algernon called on me yesterday afternoon."

"Yes," he told me he had some time to kill."

WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR RAW FURS

FREE

Hallam's "Trapper Guide" English or French, to page catalogues and other valuable information for the fur trader. Price 10c. "Fur Style Book" containing fur sets and garments, also "Trapper's Supply Catalogue" and "Fur Dressing Book" sent free on request.

JOHN HALLAM

354, Hallam Building, LONDON, E.C.1, ENGLAND

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NONE SO EASY

MADE IN CANADA

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Neither the Allies nor Germany underestimate the importance of the developments in the Balkans. It is within the bounds of possibilities that the great issues of the war will be settled by the battles on the Balkan peninsula and on the plains of Asia Minor.

Germany is fighting for a place in the sun. German statesmen have been planning for years to extend Teutonic influence in the Near East and to make a commercial conquest of Asia Minor. There is a vast territory in Eastern Turkey sparsely inhabited and barren that was once the granary of the world. Germany has been ambitious to exploit it. In this desire can be found the secret of the long efforts of Berlin to secure a pre-dominant influence in Constantinople and to make of Turkey a German dependency.

The German Balkan policy has been part of this plan. The Balkan war by depriving Turkey of nearly all of its territory in Europe postponed the consummation of the German desires. After that war Germany began to deal with Bulgaria, and with the assistance of Ferdinand, it hoped, still hopes, to find a way to Constantinople and thence to Asia. It is of the greatest importance to the Allies that the way to Asia Minor through the Balkans be closed to Germany; not because of the necessity of holding Constantinople merely for Constantinople's sake, but because the way to the East must be closed. The campaign at the Dardanelles must succeed in order to open a way for the passage of Russian grain to Western Europe, but also to cut Germany off from her goal.

The allied statesmen have not lost sight of the issues at stake. An English expedition was sent from India months ago to fight its way from the head of the Persian Gulf to Baghdad and northward. When the Grand Duke Nicholas was detached from the main Russian army and sent to the Caucasus the time was ripe for the co-operation between the Russian and British in the great movement to seize the Turkish territory, and to pre-empt for the Allies that place in the sun to obtain which Germany has brought down chaos upon the civilized world.

PHOSPHATE IN CANADA.

Discovery of Fertilizing Agent Near Banff, Alberta.

A discovery of the highest importance in connection with the future development of agriculture in western Canada has recently been made by officials of the Conservation Commission, who report discoveries of phosphate near Banff, in the Rocky Mountains National Park. While it is yet too early to state definitely, it is expected the deposits will prove to be comparable both in extent and quality with those of Wyoming, Utah, Montana and Idaho, these being far greater than in any other country.

Supplies of phosphate at a low price have a very important bearing upon the agricultural industry of a nation. Western Canada is naturally a farming country, but is far removed from the hitherto discovered deposits of phosphate in Canada, which are confined to the Ottawa district. Great deposits of phosphate occur in Montana, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming in the United States, but these again are situated a long distance from the Prairie Provinces; again, it is doubtful whether supplies from the United States could always be assured, for, at a Conference of the Governors in 1908, the wisdom of permitting the exportation of so essential a quasi-public commodity was questioned.

While very little fertilizer is now being used in Western Canada, there is no doubt that the land would give an increased yield by its use; soil fertility would be maintained instead of being exhausted, which will be the ultimate result if the present practice is followed indefinitely. The following example illustrates the amount of high grade phosphate rock which it would be necessary to add to the land annually as fertilizer to replace the phosphoric acid removed from the soil by the crops in the three Prairie Provinces.

In 1913 there were 16,726,400 acres under cultivation in these provinces, and the depletion per acre annually is equivalent to the phosphoric acid contained in 60 pounds of high-grade phosphate rock. At this rate, 501,800 tons of high-grade phosphate rock would be required each year simply to offset the depletion of the land already under cultivation in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.—W. J. D. in *Conservation*.

Could Handle Both Sides.

Simmons—Isn't Barker always willing to hear both sides of a question? Kimmons—Not unless you let him do all the talking.

"I'm trying to get back to my poor old mother," whined the tramp. "She ain't seen me face for ten long years." "I believe you're speaking the truth," muttered the old gentleman. "Why don't you give it a wash."

During a recent year the United States produced 34,000,000 tons of petroleum-oil; Russia, 9,000,000 tons; Mexico, 3,000,000 tons; Sumatra and Borneo, 2,000,000 tons; Rumania, 2,000,000 tons; and Galicia and British India each slightly over 1,000,000 tons.

About the Household

Dainty Dishes.

Fried Veal.—Take a cheap cut of veal and have it cut in thin slices. Take one slice of fat salt pork and cut into slices and fry until crisp. Put the veal in fat and fry until dark brown. Season and cover, put in oven or on back range for one-half hour or longer. Before covering put on a cupful of boiling water.

Lamb Stew With Turnips.—Cut into pieces two pounds of shoulder of lamb, cover with boiling water and cook slowly one hour. Have ready one quart of tender turnips, cut into quarters. Season with teaspoonfuls of salt and saltspoonful of white pepper. Cook until turnips are tender. Move meat to platter, surround with turnips and, after thickening gravy, put it over meat and turnips.

A nice steamed rice pudding is made as follows: One cup steam rice, one cup scalded milk, one-half table-spoon butter, one egg, two table-spoons sugar, one-half saltspoon salt, one-quarter cup stoned raisins. Scald milk and add butter. Beat egg, add sugar and salt and pour on slowly the scalding milk. Put in pudding dish with rice and raisins. Bake in a moderate oven until custard is set. Serve with hard sauce.

Beanpot Roast.—Two pounds of chuck steak, one cup each of carrots and potatoes cut into small pieces, one-fourth cup sliced onion. Cover meat with boiling water, place cover on beanpot and let meat cook in moderate oven for two hours; add vegetables, season to taste and cook until vegetables are soft, about one hour longer. Serve with sauce poured over meat made of one cup of liquid in which meat was cooked, thickened with two table-spoons of flour mixed with a little water.

To make peanut fruit cookies one requires one-half of a cup of butter, one cup of light brown sugar, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half of a teaspoonful of nutmeg and cloves, a pinch of salt, one-half of a cup of raisins chopped and a cup of chopped peanuts. First cream the butter, add the sugar and eggs, then add the flour, baking powder and spices together. Lastly, add the raisins and the nuts. Chill, roll, cut and bake in a brisk oven.

Oatmeal Cakes.—One-half cup lard, one-half cup butter, one cup sugar, two eggs, one-half cup sour milk, one-half cup water, one-half teaspoon cinnamon, one and three-quarters cups flour, two cups rolled oats, one cup raisins. Cream lard and add butter, add sugar and beat together. Beat eggs, until light, add to butter and sugar, then add sour milk and water in which soda has been dissolved. Finish with cinnamon, rolled oats, flour and lastly raisins. Mix lightly together, put in greased muffin pan and bake for twenty minutes or until brown.

Boiled Dinner.—Four pounds corned beef, one-half small cabbage, two small turnips, four potatoes, bunch each of small carrots and small beets. If beef is very salty put it on to cook in cold water; otherwise cover with boiling water. Boil five minutes, then let simmer three or four hours, time depending on how long it takes meat to get tender. Quarter cabbage, after removing outside leaves and core. Pare turnip and cut into slices. Scrub carrots and wash beets. Cook beets in boiling water one hour. Drain, drop into cold water and remove skin. One hour before meat is done take enough water from meat kettle to cover cabbage, carrots, turnips in another kettle and boil them one-half hour, then add potatoes and cook another half hour. When everything is cooked dish meat, garnish with cabbage, carrots and turnips. Serve potatoes and beets in separate dishes. By cooking dinner this way meat is not flavored with vegetables, but vegetables are flavored with meat. If vegetables are not young, longer time will be required for cooking them.

Useful Hints.

Sugar should not be eaten by those who suffer from rheumatism. Sugar added to over-salted soup, etc., will remove the saltiness. Sugar—a lump of—dropped into milk will prevent its turning sour.

Suppose a couple of lumps—on the floor of the oven, will make pastry brown nicely. To peel potatoes properly have a sharp knife and run it around between the skin and the potato. Occasionally a little ammonia in the water in which glass is washed will give good results. It cleanses the glass thoroughly without injuring it.

To tint discolored lace curtains mix corn starch with an equal quantity of the ordinary starch; boil and use in the same way as white starch. The secret of cleaning paint is first of all to brush all the dust off, and then to wash it, drying each little piece as one goes. Afterwards rinse and dry immediately.

When a boot or shoe pinches wring a cloth out in very hot water, and place it over the place while the boot is on the foot. This expands the leather and will give relief.

When using velvet remember that it must never be pressed flat on a table with an iron. It should be held in the hands and the iron passed gently over it on the wrong side.

A shabby handbroom, which will no longer go into crevices and corners, should have an inch or more of wood sawn off from the head, and it will then do good service once more.

To keep bread fresh soak a small new sponge in cold water, place it in a saucer, and stand the saucer in the breadpan. The bread will remain fresh and moist for several days.

When scrubbing linoleum or the kitchen boards add a little paraffin to the water. It takes out dirt and grease, and gives linoleum a beautiful gloss, without the trouble of polishing.

Cayenne pepper is excellent to rid cupboards of mice. The floor should be gone over carefully, and each hole stopped up with a piece of rag dipped in water and then in cayenne pepper.

A carpet that has seen a fair amount of usage is sometimes discarded on account of it showing wear in certain parts, but dyeing in another shade, which is not too difficult to be carried out at home, ought to make it still good for further wear.

To cure squeaking shoes, take a large plate and pour just enough oil on it to cover the bottom. Then stand the shoes, with their heels propped, so that the soles rest in the oil. Let them stand overnight, and in the morning wipe off any excess of oil there may be.

Linen of any kind may be whitened by adding to the washing water a little pipeclay, dissolved in cold water. This method saves a good deal of labor, and cleanses the dirtiest linen thoroughly. To remove grass stains rub the marks well with lard before washing.

With the aid of some good petrol any girl can become her own dry cleaner. Chiffon blouses, gloves, ribbons, and all kinds of vanities that soil easily, are quickly cleaned if immersed in petrol, which, however, must be used with the utmost care in a room in which there is neither a light nor a fire, as it is very inflammable.

Do not open an umbrella to dry it, nor yet stand it on its ferrule. Either method is destructive, the former because the ribs will become warped, and neat, tight rolling impossible for a short time; and the second because the water collecting about the top will rot the covering. Leave the umbrella closed, but not rolled, and turn it inside downwards, then when the silk is perfectly dry rub it with a woollen cloth to restore the gloss.

THE SUNDAY LESSON
INTERNATIONAL LESSON.
NOVEMBER 7.
Lesson VI.—Joash Repairs the Temple.
2 Kings 11, 21 to 12, 16.
G. T.—2 Cor. 9, 7.

I. Neglect to Repair the Temple (Verses 4-8).
Verse 4. Jehosh said to the priests—Several years after his accession to the throne. In 2 Chron. 24, 7 we have an account of the way the sons of Athaliah ruined the temple.

All the money of the hallowed things—That which was given for the vessels and accessories of the temple service. (See 1 Kings 7, 48-51).

For whom each man is rated—See Exod. 30, 12; Lev. 22, 18-23; 27, 2-8; Deut. 16, 10.

From his acquaintance—In the canvass for funds, each person was to go to those whom he knew. The modern method of soliciting funds is very like the old.

Repair the breaches of the house—The word repair means to fill up, to talk, indicating the sort of holes in the temple walls.

In the three and twentieth year—Jehosh was now about thirty years old.

Why repair ye not the breaches?—As no blame was attached to the priests by the king for their neglect in keeping the temple in repair, it is presumable that the temple offerings had so decreased that there really was no money on hand for the work of restoration. Their honesty was not impugned, for in verse 9 we read they were put in charge of the public offerings.

Take no more money—The "house to house" collection ordered in 2 Chron. 24, 5 was now to close and the offerings were to be made beside the altar in the temple itself.

II. The Chest of Money (Verses 9-12).
9. All the money that was brought—See 2 Chron. 24, 9, 10.

10. When they saw that there was much money in the chest—They could determine the amount by the weight of the chest.

Put up in bags and counted the money—As the money was uncoined gold and silver, it was first tied in bundles, each bundle weighed and counted.

11. Into the hands of them that did the work—That is, it was paid in gross to the contractors, who in turn paid the carpenters, masons, etc.

Before the war about ten passports were issued per day by British authorities. Now the daily average is 275.

WITH THE SECOND DIVISION



An English paper publishes the above picture of Pte. "Tiny" Coles, a member of the 2nd Canadian Division. He is the central figure in the picture, standing between two of his comrades, who are men of normal height. Coles is 6 feet 7½ inches high.

The Lighted Window

Tom Morris, the stalwart young sailor, leant against the stile, on the top step of which was seated a winsome, dark-eyed lassie.

"And you won't give me my answer now, Mary, dear, before I go?" he asked, as he took her little hand in his own big, brown one. For Tom, in his own straightforward, manly way had just laid his heart and hand at the feet of Mary Allen, and Mary had not been persuaded to give him a definite answer. His boat was put out on the morrow, and Tom would be absent for three months, at the end of which time his dearest wish on earth was to make Donny Mary Allen his wife. Mary's eyes were lowered, and a blush overspread the fair contour of her cheeks.

"Oh, Tom," she said, and her voice was low and sweet, "you will wait, lad, won't you, till you come home again? For you've taken my breath right away. I never thought, somehow, of your caring for me like that."

"Yes, Mary," said Tom at last when Mary had gently told him she would give him his answer when he returned. "Since you wish it, I'll wait. Remember, dear, I'll be thinking of you always out there on the sea, and I know you'll pray for me as you've ever done; and, please God, when I come home you'll tell me that you love and trust me enough to give yourself to me."

"Three months isn't long, Tom," replied the girl, "and I'll be on the beach to meet you when the boat comes home."

Tom looked thoughtful, and then said—

"No, Mary, lass, don't come to meet the boat this time. I love to see you there to greet me, but this time I don't want the crowd to see our meeting. I want to be all alone, just you and I, dear. Mary, if your answer is 'Yes' just put a lighted lamp in your window on the night of our return. I shall see it before we land and come straight to you. You will come down the cliff path to meet me won't you?"

Mary promised, and as Tom's time was growing short they once more kissed and parted.

As soon as they were out of earshot the form of a woman emerged from the bush, close by the stile. She was shaking her head to foot with an overwhelming passion, and her face, as she looked after the forms of the young sailor and the girl he loved vanishing in the gathering dusk, was livid with hatred and malice.

"Never!" she gasped. "Never shall he be hers. That lamp shall not burn on the night the boats come home. I swear it. It shall not be, even if I die for it!"

Bess Wyldie, a girl from the adjacent town of Wallford, had some time ago fallen madly in love with the young sailor, and had done all in her power to attract him to herself. She was a large, buxom, fair-haired girl, loud in dress and manner.

Silently she had followed them that night and played the part of eavesdropper to hear for herself how far things had gone between the two, and now as she stood there trembling with passion she swore that they should never wed, but that she should win Tom Morris for herself.

Mary Allen lived in a little cottage at the top of the cliff overlooking the sea, with her aged father, who was now the only relative she had in the whole world, and of whose existence she was the joy and comfort. The old man was now an entire invalid. Most of Mary's time was devoted to him, and he was dependent on her for almost everything. He had been a skipper of the s.s. Gordon in his day, and had a nice little nest-egg laid by, so that now in his old age he and his daughter were in fairly comfortable circumstances. Her mother had died at Mary's birth, so she and her father had been all in all to each other since her infancy.

One day almost a fortnight after Tom's departure her father suddenly became so rapidly and visibly weaker that Mary, becoming much alarmed, sent for Dr. Adams, but it was too late. Mary was fatherless in a few hours.

And now she was alone—a sad and lonely figure as she crept about her household duties in her black gown. The neighbors were kind to her, and did their best to cheer her solitude, but Mary was by nature retiring, and although she appreciated their efforts on her behalf she did not make friends readily. When she was not grieving over the loss of her father her thoughts were ever turned to Tom, dear, brave, true-hearted Tom, whom she knew now that she loved as she never had, and never would love any other being in all the world. She thought of all his tenderness, and of his willingness to wait for her answer when all the time his heart was yearning to hear her give it then. Why had she not known her own heart and told him that she loved him? But the time would pass somehow, she thought, and then—ah, then! She had the lamp which was to burn for him already looked out, and he would see it and be glad, and come straight to her. This was her consolation and cheer in those sad days after her father's death.

Meantime Bess Wyldie's brain had not been idle. No thought of pity softened her heart towards Mary when she heard of her sorrow. Her one determination was still to separate her from the man who loved her, and at last she hit upon a plan—a plan such as only a woman of her nature could devise.

It was now but two days from the night of the expected homecoming of the herring fleet, when one evening Mary heard a knock at her cottage door, and on opening it found to her surprise, Bess Wyldie standing on the threshold.

"Mary, my poor girl," said she, "it's a sad errand on which I've come to you, and my heart is almost breaking for you. I need not beat about the bush. It's a letter I've had from Tom Morris, and you can just read it for yourself, as it's too painful to explain."

Every one therefore that heareth these my words and doth them shall be likened to a wise man that built his house upon a rock. And the floods came and the winds blew and they beat upon that house, and it fell not, for it was founded on a rock.—St. Matthew vii., 24, 25.

Supernatural religion is as that house built on the rock. It rests upon a few basic truths that are well established, and come within the scope of human reason. It is particularly important to realize this, that these fundamental truths are knowable by reason unaided, though they are confirmed by Revelation. For many men, whose sole guide is reason, often make the claim that faith and religion are unreasonable and therefore outside the pale of their acceptance.

The truths underlying all religious belief and practice are, briefly—First, the existence of a Supreme Being to whom belong sovereignty and power over the world; second, the dual nature of man, in whom the vitalizing principle, the soul, is non-material, contains within itself the germ of immortality, and therefore calls for future and continued existence after its exit from the world; third,

for his moral acts because of freedom of will, and finally the great law of retribution whereby one is rewarded for right and punishable for wrongdoing.

As to the existence of a Supreme Being, no other attempt of philosophic speculation comes so near satisfying men's curiosity or giving an adequate

most lifeless into the nearest chair. Never did it occur to her simple, innocent mind to question the truth of the letter. It seemed to be in Tom's handwriting. They were Tom's very words to herself. "I'm no hand at letter-writing," while his reference to the lamp made it all the more sure. She sat there in a heap, the picture of human anguish, and a softer heart than Bess Wyldie's would have been moved to compassion. But the girl's heart seemed to be made of flint. In truth she was now glowing over the misery of her hated rival.

At last Mary rose.

Bess, you can guess what all this means to me, but it's not your fault, and—if you love him—I—I hope you'll be happy, and"—as her voice broke piteously—"oh, Bess Wyldie, be very good to him, for he is the best man on earth."

Meantime out on the ocean Tom Morris was dreaming of the girl of his heart. How those days seemed to drag. But at last they were over, and he was sailing into port, his eyes eagerly strained towards Mary's cottage. But where was the light? Did she then not love him? Surely her answer was not "No."

His heart was heavy as he stepped from the boat, but he tried to tell himself that Mary was only teasing him. He would go up the cliff path and find her waiting with the answer he longed for on her lips.

As he swung out across the beach a woman stepped in front of him. It was Bess Wyldie.

"Tom," she murmured softly. Her eyes were burning with a strange fire, but she held in her hand a letter, and she held it out to him.

With a murmured word of apology Tom would have hurried on, but she clutched his arm.

"Tom, lad," she said, false tears of sympathy in her eyes, "it's sad news I'm bringing you. Mary Allen told me to give you this letter; she could not find time to come down herself."

A look of pain crossed Tom's face, then taking the letter, he opened it and read:

"Dear Tom,—It was all a mistake. We were never meant for each other. I can never marry you, for I do not love you. We have always been good friends, but I have no desire to be friends, but I would rather not see you again.—Mary Allen."

Tom crushed the letter in his hand; all the hope had gone from his face, and only a dull look filled his eyes.

Bess Wyldie watched him with gleaming eyes. Was her task to be successful? Would Tom believe Mary had written that letter?

Without another word Tom turned on his heel, leaving Bess Wyldie once more victorious, and made his way to his own lonely cottage, for he, too, was an orphan. There was no sleep for Tom that night, as there had been none for Mary since the day on which she had received the cruel blow.

A week passed thus, and in three days' time Tom was to leave his native village, never to return, when one evening he received by special messenger a letter in a strange hand. It was written by a nurse in the hospital at Wallford at the dictation of Bess Wyldie. The unhappy girl had met with a terrible accident which had cost her her life. She had been caught in some of the machinery at the mill in which she worked, and so badly mangled that she only gained consciousness sufficiently to be able to make a full confession of her sin, and to ask Tom and Mary to try and

The Great Question of Life

It is a Motive of Right Conduct as Well as Being a Preventive of Wrong.

Every one therefore that heareth these my words and doth them shall be likened to a wise man that built his house upon a rock. And the floods came and the winds blew and they beat upon that house, and it fell not, for it was founded on a rock.—St. Matthew vii., 24, 25.

Supernatural religion is as that house built on the rock. It rests upon a few basic truths that are well established, and come within the scope of human reason. It is particularly important to realize this, that these fundamental truths are knowable by reason unaided, though they are confirmed by Revelation. For many men, whose sole guide is reason, often make the claim that faith and religion are unreasonable and therefore outside the pale of their acceptance.

The truths underlying all religious belief and practice are, briefly—First, the existence of a Supreme Being to whom belong sovereignty and power over the world; second, the dual nature of man, in whom the vitalizing principle, the soul, is non-material, contains within itself the germ of immortality, and therefore calls for future and continued existence after its exit from the world; third,

for his moral acts because of freedom of will, and finally the great law of retribution whereby one is rewarded for right and punishable for wrongdoing.

As to the existence of a Supreme Being, no other attempt of philosophic speculation comes so near satisfying men's curiosity or giving an adequate

most lifeless into the nearest chair. Never did it occur to her simple, innocent mind to question the truth of the letter. It seemed to be in Tom's handwriting. They were Tom's very words to herself. "I'm no hand at letter-writing," while his reference to the lamp made it all the more sure. She sat there in a heap, the picture of human anguish, and a softer heart than Bess Wyldie's would have been moved to compassion. But the girl's heart seemed to be made of flint. In truth she was now glowing over the misery of her hated rival.

At last Mary rose.

Bess, you can guess what all this means to me, but it's not your fault, and—if you love him—I—I hope you'll be happy, and"—as her voice broke piteously—"oh, Bess Wyldie, be very good to him, for he is the best man on earth."

Meantime out on the ocean Tom Morris was dreaming of the girl of his heart. How those days seemed to drag. But at last they were over, and he was sailing into port, his eyes eagerly strained towards Mary's cottage. But where was the light? Did she then not love him? Surely her answer was not "No."

His heart was heavy as he stepped from the boat, but he tried to tell himself that Mary was only teasing him. He would go up the cliff path and find her waiting with the answer he longed for on her lips.

As he swung out across the beach a woman stepped in front of him. It was Bess Wyldie.

"Tom," she murmured softly. Her eyes were burning with a strange fire, but she held in her hand a letter, and she held it out to him.

With a murmured word of apology Tom would have hurried on, but she clutched his arm.

"Tom, lad," she said, false tears of sympathy in her eyes, "it's sad news I'm bringing you. Mary Allen told me to give you this letter; she could not find time to come down herself."

A look of pain crossed Tom's face, then taking the letter, he opened it and read:

"Dear Tom,—It was all a mistake. We were never meant for each other. I can never marry you, for I do not love you. We have always been good friends, but I have no desire to be friends, but I would rather not see you again.—Mary Allen."

Tom crushed the letter in his hand; all the hope had gone from his face, and only a dull look filled his eyes.

Bess Wyldie watched him with gleaming eyes. Was her task to be successful? Would Tom believe Mary had written that letter?

Without another word Tom turned on his heel, leaving Bess Wyldie once more victorious, and made his way to his own lonely cottage, for he, too, was an orphan. There was no sleep for Tom that night, as there had been none for Mary since the day on which she had received the cruel blow.

A week passed thus, and in three days' time Tom was to leave his native village, never to return, when one evening he received by special messenger a letter in a strange hand. It was written by a nurse in the hospital at Wallford at the dictation of Bess Wyldie. The unhappy girl had met with a terrible accident which had cost her her life. She had been caught in some of the machinery at the mill in which she worked, and so badly mangled that she only gained consciousness sufficiently to be able to make a full confession of her sin, and to ask Tom and Mary to try and

solution of the world's origin and conservation as the story of creation.

That the human soul is immortal and demands future existence is a claim made and proved satisfactorily in the science of psychology, and not the weakest of the arguments advanced in order that universal justice be done, because early life often fails to do justice to individuals.

Then, again, if men and nations are not accountable for their moral acts all human law ceases further to have a proper subject for application. For human law postulates as its first principle responsibility for such acts.

Finally the law of reward or punishment obtains throughout all departments of human activity.

The Basis of Civilization.

Through the ages men of every grade of intelligence have accepted these truths and found in them the solution of the great question of life, its origin and destiny. The world generally has been the province of every religion, which has guided its progress through its most successful states. Reject this philosophy and what adequate substitute can be found for it? It is the basis of civilization as well as of supernatural religion, whether that religion be the Hebrew, the Protestant or the Roman Catholic. It is the duty of thinking men to investigate this teaching according to their ability, as it is the province of every religious organization to emphasize and defend these fundamental truths if religion will retain its influence and fulfil its supreme purpose of directing men to future society with the Eternal God.—Rev. Thomas B. Cotter, Ph. D.

forgive her if they could find it in their hearts.

Tom's horror and consternation knew no bounds.

Quickly he made his way up the face of the cliff to the little white cottage.

"Tom," Mary said when he entered, "Tom, is it really you? Oh, my darling!"

And then suddenly she remembered, and struggled to free herself from his embrace, but his strong arms only held her the closer.

Then he told her very gently of what had happened, and together they read the letter. Though shocked and horrified Mary's tears flowed freely when she heard of the poor girl's dreadful end, but she was gathered closely in the sheltering embrace which alone could comfort her.

"Little sweetheart," said Tom, "will you give me my answer now?" and still shyly, but with a look of love and trust she whispered, "Oh, Tom, lad, yes."

A Few Don'ts.

Don't poison yourself with tainted air by staying in poorly ventilated, overheated, crowded, foul-smelling places. Fresh air does not cause pneumonia or any other disease, but is necessary for good health, in winter as well as in summer.

Don't injure your health and lower your vitality by over-eating, or excesses of any kind. Good general health, maintained at a high standard by right living, is the best possible safeguard against pneumonia or any other germ disease.

Don't indulge to excess in alcoholic liquors. Those who become addicted to alcohol reduce their resistance to pneumonia and increase the liability of death from it.

Don't sleep with the bedroom windows closed. Night air is purer than day air; it contains less dust and fewer germs.

The GREATEST Secret in Successful Merchandising is Handling 'Good Goods' Followed by Splendid Service



STANFIELD'S Underwear, For Instance

No other make of underwear will give the same comfort, service or satisfaction. Ask our hundreds of customers who have tried all. We stocked heavily in underwear in all grades. We saved many dollars, for many advances since have sent prices high and made desirable goods very scarce. Our prices in only few cases show advances. While present stocks last we advise our regular customers to buy at once what they require for this winter.

Watson's Celebrated Underwear for Ladies, Misses and Children

brings customers from distant points because we carry the largest stocks of the grandest goods money can buy. The particular woman gets here exactly what she wants. Stocks this year bought heavier than ever. In combination and single garments a complete range, from the medium to the highest grade garments, and every price quoted means as low or lower than same quality can be got from any source.

This Store Buys Direct From Mills and Factories

Concerns that turn out the highest grade and most desirable goods, backing us up in our guarantee of quality—another reason of our ever-increasing sales.

While every other store is talking higher prices and justified in doing so, this store moves right ahead increasing sales from ample stocks bought early and selling at prices to compare favorably with even the so-called cut prices advertised for inferior goods. For instance, compare our Clothing Values in Suits and Overcoats.

More Ladies' Coats for Friday and Saturday

A splendid assortment of the correct styles and materials to sell at \$8.50 to \$16.50. Rich Silk Plush Coats at \$16.50 to \$25.00.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The 20th Century Clothing Store



Just A Few Cents!

We are warned to practice a rigid economy.

A telephone in the home will cost you only a few cents a day and it will make possible many economies in household buying.

"I saved more than my first quarter's telephone rental in the first ten days," says one woman subscriber. "Without the weary walk from store to store I have compared prices and made my purchases all by telephone, and the result is an all-round saving."

Has your wife a telephone? It is not only in money she can save, but in time and physical strength.

Ask for information to-day!

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

The Bell Telephone Co. OF CANADA.



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.

and she never scolds. It doesn't pay. Fretting and scolding leave ugly marks upon the face and upon the character. Is everything wrong—the day upside down, the fire won't burn, the children out of sorts, a picked-up dinner, and company at the last moment. She does the best she can and lets the consequences take care of themselves. Worry will not help matters; and then she has a secret that she is willing to tell all her friends. Every day at a certain hour she goes to her room and, locking the door, has half an hour absolutely to herself. If she is very tired she wrings a towel out of water as hot as she can bear and binds it about her neck, renewing it till the weary muscles relax and she can lie down and sleep for a few minutes, arise refreshed and invigorated for the rest of the day. Try it, weary mother. Be good enough to yourself and those who depend upon you to take time for rest and refreshment.

Free Notices and Their Abuse.

The following editorial from the Ridgetown Daily News deals with a subject that very frequently comes up in the conduct of newspapers in these war times. Editor Bowyer, of the Dominion, has given a very sensible and convincing argument to show why it is that newspapers cannot always give the free notices which are asked for by the people who are working in patriotic and charitable causes. The Dominion says:

"The war and other things have hit the newspapers hard and they are forced to protect themselves. In Bruce county and other sections the price of weekly newspapers has been advanced from \$1 to \$1.50 per year. 'The requests for free publicity, owing to the great increase of patriotic, religious and other societies, have become so many as to seriously embarrass the newspapers, which too long have been giving free notices to all kinds of societies. The question has been asked: Why should the newspapers give away for nothing the space they must sell in order to live? The answer is that throughout Ontario newspapers are announcing that all readers, whether for money-making purposes or not, must be paid for. And, fairly speaking, why should not anybody or society pay for the publication of announcements in which they are interested? Why ask the newspapers to bear the cost of type and paper if it is not set and papers printed and published without cost to somebody. It is astonishing, too, the difference it makes in the length of the notice brought in whether it is a free or a paid notice. When free no attempt is made to condense or shorten up to a bare statement of facts. When a charge is made, however, not an unnecessary word is used and every line that makes a cost of five cents is grudgingly wrung."

"The Ridgetown papers are still publishing the non-monetary making advance announcements free, but in self-defence may have to make a charge, if for no other reason than to compel condensation of the flood of 'free notices' asked from all quarters. 'The day of free publicity is drawing to a close, and no one should object to a small rate per line for what is for their benefit or interest.'"

Local Patriotic Fund.

Previously acknowledged in-
cluding British Red Cross
subscriptions \$3750 85
Benjamin Towers 5 00
Wm. Mitchell 5 00
Alex. Coulthard 1 00
Ladies' Fund 1325 84
Total contributed \$5,087 69

Treasurer General Fund, A. E. Sutherland.
Treasurer Ladies' Fund, Miss M. McCracken.

School Reports.

The following is the report of exams held in S. S. No. 8, Moss, for the month of October. A means absent for one exam., perfect in attendance.

Class IV.—Lawrence Harvey 79, Annie Wakefield 78, Frank Brown 74, Tom Simpson 61, Verna Watter-
Simpson 55.

Class III.—Fred Whitfield 93, Hugh Whitfield 92, Walter Whitfield, 88, Lloyd Simpson 80, Allan McDonald 70, Cecil Moore 63, Amy James 30, Conny Moore 24.

Class II.—Ray Whitfield 88, Nelson Whitlock 84, Elliot Whitlock 84, John McDonald 84, William Whitlock 78, Norman Winger 77, Alice Harvey 52.

Class I.—Sr.—Edith Lumley 85, Blanche Whitlock 85.
Jr.—Richard Fry 90, Hope Knight-
ly 80, Glen Wright 10, Margaret Mc-
Donald 10.

Primer.—A.—Jean Moore, Earl Harvey, Frank Walker, Donnie Coyne, Marion Grover, Lewis Moore, Helen Whitlock, Willard Edwards.
B.—Ross Edwards.

Number on roll, 37; average attendance, 33.

WARD LEITCH, Teacher.

Report of S. S. No. 8, Ekfrid, for October:—
Class IV.—Clarence Urquhart 400, Neil Hyndman 394, Alex. McRae 392, Class III.—Ann Bell McRae 430, A. D. Duncanson 288, Mildred Dobie 277, George Coulthard (absent).

Class II.—Catharine Duncanson 450, Stanley Hyndman 448, Florence Reeves 300, Philip McRae 331, Evelyn Poole 324, Barbara McRae 283.

Part II. Class.—Gladys McEachren 137, Flora McRae 130, Percy Reeves 128, William Treisman 124, Jessie Allan 123, Mac McRae 121.

Primer.—A.—Jimmy Coad. B.—John Allan, Ross Allan.

B. B. OLIVER, Teacher.

The trouble with most true stories is that it is necessary to add a few lines to make it interesting.

The man with a wife and ten children to support is unable to see where the camel has it on him as a beast of burden.

Glencoe Public School.

Report for October. Names in order of merit:—

Class IV, Sr.—E. Leitch, D. Weir, A. Reycraft, M. Precious, H. McLachlan, C. Sutherland, M. McLevey, M. Anderson, W. Atkinson, H. Luckham, C. McPherson, R. Quick, O. Quick.

Class IV, Jr.—F. Moss, H. McCutcheon, A. George, M. Owen, A. McEachren, C. Stuart, M. Grant, G. Barker, E. Hicks.

Class III, Sr.—M. Simpson, G. McCracken, R. D. McDonald, H. McAlpine, F. Sutherland, J. McEachren, J. Currie, S. Mitchell, F. Jones, L. Farrell, D. A. Weaver.

Class III, Jr.—Marion Copeland, Albert Anderson, Zida Moore, Clifford Ewing, Elsie Moore, John McIntosh, Willie Quick, Sadie Young, Gladys George, Cecil McAlpine, Willie Stinson, Alex. Stuart, Lynn Wehlmann, Gladys Bechill, Clarence Leitch, Ethel George, Ethel Stinson.

Class II, Sr.—John Simpson, Murie Weekes, Marion McLellan, Florence McEachren, Alexander Sutherland, Margaret McDonald, Leslie Reeves, Grace Dalgety, Arlie Parrott, Gladys Eddie, Florence Sillett, Naala Stuart, Pat Curry, Stewart Weir, Roderick Stuart, Mariner McCracken, John Hillman, Mary Quick, Violet Wilson.

Class II, Jr.—Gladys Wilson, Edna Squire, Willie Kelly, Charlie Davenport, Conrad Jones.

Junior Second.—Sherman McAlpine, Willie Diamond, Winnie Sillett, Glen Allen, Wilhelma Whelch, May McIntosh, Jim Donaldson, Emma Reycraft, Clifford Stinson, Joe Grant, Verna Stevenson, Gladys Congdon, Vada Whelan.

Senior First.—Evelyn Allen, Stanley Jones, Willie Moss, Isabel McCracken, Mabel Wright, Martin Abbott, Grey Doull, Donald McLay, Duncan McEachren, Clarence Maginn, Garnet Ewing.

Junior First.—Delbert Hicks, Florence McCracken, Thelma McCaffery, Eleanor Sutherland, Nelson McCracken, Gordon Stevenson, Elizabeth Simpson, Margaret Smith, Irene McCaffery, Blake Tomlinson, Glen Abbott, Duncan Scott, Willie McLay, Gordon Stevenson, Alfred Sutton, Harold Watterworth, Marvin Watterworth.

Primer, Class A.—Donna McAlpine, Billy Doull, Dorothy Dean, Daisy McCracken, Laura Reycraft, Marjorie McLay, Verna McCaffery, Tom Siberi, Norman Congdon, George Kelly, Leonard Donaldson, Lyman Stewart, Kenneth McLay.

Primer, Class B.—Bessie McKellar, Mildred Anderson, Albert Young, Daisy McCracken, Ernie Biddles.

High School Weekly Exams.

Form I.—Grammar.

E. Poole	80
M. McRae	77
E. McEachren	72
V. Eddie	72
R. Gilbert	70
A. Poole	68
M. B. Duncanson	67
R. Mitchell	64
M. Graham	64
G. Hurley	62
S. McLachlan	62
B. King	60
M. Fryer	59
J. Eddie	59
C. Howe	55
M. Leitch	51
L. Grant	51
M. Westcott	45

Form II.—Algebra.

M. Baldwin	100
A. Moore	100
S. McKellar	97
E. Campbell	95
R. Leitch	85
C. McBean	80
R. Owen	77
C. Hicks	75
A. McKee	70
L. Urquhart	70
H. Sutherland	65
M. Gardiner	64
F. Smith	62
G. Grant	60
E. McEachren	55
G. Old	52
M. Huston	50
D. McAlpine	50
E. Giles	45
L. Dalgety	40
E. Leitch	40
J. McAlpine	40
C. Sutton	40
A. Aldred	35
F. Westcott	35
M. McMaster	absent

Form III.—Geometry.

J. Fox	100
W. Leitch	90
A. Campbell	97
W. McEachren	97
J. Humphries	80
S. McCutcheon	80
E. Smith	80
A. D. McDonald	85
F. McLachlan	85
J. McLachlan	85
E. Thomas	84
C. Bayne	83
H. Moss	81
A. McArthur	80
M. McArthur	79
A. McCallum	72
I. Luckham	70
B. Clonahan	64
M. Galbraith	61
L. Eddie	60
F. Keith	52

Form IV.—Chemistry.

A. Mawhinney	91
G. Campbell	90
N. McCallum	88
E. Hussey	84
A. Aldred	80
M. Bayne	80
A. Munroe	75
M. Chalk	70

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Pacific Coast Tours VIA THE SCENIC CANADIAN ROCKIES AT ATTRACTIVE FARES Through Trains—No Change

See that your ticket reads CANADIAN PACIFIC

"Nature's Exposition Route to the California Exposition"

Particulars from C. O. Smith, Agent, or write M. G. MURPHY, D. P. A., Toronto.

Greatest Newspaper Value in Canada

LONDON ADVERTISER

MORNING, NOON AND EVENING EDITIONS

\$2 PER YEAR
Every Day By Mail

The Best as Well as the Cheapest

\$2 PER YEAR
Every Day By Mail

WAR NEWS

Has the unmatched Associated Press and Canadian Press service, besides special services.

GENERAL NEWS

Everything of importance by cable and telegraph. News received hours after Toronto papers go to press.

WESTERN ONTARIO NEWS

Unequaled by any other paper.

EDITORIAL PAGE

Discusses the day's issues in a bright and comprehensive style.

WOMAN'S PAGE

THE BEST IN CANADA.

MARKET PAGE

THERE IS NONE BETTER.

SPORTING PAGES

All the general sporting news, with special reference to Western Ontario.

The Advertiser started the Stay-in-Ontario movement. It was the first newspaper to take up the Made-in-Canada movement.

The Advertiser's circulation has almost doubled in a year and a half. THERE'S A REASON.

ADDRESS THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO



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—responsible—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, SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Skunk Shipper," 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. 155 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Dorenwend's Display of ARTISTIC HAIR-GOODS

Should be seen by every man and woman who would keep attractive and youthful.

LADIES who have not sufficient hair to do justice to their appearance and GENTLEMEN WHO ARE BALD, come to the

McKELLAR HOUSE, GLENCOE, ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8th

When you can have a FREE DEMONSTRATION of the style that will answer your demands

LADIES:—Switches, Braids, Transformations, Pompadours, Waves and many other hair-goods creations of the finest quality hair.



GENTLEMEN!

Hygienic toupees and wigs which are indestructible, featherweight and are worn by over a quarter million of men. See what a benefit it is to your Health, Comfort and Appearance.



DORENWEND'S

Head Office and Showrooms 105 YONGE ST. TORONTO

NOTE HEADS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, MEMOS, STATEMENTS.

ENVELOPES, CIRCULARS, CATALOGUES, BOOKS, LABELS SHIPPING TAGS.

The Transcript Press

Printers to Particular People

PROGRAMMES, BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, WEDDING STATIONERY.

DODGERS, POSTERS, SALE BILLS, DATE LINES, SCORE CARDS, ETC., ETC., . . .

REALABLE MERCHANDISE

Some people like to buy at cheap stores, but the wise buyers patronize a store with dependable goods marked with close margins of profit.

This store enjoys the patronage of a long list of wise people who have been buying Dry Goods, Men's Clothing and Overcoats season after season since we started business nine years ago because they have proven that we give 100 cents in value for every dollar they leave with us and that we stand behind every transaction with their money back. We sell to sell again.

Our Men's Suits and Overcoats are newest in style, wear well and look good all the time you are wearing them.

CHAS. DEAN

MRS. W. A. CURRIE

MILLINERY PARLORS

SYMES STREET,
GLENCOE

WARDSVILLE
ONTARIO

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.

Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 3:27 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 mail and express to London, 10:10 p. m.; No. 20, local mail and express to London, 10:15 a. m.; No. 22, express from London and points east for Detroit, 12:25 p. m.; No. 24, local mail and express, 6:25 a. m.; No. 26, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 8:31 p. m.; No. 28, 11:15 and 13, Sunday's included.

Wabash and Air Line.

Eastbound—No. 32, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 3:25 a. m.; No. 34, mixed, 12:20 p. m.; No. 36, way freight and passenger to St. Thomas, 4:30 p. m.; No. 38, way freight, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 9 a. m.; No. 40, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:30 p. m.; No. 42, express, 3:25 p. m.; No. 44, 5 p. m.; No. 46, 5:45 p. m.; No. 48, 6:15 p. m.; No. 50, 6:45 p. m.; No. 52, 7:15 p. m.; No. 54, 7:45 p. m.; No. 56, 8:15 p. m.; No. 58, 8:45 p. m.; No. 60, 9:15 p. m.; No. 62, 9:45 p. m.; No. 64, 10:15 p. m.; No. 66, 10:45 p. m.; No. 68, 11:15 p. m.; No. 70, 11:45 p. m.; No. 72, 12:15 p. m.; No. 74, 12:45 p. m.; No. 76, 1:15 p. m.; No. 78, 1:45 p. m.; No. 80, 2:15 p. m.; No. 82, 2:45 p. m.; No. 84, 3:15 p. m.; No. 86, 3:45 p. m.; No. 88, 4:15 p. m.; No. 90, 4:45 p. m.; No. 92, 5:15 p. m.; No. 94, 5:45 p. m.; No. 96, 6:15 p. m.; No. 98, 6:45 p. m.; No. 100, 7:15 p. m.; No. 102, 7:45 p. m.; No. 104, 8:15 p. m.; No. 106, 8:45 p. m.; No. 108, 9:15 p. m.; No. 110, 9:45 p. m.; No. 112, 10:15 p. m.; No. 114, 10:45 p. m.; No. 116, 11:15 p. m.; No. 118, 11:45 p. m.; No. 120, 12:15 p. m.; No. 122, 12:45 p. m.; No. 124, 1:15 p. m.; No. 126, 1:45 p. m.; No. 128, 2:15 p. m.; No. 130, 2:45 p. m.; No. 132, 3:15 p. m.; No. 134, 3:45 p. m.; No. 136, 4:15 p. m.; No. 138, 4:45 p. m.; No. 140, 5:15 p. m.; No. 142, 5:45 p. m.; No. 144, 6:15 p. m.; No. 146, 6:45 p. m.; No. 148, 7:15 p. m.; No. 150, 7:45 p. m.; No. 152, 8:15 p. m.; No. 154, 8:45 p. m.; No. 156, 9:15 p. m.; No. 158, 9:45 p. m.; No. 160, 10:15 p. m.; No. 162, 10:45 p. m.; No. 164, 11:15 p. m.; No. 166, 11:45 p. m.; No. 168, 12:15 p. m.; No. 170, 12:45 p. m.; No. 172, 1:15 p. m.; No. 174, 1:45 p. m.; No. 176, 2:15 p. m.; No. 178, 2:45 p. m.; No. 180, 3:15 p. m.; No. 182, 3:45 p. m.; No. 184, 4:15 p. m.; No. 186, 4:45 p. m.; No. 188, 5:15 p. m.; No. 190, 5:45 p. m.; No. 192, 6:15 p. m.; No. 194, 6:45 p. m.; No. 196, 7:15 p. m.; No. 198, 7:45 p. m.; No. 200, 8:15 p. m.; No. 202, 8:45 p. m.; No. 204, 9:15 p. m.; No. 206, 9:45 p. m.; No. 208, 10:15 p. m.; No. 210, 10:45 p. m.; No. 212, 11:15 p. m.; No. 214, 11:45 p. m.; No. 216, 12:15 p. m.; No. 218, 12:45 p. m.; No. 220, 1:15 p. m.; No. 222, 1:45 p. m.; No. 224, 2:15 p. m.; No. 226, 2:45 p. m.; No. 228, 3:15 p. m.; No. 230, 3:45 p. m.; No. 232, 4:15 p. m.; No. 234, 4:45 p. m.; No. 236, 5:15 p. m.; No. 238, 5:45 p. m.; No. 240, 6:15 p. m.; No. 242, 6:45 p. m.; No. 244, 7:15 p. m.; No. 246, 7:45 p. m.; No. 248, 8:15 p. m.; No. 250, 8:45 p. m.; No. 252, 9:15 p. m.; No. 254, 9:45 p. m.; No. 256, 10:15 p. m.; No. 258, 10:45 p. m.; No. 260, 11:15 p. m.; No. 262, 11:45 p. m.; No. 264, 12:15 p. m.; No. 266, 12:45 p. m.; No. 268, 1:15 p. m.; No. 270, 1:45 p. m.; No. 272, 2:15 p. m.; No. 274, 2:45 p. m.; No. 276, 3:15 p. m.; No. 278, 3:45 p. m.; No. 280, 4:15 p. m.; No. 282, 4:45 p. m.; No. 284, 5:15 p. m.; No. 286, 5:45 p. m.; No. 288, 6:15 p. m.; No. 290, 6:45 p. m.; No. 292, 7:15 p. m.; No. 294, 7:45 p. m.; No. 296, 8:15 p. m.; No. 298, 8:45 p. m.; No. 300, 9:15 p. m.; No. 302, 9:45 p. m.; No. 304, 10:15 p. m.; No. 306, 10:45 p. m.; No. 308, 11:15 p. m.; No. 310, 11:45 p. m.; No. 312, 12:15 p. m.; No. 314, 12:45 p. m.; No. 316, 1:15 p. m.; No. 318, 1:45 p. m.; No. 320, 2:15 p. m.; No. 322, 2:45 p. m.; No. 324, 3:15 p. m.; No. 326, 3:45 p. m.; No. 328, 4:15 p. m.; No. 330, 4:45 p. m.; No. 332, 5:15 p. m.; No. 334, 5:45 p. m.; No. 336, 6:15 p. m.; No. 338, 6:45 p. m.; No. 340, 7:15 p. m.; No. 342, 7:45 p. m.; No. 344, 8:15 p. m.; No. 346, 8:45 p. m.; No. 348, 9:15 p. m.; No. 350, 9:45 p. m.; No. 352, 10:15 p. m.; No. 354, 10:45 p. m.; No. 356, 11:15 p. m.; No. 358, 11:45 p. m.; No. 360, 12:15 p. m.; No. 362, 12:45 p. m.; No. 364, 1:15 p. m.; No. 366, 1:45 p. m.; No. 368, 2:15 p. m.; No. 370, 2:45 p. m.; No. 372, 3:15 p. m.; No. 374, 3:45 p. m.; No. 376, 4:15 p. m.; No. 378, 4:45 p. m.; No. 380, 5:15 p. m.; No. 382, 5:45 p. m.; No. 384, 6:15 p. m.; No. 386, 6:45 p. m.; No. 388, 7:15 p. m.; No. 390, 7:45 p. m.; No. 392, 8:15 p. m.; No. 394, 8:45 p. m.; No. 396, 9:15 p. m.; No. 398, 9:45 p. m.; No. 400, 10:15 p. m.; No. 402, 10:45 p. m.; No. 404, 11:15 p. m.; No. 406, 11:45 p. m.; No. 408, 12:15 p. m.; No. 410, 12:45 p. m.; No. 412, 1:15 p. m.; No. 414, 1:45 p. m.; No. 416, 2:15 p. m.; No. 418, 2:45 p. m.; No. 420, 3:15 p. m.; No. 422, 3:45 p. m.; No. 424, 4:15 p. m.; No. 426, 4:45 p. m.; No. 428, 5:15 p. m.; No. 430, 5:45 p. m.; No. 432, 6:15 p. m.; No. 434, 6:45 p. m.; No. 436, 7:15 p. m.; No. 438, 7:45 p. m.; No. 440, 8:15 p. m.; No. 442, 8:45 p. m.; No. 444, 9:15 p. m.; No. 446, 9:45 p. m.; No. 448, 10:15 p. m.; No. 450, 10:45 p. m.; No. 452, 11:15 p. m.; No. 454, 11:45 p. m.; No. 456, 12:15 p. m.; No. 458, 12:45 p. m.; No. 460, 1:15 p. m.; No. 462, 1:45 p. m.; No. 464, 2:15 p. m.; No. 466, 2:45 p. m.; No. 468, 3:15 p. m.; No. 470, 3:45 p. m.; No. 472, 4:15 p. m.; No. 474, 4:45 p. m.; No. 476, 5:15 p. m.; No. 478, 5:45 p. m.; No. 480, 6:15 p. m.; No. 482, 6:45 p. m.; No. 484, 7:15 p. m.; No. 486, 7:45 p. m.; No. 488, 8:15 p. m.; No. 490, 8:45 p. m.; No. 492, 9:15 p. m.; No. 494, 9:45 p. m.; No. 496, 10:15 p. m.; No. 498, 10:45 p. m.; No. 500, 11:15 p. m.; No. 502, 11:45 p. m.; No. 504, 12:15 p. m.; No. 506, 12:45 p. m.; No. 508, 1:15 p. m.; No. 510, 1:45 p. m.; No. 512, 2:15 p. m.; No. 514, 2:45 p. m.; No. 516, 3:15 p. m.; No. 518, 3:45 p. m.; No. 520, 4:15 p. m.; No. 522, 4:45 p. m.; No. 524, 5:15 p. m.; No. 526, 5:45 p. m.; No. 528, 6:15 p. m.; No. 530, 6:45 p. m.; No. 532, 7:15 p. m.; No. 534, 7:45 p. m.; No. 536, 8:15 p. m.; No. 538, 8:45 p. m.; No. 540, 9:15 p. m.; No. 542, 9:45 p. m.; No. 544, 10:15 p. m.; No. 546, 10:45 p. m.; No. 548, 11:15 p. m.; No. 550, 11:45 p. m.; No. 552, 12:15 p. m.; No. 554, 12:45 p. m.; No. 556, 1:15 p. m.; No. 558, 1:45 p. m.; No. 560, 2:15 p. m.; No. 562, 2:45 p. m.; No. 564, 3:15 p. m.; No. 566, 3:45 p. m.; No. 568, 4:15 p. m.; No. 570, 4:45 p. m.; No. 572, 5:15 p. m.; No. 574, 5:45 p. m.; No. 576, 6:15 p. m.; No. 578, 6:45 p. m.; No. 580, 7:15 p. m.; No. 582, 7:45 p. m.; No. 584, 8:15 p. m.; No. 586, 8:45 p. m.; No. 588, 9:15 p. m.; No. 590, 9:45 p. m.; No. 592, 10:15 p. m.; No. 594, 10:45 p. m.; No. 596, 11:15 p. m.; No. 598, 11:45 p. m.; No. 600, 12:15 p. m.; No. 602, 12:45 p. m.; No. 604, 1:15 p. m.; No. 606, 1:45 p. m.; No. 608, 2:15 p. m.; No. 610, 2:45 p. m.; No. 612, 3:15 p. m.; No. 614, 3:45 p. m.; No. 616, 4:15 p. m.; No. 618, 4:45 p. m.; No. 620, 5:15 p. m.; No. 622, 5:45 p. m.; No. 624, 6:15 p. m.; No. 626, 6:45 p. m.; No. 628, 7:15 p. m.; No. 630, 7:45 p. m.; No. 632, 8:15 p. m.; No. 634, 8:45 p. m.; No. 636, 9:15 p. m.; No. 638, 9:45 p. m.; No. 640, 10:15 p. m.; No. 642, 10:45 p. m.; No. 644, 11:15 p. m.; No. 646, 11:45 p. m.; No. 648, 12:15 p. m.; No. 650, 12:45 p. m.; No. 652, 1:15 p. m.; No. 654, 1:45 p. m.; No. 656, 2:15 p. m.; No. 658, 2:45 p. m.; No. 660, 3:15 p. m.; No. 662, 3:45 p. m.; No. 664, 4:15 p. m.; No. 666, 4:45 p. m.; No. 668, 5:15 p. m.; No. 670, 5:45 p. m.; No. 672, 6:15 p. m.; No. 674, 6:45 p. m.; No. 676, 7:15 p. m.; No. 678, 7:45 p. m.; No. 680, 8:15 p. m.; No. 682, 8:45 p. m.; No. 684, 9:15 p. m.; No. 686, 9:45 p. m.; No. 688, 10:15 p. m.; No. 690, 10:45 p. m.; No. 692, 11:15 p. m.; No. 694, 11:45 p. m.; No. 696, 12:15 p. m.; No. 698, 12:45 p. m.; No. 700, 1:15 p. m.; No. 702, 1:45 p. m.; No. 704, 2:15 p. m.; No. 706, 2:45 p. m.; No. 708, 3:15 p. m.; No. 710, 3:45 p. m.; No. 712, 4:15 p. m.; No. 714, 4:45 p. m.; No. 716, 5:15 p. m.; No. 718, 5:45 p. m.; No. 720, 6:15 p. m.; No. 722, 6:45 p. m.; No. 724, 7:15 p. m.; No. 726, 7:45 p. m.; No. 728, 8:15 p. m.; No. 730, 8:45 p. m.; No. 732, 9:15 p. m.; No. 734, 9:45 p. m.; No. 736, 10:15 p. m.; No. 738, 10:45 p. m.; No. 740, 11:15 p. m.; No. 742, 11:45 p. m.; No. 744, 12:15 p. m.; No. 746, 12:45 p. m.; No. 748, 1:15 p. m.; No. 750, 1:45 p. m.; No. 752, 2:15 p. m.; No. 754, 2:45 p. m.; No. 756, 3:15 p. m.; No. 758, 3:45 p. m.; No. 760, 4:15 p. m.; No. 762, 4:45 p. m.; No. 764, 5:15 p. m.; No. 766, 5:45 p. m.; No. 768, 6:15 p. m.; No. 770, 6:45 p. m.; No. 772, 7:15 p. m.; No. 774, 7:45 p. m.; No. 776, 8:15 p. m.; No. 778, 8:45 p. m.; No. 780, 9:15 p. m.; No. 782, 9:45 p. m.; No. 784, 10:15 p. m.; No. 786, 10:45 p. m.; No. 788, 11:15 p. m.; No. 790, 11:45 p. m.; No. 792, 12:15 p. m.; No. 794, 12:45 p. m.; No. 796, 1:15 p. m.; No. 798, 1:45 p. m.; No. 800, 2:15 p. m.; No. 802, 2:45 p. m.; No. 804, 3:15 p. m.; No. 806, 3:45 p. m.; No. 808, 4:15 p. m.; No. 810, 4:45 p. m.; No. 812, 5:15 p. m.; No. 814, 5:45 p. m.; No. 816, 6:15 p. m.; No. 818, 6:45 p. m.; No. 820, 7:15 p. m.; No. 822, 7:45 p. m.; No. 824, 8:15 p. m.; No. 826, 8:45 p. m.; No. 828, 9:15 p. m.; No. 830, 9:45 p. m.; No. 832, 10:15 p. m.; No. 834, 10:45 p. m.; No. 836, 11:15 p. m.; No. 838, 11:45 p. m.; No. 840, 12:15 p. m.; No. 842, 12:45 p. m.; No. 844, 1:15 p. m.; No. 846, 1:45 p. m.; No. 848, 2:15 p. m.; No. 850, 2:45 p. m.; No. 852, 3:15 p. m.; No. 854, 3:45 p. m.; No. 856, 4:15 p. m.; No. 858, 4:45 p. m.; No. 860, 5:15 p. m.; No. 862, 5:45 p. m.; No. 864, 6:15 p. m.; No. 866, 6:45 p. m.; No. 868, 7:15 p. m.; No. 870, 7:45 p. m.; No. 872, 8:15 p. m.; No. 874, 8:45 p. m.; No. 876, 9:15 p. m.; No. 878, 9:45 p. m.; No. 880, 10:15 p. m.; No. 882, 10:45 p. m.; No. 884, 11:15 p. m.; No. 886, 11:45 p. m.; No. 888, 12:15 p. m.; No. 890, 12:45 p. m.; No. 892, 1:15 p. m.; No. 894, 1:45 p. m.; No. 896, 2:15 p. m.; No. 898, 2:45 p. m.; No. 900, 3:15 p. m.; No. 902, 3:45 p. m.; No. 904, 4:15 p. m.; No. 906, 4:45 p. m.; No. 908, 5:15 p. m.; No. 910, 5:45 p. m.; No. 912, 6:15 p. m.; No. 914, 6:45 p. m.; No. 916, 7:15 p. m.; No. 918, 7:45 p. m.; No. 920, 8:15 p. m.; No. 922, 8:45 p. m.; No. 924, 9:15 p. m.; No. 926, 9:45 p. m.; No. 928, 10:15 p. m.; No. 930, 10:45 p. m.; No. 932, 11:15 p. m.; No. 934, 11:45 p. m.; No. 936, 12:15 p. m.; No. 938, 12:45 p. m.; No. 940, 1:15 p. m.; No. 942, 1:45 p. m.; No. 944, 2:15 p. m.; No. 946, 2:45 p. m.; No. 948, 3:15 p. m.; No. 950, 3:45 p. m.; No. 952, 4:15 p. m.; No. 954, 4:45 p. m.; No. 956, 5:15 p. m.; No. 958, 5:45 p. m.; No. 960, 6:15 p. m.; No. 962, 6:45 p. m.; No. 964, 7:15 p. m.; No. 966, 7:45 p. m.; No. 968, 8:15 p. m.; No. 970, 8:45 p. m.; No. 972, 9:15 p. m.; No. 974, 9:45 p. m.; No. 976, 10:15 p. m.; No. 978, 10:45 p. m.; No. 980, 11:15 p. m.; No. 982, 11:45 p. m.; No. 984, 12:15 p. m.; No. 986, 12:45 p. m.; No. 988, 1:15 p. m.; No. 990, 1:45 p. m.; No. 992, 2:15 p. m.; No. 994, 2:45 p. m.; No. 996, 3:15 p. m.; No. 998, 3:45 p. m.; No. 1000, 4:15 p. m.; No. 1002, 4:45 p. m.; No. 1004, 5:15 p. m.; No. 1006, 5:45 p. m.; No. 1008, 6:15 p. m.; No. 1010, 6:45 p. m.; No. 1012, 7:15 p. m.; No. 1014, 7:45 p. m.; No. 1016, 8:15 p. m.; No. 1018, 8:45 p. m.; No. 1020, 9:15 p. m.; No. 1022, 9:45 p. m.; No. 1024, 10:15 p. m.; No. 1026, 10:45 p. m.; No. 1028, 11:15 p. m.; No. 1030, 11:45 p. m.; No. 1032, 12:15 p. m.; No. 1034, 12:45 p. m.; No. 1036, 1:15 p. m.; No. 1038, 1:45 p. m.; No. 1040, 2:15 p. m.; No. 1042, 2:45 p. m.; No. 1044, 3:15 p. m.; No. 1046, 3:45 p. m.; No. 1048, 4:15 p. m.; No. 1050, 4:45 p. m.; No. 1052, 5:15 p. m.; No. 1054, 5:45 p. m.; No. 1056, 6:15 p. m.; No. 1058, 6:45 p. m.; No. 1060, 7:15 p. m.; No. 1062, 7:45 p. m.; No. 1064, 8:15 p. m.; No. 1066, 8:45 p. m.; No. 1068, 9:15 p. m.; No. 1070, 9:45 p. m.; No. 1072, 10:15 p. m.; No. 1074, 10:45 p. m.; No. 1076, 11:15 p. m.; No. 1078, 11:45 p. m.; No. 1080, 12:15 p. m.; No. 1082, 12:45 p. m.; No. 1084, 1:15 p. m.; No. 1086, 1:45 p. m.; No. 1088, 2:15 p. m.; No. 1090, 2:45 p. m.; No. 1092, 3:15 p. m.; No. 1094, 3:45 p. m.; No. 1096, 4:15 p. m.; No. 1098, 4:45 p. m.; No. 1100, 5:15 p. m.; No. 1102, 5:45 p. m.; No. 1104, 6:15 p. m.; No. 1106, 6:45 p. m.; No. 1108, 7:15 p. m.; No. 1110, 7:45 p. m.; No. 1112, 8:15 p. m.; No. 1114, 8:45 p. m.; No. 1116, 9:15 p. m.; No. 1118, 9:45 p. m.; No. 1120, 10:15 p. m.; No. 1122, 10:45 p. m.; No. 1124, 11:15 p. m.; No. 1126, 11:45 p. m.; No. 1128, 12:15 p. m.; No. 1130, 12:45 p. m.; No. 1132, 1:15 p. m.; No. 1134, 1:45 p. m.; No. 1136, 2:15 p. m.; No. 1138, 2:45 p. m.; No. 1140, 3:15 p. m.; No. 1142, 3:45 p. m.; No. 1144, 4:15 p. m.; No. 1146, 4:45 p. m.; No. 1148, 5:15 p. m.; No. 1150, 5:45 p. m.; No. 1152, 6:15 p. m.; No. 1154, 6:45 p. m.; No. 1156, 7:15 p. m.; No. 1158, 7:45 p. m.; No. 1160, 8:15 p. m.; No. 1162, 8:45 p. m.; No. 1164, 9:15 p. m.; No. 1166, 9:45 p. m.; No. 1168, 10:15 p. m.; No. 1170, 10:45 p. m.; No. 1172, 11:15 p. m.; No. 1174, 11:45 p. m.; No. 1176, 12:15 p. m.; No. 1178, 12:45 p. m.; No. 1180, 1:15 p. m.; No. 1182, 1:45 p. m.; No. 1184, 2:15 p. m.; No. 1186, 2:45 p. m.; No. 1188, 3:15 p. m.; No. 1190, 3:45 p. m.; No. 1192, 4:15 p. m.; No. 1194, 4:45 p. m.; No. 1196, 5:15 p. m.; No. 1198, 5:45 p. m.; No. 1200, 6:15 p. m.; No. 1202, 6:45 p. m.; No. 1204, 7:15 p. m.; No. 1206, 7:45 p. m.; No. 1208, 8:15 p. m.; No. 1210, 8:45 p. m.; No. 1212, 9:15 p. m.; No. 1214, 9:45 p. m.; No. 1216, 10:15 p. m.; No. 1218, 10:45 p. m.; No. 1220, 11:15 p. m.; No. 1222, 11:45 p. m.; No. 1224, 12:15 p. m.; No. 1226, 12:45 p. m.; No. 1228, 1:15 p. m.; No. 1230, 1:45 p. m.; No. 1232, 2:15 p. m.; No. 1234, 2:45 p. m.; No. 1236, 3:15 p. m.; No. 1238, 3:45 p. m.; No. 1240, 4:15 p. m.; No. 1242, 4:45 p. m.; No. 1244, 5:15 p. m.; No. 1246, 5:45 p. m.; No. 1248, 6:15 p. m.; No. 1250, 6:45 p. m.; No. 1252, 7:15 p. m.; No. 1254, 7:45 p. m.; No. 1256, 8:15 p. m.; No. 1258, 8:45 p. m.; No. 1260, 9:15 p. m.; No. 1262, 9:45 p. m.; No. 1264, 10:15 p. m.; No. 1266, 10:45 p. m.; No. 1268, 11:15 p. m.; No. 1270, 11:45 p. m.; No. 1272, 12:15 p. m.; No. 1274, 12:45 p. m.; No. 1276, 1:15 p. m.; No. 1278, 1:45 p. m.; No. 1280, 2:15 p. m.; No. 1282, 2:45 p. m.; No. 1284, 3:15 p. m.; No. 1286, 3:45 p. m.; No. 1288, 4:15 p. m.; No. 1290, 4:45 p. m.; No. 1292, 5:15 p. m.; No. 1294, 5:45 p. m.; No. 1296, 6:15 p. m.; No. 1298, 6:45 p. m.; No. 1300, 7:15 p. m.; No. 1302, 7:45 p. m.; No. 1304, 8:15 p. m.; No. 1306, 8:45 p. m.; No. 1308, 9:15 p. m.; No. 1310, 9:45 p. m.; No. 1312, 10:15 p. m.; No. 1314, 10:45 p. m.; No. 1316, 11:15 p. m.; No. 1318, 11:45 p. m.; No. 1320, 12:15 p. m.; No. 1322, 12:45 p. m.; No. 1324, 1:15 p. m.; No. 1326, 1:45 p. m.; No. 1328, 2:15 p. m.; No. 1330, 2:45 p. m.; No. 1332, 3:15 p. m.; No. 1334, 3:45 p. m.; No. 1336, 4:15 p. m.; No. 1338, 4:45 p. m.; No. 1340, 5:15 p. m.; No. 1342, 5:45 p. m.; No. 1344, 6:15 p. m.; No. 1346, 6:45 p. m.; No. 1348, 7:15 p. m.; No. 1350, 7:45 p. m.; No. 1352, 8:15 p. m.; No. 1354, 8:45 p. m.; No. 1356, 9:15 p. m.; No. 1358, 9:45 p. m.; No. 1360, 10:15 p. m.; No. 1362, 10:45 p. m.; No. 1364, 11:15 p. m.; No. 1366, 11:45 p. m.; No. 1368, 12:15 p. m.; No. 1370, 12:45 p. m.; No. 1372, 1:15 p. m.; No. 1374, 1:45 p. m.; No. 1376, 2:15 p. m.; No. 1378, 2:45 p. m.; No. 1380, 3:15 p. m.; No. 1382, 3:45 p. m.; No. 1384, 4:15 p. m.; No. 1386, 4:45 p. m.; No. 1388, 5:15 p. m.; No. 1390, 5:45 p. m.; No. 1392, 6:15 p. m.; No. 1394, 6:45 p. m.; No. 1396, 7:15 p. m.; No. 1398, 7:45 p. m.; No. 1400, 8:15 p. m.; No. 1402, 8:45 p. m.; No. 1404, 9:15 p. m.; No. 1406, 9:45 p. m.; No. 1408, 10:15 p. m.; No. 1410, 10:45 p. m.; No. 1412, 11:15 p. m.; No.

200,000 CANADIAN SOLDIERS NOW AT FRONT OR IN TRAINING

Nearly Twenty New Battalions Have Been Added
to the Expeditionary Force in the Last Month

A despatch from Ottawa says: There are now 200,000 Canadian soldiers under arms, either at the front, in England, or Canada. To the 10,000 which it was announced had enlisted up to the end of September nearly twenty new battalions have been added during the past month, while the foundations of others are being laid to enter the training line in the smaller local centres.

The new units recently recruited are as follows:—Two pioneer regiments, one in Western Canada and

one in Eastern Canada. One regiment of mounted rifles from Niagara district; one battalion from Toronto; one from Grey County; two from Simcoe County; one from Ontario County; one or possibly two from Elgin and Kent Counties; one from Essex County; one from the Rainy River and Fort William districts; two new battalions from Manitoba; two from Saskatchewan; one from Alberta; one from New Brunswick, and one at Victoria, with another to be raised on the British Columbia mainland.

BLOWING PATH TOWARD LILLE

French Troops Destroy the German
Entrenchments in the Arras
District.

A despatch from Paris says: The French have made a valuable gain south-east of Neuville-St. Vaast, on the road between Arras and Lille. The attack was preceded by the explosion of heavily-charged mines, which tore up the enemy trenches at this point and destroyed their barbed wire entanglements. The instant after the mines were detonated the French troops rushed forward and occupied the craters made by the explosions, strengthening the new positions. The German guns to the rear at once began a heavy bombardment, under cover of which the Germans re-organized and made repeated counter-attacks in an effort to regain the positions, but the French held the advantage.

The Germans made another gas attack east of Rheims. The French troops, protecting themselves against the gas-clouds, poured in a heavy infantry fire, which was supported by a curtain of fire from the French artillery, and the German attempt was cut short.

An earlier German attack in the Champagne made at night at La Courte was stopped by the French rifle and machine gun fire.

An official communication from Field Marshal Sir John French, the British Commander-in-Chief in France, says:

"Since my last communication, the situation on our front has remained unchanged. There have been mining activities on both sides, but without important results.

"The enemy's artillery has been active east of Ypres and south of the La Bassée Canal. Our reply to this shelling has been very effective.

"Our airmen brought down two German aeroplanes yesterday, one falling inside our own lines, and the other close behind the enemy's front trenches."

HELPS TO AVENGE THE CAVELL MURDER

A despatch from Ottawa says: A New York man in a letter to Sir Sam Hughes declares that the Cavell murder should be avenged by every Briton in the world. The writer states that though he cannot go to the front, he is willing to pay for a substitute, and offers to place \$100 per month in the Minister's hands for this purpose so long as the Minister makes use of the money "in a way that will damage the Hun."

FOUR GERMAN YACHTS CONDEMNED AS PRIZES

A despatch from London says: The racing yacht Germania, which on two occasions won Emperor William's Cup at Cowes, was condemned in the Prize Court as a prize of war. The Germania, which was captured at Cowes at the outbreak of the war, was the property of Lieut. Dr. Gustav von Bohlmann and Halbach, head of the Krupp works. The other German yachts captured at Cowes—The Lasca II, Stella Maria, and Paula III—also were condemned.

Number 1 figures large in the calculations of most people.

German Atrocities Museum in Petrograd

A despatch from Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says: "The German atrocities museum has been opened here. It contains a large number of photographs of mutilated soldiers whose wounds are alleged to

PRICES OF RAW FURS.

That Paid the Trapper Will Be Higher Than Last Year.

A despatch from Toronto says: The outlook for raw furs during the coming season is exceedingly good considering all conditions, and the indications are that the prices paid the trapper will in practically all cases be higher than last year.

The results of the October Lamson London sales are as follows: The following furs sold at the percentages indicated higher than last March:—Raccoon, 73 per cent.; muskrat, 40 per cent.; skunk, 60 per cent.; mink, 20 per cent.; marten, 10 per cent.; silver fox, 15 per cent.; red fox, 40 per cent.; cross fox, 50 per cent.; beaver, 27½ per cent.; otter, 10 per cent.; lynx, 30 per cent.; wolf, 50 per cent.; while bear and white weasel brought the same price as last March.

Not only has a very satisfactory business been done by the retailers in the sale of fur sets and fur garments during the past few weeks, but the use of furs of all kinds for trimming of ladies' garments has used up a large number of odds and ends of skins, all of which combines to make the outlook for a very prosperous season, which is exceedingly satisfactory to all interested in the fur trade.

THE CORRECT METHOD OF ADDRESSING MAIL

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows:—

- (a) Regimental Number
- (b) Rank
- (c) Name
- (d) Squadron, Battery or Company
- (e) Battalion, Regiment (or other unit), Staff appointment or Department
- (f) Canadian Contingent
- (g) British Expeditionary Force
- (h) Army Post Office, London, England

Unnecessary mention of higher formations, such as brigades, divisions, is strictly forbidden, and causes delay.

KAISER IN BELGIUM DAY OF EXECUTION

A despatch from London says: The Daily Mail correspondent at The Hague says it is stated on the authority of a retired German diplomat that on the day Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse was executed the Kaiser was in Belgium, and was easily accessible either by the Governor-General or the military commander.

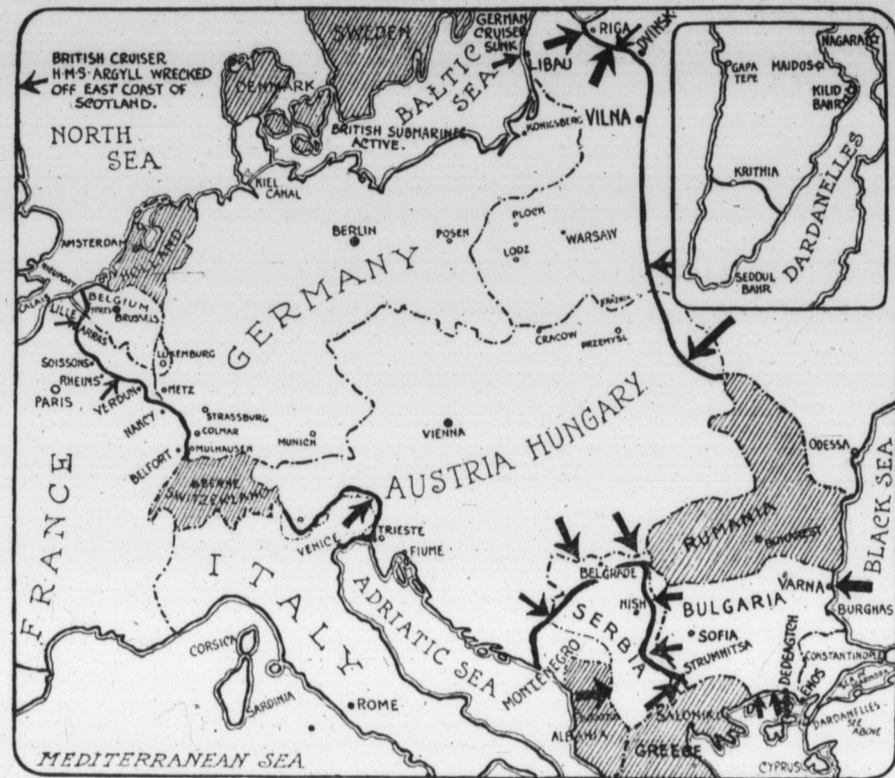
KINGSTON FAMILY IN THE BATTLE LINE

A despatch from Kingston says: Miss Kathleen Carruthers, who sails shortly for England to go into military hospital work, is the sixth member of J. B. Carruthers' family in the service of the Empire. Mrs. C. F. Constantine, formerly Miss Marie Carruthers, is engaged in hospital work in England, and four of Mr. Carruthers' sons are officers serving at the front.

In Boston.

Small William—"Father, kindly convey to my mind the meaning of the word 'hobo'."

Paternal Ancestor—"That is the consuetudinary designation of an indigent traveller, my son."



The Week's Developments in the War.

The major interest in the war during the last week has been in the developments in the Balkans. The Austro-German troops have made some progress in their invasion, although the Serbians have offered a heroic resistance, and the enemy's advance has been hampered by the nature of the country. On the northern part of their front the Bulgarian army has met with some success, and has joined hands with the Austro-German forces. Further south, however, the French and British troops landed at Saloniki, have joined the Serbians and have driven the Bulgarians to their own frontier at the same time, with the result that Strumitza is being menaced by the forces of the Entente.

British and French war-ships have bombarded the Bulgarian coast from the Aegean Sea, and Turkish troops are reported to have been rushed to reinforce the Bulgarians on the coast, in anticipation of an attempt to land by the Allies.

Russia is negotiating with Rumania for permission to send troops through that country against Bulgaria, while Russian war-ships have bombarded Varna, one of the two principal Bulgarian ports on the Black Sea. On the Western front, there has been comparatively little change, both sides claiming some local successes.

The Russians are now on the offensive on most of the great Eastern battle-front, but conditions there show little change.

With the obvious aim of relieving the pressure on Serbia, the Italian troops have taken the offensive on their front, and despite the difficulties of the country, have won important positions.

Other developments are indicated on the chart.

Markets Of The World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Nov. 2.—Manitoba wheat, new crop—No. 1 Northern, \$1.09½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.06½, on track lake ports, immediate shipment. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., rough, 45c, on track lake ports. American corn—No. 2 yellow, 71c, on track lake ports. Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 73c, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 3 white, 37 to 38c; commercial oats, 35 to 37c, according to freight outside. Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, 94 to 96c; sprouted and tough, 80 to 92c, according to sample; sprouted, smutty and tough, according to sample, 75 to 85c.

Peas, according to sample, per car lots, \$1.50 to \$1.90. Barley—Good malting barley, 54 to 58c; feed barley, 45 to 50c, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 78c, according to freight outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 82 to 84c; tough, 70 to 75c, according to sample. Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$5.75; second patents, in jute bags, \$5.25; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$5.05, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, \$3.60 to \$4, according to sample, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment. Millfeed, car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, \$21; shorts, per ton, \$23; middlings, per ton, \$25; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.50.

Country Produce.

Butter—The market continues firm, with the demand good. Offerings moderate. Fresh dairy, 27 to 28c; inferior, 22 to 23c; creamery prints, 32 to 33c; do, solids, 30 to 31½c. Eggs—Prices are firm; storage, 30 to 31c per dozen; select, 32 to 33c; new-laid, 36 to 37c, case lots. Honey—No. 1 light (wholesale), 10 to 11½c; do, retail, 12½ to 15c; combs (wholesale), per dozen, No. 1, \$2.40; No. 2, \$1.50 to \$2. Poultry—Chickens, 14 to 16c; fowls, 12 to 13c; ducklings, 15 to 16c; geese, 16 to 18c; turkeys, 20 to 22c. Cheese—The market is firm; large, 16½c; twins, 16½c.

Potatoes—The market is firm, with car lots of Ontario quoted at \$1.10, and New Brunswicks at \$1.15 to \$1.20 per bag, on track.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Hay—No. 1, ton, \$16 to \$17.50; No. 2, ton, \$13 to \$14; baled straw, ton, \$6.50.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Nov. 2.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 77c. Oats—No. 2 local white, 46½c; No. 3 do, 45½c; No. 4 do, 44½c. Barley—Malting, 66½ to 67c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$7.85; seconds, \$5.35; strong bakers', \$5.15; Winter patents, choice, \$5.60; straight rollers, \$4.90 to \$5; do, bags, \$2.30 to \$2.40. Rolled oats, barrels, \$5.15 to \$5.20; do, bags, 90 lbs., \$2.45 to \$2.50. Bran, \$2.1 to \$2.2. Shorts, \$2.3 to \$2.4. Middlings, \$2.7 to \$3.0, ton, car lots, \$17 to \$18. Cheese, finest westerns, 16½ to 16½c; finest easterns, 15½ to 16c. Butter—Choice creamery, 32½ to 33c; seconds, 31½ to 32c. Eggs—Fresh, 40c; selected, 32c; No. 1 stock, 28c; No. 2 stock, 25c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 95c to \$1.10. Dressed hogs,

TWO DOZEN CAPTURED CANNON DISPLAYED AT HORSE GUARDS

Guns Which Germans Used in Defence of Loos
Viewed by Thousands of London Citizens

A despatch from London says: With their silent muzzles pointing towards St. James' Park, the first trophies of the great offensive in France have been ranged on the Horse Guards parade. Twenty-one German field guns and three trench mortars formed a war exhibit of the highest interest to Londoners. Not since Crimea and the Indian Mutiny have guns captured from an enemy crunched the gravel of the Horse Guards parade and publicly ranged as labelled exhibits.

With the exception of three pieces captured at Le Cateau, August 26, 1914, the whole of the guns took part

in the Battle of Loos September 25 last. The mud and stain of the battlefield is upon them.

The trophies were hauled into position by the gunners of the Royal Horse Artillery, and beneath the muzzle of each gun was driven a little notice board informing the public of the name of the regiment or division which captured it and where it was captured. Four armed sentries guarded the trophies and a sentry box was placed at each of the four corners of the wired enclosures. The presence of these captured guns from Loos made an appeal to the imagination of thousands of people who swarmed around the enclosure.

abattoir killed, \$13.50 to \$13.75. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 95 to 45 pieces, \$28 to \$28.50; short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, \$27 to \$27.50. Lard—Compound, tierces, 37½ lbs., 10½c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10½c; pure, tierces, 37½ lbs., 12 to 12½c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 13 to 13½c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Nov. 2.—Wheat—December, 95c; May, 99½c. Cash—No. 1 hard, \$1; No. 1 Northern, 97 to 99c; No. 2 Northern, 93 to 96c. Corn—No. 2, 33½ to 34c. Oats—No. 3 white, 33½ to 34½c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Nov. 2.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 98½c; No. 1 Northern, 97½c; No. 2 Northern, 93½c; Montana, No. 2, 97½c; December, 95½c; May, 99½c. Linseed cash, \$1.85½; December, \$1.83½; May, \$1.87½.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Nov. 2.—Best heavy steers, \$8.25 to \$8.50; good heavy steers, \$8 to \$8.15; butchers' cattle, choice, \$7.60 to \$7.75; do, good, \$7.10 to \$7.60; do, medium, \$6.50 to \$7; do, common, \$5 to \$5.40; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, good bulls, \$5.75 to \$6; do, rough bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.45 to \$6.75; do, good, \$6 to \$6.75; do, medium, \$5 to \$5.50; do, common, \$4.25 to \$4.75; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$6.75; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$6.25 to \$6.50; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, choice, each, \$65 to \$110; do, common and medium, each, \$25 to \$50; springers, \$50 to \$100; light ewes, \$5.50 to \$6.75; sheep, heavy, \$4.25 to \$4.75; do, bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$7.50; Spring lambs, cwt., \$8.80 to \$9.10; calves, medium to choice, \$7.25 to \$10.75; hogs, off cars, \$9.40 to \$9.75; do, fed and watered, \$9.25; do, cwt., \$9.

Montreal, Nov. 2.—A few small lots of choice steers sold at \$7.25 to \$7.50; good at \$6.75 to \$7, but the bulk of the trade was in cattle ranging from \$5.25 to \$6.50; while butchers' cows brought from \$4.50 to \$6.50, and the bulls from \$4.50 to \$6.25 per cwt. Cows sold at \$3 to \$3.50, and bulls at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. Lambs—Ontario stock, sold at \$8 to

FEDERAL ARSENAL MAY BE ERECTED

British Agents Look Into the Possibilities of Making Big Guns.

A despatch from Ottawa says: With the object of determining the possibilities of production of heavy guns in Canada, Sir Frederick Donaldson and Gen. Mahon, representatives of the British War Office, are visiting the principal steel-producing centres of the Dominion. They are now concluding an inspection visit to the plants of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., the Nova Scotia Steel Co., and similar industries in the Maritime Provinces, after which they will visit Montreal, Toronto and other cities. It is learned that the establishment of an arsenal for the production of such cannon by the Dominion Government itself would be acceptable to the British War Office.

PARIS POLICE RAIDS.

Days of the Apaches Revived Through Recent Activities.

Promenaders on the grand boulevards of Paris have recently been treated to a spectacle comparatively rare since the beginning of the war—general police raids, such as were effected at regular intervals during the days of the "Apaches."

In the 9th and 18th arrondissements, comprising Montmartre and Belleville, the favorite quarters of the lawless element, and on the grand boulevards, the raids are most thorough. They are organized by Monsieur Rousselot, chief of one of the metropolitan districts, who has under his orders eight commissaires of police and two police captains, who command four squads of plainclothes men that sweep the boulevards. Two squads operating on both sides of the boulevard start from Rue de Faubourg Poissonnière, while two other squads start from the Madeleine, and work towards each other. Every man and woman unknown to the police as a law-abiding person must show papers. The result of a recent raid of this kind was the verification of the papers of 52 professional beggars, 4 cocaine merchants, 11 special vagabonds, 17 deserters and 703 women of the street. Of these, 512 were arrested.

Besides the rounds of the plainclothes men on the hunt for civilians in default, subaltern officers of the army now make nightly rounds of the wine shops and cafes for delinquent soldiers. When one is seen inside a wine shop, the stroke of nine, a sharp reminder in the form of a single word, "militaire," brings him to a realization that martial law is still in force, and he salutes meekly and returns to his quarters.

BERLIN IS A VICIOUS CITY.

Germany Has Appearance of Hastening to Ruin.

"A personage belonging to a neutral state has given the Paris Matin impressions gathered during a recent visit to Berlin," says the London Daily News.

"Berlin has the appearance of a dissolute city, and there is more vice to be met with than there was in the pleasure resorts of Paris before the war," he says.

"It is my settled conviction that Germany is hastening to ruin. She is not yet at the end of her tether, but there are manifest signs of exhaustion. The violent popular desire for peace is a significant symptom. One sees traces of attrition and weariness in Germany which are not to be met with in France. Hold fast; resist all suggestions of peace; you will crush Germany."

To make leather boots waterproof, saturate them with castor-oil.

MUCH HAVOC ON BULGAR PORTS FROM GUNS OF ALLIED FLEETS

Sofia Now Admits That One-quarter of Dedeagatch Was Razed by the Shells

A despatch from Sofia says: Although the bombardment of Varna by the Russian fleet lasted only ten minutes, the bodies of 22 civilians already have been found, while over a hundred persons were injured, many of them severely, according to reports received here.

The Russian fleet was sighted at eight o'clock in the morning rapidly approaching the city, and opened fire while still at a great distance. It approached to within a little over three miles, but withdrew before the Bulgarian batteries could make their fire effective.

According to officials here, the Russians never searched out the Bulgarian batteries, but merely shelled the city, especially the harbor sections, where Greeks form the majority of the population. The people are greatly excited over the bombardments of Bulgarian cities on the Aegean and Black Seas.

The damage done by the bombardment of Aegean Sea towns and villages by the allied fleet recently was greater than at first reported. One-fourth of the entire city of Dedeagatch was razed by the shells of the warships.

Shell Burst 100 Yards From Italian King

A despatch from Turin says: Signor Barzilai, the Irredentist Minister, who just returned from the war zone, states that Austrian shrapnel burst

only one hundred yards away from an observatory where he was watching the battle on the Isonzo in the company of King Victor.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL 'ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Women conductors, all of whom are wives of soldiers, have been introduced on the Birkenhead Tramway System.

Miss Mabel Crawshaw, daughter of the Rev. Canon Crawshaw, rector of Tarleton, Lancashire, was knocked down by a motor char-a-banc on the main road from Liverpool to Preston and instantly killed.

Miss Lydia Kyasht, the famous Russian dancer, distributed 800 cigarette cases, filled with cigarettes, to the wounded soldiers in Charing Cross Hospital.

It is officially stated that no permits are to be issued to amateur photographers in the Isle of Wight under any circumstances.

The authorities have closed the Forest Hill German Church after strong local protests against the services being held in German. It is stated that prayers have been offered up for the Kaiser.

The Eastbourne police stopped ladies from selling miniature Red Cross flags, as they said it was illegal. The proceeds were for the local hospital.

At the annual meeting of the Boys' Brigade Council for the United Kingdom, at Sheffield, it was stated that there were some 200,000 past and present members of the brigade on active service.

To commemorate the fact that Maston, near Middlesbrough, was the birth place of Captain Scott, the British Empire League have endowed a local scholarship.

The children of Stottford and Arlesley during August sent over five tons of fruit and vegetables to the fleet. Nearly every village in Beds is now sending fruit and vegetables to the navy.

The Berkshire milk retailers are making a strong protest against paying the increased price of 4 cents per gallon which the dairy farmers charged from October 1.

Considerable damage was done to the hop fields in the vicinity of Sandwich by a heavy gale that swept over the district.

Two Grimsby mine sweepers, H. Barman and Thos. Turner, who sacrificed their lives in the service of their country, were buried at Grimsby with full naval honors.

Prior to leaving Leeds, His Highness the Jam of Nawanganar handed the Lord Mayor a cheque for \$525 as a donation to his fund for providing comforts for Leeds men at the front.

Louis Sigilow, jeweller, of Whitechapel, was fined at Old Street \$50 or go to prison for 21 days for showing excessive light in his shop.

The electors of Leicester are signing a petition calling on the Mayor to call a public meeting to consider the unpatriotic attitude of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.

SUBMARINES ARE NOT FEARED.

Most of Germany's Officers Are Asleep in the Deep.

Mr. Fred T. Jane, the well-known naval writer, says of Germany's submarines:

"When the war broke out she laid down 60 submarines; in the course of the war she has probably laid down at least 30 more. She started the war with 30. The bulk of these have been destroyed."

"A submarine sailor can be trained in two months, but to train an officer is more than a matter of two years. The majority of the efficient submarine officers of the German navy now sleep their last sleep down below, whether our navy has sent them by ways and means which are better not discussed."

"We have learned how to kill them, and that must suffice."

LONDON PRICES GO UP.

Big Advances as a Result of the Increased Duties.

Prices of necessities of life and everyday luxuries have been skyrocketing since the budget was introduced in British Parliament.

Tea that formerly cost 50c a pound now costs 58c.

Loaf sugar costs 12c a pound instead of 8c.

Coffee of the most ordinary grade has risen from 38c a pound to 38c and 40c.

Pipe tobacco that used to sell for 9c an ounce now retails at 18c. A cigar that the sturdy Briton used to pay 5c for now costs him 14c, and the price of cigarettes has been increased from 1c to 6c the box.

Millions in Cotton Waste.

In Lancashire, England, the cotton waste has an annual value of \$75,000,000. This vast sum is represented by bag-ends and sweepings and pickings and combings. Thousands of women are employed to divide this stuff into good, middling and bad, and it is sold at various prices for different purposes—paper-making, matting, surgical wadding, and most of all, the making of shoddy.

FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What Is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

The Glasgow Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund now amounts to over \$200,000. Four hundred and fifty men formerly employed in the Dunnikier Colliery are now serving with the colors. It is stated that 59 Glasgow men are among the saved from the transport Royal Edward which was torpedoed.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-General Sir Godfrey Thomas, has arrived at Aberfeldie Castle.

Linlithgow's first bandmaster, and a man of many remarkable records, in the person of James Struthers, has passed away in his 95th year.

Scottish shipbuilders launched during August 11 mercantile vessels of 15,665 tons were built on the Clyde.

Ten thousand dollars damage was caused by a fire that broke out at the North British Locomotive Company's Works in Flemington, Springburn.

An egg collection was made at the Ashkirk Parish Church on behalf of the Military Hospital at Hawick, to which the people sent 38 dozen eggs.

The new road at Seafeld, built as part of the North British Railway extension scheme for the development of the Lothian mineral field, is now open.

The lighting of Glasgow streets is to be reduced by one-half after midnight, to restrict municipal expense and to make the city less conspicuous from above.

Two small squads of Clyde engineers now work on Saturday afternoon in different establishments, relieving men who have been employed throughout the week.

Glasgow Corporation have remitted to a committee to consider the advisability of holding in Glasgow an exhibition similar to Leipzig Fair and other stock fairs held on the Continent.

Five motor ambulance wagons, subscribed for by members of the licensed trade in Scotland, have been presented to the Scottish branch of the British Red Cross Society, by the Lord Provost of Glasgow. The trade will raise \$25,000 and present twelve ambulances in all.

Edinburgh Town Council has received an intimation from the Secretary for Scotland that while Town Councilors will continue in office for another year, a Lord Provost and Bailie would have to be elected in November.

The King has signed an Order-in-Council applying the Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulation to certain areas in Scotland, comprising the counties of Dundee, Aberdeen, Perth, Forfar, Kincardine, Banff, Elgin and Nairn.

UP-TO-DATE TARGETS.

Represent a Whole Army Marching or Fighting.

It is dull work firing at a bullseye target, so that it is not surprising that the old-time soldier made small progress with his marksmanship. But set before him a target which embodies a definite idea, and appeals to his intelligence as well as his skill, and half the battle of good shooting is won.

This is the secret—with much practice and good training as well, of course—of the fine marksmanship of our men, for the bullseye is now only used in the elementary stage of rifle practice.

An up-to-date target represents a soldier, a horseman, a gun, or a whole army marching or fighting, scaled to size as it would appear at certain distances, and the soldier fires at it individually or in sections.

He begins by firing at a single target, representing the head and shoulders of a man lying down in the firing position, and some of these targets fall backward when hit. He then becomes familiarized with the appearance of different objects when viewed from various distances, and he learns to shoot straight as well as to estimate distances. No longer is he a mere automaton, pulling his trigger when his rifle is aimed at an object which he is told is so many yards distant.

Most wonderful of all is the Solano target, which represents a whole battle scene, with moving figures in their proper size and even the haze of distance allowed for. Ingenious devices provide other illusions which enable the soldier to become a perfect marksman.

So it is with the artillery. There are dummy villages to shoot at—let us haste to say they represent positions held by troops—cavalry on wires charge across shell-strewn plains, and sham guns belch forth smoke and flame.

When firing ceases it can be ascertained how many of the "enemy" have been annihilated.

Eternal Feminine.

First Girl—Belle always looks under the bed to see if there is a man there.

Second Girl—Yes, but she always glances in the mirror first.

LOOKING OLD TOO SOON

The Condition of Too Many Women and Too Many Girls.

Too many women and too many girls look old long before they should. Their faces become pale and drawn; wrinkles appear and their eyes lack brightness. Can this be wondered at when they so frequently have headaches, backaches and a general feeling of wretchedness and weakness? In most cases it is the blood that is to blame. From one cause or another the blood has become thin and watery, and it is a fact that anaemia (bloodlessness) more than any other cause, gives women this prematurely aged appearance. It is important that the blood supply of girls and women be regularly replenished—important not only on the score of looks, but to restore robust health, which is of greater value. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood and restore the system shattered by overwork or worry. These pills give a glow of health to pale faces and make tired, weary women and girls feel bright and happy. With Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at hand there is no need for any woman or any girl to look ill or feel ill. Mrs. J. McDonald, jr., Hay, Ont., says: "I honestly believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life. Some years ago I had anaemia, and as I did not realize the seriousness of the trouble I soon became a complete wreck. I got so weak I could hardly walk. I neither ate nor slept well, and could not go upstairs without stopping to rest. At times I had an almost unbearable pain in my back and would have to remain in bed. I suffered almost constantly from a dull headache, and when sweeping if I would stoop to pick up anything I would get so dizzy that I would have to catch hold of something to keep from falling. At times my heart would beat so fast that I would have a smothering sensation. My eyes were sunken and my hands and limbs would be swollen in the mornings. I tried several kinds of medicine without benefit and my friends thought I would not recover. Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and before long could see and feel that they were helping me. I gladly continued the use of the pills until I was completely cured and I cannot say enough in their praise, and I strongly recommend them to all run-down girls and women."

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

QUENCH THIRST BY STRATEGY.

A General Can't Get Liquor in Paris Cafes, But Wife Can.

Gen. Gallieni's order against alcohol being served to military men has caused many an amusing scene in the Paris restaurants. In the provinces the order is not so strictly observed. An official definition as to what constitutes alcohol has been given, by which it appears that men in uniform are entitled to drink any natural wine of any liquor not more than 15 degrees strong. This bars even vermouths and quinquinas, all of which contain more than 15 degrees, in fact, it leaves no "aperitif" that is considered worth drinking.

British Generals have been refused whiskey and soda at dinner, much to their indignation, and when as officers they dine at a restaurant, they are not sufficient to enable them to understand the reason, the other diners have had some fun out of the incidents. At many a restaurant when the coffee stage was reached it could be noted that officers seemed to be taking two cups at once. One contained a liqueur. Some restaurant keepers close their eyes when an officer orders a soft drink for himself and alcohol for his wife, and each drinks from the other's glass. Other restaurants are more careful, explaining that such and such a place had been closed for two days for allowing such a dodge.

Men on leave from the front take the matter philosophically, some resentfully, some smilingly. At the front itself the rum ration has been suppressed except for the men in the first line trenches. A returned "poilu," when asked what was his chief souvenir of the campaign so far (he had been at the front all the time since August) said at once: "The rum ration." The rum bottle. When the order suppressing the rum ration went into force we got an empty bottle and buried it with all the military honors we could arrange. We made wreaths of its grave and drew up a moving death card, announcing the death of a much-loved comrade, deeply regretted by all who knew him. They said the officers were much amused when they saw it."

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

Ailments such as constipation, colic, colds, vomiting, etc., seize children of all ages, and the mother should be on her guard against these troubles by keeping a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. If any of these troubles come on suddenly the tablets will cure them, or if the little one is given an occasional dose of the tablets he will escape these troubles. The tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Admiral Jellicoe At a Dress Ball



Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., of the British Navy. Not as he appears in the coming tower, but at a fancy-dress ball.

SHOOTING FOR RAIN.

An Expert Says Cannonading Will Not Cause Rain.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society, Dr. H. R. Mill, director of the British Rainfall Organization, discredited the theory that the firing at the seat of war was the cause of the heavy rainfalls of late winter. Those who argue that cannonading causes rain assert that the concussion shakes the air and thus precipitates the moisture in the clouds. If that theory is correct, the precipitation should occur immediately and in the area within which the explosions shake up the air strata. As a matter of fact, the lack of rain in the western war area during the months of September, October, March and April was noticeable and unusual. In the same way, he said, people had attributed the exceptional wetness of the winter of 1903 to the general adoption of wireless telegraphy. The fact that the winter of 1873, which was long before the use of Hertzian waves, was notably wet, and that no year since 1903 has been nearly so wet, in spite of the enormous increase in radiotelegraphy, shows the inaccuracy of such an explanation.

Corns Drop Out

Instant Relief
Paint on Putnam's Corn Extractor tonight, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "Putnam's" cures the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's" Extractor to-day.

JELlicoe's COAL BILL.

Modern Battleship Uses Twenty Tons of Coal an Hour.

The British Navy is the world's champion coal-consumer. In 1913, under peace conditions, the Admiralty spent no less than \$11,455,245 on fuel. What the bill for 1914 will be time alone will tell, but it will be many times greater than what it was in 1913. Every ship in commission, every bunker is crammed with black diamonds, and, day and night, a full head of steam has to be maintained, ready at a moment's notice for the order "Full speed ahead."

The average modern battleship requires about twenty tons of coal an hour in order to maintain a full head of steam. And we have nearly seventy such ships at present in commission, says London Answers. A battle cruiser, such as the Lion, has engines of greater horse-power than the average battleship, and consequently requires more fuel.

When Sir David Beatty's squadron of five battle-cruisers paid their famous visit to the Heligoland Bight, they consumed between them nearly 5,000 tons of the best Welsh steam coal.

Considering their size, torpedo-boat destroyers are even bigger gluttons for coal than battle-cruisers. Our Navy must be burning over 100,000 tons in the course of a day. The German Navy, which is resting so comfortably in the Kiel Canal, is doubtless very much more economical.

The British taxpayer can therefore look forward to being presented with the biggest coal bill the world has ever known. He can also look forward to going short of coal himself. Germany used to be our best customer for coal, but the Navy is more than making up for any custom we have lost through the war.

Stocks are getting low and prices are going up and up. But we shall have one consolation as we sit by our empty grates. We may shiver, but Jellicoe is getting all the coal he needs. And a battleship without sufficient coal is of no more use than so much scrap-iron.

GET THIS CATALOGUE



ZINC IN WAR TIME.

A Constituent of Cartridge Brass and Shell Fuses.

Zinc is so essential in war that it has risen enormously in price in the past year. Costing originally only two-fifths as much as copper, it now costs decidedly more than copper, in spite of the fact that copper itself has sharply increased in value. Zinc is a constituent of cartridge brass and shell fuses, and is used also as a covering for iron barbed-wire fencing. In 1913 the United States, Germany, and Belgium were the leading producers of zinc. Of the three, only the United States smelted domestic ores. Belgium and Germany relied mainly on zinc concentrates that they imported from the Broken Hill mines in New South Wales, where, for one reason and another, it does not pay to do the smelting. France, Spain, and Great Britain also produce substantial quantities, but not enough to supply their own needs. Austria and Germany have considerable deposits of ore in Silesia, Hungary, Carinthia, and the Tyrol. As the zinc-smelting furnaces of Great Britain are not well adapted for dealing with the Broken Hill concentrates, it buys the bulk of its supplies from the United States.

NEW WAY OF FIGHTING FLIES.

A Farmer Gives an Easily Applied Preventative.

Farmers whose barns and outhouses are infested by flies in the summer season may be interested in learning how to banish the pests. According to the Bloemfontein (South Africa) Friend, a farmer who had many cows housed in different sheds saw, without being able to prevent it, the annoyance to which the animals were subjected. He happened, however, to observe that one shed, the walls of which were of a somewhat bluish tint, was free from flies, and the cows were unworried by their attacks. Thereupon he added a bit of blue color to the lime with which he covered the walls of his sheds, and at that moment the flies deserted the premises. The following is the formula he used in providing this effective specific against flies: To twenty gallons of water add ten pounds of slaked lime and one pound of ultramarine. The wash should be applied twice during the summer.

MOTHER'S "NOTIONS"

Good for Young People to Follow.

"My little grandson often comes up to show me how large the muscles of his arms are."

"He was a delicate child, but has developed into a strong, healthy boy, and Postum has been the principal factor."

"I was induced to give him the Postum because of my own experience with it."

"I am sixty years old, and have been a victim of nervous dyspepsia for many years. Have tried all sorts of medicines and had treatment from many physicians, but no permanent relief came."

"I used to read the Postum advertisements in our paper. At first I gave but little attention to them, but finally something in one of the advertisements made me conclude to try Postum."

"I was very particular to have it prepared strictly according to directions, and used good, rich cream. It was very nice indeed, and about bedtime I said to the members of the family that I believed I felt better. One of them laughed and said, 'That's another of mother's notions,' but the notion has not left me yet."

"I continued to improve right along after leaving off tea and coffee and taking Postum, and now after three of years' use I feel so well that I am almost young again. I know Postum was the cause of the change in my health and I cannot say too much in its favor. I wish I could persuade all nervous people to use it."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Postum Cereal—in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled: 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins. Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup. "There's a Reason" for Postum.—sold by Grocers.

Painful Swellings Reduced

Muscular Strains Ended

Such Troubles Now Quickly Rubbed Away by Powerful Remedy.

If you have any muscles that are strained and weak, that are frequently subject to rheumatic pains; if you have any painful swellings that refuse to go away—get busy with Nerviline. This is the very sort of trouble that Nerviline is noted for curing quickly. "I have proved Nerviline simply a wonder in reducing a hard, painful swelling. It followed an injury I received in my left leg and caused me great pain and discomfort. The muscles were strained and sore, and no other remedy gave the ease and comfort I got from rubbing on Nerviline. There is a soothing, pain-relieving power about Nerviline that touched the root of my trouble. Nerviline reduced the swelling, it destroyed the pain, it brought my limb back to normal condition." The experience of Mr. Bowen, whose home is in Middlesex, is not unusual. Thousands are proving every day that muscular pains of every kind, chronic rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia and sciatica will yield to Nerviline when nothing else can possibly cure. Nerviline is an old-time family pain remedy, used nearly forty years with great success. The large family size bottle costs 50c, trial size 25c, at all dealers.

THE GREAT SEAL.

A More Elaborate Article Than Most People Imagine.

The Great Seal of England that Lord Haldane handed to the King when he resigned the Lord Chancellorship is, says the London Chronicle, a more elaborate article than most people imagine. It costs about \$3,500 to make it, and it consists of two heavy silver plates, in one of which is cut the die for the front of the seal, and in the other, that for the back. When the seal is to be affixed to a document, a lump of wax is softened in hot water and cooled in cold water, after which it is placed between the two plates and pressed. It comes out in the shape of a disk, with an impression on each side.

Formerly there was an official attached to the seal who was quite as proud of his office as the Lord Chancellor was of his. That was "Chaff-wax," whose sole business was to melt the wax and to take the impressions of the Great Seal as often as required. The writer remembers the last of the "Chaff-waxes," a rosy-cheeked old gentleman who lived long to enjoy the pension that a grateful country granted him for his important services. Those services are now performed by an unnamed subordinate in the chancery office.

Russian Tea Buyers Active.

Now that vodka has been abolished, the Russians are taking to tea with great favor. Russian agents are buying great quantities of tea in the East, thus forcing up the price of the product.

A Violated Agreement.

"I don't like to find fault, Mr. Landlord," said Dixie Ipsit, addressing the proprietor of the Ocean View House, "but didn't I understand that our arrangement was that all bills were to be presented weekly?"

"Undoubtedly, sir," replied the landlord.

"Well, I think you had better notify your mosquitoes of the fact, sir," said Dixie. "About 10,000 of them are presenting their bills nightly."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Warm Bath.

Smythe's mistake, which is described in an English contemporary, must have been disconcerting, to say the least.

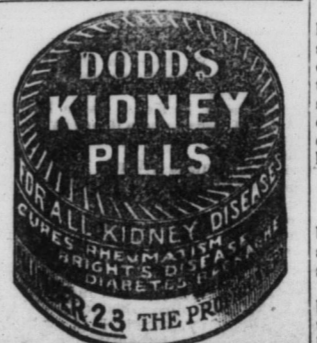
"You'll find your bath in the outhouse."

Thus he had been directed the night before at the little inn where he was stopping, and that is why he was now, in his dressing gown, pushing open the outhouse door. It was dark, but there was the tub, and it would do. He heaved in. In the middle of his ablutions the red-faced landlord thrust his head in at the door. In the dim light he failed to see the man in the tub.

"Water quite nicely warm, thanks," observed Smythe, "but it's a trifle muddy."

"Muddy be hanged!" roared the landlord, bursting in suddenly. "Your tub's in the next place. Git out of you blitherin' idiot! Not a word of this in the 'ouse, mind! Not a word of this in the 'ouse! That's my 'ome-brewed ale you're a-washin' in!"

The more talk it takes to run things the slower they move.



ED. 2. ISSUE 45-15.

BRITAIN'S DREADNOUGHTS.

Numbers More Effective in Sea Than Land Fights.

The question of numerical superiority is of extremely great importance in naval fights—much greater than in land battles, says the World's Work. Ashore a weaker force, by intrenching and using obstacles, can stand off a much stronger one; for example, the German army in France has probably been outnumbered more than two to one during the recent extraordinary operations, yet the allied troops have been unable to make very much headway against the strongly intrenched line.

But on the water the "terrain" offers no protection, and, in consequence, it is mathematically demonstrable that, assuming equality of units, the "strength" of two opposing fleets varies as the "square" of the numbers of ships.

The great value of initial numerical superiority is evident; if England's 45 dreadnoughts can bring to action Germany's 26, the preponderance of strength of the larger fleet (assuming equal units) will be in the ratio of 2025 to 676—that is to say, England's superiority will be actually more than three to one, instead of less than two to one, as seems at first evident from the numerical proportions.

How to Awake Fresh as a Daisy

Constipation Gone!

No other remedy acts the same. Works while you sleep, smooth, silent, effective. Cures the worst headache or constipation. This is what happens when you use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. For wind or pain in the stomach nothing works better. No bad taste left behind, no furred tongue, no more dizzy spells or bilious fits after taking Hamilton's Pills. All the old costiveness, frightful dreams and nervous disorders disappear as a ship in the night. The appetite is sharpened up, takes on a keen edge. You enjoy your meals, relish and digest them. Strength and buoyant spirits return. You feel good, you look like your old self again, with bright eyes and rosy cheeks. The best guarantee of good health and old age that man and woman can have is the regular use of this family Pill. Suitable to all ages, you should get a few 25c. boxes from the drug store and keep them handy. Remember the name—Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut—no substitute so good as the genuine.

To Raise Telegraph Rates.

Along with the rise in the price of nearly everything else, the telegraph rate in Great Britain will probably soon be raised. It is reported that the postal authorities—the telegraph lines are the Government-controlled in Great Britain—are considering increasing, from 12 to 18 cents, the rate for sending a 12-word message, address and signature to be counted as words as heretofore. The 12-cent rate has been in force 30 years.

IT'S A GOD-SEND TO HUMANITY

is what a leading physician says of Dr. Jackson's Roman Meal. Properly cooked into porridge according to directions on package, without stirring after first making, it is a delight to humanity. Use a double boiler or set boiler in basin of boiling water and use one cup meal to two cups water. Cook for half an hour. It's very nutritious, prevents indigestion and relieves constipation or "money back." Ask your doctor. At grocers', 10 and 25 cents.

The Runaway.

In spite of scoldings, Helen persisted in running away from home. One day, after a longer absence than usual, her mother asked, "Helen, dear, does not your conscience trouble you?" explaining that her conscience was a little voice speaking within.

Helen answered: "Oh, yes, mamma; that little voice is always saying: 'Run faster, faster, Helen; your mother is after you!'"

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

The Silver Lining.

War does not make all men blood-thirsty. On the banks of the Yser in Belgium, where there has been such fierce fighting, the ambulance men one day found a young German badly wounded; and in the midst of the bursting shells they stopped to scribble a line describing what they had seen and heard, and pinned it on the blanket that enveloped him.

When he reached the improvised hospital, the nurses read the blood-stained sheet of packing paper, and one or two brushed away tears as they did so. It bore these words: "He saved the lives of seven British soldiers." It is good to know that, tenderly cared for by an English doctor, he eventually recovered.

Advantage of Years.

The novelist's small boy had just been brought to judgment for telling a fib. His sobbings having died away, he sat for a time in silent thought. "Pa," said he, "how long will it be before I stop gettin' licked for tellin' lies an' begin to get paid for 'em, like you do?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.



Much Alike.

"So you have been around the world, eh? It must be great to observe the various customs and the amusements of the inhabitants of strange and far countries."

"I didn't notice any great difference. They all put in their spare time going to moving picture shows."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start on a voyage without it if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN, Schr. "Storke," St. Andre, Kamouraska.

Germany Needs Copper.

The German Ministry has announced that owing to a scarcity of copper all chandeliers and lighting apparatus as well as works of art, such as statues, will be taken over by the Government. Lighting appliances not in daily use will be taken first, but it is stated that the Government soon will have to seize all the copper in Germany.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

What a change a wife can make in a man—and what a lot of change she requires while making it!

APPLES WANTED.

I AM OPEN FOR BARRELLED Apples in Carlots. Quote prices, naming varieties and grades. Also use few cars of apples in bulk. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB OFFICES for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wm. J. Elliott, Company, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

THOROUGHNESS IS OUR MOTTO!

ELLIOTT Business College
Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto.

Offers best advantages in Business Education; strong demand for graduates; enter now; write for catalogue.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

TRAPPERS

Furs Have Advanced
Shiploaders. West-Indian grades, full value in cash and quick returns. We have best market in America for Furs, Hides, etc. No commission. Write today for free price list. Trappers' Supplies at Factory Prices. ROGERS FUR COMPANY, Dept. 10, Seattle, Wash.

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A

Bog Spavin or Thoroughpin but you can clean them off promptly with

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK. NEIL'S PAT. OFF.

and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 M free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Hemoids or Hemorrhoids, Boils, Cuts, Wounds, etc. Always pain quickly. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or direct. Made in U.S.A. by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 515 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Hiram Johnson

LIMITED

The Old No. 494 St. Paul St.

MONTREAL.

Established over 38 years as

Raw Fur Dealers

No inflated price list from us. Send us your Furs

Exceptional Values For Your Money

Is What You Get Here Now!

THE EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES WILL SURELY DELIGHT YOU.

The vast stock of goods in this store will enable you to select the very goods you need and want most, and for every dollar you'll spend you'll get a great deal more value than you ordinarily get.

This has been a most successful sale because the bargains have surpassed all former offerings.

Get These Specials This Week

Black Cashmere Hosiery, spliced heels and soles, seamless throughout, all sizes for 10¢ per pair, regular 35¢ value.

Get a new House Dress during this sale, 70¢.

The Coats

Are exact duplicates of those retailing in the large cities for two or three dollars more than our price. We have a great variety of styles in Ladies' Coats. See them and be convinced. We also have many styles for misses and children.

You'll Need Heavier Underwear

Now is your time to get it. Do not let the golden opportunity slip.

Big Sale of Men's and Boys' Overcoats

If you have so far missed your chance at these unusual offerings, don't delay any longer but come at once and see what remarkable purchasing power we have crowded into every dollar.

E. MAYHEW & CO.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1915.

Newbury

One by one those born and raised in the neighborhood are passing away. On Tuesday morning last James Sinclair passed quietly away, surrounded by his family, after an illness lasting many months, in his 90th year. He ceased, although he had been ill so long, always kept up, trying bravely to fight off the deadly disease of inward cancer. Until only a very few days previous he was about. He was a man known as a good father and kind husband, always pleasant to everyone, and he will be sadly missed. Only about a year ago he gave up his position on the C. P. R. section, where he had worked since the line was built here. Different times he won prizes for the best kept place and his fine flowers at his home at the C. P. R. About a year ago he moved to town. The funeral services were held in Knox church on Friday at one o'clock. Rev. J. Malcolm preached, the I. O. F. having charge. The deceased was a faithful member of the Foresters. Interment was made in the Alvinston cemetery. Besides his sorrowing widow are seven daughters—Christina (Mrs. D. J. Mitchell), Mosa, Elizabeth (Mrs. Wm. J. Armstrong), here; Kate (Mrs. Frank Hubert), of Toronto, and Misses Dora, Minnie, Pearl and Nellie, at home; one brother, John, in Michigan, and Mrs. A. Trolly, also in Michigan; Mrs. Hillman, Alvinston; Mrs. Munroe, Mosa, and Mrs. Churchill, in Detroit, sisters, and five grandchildren. The flowers were most beautiful, and among them was a large wreath from the I. O. F., another from the A. B. C. and the family, besides many others. The funeral was a very large one. Sympathy is extended to the bereaved ones. Rest, perfect rest.

C. J. Ready was in town last week making arrangements for the possible opening of a drug store in town. The basket factory opened last week. New machinery and many improvements have been put in. Miss Mattie McKee, of Glencoe, spent the week-end with Miss Manie Bayne. Joseph Mitton, of Chatham, was in town this week. Mr. and Mrs. Ben Colhoun and baby, of Brooke, spent Sunday at C. Dobry's. Russell Hagith has moved his family from Windsor. Sgt. Major Newman and Pte. Atfield, of the 33rd, spent the week-end in town. Dr. Smith, of Kilmartin, preached in Knox church Sunday evening, it being the annual thank-offering of the Women's Missionary Society. Miss Ella Jeffery and her cousin, S. Brown, went to Detroit for a short visit. Friends here will sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Brown in the death of their only daughter, Alice Elizabeth, who passed away Monday morning after a short illness with cholera infantum, aged 7 months and 21 days. Interment at Oakland.

On Wednesday, 10th inst., the Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. W. J. Edwards. Mrs. Dr. Wilson, district president, will be present and give an address. A report of the county convention will also be given. This meeting promises to be especially interesting. The Women's Institute sent out an appeal last week which was most generously responded to. They asked anyone, member or not, who wished to send a Christmas cake or box of homemade candy to the boys at the front to bring them to the town hall on Thursday last. The result was gratifying indeed. There were 71 lbs.

of cake and 20 lbs. of candy, which was shipped that evening to London to be forwarded from there. The pancake social in connection realized \$8.15. The good work still goes on. Saturday evening, Nov. 6th, a ten-cent meat pie supper will be served from 4 to 7 o'clock.

Among those from a distance who attended the funeral of the late James Sinclair on Friday were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sharpe and daughter Violet, of Detroit; Mrs. Trudell and S. Little, of Ringold; Mrs. Alex. Armstrong and baby Margaret and Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Armstrong, of Windsor, and James Hillman, wife and son, of Rodney.

Asthma Overcome.—The triumph over asthma has assuredly come. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has proved the most positive blessing the victim of asthmatic attacks has ever known. Letters received from thousands who have tried it form a testimonial which leaves no room for doubt that here is a real remedy. Get it today from your dealer.

FERGUSON'S CROSSING.

George F. Anderson visited in this vicinity one day last week. The Sunday School which has been carried on during the summer months, closed on last Sunday for the winter. On Friday last the Needle Club met at the home of Mrs. McBride and packed a box containing the following: 9 pillow cases, 10 sheets, 3 shirts, 3 pairs of socks, bandages, one Red Cross quilt and an autograph quilt. They also sent 58 pints of fruit. Out of the money received for the autograph quilt they sent \$30 for a cot to be placed in one of the hospitals for the soldiers. The members of the Needle Club wish to thank all those who contributed to the autograph quilt.

Health cannot be looked for in the child that is subject to worms, because worms destroy health by creating internal disturbances that retard development and cause serious weakness. Miller's Worm Powders expel worms and are so beneficial in their action that the systems of the little sufferers are restored to healthfulness, all the discomforts and dangers of worm infection are removed, and satisfactory growth is assured.

BETHEL. George A. McGill arrived home last week after a pleasant trip visiting friends at Calgary, and other western points. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pettit moved to their new home in Appin last week, having sold their farm to Lew Douglas, who takes possession at once. George Moore, who recently enlisted in the A. M. C., spent Sunday with his parents here. Misses Alma and Vera Towers have returned home after spending a few weeks visiting friends in St. Thomas and Glencoe.

The ladies of this vicinity held a successful meeting on Wednesday last at the home of Mrs. Chas. Towers to aid in making socks, mitts and scarves for the soldiers. It keeps the muscles pliant.—Men given to muscular sports and exercises and those who suffer muscular pains from bicycle riding will find Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil something worth trying. As a lubricant it will keep the muscles pliant and free from pains which often follow constant use of them, without softening them or impairing their strength. For bruises, sprains and contusions it is without a peer.

In Britain they have a new breechless rifle. It would seem to be the proper kind of a weapon for the killed Highlanders.

Wardsville

Wardsville, Nov. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Snelgrove and family, of Rodney, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell.

Rev. Dr. Smith, of Burns' church, Mosa, conducted the missionary service in the Presbyterian church on Sunday.

Mrs. Alex. and Duncan McPherson, of Glencoe, Sask., are visiting their father, J. Lamont, Big Bend. Ed. Otton, of San Francisco, renewed old acquaintances in town last week. Miss Cassie Faulds spent a few days last week in London.

Miss Flossie Palmer gave a Hallo-wen party Saturday night to a number of her girl friends. A number from here attended the funeral of the late J. W. Watterworth on Friday afternoon.

Miss Bessie Reilly, of Regina, Sask., after spending three months with friends in Cobourg, Toronto, London, Windsor and Wardsville, left for her home on Wednesday. At a meeting of the Women's Patriotic Association it was decided to send \$150 to the Canadian hospital at Shorncliffe, England. The canvass for the Red Cross Association for Trafalgar Day has returned nearly \$500 from the village of Wardsville alone.

The Young Women's Mission Circle of the Wardsville Methodist church are making a quantity of candy for the Christmas boxes to be sent to the Wardsville boys at the front.

Appin A special meeting of the Women's Institute will be held in the Town Hall, Appin, on Monday, Nov. 8th, at one o'clock for the purpose of beginning work again for the Red Cross. All parties interested in this vicinity are invited to attend and help in this work.

The bazaar in the Methodist church was a decided success. The proceeds amounted to \$24.55. At a meeting of the Ekfrid machine gun subscribers it was decided to form an Ekfrid Patriotic Association, with Chas. M. Macfie president and W. P. Spero secretary-treasurer. The first meeting will be held in the course of a few weeks in the form of a concert, when you will have a chance to hear about what is going on at the front direct from a returned soldier. Watch for bills.

All subscribers to the Ekfrid Machine Gun Fund who have not paid their subscriptions are requested to do so at their earliest convenience at the Royal Bank, Appin, in order that the money may be forwarded.

KILMARTIN. Miss Quigley spent the week-end in Detroit.

Miss Leitch, of Glencoe, spent Sunday with her cousin, Miss Mary E. Munroe. Mrs. Lindsay is visiting friends here. Rev. Mr. Malcolm, of Newburg, and Rev. Dr. Smith exchanged pulpits last Sunday.

Neil J. McKellar had a husking bee on Tuesday and a dance at night.

BE THERE A WILL WISDOM POINTS THE WAY.—The sick man pines for relief, but he dislikes sending for the doctor, which means bottles of drugs never consumed. He has not the resolution to load his stomach with compounds which smell villainously and taste worse. But if he have the will to deal himself with his ailment, wisdom will direct his attention to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which, as a specific for indigestion and disorders of the digestive organs, have no equal.

PARALYSED AND HELPLESS

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

Boston, 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.

Melbourne

Melbourne, Nov. 2.—Ambrose Bee and family are visiting in the vicinity. We are glad to hear that William Grigg is on the mend again. Miss Mae Collier is able to be around again after a severe illness. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Wellman are back from a visit with friends in Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. James Sutherland have returned from their honeymoon and have taken up their residence on the old homestead.

PARKDALE

The people in this locality are all doing their bit for the Empire and Red Cross. Mrs. V. Watterworth and little son Glenn visited friends at Woodgreen a few days this week.

Mrs. Ferriss, of Harrow, who has been ill at her sister's, Mrs. Patterson's, since early in the spring, we are pleased to learn is convalescing. Winnie Archer spent a few days in London last week. Several of the children from this district were awarded prizes at the school fair at Wardsville.

Mrs. Hiram Winger and daughter Christena and Miss Cutler, of Ekfrid, called on friends here this week. THOS. SAUND, of Ekfrid, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do likewise.

"One of the most influential agricultural papers in the Dominion," is the way others refer to the Weekly Sun of Toronto. It is a paper which appeals to the wide-awake farmer. Independent and fearless, it has always guarded the best interests of Canadian agriculture. Aside from that, its accurate and carefully compiled market reports and summaries give the reader a practical grasp of market conditions. "You have saved me dollars," is the repeated recommendation of hundreds of its readers. The Sun is on the ground, it is the paper for the farmer who rolls up his sleeves, and to those who are farming for profit, its market reports are worth many times the subscription price.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

COAL!

Now is the time to get your bin filled with Screened D. & H. SCRANTON COAL It satisfies. Prompt delivery ALSO GOOD HARD WOOD

G. A. MALPINE Flour & Feed Phone 8

Business and Shorthand Westervelt School Y. M. C. A. Building London, Ontario

College in Session Sept. 1st to July Catalogue Free. Enter any time. J. W. Westervelt, Principal

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

Schofield-Tait.

In the picturesque little church of St. George, Banff, Alberta, the marriage was quietly solemnized on Oct. 14 of Miss Florence Adeline Tait, M. A., youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tait, of Glencoe, Ont., to Stuart J. Schofield, M. A., Ph. D., of the Geological Survey of Ottawa. Dr. and Mrs. Schofield left on Friday for Lake Louise en route to Vancouver where they will spend the winter, as Dr. Schofield is to lecture in the university in that city.

Ladies' Patriotic Fund.

Previously acknowledged... \$128.84 Net proceeds of concert Oct. 19... 32.00 Mr. and Mrs. H. Prizer, Rochester, N. Y., for Canadian Red Cross... 5.00

Total... \$165.84 We acknowledge with our sincere thanks the donations for Red Cross work from our American friends in their desire to contribute something towards the comfort of the brave men at the front. Mrs. Prizer is a sister of J. D. Smith, of Glencoe, and in a kind letter to Mrs. Smith asked that the donation of \$5 be handed over to the Red Cross Society.

DISTRICT NEWS.

The enlistments from Alvinston and vicinity number 21. John McLarty, of Wallacestown, died on Sunday, aged 95 years.

Detroit citizens are contributing to Windsor's Red Cross fund. Rodney council made a grant of \$150 to the Aldborough Agricultural Society.

Edward Hales, at one time a resident of Alvinston, and founder of the brickyard there, died at Toronto last week. The remains were brought to Alvinston for interment.

The Watford Guide says:—Many friends of the Rev. W. J. Ford, L.L.B., of Glencoe, a former pastor of the Watford circuit, were delighted to hear the venerable gentleman preach in the Watford Methodist church on Sunday morning, the pleasure being enhanced by unexpectedness, as it had not been previously announced that he would be present. Before commencing his sermon he congratulated the congregation on the great improvement made in their place of worship since the time of his pastorate. He preached a thoughtful discourse from I. Chron. 29:3. "And who then is willing to consecrate his service this day unto the Lord." In choice language he impressed upon his hearers the truth that as God had purchased us from bondage with His blood we were in duty bound to give Him constant service, and that such service should be faithful, loving, willing, thoughtful, forceful, ample and consecrated. The reward of such service would be fullness of grace and life everlasting.

New shoes sometimes pinch—the pocket-book.

The man who will keep a promise never has to make one.

Notice to Creditors.

In the Estate of Frederick Cornel McCallum, late of the Township of Ekfrid in the County of Middlesex, Farmer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1904, Chapter 121, Section 96, that all creditors and other persons having claims against the Estate of Frederick Cornel McCallum, who died on or about the twenty-third day of June, 1915, are required to send by post prepaid or deliver to Messrs. Elliott & Moss, of the Village of Glencoe, Solicitors for William Gilbert McCallum, Administrator of the Estate of the said deceased, their claims and the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, and further take notice that after such last mentioned date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and that the said Administrator will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of such distribution. Dated the first day of November, A. D. 1915.

ELLIOTT & MOSS, Solicitors for William Gilbert McCallum, Administrator of the Estate of the said Deceased.

PATENTS

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether his invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HARRISON, on Patent sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American. A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms for Canada, \$4.75 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 65 F. St., Washington, D. C.

We carry a Full Line of Tin, Enamel and Galvanized Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.

Plumbing, Furnace-work, Roofing, Eavetroughing, Repairing, etc., done by a Practical Mechanic.

J. M. Anderson Tinsmith Plumber

FOR DEMONSTRATION APPLY S. HUMPHRIES, GLENCOE

Agent for Mosa, Ekfrid, Euphemia and Zone

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

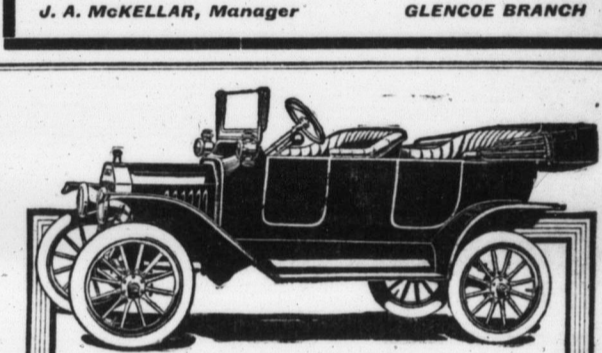
MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1863 Head Office, Montreal
Capital, paid up \$7,000,000 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 withdrawal. 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



"MADE IN CANADA"

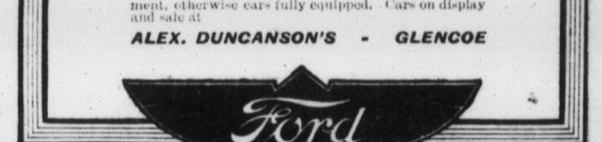
Ford Touring Car Price \$530

Ford Runabout Price \$480

Ford Town Car Price \$780

The above prices f.o.b. Ford, Ont., effective Aug. 2, 1915. No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped. Cars on display and sale at ALEX. DUNCANSON'S - GLENCOE

ALEX. DUNCANSON'S - GLENCOE



BEFORE DECIDING ON A CAR SEE THE OVERLAND

MANY REASONS WHY

It has the reputation for being the most reliable car.

It has all the latest improvements.

It is easy to handle.

It is easy on gasoline.

It is easy on oil.

It is an easy riding car.

1916 Model, 5-Passenger, 35-Horsepower Touring Car, reduced from \$1,275 to \$1,050.

FOR DEMONSTRATION APPLY S. HUMPHRIES, GLENCOE

Agent for Mosa, Ekfrid, Euphemia and Zone