

The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 44--No. 35.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1915.

Whole No. 2277.

Farm for Sale.

200 acres, township of Ekfrid, 21 miles from Glencoe, school less than half mile, rural mail. Apply to Alex. D. McKellar, R. R. 4, Glencoe. 734f

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 C. & R. No. 441 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.

534f ALEX. MCNEIL

Building Contractor.

If you contemplate building a residence or altering your buildings, please call at "The Hub" and get estimates. All classes of work done promptly. All work and material guaranteed.

J. D. BROWN, Glencoe.
General Contractor and Builder,
Phone call 51-22, office with E. T. Huston & Co. 534f

FOR SALE—
Pure Bred
Yorkshire Pigs
Six Weeks Old
SQUIRE BROS.
North Half Lot 19, Second Range
North L. W. R., Ekfrid.

DENTISTRY
R. J. MUMFORD, D. D. S., L. D. S., Office
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 Laidlaw'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.

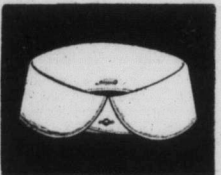
E. T. Huston, Agent, Glencoe

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

The Salisbury Collar



Complete Line of
GENTS' FURNISHINGS
Everything of the very latest in style, and quality of the best.

New Suits
Come in and get your clothing hand-tailored to your measure. Fit, workmanship and style guaranteed.

TOMLINSON
THE SHOP FOR MEN GLENCOE

Friendship Link Bracelets and Fobs!

HAVE YOU got into the Friendship Link Circle yet? One of the latest ideas in Jewelry and prettiest keepsakes you can get. Buy a Link and then exchange Links with your friends. Initials engraved free of charge.

25 Cents Each

See our assortment.

We also carry a fine line of Silverware, Cut Glass, Hand Painted China, Jewelry, Watches and Clocks. Come in and inspect our stock and prices.

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

Keith's Cash Store
Dry Goods, Millinery, Groceries
P. D. KEITH

We carry a full line of
Harvest Wants
Also Builders' Hardware;
Paints, Oils and Varnishes;
Steel and Felt Roofing;
Wire Fencing;
Oil Stoves; Lawn Mowers,
and everything in the Hardware and Stove line.

MITCHELL & HAGERTY

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.

Bothwell is celebrating Labor Day with horse races, etc.

A drunken driver of a car was fined \$50 and costs at Chatham.

Hydro-electric power was turned on at Bothwell last week and at Dutton this week.

Chas. Jewell has sold his livery business in Dutton to A. McMillan, of West Lorne.

Five Ontario people have died during the past week from eating toadstools in mistake for mushrooms.

Some frost was reported from Manitoba, but little damage was done, and none in Saskatchewan or Alberta.

The potato crop in the neighborhood of Ingersoll has been greatly affected by the rains and large quantities have rotted in the ground.

The question of holding municipal elections on New Year's day may be considered by municipal councils up to the 15th of November.

E. D. Swift, of Watford, has received the post card from Capt. T. L. Swift, of London, England, who was a prisoner of war, but where in Germany has not yet been learned.

A farmer near Blenheim was repeatedly annoyed by some miscreant cutting his fence and a watch was set with the result that the culprit was caught in the act a few nights ago.

Crushed between a couple of freight cars at Baden, Mich., on Friday, Duncan McPhail, formerly of Rodney, died almost instantly. Mr. McPhail was in his 38th year, and his younger days were spent at Wardsville.

Mrs. Almira Ross, a former resident of Dunwich West, died last week in a hospital at Regina after an operation. Her husband, the late James Ross, was killed on the M. C. R. at West Lorne some thirteen years ago.

A Chatham autist was fined \$50 for forging an automobile license number plate. He found one that had been lost by some other autist and then took the plate of last year and painted and numbered it like the plate he had found.

William Stevens, aged 50, of London township, was caught in the belt of a threshing machine which he was feeding on the farm of George Wilkinson, and was instantly killed, his right arm being torn off. He leaves a widow and three children.

"Beyond the hectic flush which immense war orders have given business conditions," Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, sees seven years of untrammelled prosperity ahead for the United States. The real prosperity period, thinks the inventor, will come at the close of the next year.

Some farmers in the neighborhood of Komoka "finished" their hay crop last week by raking it into big piles in the field and setting fire to it. The hay was almost entirely consumed and then in the rains the past two or three weeks and was practically ruined and unfit for use as fodder.

During a thunder storm last week the drive barn of Mungo McNabb, Southwold, was struck by lightning and set on fire. Owing to the wet condition of the building and the assistance of a number of neighbors, who were present at the time, the blaze was put out, thus preventing a heavy loss.

A Chatham paper says:—The prospects are that the harvest of tomatoes this year will not be very large. One gardener who had a load of this kind of vegetable on the market yesterday declared that the tomatoes are being affected by the wet weather and are rotting much the same as potatoes and other vegetables. The price asked was 75 cents per bushel.

Serious damage has been caused at various stopping places along the T. C. R. by men on the harvesters' excursions. At Grant and other remote places they raided restaurants and stole everything they could find, and also visited stores and appropriated all available merchandise. The amount of damage which they caused apart from theft was extensive.

Many people do not seem to be aware that a fine for selling rotten or bad eggs to stores or produce men is a heavy one. The minimum fine is \$200 and by reports the law will be enforced to the full extent. People do not seem to know that eggs, when brought to the stores, are kept in separate lots and if any bad ones are among them the offender is easily found.

A quiet wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 18th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Johnson, Strathroy, when their daughter, Leah Eldena, was united in marriage to John Frederick Sadlier, M. D., of Winnipeg, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Sadlier, of Strathroy. They left for Montreal, from whence Dr. Sadlier sails for service in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Mrs. Daniel D. McIntyre, of Manitoba, who spent several weeks with friends in Dunwich, returned to the West recently. Both Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre were former residents of the township before making their home in Manitoba. Of their four sons three are giving their services to the Empire in the present struggle. One of them is at the front in France, the second is with the forces at the Dardanelles, and the third, Arch. J., is at Shorncliffe as a member of No. 5 Stationary Hospital. Two of the youngest sons were graduates of Queen's University and all three are well known in Dunwich.

One of the greatest blessings to parents is Mother's Extremes' Wormer. It effectively expels worms and gives health in a marvellous manner to the little one.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

Some Experiences and Opinions of a Canadian Doctor Who Was a Prisoner of the Germans.

The following interesting letter is from a former Glencoe boy at the front. The statements contained in the letter may be taken as authentic and reliable and are indisputable information appertaining to the Germans not heretofore published. The writer holds an important commission in the Canadian Army and his duties have brought him into touch with many phases of the situation, of which, of course, he is not at liberty to write fully. This letter is written from London, England, August 7th—

I thought you would be interested in an incident that occurred Friday as I was leaving Waterloo Station for Aldershot. As I was taking the train somebody yelled after me to which I paid no attention and finally he got up and it was no other than our mutual friend and family physician, Doctor D—. The doctor, as you know, was released from Germany thirty days ago. He is looking pretty well, but tells me he has improved much in the last thirty days on English beef and that he was very thin when he left Germany. As you know, he was in England when the war broke out and enlisted in a British regiment with the rank of lieutenant, and he is still attached to a British regiment in the capacity of medical officer. He is now leaving for the Dardanelles with a similar commission, although I believe in that district they exchange their positions and alternate between the base and the advance trenches.

Nothing perhaps shows better just how far individual merit is overlooked than the fact that D—, one of the best surgeons in Canada, is attached to a regiment as medical officer, where at best he can give but first aid to the wounded and rush them back to the base for treatment. It would seem that there is practically no opportunity to make use of the extensive surgical training he received in Germany. Had he stayed with the Canadians he would have had no less a position than command of one of their good hospitals, and in this respect I have found during my past two weeks' investigation of Army Service Corps matters that every Canadian who has gone into the British service, now that the Canadians have made good, is more than anxious to get back with the Canadians again, and of course they have no show to do so as the Canadians have their own officer brought over from home. I think the enlistment of many Canadians with the British was due to the wish to have a British commission which has always been second to none. However, there is no commission now superior to a commission in the Canadian Army.

However, I am wandering away from the subject and what I intended to write about was D—'s experience. He was in the retreat from Mons and saw three months of service before being captured with a bunch of prisoners at the first Battle of Ypres. Here, he told me, he was sure he could be shot, as owing to the fact that the German snipers pick off all the signal men the doctors had to remove their badge. However, the fact that all the men with him were administered to and bound up, made it apparent that he was a doctor, so that he was not mistreated.

He has seen seven months of prison in Germany and has been home for one month in the first few weeks he was treated very well and used in the German hospitals, taking care of the wounded. However, after a few weeks he was thrown into a big detention camp and there treated with but scant consideration. I will endeavor to give you his experience as he related it.

He was in three prison camps. He says the treatment in the first camp for the first five months was abominable. Although accompanied by other doctors, all of them competent, he was not allowed to assist the Allied wounded in the detention camp. Finally he was given fifteen minutes a day to look at them, without any opportunity of relieving them. Nobody else paid any attention to the wounded of the Allies. No doctor looked after them. They were placed in big detention camps on straw with all the filth imaginable. Where nature was strong enough the men recovered; where it was not they died.

D— does not believe the statement that the Germans kill the wounded, but he says they certainly do not permit anything to be done to expedite their recovery. In the large detention camp near Berlin he says an epidemic of typhus carried off 2,500 men this spring before any effort was made to stop it. He, with other doctors, protested to Berlin that unless the men were given an opportunity to be clean and free of vermin a typhus epidemic was a certainty. Nothing was done in the matter until later when 2,500 men passed out. He explained to me that the vermin carried the germ from one man to another and thereby created the epidemic.

During the early stages of his confinement the camp was periodically visited by American inspectors; these in every case were German-Americans, not real Americans. They visited the camps at stated times and a few hours before the visit an effort was made to clean up the camp, sheets were put on the mattresses for the wounded, and a certain air of attention evident. Within three hours after the inspection everything of the nature of comfort or attention was removed. This went on for about five months when these inspectors were replaced by real Continued on page four.

Patriotic Lawn Fete.

The ladies wish to extend their heartiest thanks to all who contributed in any way to the success of the lawn fete last Friday evening, especially to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dean, who so generously offered the use of their home and grounds for this patriotic affair.

Good music was supplied by the Glencoe band, which added much to the pleasure of the evening. The supper, to which all did ample justice, took up the first couple of hours, after which a splendid musical program was given, which was much appreciated by all present. Those taking part were the Glencoe male quartette: Chris. Pink, of London; Master Charles Auld, of Melbourne, and Mr. Elliott, of Watford, and the many encores were pleasantly responded to. Patriotic speeches were given by Rev. Messrs. Ford, Owen and Weir, which were listened to with great interest. Major Tolmie's eloquent address, the event of the evening, was worth going many miles to hear and certainly touched the hearts of his audience. His strong personality and sunny humor made him a chairman second to none in the country. The booths were prettily decorated and well patronized, and the foreign fortune-tellers proved a very popular attraction to both old and young. Good use will now be made of all the money taken in, the total proceeds amounting to over \$267.

Methodist Church.

REV. W. G. HOWSON, MINISTER

Mr. Howson may be expected to preach, next Sunday morning, a sermon suitable to Labor Day. "The Industrial Problem: its conditions and remedies." This address is specially for workmen and their employees. It deals also with the relation of the church to the man who works. Workmen and their employees are specially invited. The evening service is withdrawn for next Sunday, by resolution of the official board. The public cordially welcomed to the morning service.

Fall Fair Dates.

Ailsa Craig	Sept. 28 and 29
Alvinston	Oct. 7 and 8
Blenheim	Oct. 7 and 8
Bridgen	Oct. 7 and 8
Chatham	Sept. 21-23
Comber	Sept. 29 and 30
Delaware	Oct. 13
Dorchester Station	Oct. 6
Dresden	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Essex	Sept. 28, Oct. 1
Florence	Oct. 11 and 12
Forest	Sept. 29 and 30
Galt	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Glencoe	Sept. 28 and 29
Hamilton	Sept. 13-15
Harrow	Oct. 5 and 6
Highgate	Oct. 1 and 2
Kingston	Sept. 28-30
Lambeth	Oct. 3
Leamington	Oct. 6-8
London	Sept. 19-18
Melbourne	Oct. 6
Muncy	Oct. 1
Ottawa	Sept. 10-13
Parkhill	Sept. 23 and 24
Petrolia	Sept. 23 and 24
Ridgeway	Oct. 11-13
Rodney	Oct. 4 and 5
Sarnia	Sept. 28 and 29
Strathroy	Sept. 20-22
Thamesville	Oct. 5 and 6
Toronto	Aug. 28-Sept. 13
Wallaceburg	Sept. 28 and 29
Wallacetown	Sept. 30-Oct. 1
Watford	Oct. 6
Windsor	Oct. 31-Sept. 3
Woodstock	Sept. 23 and 24
Wyoming	Oct. 1 and 2

According to the regulations of the Education Act public schools in Ontario will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 1, and high schools on Tuesday, Sept. 7.

LABOR DAY PICNIC

The Labor Day Picnic of Burns Church, Mosa, will be held in
ARCHIE L. MUNROE'S GROVE, KILMARTIN

Programme

LONDON PIPE BAND.
Solos and Duets by MRS. CHAS. WHEELER and MR. McCUTCHEON, of London, accompanied by MR. CHAS. WHEELER, Organist of St. Andrew's Church, London.

MISS CHRISTIE ELLIOTT, of Glencoe, Elocutionist.
Speeches by PETER MCARTHUR, D. C. ROSS, M. P., DR. MARTYN, M. P., and neighboring ministers.
Rev. J. FRAZER SMITH, Chairman.

Lunch Served 2 to 4 p. m.

Refreshment Booth on Grounds

Admission 25c 10c

NEWBURY'S FIELD DAY

A Grand Success in Every Way and a Day That Will Not Be Forgotten in a Long Time.

Our Newbury correspondent writes:—Wednesday, August 25th, 1915, will dwell in the memory of old and young as the best civic holiday we have yet had. Why? Because the soldiers were here—men who have volunteered to fight for the Motherland. Truly, out of small beginnings much can be done. About two weeks previous a notice was put up in the post office calling a meeting to arrange for civic holiday. At the meeting an energetic committee was formed, and their efforts were crowned with success. They decided to invite a company of the 33rd Battalion. The invitation was accepted. All was bustle and get ready.

Wednesday morning came and the village looked well decorated and in holiday trim. At ten o'clock a calliope parade appeared, to the delight of the little folks. Promptly at 11 a. m. the troop train arrived, a large crowd having gathered at the G. T. R. depot to welcome the soldiers. They fell into line at the command of their captain and marched to the Old Boys' Park, headed by the Hussars' Band. After having been made welcome by the reception committee, and putting things in order for the afternoon, the soldiers were called to the Town Hall where dinner, prepared by the ladies of the village and surrounding country, was ready for them. The interior of the hall was a perfect bower of beauty, with decorations of flags, bunting and flowers. Five long tables were laid, and the whole company—the band, the signallers and the machine gun squad—119 men in khaki, sat down to those tables laden with the very best of everything. Each table was well looked after by the young ladies and gentlemen waiters. The boys will never be busier in the trenches than they were for a few minutes. After they had done their best, Captain Peacock made a neat little speech, expressing a vote of thanks to the ladies. The response from the "boys" fairly made the old hall ring.

After dinner all repaired to the Old Boys' Park where the soldiers were put through all sorts of drill, giving the crowd a splendid idea of their work, even to taking the signallers off the wounded, etc. They had a machine gun with them and gave a grand exhibition of the work that can be done. The work of the signallers was a very pretty sight. The Hussars' Band enlivened the day with lots of splendid music.

A good game of baseball, Rodney vs. Newbury, resulted in favor of the visitors, 2-1.

Again the soldiers were taken to the hall, for supper, where full justice was done the good things.

In the evening an excellent concert was given in the park. The music of the band was magnificent. The Highland Pipes were the finest we have ever heard and won much applause. Miss Jean Walker, of London, captivated the crowd with her perfect dancing. Messrs. J. Stephenson, of Walkerville; J. Cook, of Glencoe; Pte. Shore, of the 33rd, and Mr. Ford all sang splendid songs. The Kelly Orchestra also gave good music. Mrs. J. Stephenson, of Walkerville, was a perfect accompanist. Rev. Byron Snell, of Wardsville, filled the chair most acceptably. Geo. Elliott, M. P., of Parkhill, made a fine patriotic speech.

In the afternoon Captain Peacock made a grand patriotic speech, with good results, as several handed in their names to the recruiting officer. A large crowd went to the depot to see the boys off and wish them good speed, and the day closed on one of the most successful celebrations ever held here.

The proceeds amounted to \$417.

A subscription list is still open and has a nice sum on it in addition.

Homeseekers' Special Train.

For the accommodation of homeseekers and general tourist traffic to Western Canada, through train carrying tourist sleepers and colonist cars will leave Toronto 10.45 p. m. each Tuesday until further notice, running through to Winnipeg.

Attention is directed to the remarkably low round trip fares in connection with homeseekers' excursions to Western Canada via Canadian Pacific Railway. Tickets are on sale each Tuesday until Oct. 20th, inclusive, and are good to return within two months from date of sale.

Apply to any C. P. R. agent for full particulars, or write M. G. Murphy, district passenger agent, Toronto.

Potatoes Likely to Be Scarce.

Reports received by the Department of Agriculture regarding the condition of Ontario crops have a more reassuring tone about grain crops, but the outlook for potatoes is anything but good, and all signs point to a light yield of the staple this fall.

"The low price for potatoes last year influenced many farmers in their planting this spring, and the area devoted to the crop was probably less than the year previous," stated C. E. Bailey, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture. "On top of that the crops are, as a result of the continued wet weather, suffering severely from rot and blight."

"Farmers are making good progress with their grain, although it is costing them more to get it in. In some sections the loss from sprouted wheat will be less than was anticipated, the farmers who took the precaution to cap shear their wheat having practically no loss."

ASIA MINOR AND SYRIA COASTS OBJECTIVE OF THE ITALIANS

Two More Hours of Darkness and Turks Would Have Been Cut Off on Gallipoli

A despatch from Paris says: The Official Journal publishes the declaration of a blockade of the coasts of Asia Minor and Syria from the island of Samos to the Egyptian frontier, to date from August 25. This conveys the first hint of the proposed landing place of the Italian expeditionary force against Turkey.

Stories of wounded men who have arrived at Alexandria tell of how nearly the allies came to gaining a

great success in one of their attacks. An Austrian officer declared that if the allied forces had had two more hours of darkness they could have covered six hundred yards of ground which separated them from the Sari Bahr hill, generally known as Hill 971. Once this hill was in the allies' hands, the officer declared, the Turkish communications would have been cut and it was for the possession of this hill that the dominion troops fought so bravely but futilely.

BRITISH AIRMAN SANK SUBMARINE

Single Handed, He Dropped Bombs on U-Boat Near Ostend.

A despatch from London says: From out of the sky came a weapon that destroyed an U-boat last week, recording in the annals of history the first time that an aircraft sent a submarine to the bottom.

Lieut. Commander Bigsworth won for himself the distinction of having accomplished this feat. Single-handed, while on an "air patrol" near Ostend, Belgium, he tackled a German U-boat and within a few minutes his victim, completely wrecked, submerged for the last time.

"It is not the practice of the Admiralty to publish statements regarding the losses of German submarines, important though they have been, in cases where the enemy has not other source of information as to the time and place at which these losses have occurred."

In the case referred to above, however, the brilliant feat of Squadron Commander Bigsworth was performed in the immediate neighborhood of the coast in occupation of the enemy, and the position of the sunken submarine has been located by a German destroyer."

Concerning the recent bombardment of Zeebrugge, Belgium, by a British fleet, the Amsterdam Tidj says it has learned that a large number of soldiers were killed by the fire of the fleet, and that 90 severely wounded men were brought to Ghent. The material damage done, it adds, was apparently very great, as a shed built for submarines was completely destroyed and with it some submarines.

The significant announcement in the Admiralty report that it is not the practice of the Admiralty to publish accounts regarding the losses of German submarines, together with the statement of the Earl of Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, in the course of an address to a deputation of agricultural landowners that the navy now has the submarine menace well in hand, lends color to recent official reports to the effect that the British have of late months captured a very large number of these submersible vessels, and that many others have been sunk. The number sunk has been variously stated at from 20 to 40, but this statement is the only official admission that there were others than those previously announced by the Admiralty as having been destroyed.

MUNITIONS MOVING TO EUROPE RAPIDLY

June Figures Were About a Quarter of the Entire Year's Business.

A despatch from Washington says: That a great part of Europe's enormous orders for arms and ammunition did not begin to move from the United States until comparatively recently was indicated by export figures issued by the Department of Commerce. The statistics, covering the 21 months ending with June, showed that, while exports of war supplies increased tremendously over the preceding year, the greater part of the increase—in some cases from one-fifth to one-third of the entire year's exports—left the United States in June.

The twelve-month period showed exports of explosives valued at \$41,476,188, as against \$6,272,197 in the preceding year. More than one-fourth of that total—\$11,689,744—was shipped during June. Gunpowder showed exports of \$3,234,549 in June, compared with \$5,091,542 for the year.

Sixty-two aeroplanes were exported in June. In the preceding year only 94 were shipped. Nearly eight times as many automobile trucks were exported in June as in the entire year ended June 30, 1914. June exports of both passenger automobiles and trucks were valued at \$13,364,800, and for the year at \$60,254,635. In the preceding year they were \$26,574,574. Figures for barbed wire, harness and saddles showed similar export conditions.

ALLIED AIRMEN RAID BELGIUM

Sixty French, British and Belgian Aeroplanes Participate in Raid.

A despatch from Paris says: Sixty-two aeroplanes rose from behind the French lines into a grey dawn recently, wheeled and manoeuvred into four groups, and sped away towards Rhenish Prussia. It was the biggest and most formidable squadron of fliers that had ever set out as a body to bombard an enemy position. Saarbrücken, over the heights of Delingen, a small town in Rhenish Prussia, was the objective, for at Saarbrücken is a great German factory where shells and armor-plate are being made. From the moment that the outflankers, the scouts, crossed the German front until the army of aerial invaders had returned the crack of anti-aircraft guns was incessant.

The losses, if any, are not stated by the War Office, nor is the probable damage. But it is hoped and expected here that the damage was great, as it seems it must have been, from the huge quantity of explosives carried by so many aeroplanes and dropped on a single target.

This raid was duplicated by one of equal proportions against the wood of Monthulst, north of Ypres, in Belgium. In the squadron which sailed forth there were 62 machines, but they were not all French. British and Belgian aeroplanes participated. Heavy fires were observed as the fliers turned and began their flight back.

So far as official reports have disclosed, there never had been previously an air raid of such magnitude, so far as concerns the number of machines employed. In a few earlier ventures of the kind 30 or more aeroplanes were used. Press despatches have indicated that the principal beneficiaries have built great numbers of aeroplanes, and as a result of the development of this branch of the service since the outbreak of the war these machines are now sent forth in flotillas for organized assaults on a large scale instead of being despatched singly or in pairs, principally for observation purposes.

SURVIVORS AWARD HONOR BY BALLOT

A despatch from London says: The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Capt. Willis, Sergt. Richards and Pte. Kenally, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, by an interesting, though not unprecedented, method of suffrage.

The comrades of the 1st battalion of the Fusiliers displayed extreme valor during the landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula last April. The King awarded three crosses. The survivors elected Willis, Richards and Kenally as having performed the most signal acts of bravery and devotion.

TO FORCE BELGIANS TO OBEY GERMAN ORDERS

A despatch from Brussels says: General von Bissing, military governor of Belgium, has issued an order providing for the punishment of every person who without adequate reason refuses to undertake or carry on work of public interest which is demanded by the German authorities and which is suited to his calling.

Punishment also is threatened to any person who hinders work ordered by the Germans or induces other persons to decline to work.

\$200,000,000 ANNUALLY FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

A despatch from London says: In sentencing a soldier for fraud in connection with separation allowances, Magistrate Sir William Treloar remarked that he understood the nation was now paying something like \$400,000,000 (\$200,000,000) a year in these allowances to families of soldiers absent at the front.

HOLY WAR DECLARED.

A despatch from Athens says: Advertisements from Turkey state that the Sheikh-ul-Islam, chief priest of the Mohammedans, has declared a holy war against Italy.

A PARTY OF GERMAN DRAGOONS IN ACTION



Having left their horses in the rear this party of German Dragoons had just taken up a position behind a barricade of cartwheels to engage an enemy outpost. The photograph is from the eastern front.

The Leading Markets

Breadstuffs.
Toronto, Aug. 31.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.23½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.21½, on track lake ports; No. 3 Northern, \$1.13½; Port McNicoll. These quotations are on a "prompt settlement" basis.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C. W., 55c, on track lake ports, "prompt settlement."
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 85c, on track lake ports.
Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 51 to 52c; No. 3 white, 50 to 51c, according to freights outside; new oats, 40 to 42c.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, nominal, \$1.15; new, \$1 to \$1.02, according to freights outside. Cereal wheat \$1.05. Sprouted or smutty wheat 75 to 85c, according to sample.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Barley—Good malting barley, No. 3 feed or better, 52c, nominal.
Buckwheat—Nominal.
Rye—No. 2, nominal.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$7; second patents, in jute bags, \$6.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$6.30; Toronto, in cotton bags, 10c more.
Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent, patents, \$4.60; do., new, \$4, seaboard or Toronto freights, in bags, for prompt shipment.
Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, Bran, \$27 per ton; shorts, \$28 per ton; middlings, \$30 per ton; good feed flour, \$1.90 per bag.

Country Produce.
Butter—Fresh dairy, 25 to 26c; inferior, 20 to 22c; creamery prints, 28 to 29½c; do., solids, 26 to 27c.
Eggs—No. 1, 22 to 23c per doz., in case lots; extra at 24 to 25c.
Honey—No. 1 light (wholesale), 10 to 11½c; do., retail, 12½ to 15c.
Combs (wholesale), per doz., No. 1, \$1.50 to \$2; No. 2, \$1 to \$2.
Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 20 to 21c; fowls, 14 to 15c; ducklings, 17 to 18c.
Cheese—Large, 15 to 15½c; 15½ to 15¾c for twins. Old cheese, 21½c.

Provisions.
Bacon—Long clear, 14 to 14½c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 18 to 18½c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 15 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 23c; backs, plain, 22 to 23c; boneless backs, 25 to 26c.
Lard—The market is quiet; pure lard, tubs, 11½ to 12½c; do., pails, 12 to 12½c; compound, tubs, 10 to 10½c; do., pails, 10½ to 10¾c.

Baled Hay and Straw.
Baled hay, new, No. 1, ton, \$17 to \$19; No. 2, ton, \$15 to \$16; baled straw, ton, \$7.50.

Business in Montreal.
Montreal, Aug. 31.—Corn, American, No. 2 yellow, 90 to 91c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 3, 59c; extra No. 1 feed, 59c; No. 2 local white, 58c; No. 3 local white, 57c; No. 4 local white, 56c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$7.10; seconds, \$6.60; strong bakers', per doz., \$6.25; straight rollers, \$5.40 to \$5.60; do., bags, \$2.50 to \$2.60. Rolled oats, barrels, \$6.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., \$2.90 to \$3. Bran, \$26 to \$26.50. Shorts, \$28. Middlings, \$33 to \$34. Mouille, \$35 to \$40. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$17.50 to \$18.50. Cheese, finest westerns, 12½ to 12¾c; finest easterns, 11½ to 12½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 28¼ to 28½c; seconds, 27¼ to 27½c. Eggs, fresh, 27 to 28c; selected, 26c; No. 1 stock, 23c; No. 2 stock, 20c. Dressed hogs, abattoir kills, \$13.50 to \$14. Pork, heavy Canada short mess, bbls., \$5 to 45 pieces, \$29; Canada short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, \$28.50. Lard, compound, tierces, 37½ lbs., 10c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10½c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12½ to 13c.

U. S. Markets.
Minneapolis, Aug. 31.—Wheat—September, 96c; December, 95½c; cash, No. 1 hard, \$1.16½; No. 1 Northern,

\$1.06 to \$1.16; No. 2 Northern, \$1.03 to \$1.13. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 74½ to 75c. Oats—No. 3 white, 45 to 45½c. Flour unchanged. Bran, \$20. Duluth, Aug. 31.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.10½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.09; No. 2 Northern, \$1.04 to \$1.07; Montana, No. 2 hard, 97½c; September, 97½c bid; December, 96c bid. Linseed cash, \$1.61½; September, \$1.61 asked; December, \$1.61 bid.

Live Stock Market.
Toronto, Aug. 31.—Best heavy steers, \$8.50 to \$8.65; butchers' cattle, choice, \$7.60 to \$7.75; do., good, \$7.30 to \$7.45; do., medium, \$6.40 to \$7.40; do., common, \$5 to \$6.65; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.50 to \$6.25; do., good bulls, \$5.90 to \$6.25; do., rough bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.35; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.50 to \$6.75; do., good, \$5.25 to \$6; do., medium, \$5 to \$5.25; do., common, \$4.50 to \$5; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$7.50; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$6.25 to \$7.25; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$8; spring hams, cwt., \$9 to \$9.30; calves, \$8.75 to \$11; hogs, off cars, \$9.15 to \$9.40; do., fed and watered, \$9 to \$9.10; do., f.o.b., \$8.65 to \$8.70.

Montreal, Aug. 31.—There was a fair demand for steers and sales of fair sized lots of good quality were made at \$8 to \$8.25, while fair stock brought from \$7 to \$7.75 and common from \$5.50 to \$6.25 per cwt. Butcher's cows from \$5.25 to \$7.25 per cwt; canning stock, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt. The demand for lambs was good and sales were made at \$7.50 to \$8.50, while sheep brought from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. Calves from \$5 to \$20 each, as to size and quality. Hogs firm, choice selected lots at \$9 to \$9.40 per cwt., weighed off cars.

DROPPED 2,000 FEET FROM FLYING SEAPLANE

A despatch from London says: Sub-Lieut. John McLarty, of the Royal Naval Flying Corps, was killed while flying a seaplane over Southampton Water on the English coast. The machine met with a mishap, and McLarty fell out, dropping 2,000 feet.

THE GULLIES OF GALLIPOLI CHOKED WITH TURKISH DEAD

Correspondent Describes the Desperate Battle for Possession of Sari Bair Hill

A despatch from London says: The battle for Sari Bair hill, which the Australian and New Zealanders captured, but were compelled to evacuate because the troops on their left did not advance far enough, was a most desperate one, according to the correspondent, who says:

"The dead lie thick everywhere. The Turks came down in great numbers from the ridge above and tried to sweep our men off the hill entirely. They themselves were driven back, however, with frightful losses. Being unable to bury their dead, the Turks

GERMANY'S THREAT TO THE BULGARIANS

Fate of Belgium Promised If Country Sides With the Allies.

A despatch from London says: Telegraphing from Bucharest the Balkan correspondent of the Times says reports have been received there from many quarters to the effect that the Austro-German forces which are being concentrated along the northern bank of the Danube for the projected invasion of Serbia will enter that country through Bulgarian territory via Widin, Belogradchik and Sofia.

The Times correspondent, who usually is well informed, declares he has reason to believe the Bulgarian Government has been notified of this intended aggression with the admonition that opposition would be futile and the suggestion that it co-operate with the central powers. The fate of Belgium, he says he has heard, has been cited as an object lesson of what might happen if resistance were offered, while Bulgaria has been told that if she acquiesces in the plan she will be given a free hand in dealing with Serbia.

Much will depend, the correspondent asserts, upon the attitude of Roumania, whose intentions are unknown, but who is believed to be averse to another Balkan conflict, and to disapprove an attack upon Serbia.

GERMANY CALLS OUT LANDSTURM RESERVES

A despatch from Amsterdam says: As a result of the serious situation facing the Teutonic allies in the Balkans, Germany is preparing to mobilize more troops. Advances from Berlin state that the Landsturm reserves have been notified to be ready to respond to a call to the colors.

ABOLISH MARTIAL LAW THROUGHOUT PARIS

A despatch from Paris says: Martial law has been abolished everywhere in Paris outside of the zone of military activities. The decision of the Government in this respect is interpreted on all sides as a sign of confidence in official circles that the interior administration of France will not be disturbed again by military operations.

BRITISH CONSUL AND ESCORT WERE ATTACKED IN PERSIA

Armed Band Was Led by German Consular Agent at Tabriz—Britishers Suffered Some Losses

A despatch from London says: "A telegram received here from Teheran, Persia, reports that the Russian and British Consuls and their military escort have been attacked at Kenghever by an armed band led by M. O. Schunemann, the German Consular Agent at Tabriz. The Britishers de-

SHELL CRISIS OVER, DECLARES RUSSIA

All Necessary Supplies Are Now Going Forward With Promptness.

A despatch from London says: The shell crisis in Russia is over, according to an announcement made by Chairman Shingraff, of the Daily Chronicle's Petrograd correspondent. The quantity of munitions, the statement continues, has been more than doubled, and all necessary supplies are going forward promptly. The Russian army now is in splendid fighting condition, it is stated, and the machinery of the international administration is gradually being adapted to the new conditions.

"The work 'evacuation,'" says the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, "is losing its terrors in the minds of the people, who are beginning to regard the idea of somewhat protracted mobility as a measurable military scheme."

The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent also telegraphs in an optimistic vein. He says a new phase of the Russian operations is now beginning, in which the Russians will have two useful allies, namely, autumn mist and autumn mud.

"Already," says the correspondent, "seven Teutonic armies in many places are floundering through marshy districts, where there is a thick fog in the morning and evening, and where the rains are turning the roads into deep mud. Amid the lakes and bogs, where the operations must now take place, the Germans will often be obliged to move in narrow causeways under the concentrated fire of the Russian artillery, which thus will be able to inflict terrible losses at small cost. The foggy weather will prevent the German airmen feeling out the Russian positions."

GOOD PROGRESS IN THE DARDANELLES

Objective Aimed at Not Yet Gained, But a Decided Advance Has Been Made.

A despatch from London says: Recent operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula have enabled the British troops to extend materially the area in their position and to connect their lines along a front of more than 21 miles, according to an official statement.

The statement indicates also that additional troops have been landed on the peninsula, although no details are given on this point, and it is stated simply that "further reinforcements have arrived." It is stated that the losses have been very heavy, but that the Turks suffered more severely than the British.

The report sets at rest rumors which have been in circulation for several days crediting the British troops with having either cut off or outflanked the Turkish forces.

In the first attacks the Australians and New Zealanders reached the summits of Sari Bahr and Chanak Bahr, commanding positions on the west coast of the peninsula, but through the failure of the new landing party at Suvla Bay to make the progress expected the troops from the dominions were compelled to fall back. Another attack was made last Saturday, but on this occasion, having lost the advantage of surprise, the British could not reach the summit.

The Turks are making a very stubborn defence of their positions, but the allies have confidence that with the strong forces at their command and the assistance of the fleet the Dardanelles will be forced before the arrival of the unfavorable weather, which is due towards the end of September.

58 UNDERSEA CRAFT IN THE GERMAN FLEET

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The Times Mitylene correspondent says there has been a split in the Turkish Cabinet owing to the alleged persecution of Greeks and Armenians in Turkey. The Grand Vizier, according to the correspondent, has threatened to resign unless the reported treatment of the Greeks and Armenians ceases. Enver Pasha, the War Minister, offered the Grand Vizierate to Rifaat Pasha, President of the Senate, but Rifaat declined the office and is now trying to bring about peace in the Cabinet.

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A despatch from Copenhagen says: The German undersea fleet at present comprises fifty-eight submarines, according to a neutral authority who has just returned to Denmark from Germany. Germany's Baltic fleet, according to the same authority, consists of 38 warships. Six thousand marines from Kiel have been sent to the eastern fighting front to reinforce the pioneer service of the army, it is stated.

FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

Nelson is having all overhead wires placed in underground cables. The oat crop of the Yukon will be poor this year from lack of rain. British Columbia is supplying a good deal of paper to Australia. Victoria tax rate last year was 20 mills; this year it will be 18 mills net.

Nanaimo has a complete company of miners recruited and may have a second. Kaslo impounds chickens running at large and charges 25 cents for their release. Revelstoke still works for and expects to get an internment camp established there.

Interned aliens who were incapable of military duty, were freed from the camp at Fernie.

Dependents of soldiers enlisted at Fernie are drawing \$700 a month from the Patriotic Fund.

Steel in the Pacific Great Eastern Railway has been laid to a point eleven miles above Lillooet.

All the provincial constables in Fort George district except the chief have enlisted in the militia.

About 750 school teachers took the special course at the High and Normal Schools at Victoria.

The East Kootenay Lumber Company is working two shifts at their Jaffray mill on railway grain docks.

Telegraph rates between White Horse and Skagway are reduced from a dollar to 50 cents for ten words.

Promise of an abundant fruit crop in the Okanagan Valley caused the B. C. Government to look to the marketing.

Vancouver Council must spend another \$60,000 to relieve its unemployed, the city is supporting 625 families.

A cargo of British Columbia Douglas fir has gone to Hudson's Bay, via the Panama Canal, for the railway work there.

The fur trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company on the Stikine River have been reduced owing to the war conditions.

Giuseppe de Cesare, sent from Nelson to New Westminster for life for murder, has been sent back insane; it is doubted, too.

Private Walter Smith, of the Canadian Scottish, killed while at ambulance work in the trenches, was a Prince Rupert boy.

W. A. Aldritt, prisoner of war in Germany, recommended for the Victoria Cross, was once physical director of Revelstoke Y.M.C.A.

The liner Titan had to refuse to carry two 58-ton guns from Victoria to the Philippines for the U. S., as she had no machinery to lift them aboard.

Assistant Fire Chief Thompson of Vancouver says the city will get a shock if a big fire breaks out; there aren't enough men to handle the apparatus.

MOST POWERFUL ARMY WORLD HAS EVER SEEN

Universe Will be "Dumb with Admiration" When It Realizes Fact.

A despatch from Paris says: "The Government now has under control all factories able to produce cannon, rifles, projectiles and explosives," said David Lloyd-George, British Minister of Munitions, in an interview with Charles Humbert, new editor of the Journal. From what Mr. Lloyd-George showed him, Mr. Humbert believes British preparations in many ways are more ample than those of the French. He declares the army now in training will be one of the most powerful the world has ever seen, and when, later, it will be possible to tell what has been accomplished by the British, the universe will be "dumb with admiration."

DIVISION IN RANKS OF TURKISH CABINET

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LECTURE TRAIN ON RAILWAYS

SPREADING BETTER AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The Operation of These Instructive Cars Met With Great Success in the Prairie Province.

The Better Farming trains operated over the lines of the railways in the Prairie Provinces appear to be meeting with a considerable measure of success, and provincial agricultural authorities are convinced that the work so carried on will result in the spread of better agricultural practices throughout the country.

When such a lecture train completed its itinerary over the lines of the Canadian Northern in Saskatchewan recently, a compilation of statistics showed that, in all, 10,464 persons had boarded the car at the various stopping places, thirty-four in number, and that of this total, approximately forty-five hundred were men, thirty-five hundred women, and the remainder children. The weather was unfavorable most of the time. At some of the points where lectures were given rain fell continually, and a great many people were unable to attend on account of the conditions of the roads. The Saskatchewan Government representatives expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the attention given the train under the circumstances.

The Canadian Northern Railway train was made up of standard sleeping and dining cars, a nursing car, household science car, model farm car, crop production car, boys' and girls' car, colonist car, refrigerator car, and a water car. Designation streamers were attached to the outside of the cars with lettering in letters large enough to be easily read, and when the train stopped at a station there was no confusion among the people. The children gravitated naturally to the "Boys' and Girls' car, where lantern slides of various birds and insects were thrown on the screen and their good and bad traits explained. The older people, being on more serious matters, were accordingly enabled to give close attention to the lectures in the other cars.

The "Crop Production Car" contained samples, mounted, of flax, oats, alfalfa, western rye grass, wheat, millet, peas, barley, brouse grass and clover. There were also illustrations of alfalfa in rows, of alfalfa seed cutting; alfalfa for seed; classes of barley; samples of corn; classes of wheat. There also were descriptive charts illustrative of experiments in cropping fallowed land during a dry year as against the plowing fallow when land is free from grass and other perennial plants; early as against late fall cultivation; effect of harrowing on yield of wheat; wheat yields on stubble land; alfalfa for forage and seed; influence of tillage on 1914 wheat yields; rates of seedling concerning heavy and light seeding in wet and dry seasons; effect of packing for second crop of wheat; effect of harrowing on fall-cultivated land, and charts showing relative increase in production under different soil cultivation.

The Model Farm car contained section of barn, showing method of bracing; sheep barn; cow stall; pig pen; split log drag; fence; home-made cattle stanchion; photos of all kinds of stock and mountings of soil products. This car also contained the poultry section, showing model of the different kinds of fowls; Saskatchewan trap nest; fattening crate; feed hopper for use on range; oats sprouter; hen coop; Cornell trap nest; Newmaine trap nest; result of experiments showing the effect of water glass and lime water on egg preservation; complete surgical outfit for operating on fowls and sample of proper food for fowls. In addition, the literature was in this car, and printed matter pertaining to agriculture was freely distributed.

The Nursery Car was equipped with sand boxes, toys and made up beds. This car was also a valuable addition to the train; mothers were able to leave their children in car and attend lectures without the usual annoyance.

The lectures usually required three hours in each town, and longer in some cases, owing to the late arrival of some of the visit people. The usual procedure was to keep the car closed for a few minutes after arrival, and until the people had gathered, when the cars would be opened and the audience distributed. Mr. Reed was generally the first speaker, and lectured on the crop production and other points of field husbandry, followed by Prof. Bracken, who dealt with soil cultivation. Mr. Mooney lectured on the eradication of obnoxious weeds. The Hon. Mr. Motherwell dealt with general farming conditions. Mr. Stewart spoke on stock-raising and dairying and at several points gave demonstrations of milk testing. Mr. A. Fawcett looked after the Model Farm Car, and answered questions regarding building matters. Mr. Phillips lectured on poultry raising and egg preservation, and at the principal points gave demonstrations of the killing, plucking and preparing of chickens for market. Mrs. Archibald lectured on Household Science and gave demonstrations in cooking.

THE ONLY CURE FOR A WEAK STOMACH

Indigestion and Similar Troubles Must be Treated Through the Blood.

Indigestion can be treated in many ways, but it can only be cured in one way—through the blood. Purgatives cannot cure indigestion. By main force they move on the food still indigested. That weakens the whole system, uses up the natural juices and leaves the stomach and bowels parched and sore. It is actually a cause of indigestion—not a cure. Others try pre-digested foods and peptonized drugs. But drugs which digest the food for the stomach really weaken its power and makes the trouble chronic. The digestive organs can never do the work properly until they are strong enough to do it themselves. Nothing can give the stomach that power but the new, rich, red blood so abundantly supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. So the reason for the success of this medicine is plain. Nothing can stimulate the glands and nothing can absorb the nourishment from the food but pure red blood. And Dr. Williams' Pink Pills surpass all other medicines in giving that new, rich blood. Miss B. E. Johnson, Hemford, N.S., says: "For months I was a great sufferer from indigestion; food of any kind was distasteful to me, and after eating I would suffer much. Naturally I grew weak and was but a shadow of my former self. I was taking a doctor's prescription, but it did not help me in the least. Then I read of a case similar to my own cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to try this medicine. By the time I had taken six boxes the trouble had entirely disappeared, and I could eat heartily of all kinds of food. More than this I found my general health greatly improved through the use of the Pills. I can therefore strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a cure for indigestion."

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

BLOCKADE'S PINCH FELT.

Bankruptcies Increase Uneasiness in Germany.

A citizen of a neutral State who lately visited Germany in a further communication to the London Daily Chronicle dealing with the position of industry in Germany, says:

"It would be quite wrong to imagine that after the blockade of German ports all manufacturing were stopped. Practically the whole of the machine industry, iron foundries and steel works are fully employed and doing excellent business. They do not suffer from any lack of raw material, as the whole of the ore reserves of Sweden are at their disposal. In addition to this, they can tap their own ores in the Diederhofen and Saar districts and the ores of Luxemburg and Longwy in France.

"So far as coal is concerned, the mines which used to compete successfully in the markets of Scandinavia, Italy, France, Egypt, Denmark and Russia with English coal have suffered heavily. After the war broke out nearly all these mines came to a standstill, chiefly owing to a shortage of labor, but there has been a gradual revival and the output now is about half the normal.

"The textile industries of the empire have until July managed to keep up to something like their normal level. There has been a decrease in exportation, but the home demand for textiles has been very good, owing to the total cessation of imports of foreign descriptions, but since August 1 the manufacture of all goods from cotton yarn has been prohibited in view of the probable declaration of cotton as contraband of war.

"Since August 1 only orders for the army have been allowed to be executed, but this will not give employment to one-tenth of the great body of textile operatives, and the greater part of the factories have been brought to a standstill.

"One industry which has suffered acutely is the manufacturer of toys in and around Nuremberg and Thuringia.

"The complete stoppage of German exports only dates as far back as May 15 or even June 1. Now, however, a number of bankruptcies are advancing considerably the great uneasiness spreading in industrial circles more so because the hopes of America bringing pressure to bear upon the English Government to relax the blockade have vanished."

The Little Girl Replied. The superintendent of a Sunday School was one afternoon explaining to his scholars the story of Elijah and the prophets of Baal; how Elijah built an altar, put wood upon it, and cut a bullock in pieces and laid it on the altar. "And then," said the superintendent, "he commanded the people to fill four barrels with water, and to pour it over the altar; and they did this four times. Now, I wonder if any boy or girl can tell me why the water was poured over the bullock on the altar?" There was silence for a few moments, when one little girl spoke up—"Please, sir, to make the gravy."

LONDON'S BISHOP SURE OF HIS DUTY

HE HAS WORKED TO STRENGTHEN THE ARMY.

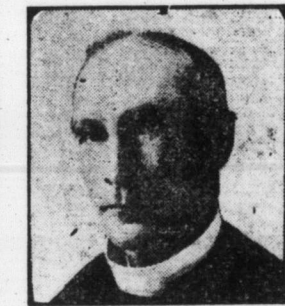
Says It Is a Mistake to Lay Aside Entirely the Old Testament Virtues.

Just as London was discussing the Pope's position of neutrality I found myself in the study of the Bishop of London, who quite plainly did not think he had to live up to the dualism of a division in the temporal and spiritual power, writes Mr. Richard Payne. Should the Church be neutral in time of war? Is it making a compromise in the support of this war? "Thou shalt not kill." How can the Church compromise with the commandment?

"One can," said the Bishop, for he was a good logician. "Of course, war is wholly inconsistent with Christian principles, but meanwhile the Christian has to make the choice of the second best. Because our Lord said at a particular moment that his servants were not to fight, he could not mean that they were to see their women and children treated as the Belgian women and children have been and do nothing."

So it is necessary for the Bishop to represent God alone, like the Pope. He can also represent the nation, and, fortunately for the Bishop, when that nation believes it has a Christian cause.

There was a cloistered hush about the room we sat in. The Bishop's kindly face seemed incongruous with the picture I drew of him, dressed in khaki as he was last summer, speaking to the men in the camps from wagons.



The Bishop of London.

"For if the cause was held, then the duty of the Church is not only to mobilize the spiritual resources of the nation, but to give the clear call to unity and service."

Donned the Khaki. The Bishop went to recruit. A "battling bishop"? No; not a bit of it—a gentle churchman turned logician.

"It is an utter mistake," he says, "to suppose that the Old Testament virtues are to be laid aside because the New Testament supplements them by humility and self-suffering and personal weakness. No; courage, fearless, undying courage, is the special characteristic of the Christian soldier as it was the special characteristic of Christ himself." And so he girded himself to rouse his fellow countrymen and to stimulate himself to play the man in this great "Day of God."

And so, this being a Day of the Lord, the good bishop donned his khaki as a chaplain of the army and went to hearten the men in the fields. Then strangely the bishop asks himself the question: "But can a fierce and bloody war ever conduce to the spreading of the Gospel of Peace in the world?"

And he answers himself: "Yes, but what if this is a war for peace? What if the ideas which have made peace up to now impossible are finally and forever killed? What if the gospel is shown to be a sham? What if the war is stripped of its glamor and seen in its native hideousness for all time?"

War for Peace.

What if the churches that believe in the Incarnation of the Son of God are drawn together in a way in which they have never been before and fused into a united missionary Church?

What if France shall permanently be stirred to see what she was casting away in her Church? What if the English and French churches should learn great truths from one another? What if the Russian Church should be touched with that missionary zeal which it only needs to make it one of the greatest churches in the world? What if the great German people shall gain through pain and suffering a new faith?

"We are fighting," says the Bishop, "for the holiest things ever entrusted to the care of man—the freedom of our country, the honor of our women, the right to live for the smaller nations, international honor, as the condition of the future brotherhood of nations, and the Christian principles which are to govern the future of the world."

Some comets have tails as much as 200,000 miles in length. Husband—I don't see why you have accounts in so many different stores. Wife—Because, my dear, it makes the bills so much smaller.

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. Suited 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.

NEW BRITISH M.P.

Recalls the Cases of Boys in British Parliament.

Sir Edward Coke, the great lawyer of the sixteenth century, held that the law required a man to be of age before he could be elected to, or sit in, Parliament, and though Mr. John Lyndrick Edmonde, the new British member of Parliament, has just passed the age limit, being little over 21 years of age, his election calls attention to the fact that boys in their teens have been elected to Parliament in the past.

Already known as "the child of the House," Mr. Esmonde, Nationalist member for North Tipperary, is certainly the most youthful-looking member who has ever entered the House of Commons of late years. From the vantage point of the Strangers' Gallery, as he walked up the floor to take the oath, he looked scarcely sixteen. He was an attractive figure in his khaki uniform—he is a lieutenant in the 27th Northumberland Fusiliers—and everyone gave him a cheer.

Charles James Fox was perhaps the most famous boy M.P. He was returned for Midhurst when he was only 19, in spite of the law, and justified his election, for Horace Walpole, after hearing him speak, said: "Charles Fox, not yet one-and-twenty, answered Burke with great quickness and parts, and with confidence equally premature."

Lord John Russell, who afterwards became Earl Russell, began, according to his biographers, at the age of one-and-twenty, a career in the House of Commons that was destined to last for nearly 50 years, while others say that he was one-and-twenty when he was elected.

According to a chronicler in the days of James I., at least 40 members of the House of Commons were not above 20 years of age, and some of them were not more than 16. Edmund Waller, the poet, was one of these 16-year-old M.P.'s, and his record as a member would be hard to beat, for it is said of him that "Waller was the delight of the House, and even at 80 he said the liveliest things of any among them."

Lord Chesterfield, when he was Lord Stanhope, entered Parliament before he was of age, and made a fiery attack on the Orford Ministry. The occupants of the Treasury Bench retorted by pointing out that in taking the oath, a minor he was liable to a penalty of \$1,500, whereas the noble youth left the House until he was of age. It is said that Lord Torrington, who afterwards became the Duke of Albermarle, addressed the House on Clarendon's impeachment when he was only 14, which must surely be the record for precocity.

Seemed Promising.

Jim had looked in at the country livery stable in search of a job. He seemed promising, and was set to work greasing the axles of a carriage. In a remarkably short space of time he reported the task finished. "Look here," said the new boss, "I've meant to say you've greased all four of them wheels already?" "Well," rejoined the new hand. "A've greased the two front yens." "And why haven't you greased the two hind ones?" "Well," exclaimed Jim, calmly, "so long as the two front yens gang all right the two hind yens hev to follow."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, DIABETES, GRAVEL, ETC.

23 THE PR

FARMS FOR RENT.

IF LOOKING FOR A FARM, CONSULT me. I have over Two Hundred on my list located in the best sections of Ontario. A. J. Allen, H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

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 Wilson Publishing Company, 75 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

TOXES FOR SALE.

TOXES—ONE SILVER BLACK, male; one \$5 per cent female. Pair Red cross breeders, Island stock. Write for low prices. T. R. Lyons, Waterville, Kings Co., N.S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

NEW YORK.

Lakeside Farm

107 Acres, \$1,800? Easy Terms. BEAUTIFUL HOME. Money-making farm, borders lake 1 mile, fishing, boating; 3 miles to village, R.R. station, high school, machine-worked fields cut 20 tons hay, other good crops, 60 acres lake and brook-watered pasture, 17 acres wood, variety fruit, 8 room house, fine shade, charming view, big barn, other buildings, aged owner must retire, great bargain for some one at \$1,800, easy terms. Full details and travelling directions to see this and other farms many kind livestock and tools included, page 15, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 35." Write to-day for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 5417, University Block, Syracuse, N.Y.

KERMATH Marine Engines

"America's Standard 4 Cycle Marine Motor" "Kermath" is the most reliable, efficient, and economical engine on the market. It is built for speed, power, and economy. It is the only engine that can be run on kerosene, gasoline, or alcohol. It is the only engine that can be run on kerosene, gasoline, or alcohol. It is the only engine that can be run on kerosene, gasoline, or alcohol.

Full Term Opens September 1st.

ELLIOTT Business College 734 Yonge St., TORONTO.

A High Grade School. None Better in Canada. Write for New College Announcement.

Highest Cash Prices Paid for GINSENG

We are the largest buyers of Ginseng in America and have the greatest demand for it. We can therefore pay you the highest cash prices. If you have any wild or cultivated Ginseng, write for our latest price list, or ship what you have and we will submit you our highest offer.

David Blustein & Bro. 162 W. 27th St., New York, U.S.A.

WHERE PIGS CLIMB TREES.

The Tree Trunk Is Broad, Flat and Almost Horizontal.

Presumably the walrus and the carpenter never did settle the discussion as to whether pigs had wings, and there are persons who seriously think it was a foolish theme for an argument.

And yet it is any stranger than the undisputed fact that in Morocco pigs climb trees in search of nuts? Not only pigs but goats too. The puzzle is not in the pigs and the goats, however; they are of the common variety that we see in the back lots in our own communities. It is the tree that is strange. It is called the argan nut tree and it grows near Agadir. Usually it shoots out from a steep hillside. The trunk is broad and flat and almost horizontal, and so are the main branches, forming ample and solid foothold for any animal which may be tempted by the olive shaped nuts growing within easy reach of the main branches.

St. Isidore, P.Q., Aug. 18, 1894.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly, DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

Positively Unbearable.

One of the wealthy members of a fashionable church approached her pastor with the complaint that she was greatly disturbed by one of her neighbors. "It's positively unbearable!" said she. "That man in the pew in front of me destroys all my devotional and pious feelings when he attempts to sing. Couldn't you ask him to change his pew?" The good pastor was sorely perplexed. After a few moments' reflection he said: "Well, I naturally should feel a little delicacy on that score, more especially as I should have to give a reason. But I will tell you what I might do. I might ask him to join the choir!"

The happiest bridal toast was when a speaker wished a deaf and dumb couple "unspeaking and unheard-of bliss."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A Cautious Bachelor.

"Before engaging rooms in your house," said the bachelor, "I want to know if there are any families with crying babies staying here." "I'm afraid there is," replied the landlady; "but we—" "Well, I was just going to say," continued the other, "that if there are I want you to put me in the next room to theirs. I want to wake up in the night and hear their trouble, so that I can congratulate myself again that I'm not married."

A False Promise.

When little Mary Green came home from her first forenoon at school her mother asked her if she liked it. "Oh, I don't think I like it at all, mother. The teacher put me on a seat, and said—'Sit there, my dear, for the present.' And I sat, and sat, till I was tired, but she hasn't given me the present yet!"

Sore Corns Go!

out the sting over-night. Never falls leaves no scar. Get a 25c. bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor to-day.

Pat's Action.

An Englishman on a visit to Ireland met the village water-carrier. Just as the water-carrier was leaving the well the tourist, thinking to puzzle Pat, asked him how many years he had been carrying water. "Well," said Pat, "I am 60 years old and I have carried water since I was 10." "Well," replied the tourist, "how much water have you carried in that length of time?" "Well," said Pat, after consideration, "as much water as you don't see in the river."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The largest room in the world is the room for improvement.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Established 1862. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. 110 University Ave., TORONTO, ONT., CAN. College Reopens Friday, October 1st, 1915. Write Dept. D. for Calendar. E. A. A. Grange, V.S., M.S., Principal.

"Overstern" V Bottom Motor Boat

Freight Prepaid to any Railway Station in Ontario. Length 18 Ft., Beam 3 Ft. 8 In., Depth 1 Ft. 6 In. ANY MOTOR FITS.

Specification No. 2B giving engine prices on request. Get our quotations on—"The Penetang Line" Commercial and Pleasure Launches, Row boats and Canoes.

THE GIDLEY BOAT CO., LIMITED, PENETANG, CAN.



AN ICE CREAM BRICK Solves the Difficulty.

CITY DAIRY ICE CREAM put up in attractive boxes is as popular with the guest as it is convenient for the hostess. It is the ideal summer dessert.

For sale by discriminating shopkeepers everywhere.

City Dairy Look for the Sign. TORONTO. We want an Agent in every town.

GILLETTE'S PERFUMED LYE

CLEANS AND DISINFECTS

100% PURE

MADE IN CANADA

Sometimes Very Good.

The young man was rather slow, so the girl thought it time to give him a hint. "Gracious!" she exclaimed, suddenly, "I've bruised my lip. Do you know, Mr. Jenkins, my mother always used to kiss a hurt place to make it well?" "And did it do any good?" asked the young man failing to see the point. "I don't remember," replied the girl, getting desperate, but those old-fashioned remedies are sometimes very good." Then he got busy.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Branding His Bees.

The Government officials had been telling a simple old Scotch farmer what he must do in case of a German invasion on the east coast of Scotland. "An' hae I reely tae dae this wi' ma beesties if the Germans come?" asked one old fellow at the finish. The official informed him that such was the law. "All live stock of every description must be branded and driven inland." "Weel, I'm thinkin' I'll hae an awfu' job wi' ma bees!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

KEEN BUYING ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS

Autumn Stocks of Merchandise Landing Here in Good Shape and in Good Time

Never in the history of trade has "keen buying" been so essential to success as today. Extraordinary and unlooked-for conditions in connection with the supply of merchandise exist, and will continue to be with us. There is, therefore, added importance attached to every item bought.

This store is in position to offer \$25,000 stock of General Merchandise at prices averaging very little advance—many lines lower, some higher

These held down prices are only brought about by the keenest of buying and paying spot cash for every dollar's worth the moment it's checked off. Instead of adding war taxes, extra marine insurance and many other items extra this year, we are in many cases meeting these ourselves, depending on increased volume of business to meet same. Our sales, notwithstanding war times, are showing good substantial increases over former years, and we mean to make the last four months count for something.

Fall Goods selling fast. Additional Stocks each day. First showing of New Shoes for autumn. Cote's Reliable English Kip for solid wear

Men's Heavy Wearing Shoes. Boys' Strong Serviceable Shoes. Misses' and Children's Reliable Makes.

School Opening Supplies

We're ready with all the Wantable, Desirable Clothing—Odd Knickers and Bloomers, Shirts, Sweaters, Caps, etc. Suits, one and two of a kind, at about half price, among the children's and boys'. A good chance to get a School Suit if size is among the lot.

Drop in and see the New Autumn Goods as they arrive. It will be interesting to you and a pleasure to our sales staff to show. For same quality of merchandise our prices will meet any other and in many cases show a saving.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

Dressmaker, capable of taking charge of shop and apprentices, Wanted

says they are barely sufficient to maintain life, and in some cases they will not do it. The rations are as follows:

In the morning they get a pint of black coffee made from burnt grain, which smells much like coffee but has no nourishment in it, together with a vegetable soup which has a little meat in it, but before it gets to the British the French and Belgians, who are the chefs, extract all of the meat.

Then they have six hours in the field and an evening meal of two slices of bread (less than 1 lb.) and barley water, which he said is the most nourishing thing they have. Sometimes the brave oatmeal and water. The principal vegetable in the soup is cabbage.

There might be some other mixtures but these were the principal items of diet. He says that the Post Office department is one of the best departments in Germany and that now the situation is much relieved by packages coming from their friends; that there can be sent on with absolute certainty that they will reach the prisoner to whom they are sent and he is not prevented from dividing it up with associates, so that on the whole they are now much better off and getting some food from the charitable organizations in Great Britain which are supplying them by means of the post. He also says that money can be sent through the post, but that it is not very common to do so for anyone who has a friend a prisoner in Germany that he wishes to send food and clothing to, to send it through one of the organizations over his head to send either food or clothing. He says that clothing is particularly needed; that the Germans absolutely refuse to replace clothing and that many of the prisoners are in rags.

The men are obliged to work six hours a day in clearing up scrubland so as to increase the production of wheat, and he says that many of them go to the hospital through sheer starvation, and all of them become very much emaciated.

The Germans, he tells me, make the statement that they no longer take Russian prisoners as they are too bothersome, so there may be some truth in the recent statement of the shooting of prisoners taken on the Eastern front.

They have about 25,000 British prisoners against about 40,000 German prisoners estimated held here.

After about seven months' prison confinement D— was a fortunate enough to become one of the 13 British doctors exchanged for a similar number of German doctors prisoners of war in this country. He was sent through to Brussels and from there to Holland, together with a large number of wounded men who would be unfit for further service. He tells me the wounded were sent through in cattle trucks from which the manure had not been removed. At Brussels, however, they were taken out and put into a fine hospital train, with good clean sheets, in which condition they were shipped over the border to Holland.

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Speaking of the casualties he understands that the German casualties are approximately 4,000,000, and says that between eight and nine million Germans have been called to the colors; that there remain no more men in Germany to be called out and in his judgment the war will end this year.

The idea of the Germans is that as soon as they took Warsaw, which as long ago as six weeks they seem to have figured out almost to the day, they would withdraw their troops from Russia and prepare for a big attack in the West which would take place either in the latter part of September or the fore part of October and that they would drive their way through to Calais and Boulogne and that the French would then make terms with them, that they would settle with Russia, and would be prepared to settle with England later.

He says that opinion in Germany is all one that the war will be over this fall. They are not prepared and do not intend to go through another winter campaign in the trenches and the sickness which they are experiencing will leave them with not sufficient men available next spring to keep up the fight. He says if the fall to go through to Calais they will offer terms of peace, but when you come down to discuss with him what would be acceptable to the Allies the fact develops that the Germans would not be granting it, so that after you talk it all through you come back to the opinion that at the best the war is on for another year.

However, D—'s opinion of the fight in the near future on the Western front seems to be borne out from many sources from which you pick up information and I think the Allies are fully alive to it. He says the work in Germany in the fields is all being done by the women; that the best fighting soldiers are the young men, who are the only ones in Germany anxious to go to the front, and that the older men have not proved good soldiers.

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Your home merchant will back up our guarantee on this splendid range. Ask to see

McClary's Pandora Range

and let him demonstrate its many exclusive features to you. A McClary dealer in every town.

Sold by Jas. Wright & Son



Take One Tonight

If you feel bilious, "headachy" and irritable—for that's a sign your liver is out of order. Your food is not digesting—it stays in the stomach a sour, fermented mass, poisoning the system. Just take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets—they make the liver do its work—they cleanse and sweeten the stomach and tone the whole digestive system. You'll feel fine in the morning. At all druggists, 25c, or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Company, Toronto 14

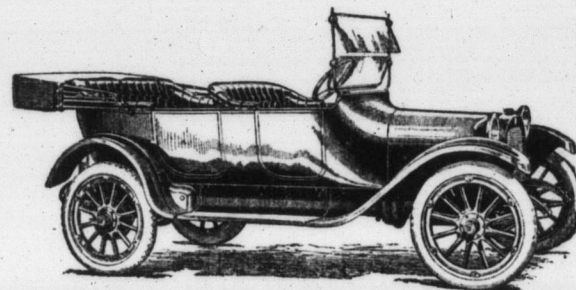
CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

The moment your foot touches the accelerator you begin to realize that not even the unusual specifications have given you an adequate idea how good the car really is

Its instantaneous responsiveness—the ease with which it gets under way—the abundance of power—the pronounced gliding sensation—the steadiness at high speed—the freedom from gear-shifting—these are qualities which no list of specifications can reveal

The wheelbase is 110 inches
The price of the car complete is \$785
f. o. b. Detroit



Wm. McCallum, Dealer, Glencoe
TELEPHONE: Residence 95 r 2; Office 88

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—To addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$2.00 per year; to addresses in the United States, \$2.50 per year—payable in advance.

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Address all communications and make remittances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1915.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

Continued from page one.

Americans, and then the change began. These inspectors insisted on visiting the camp when they wanted to and without previous notice. They furthermore insisted on having confidential interviews with the prisoners. The immediate result of this was that there was a decided improvement in camp conditions, although there is as yet, so far as D— knows, no effort made to take care of the wounded of the Allies, the Germans contenting themselves with the statement that they are kept busy taking care of their own. He tells me that every effort is made to aggravate and bring forth dissension between the Allied prisoners. French sergeants are put over English, Belgians over Russians, and so forth, all with a view of creating dissension and disturbances.

The Germans hold that the striking of an officer, even of a French officer, is just as serious as the striking of a German officer, and the offender is court-martialed. D— had the experience and was up for court-martial himself for striking an officer—an offence he did not commit. His trial was arranged for, but he insisted on his rights, for as a doctor he was not a prisoner of war, and he demanded a lawyer from Berlin at his trial. He got letters through to the American Embassy and the result of the whole matter was that his trial was dropped and he was shipped off to another camp. The accusation against him was undoubtedly due to his activity in making objections to the service rendered and food supplied to the English prisoners. He says that unless you keep up a vigorous protest to the generals and others in command the under officers will keep gradually closing down on you until life would be impossible. No courtesy of the smallest kind is extended to any English prisoner and in this respect the Germans who have lived in England are the worst of the lot. Any German found speaking to a prisoner or treating him with any consideration is immediately sent off to the front. In fact the front trenches are the penalty for every offence in Germany and men are sent forward on very slight pretext.

D— says none of them want to go to the front, but many are sent and they are all fearful of the consequences of any friendship with the prisoners. He tells me that the Germans look on the French with some little compassion. With one exception they have the most hatred for the Englishmen. Today, however, their extreme dislike is visited on the Canadians whom they seriously blame for coming into the war at all. In fact, since the second battle of Ypres D— tells me that crowds visit the camps to see the Canadians and that the Germans have more respect for a Canadian than for any other soldier in the war. Evidently, so far as the Germans are concerned at least, the Canadians have made good.

Speaking of the rations supplied by the Germans to the prisoners, D—

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THE STORE for BIG VALUE

Big Value in—
Men's Suits
Men's Straw Hats
Men's Underwear
Men's Furnishings
Linoleum
Lace Curtains
Curtain Nets
Crepe Dress Goods
Voile Dress Goods
Ladies' Underwear
Whitewear
Ladies' Waists
Ladies' Fancy Furnishings

SEE THE BIG VALUE IN MEN'S SUMMER SHIRTS
HIGHEST PRICES FOR BUTTER AND EGGS.

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MILLINERY PARLORS

SYMES STREET,
GLENCOE Phone 25

WARDSVILLE
ONTARIO

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.
Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 8:27 a. m.; No. 14, express to London and intermediate points, 9 a. m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 9:20 p. m.; No. 18, local accommodation to London, 10:10 p. m.
Westbound—No. 13, local mail and express, 7:30 a. m.; No. 351, way freight and passenger, 11:15 a. m.; No. 15, express from London and points east for Detroit, 12:25 p. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 6:35 p. m.; No. 19, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 9:51 p. m.
Nos. 11, 16, 15 and 13, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line.

Eastbound—No. 332, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 9:35 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:30 p. m.; No. 34, express to London and intermediate points, 4:20 p. m.
Westbound—No. 331, way freight and passenger, 11:15 a. m.; No. 15, express from London and points east for Detroit, 12:25 p. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 6:35 p. m.; No. 19, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 9:51 p. m.
Nos. 11, 16, 15 and 13, Sundays included.

Kingscourt Branch.

Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia, London and points west, No. 36, mixed, 7:30 a. m.; No. 17, passenger, 3:10 p. m.; No. 37, mixed, 6:40 p. m.
Arrive at Glencoe—No. 18, passenger, 7:05 a. m.; No. 12, express, 2:45 p. m.; No. 351, mixed, 8:15 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eastbound—No. 634, Sundays included, 12:27 p. m.; No. 62, 6:10 p. m.
Westbound—No. 671, 8:57 a. m.; No. 633, Sundays included, 8:27 p. m.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 9:05 a. m.; G.T.R. West, 9 p. m.; London and East, 2:40 p. m. and 7 p. m.
Mails received—London and East, 8 a. m.; G.T.R. East, 7 p. m.; G.T.R. West, 8:45 a. m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

LABOR DAY

SINGLE FARE.—Good going and returning September 4th and 5th.
FARE AND ONE-THIRD.—Good going September 7th, 8th and 9th.
Return tickets will be issued between all stations in Canada east of Port Arthur and to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, N. Y. Tickets and full information on application to agents.

"Canadian National Exhibition"

RETURN TICKETS
at reduced fares to Toronto from all stations in Canada. Special train service and low rate excursions from all principal points on certain dates. Ask agents for full particulars.

WATERPROOF-NON-RIP Shoes for Men

\$3.50 and \$4.00

These Shoes are custom made of the best leather obtainable and usually sell for \$6 and \$7. They are military in style and will give excellent service. We are so sure of their goodness and wearing qualities that we GUARANTEE them absolutely unrippable. If they do rip before the bottoms wear out we will repair them FREE OF CHARGE.

We purchased a manufacturer's entire lot of these shoes and so are able to offer them to you at the ridiculously low prices quoted above. To appreciate the value of these shoes you have to see them. That is what we want you to do, so we extend an invitation to every man in Glencoe and vicinity to pay our store a visit any time.

Modern Shoe Repair Store

MAIN STREET

SHARP ATTACK REPULSED

Dangerous Condition Relieved Just in Time By "Fruit-a-tives"



MR. F. J. CAVEEN

632 Gerard St. East, Toronto.
For two years, I was a victim of *Acute Indigestion and Gas In The Stomach*. It afterwards attacked my Heart, and I had pains all over the body, so I could hardly move around. I tried all kinds of medicines but none of them did me any good. At last, acting on the advice of a friend, I decided to try "Fruit-a-tives". I bought the first box last June, and now I am well, after using only three boxes. I recommend "Fruit-a-tives" to anyone suffering from Indigestion, no matter how acute". FRED J. CAVEEN.
Simple indigestion often leads to *Heart Attacks, Catarrh of the Stomach and constant distress of mind and body*. If you are bothered with any Stomach Trouble, and especially if Constipation troubles you, take "Fruit-a-tives".
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The Transcript is agent for all the daily papers. Let us remit your subscription.

School opening means new suits, hats, shoes, etc. See J. N. Currie & Co.'s special display.

Appliances wanted at the Glencoe Evaporating Factory. All kinds suitable for peeling, 40c per cwt. 77c.

For sale—residence of the late Margaret McAlpine, King street, Glencoe. Apply to Neil McAlpine. 77c.

Sewing by the day by competent dressmaker. Miss Jones, at Miss McLean's residence, Glencoe. 78c.

You will find our shoes and rubbers good value for the money. Repairing a specialty.—Sexsmith & Co.

The Overland is the simplest and most up-to-date car on the market.—S. Humphries, Agent, Glencoe.

"Rough on Rats" clears out rats, mice, etc. Don't die in the house. 15c and 25c at drug and country stores.

For sale, Miss Riggs'—choice Crawford peach trees, 2 years' growth, and ornamental catalpa trees, 25 cents each. 78c.

Fresh extracted clover honey in 5 and 10-lb. pails, also some bee supplies for sale by the Dominion Development Co., Fairview Place, Appin Road, phone 55. 85c.

Pianos and organs to rent by day, month or year, and a year's rent applied in case of purchase. Enquire of Daniel H. McRae, agent, Glencoe.

Miss Roberts, of Tweed, arrived Monday evening to take a position as milliner with Mrs. R. P. McLevey. Miss Roberts comes very highly recommended.

Glencoe photo studio open every Tuesday. All work finished promptly and in the latest style of finish and mountings.—A. K. Canteon, photographer. 77c.

For sale—four lots on Elizabeth street, Glencoe. Comfortable seven-roomed house, stable, hard and soft water, convenient location. Apply at Transcript office. 72c.

All notices in this column are strictly cash. If orders are telephoned The Transcript, kindly arrange to pay the amount the first time you are in town, so they will not have to be carried through the books.

Selling Out.—A discount of 12½% allowed off purchases of fresh groceries in \$5 lots and up for cash, sugars and tobaccos excepted. White wine vinegar, 25c a gallon net. Highest price for fresh eggs.—W. A. Currie, Grocer.

Our fall shoes are now on sale—a larger and better assorted stock than ever. We are prepared to offer our customers some of the best values in shoes ever offered. Call and inspect our stock before buying your fall footwear.—C. George. 76c.

It is not necessary to make a cash payment down to own a musical instrument as pianos, organs and phonographs are sold on easy monthly or yearly instalments. New pianos from \$175 up, phonographs at different prices, second-hand organs from \$10 up. Address for particulars as follows:—Daniel H. McRae, agent, Glencoe, Ont.

A demonstration of the use of "Wear-ever" aluminum cooking utensils will be given in the basement of St. John's church Tuesday, Sept. 7th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A one-quart dish will be given away to one of each family who attends. Pancakes, syrup and coffee will be served free to all—the pancakes to show the use of the aluminum griddle, and the coffee to demonstrate the use of the percolator. It is to be hoped that all the ladies of Glencoe and vicinity will avail themselves of this offer. A fee of 10 cents will be charged at the door.

FRUIT BULLETIN
PEACHES—season later than anticipated. The popular Crawford type—yellow freestone—Niagara District grown about ready. Bartlett Pears, Red, Blue and Gage Plums ready, and housekeepers should place their orders at once.
—Miss Coffey, of St. Thomas, is visiting at John Oldrieve's.

PERSONAL MENTION

—Mrs. Wm. Dobie, at Willow Hill, is ailing.
—Jack Blackwell left on Friday for Winnipeg.
—Miss Annie Davison has returned from holidaying.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Currie are in Toronto this week.
—Miss Ethel Copeland is spending a few days in Toronto this week.

—Miss Minnie Walker, milliner, has taken a position at Duncannon.
—Miss Ada Reyecraft left yesterday to teach a school near Wiaraton.

—Mrs. James Strachan, of Brussels, is visiting Mrs. Thomas Strachan.
—Miss Ella Samson is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vair, St. Thomas.

—Mrs. Nichols and son Willie, of London, are visiting at John Gould's.
—Mr. James Leithbridge and Mrs. J. H. Neve are in Toronto this week.

—Mrs. W. A. Currie is spending the week at the Toronto millinery openings.
—Master Max Bell, of Ingersoll, is visiting at A. B. McDonald's this week.

—Bradley McNeil has returned to Detroit after visiting at Alex. McNeil's.
—Mrs. R. Willis, of London, is spending a few days with Mrs. R. Hicks.

—Miss Bertha Miller, of Newbury, spent the week-end with Miss Cleda Hicks.
—Mrs. G. M. Haldane and daughter Josephine, of Strathroy, are at A. J. Wright's.

—Miss Ruby Suttner has returned to Saskatoon to resume her duties there as teacher.
—Mabel McLevey has returned home after spending a week with friends in Alvinston.

—Mrs. George Harris and daughter Alta are visiting Mrs. Harris' sister in St. Thomas.
—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Suttner are spending a week or two at Toronto and Grimsby.

—Miss Marion Willis, of London, is spending her holidays with her cousin, Miss Cleda Hicks.
—Earl and R. D. McDonald spent a week or two with relatives at Springfield and Ingersoll.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McDonald and family spent over Sunday at M. C. Bell's, Ingersoll.
—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Squire and daughter Ethyle are spending this week at Toronto Fair.

—Miss Billie Hull has gone to Waberton where she has been engaged to teach a school.
—Mrs. Robert Campbell and son Alex. G., of Rodney, visited at Mrs. Thos. Strachan's Sunday.

—Alex. Cameron, of Mosca, who has been confined to his bed for some time, is in a very low condition.
—Miss Bessie Rogers returned to Toronto yesterday after spending the holidays at her home here.

—Miss Matthews, of Sarnia, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Small, of Putnam, spent last week with Mrs. Levi Smith.
—J. W. Waterworth, treasurer of Moss, is in poor health and was in Detroit on Saturday consulting a specialist.

—Mr. and Mrs. Dan A. McColl, of Ekfrid, attended the funeral of his uncle, the late Neil McColl, of Forest, on Tuesday.

—Mrs. Barton and Miss Edith Fulton, of Brownsville, who have been visiting at Fred. Aldred's returned home today.

—Miss Margaret McCallum left on Tuesday for Comber, where she has been engaged to teach a school for the coming year.

—Levi Smith visited his family here last week and left on Friday for Ottawa and Quebec, where he will spend several weeks.

—Miss Gladys Kaufman returned to Brantford on Sunday after spending two weeks' holidays at Port Stanley and Glencoe.

—Miss Myrtle Reyecraft has been re-engaged to teach a school near Chatham at an increased salary and left for there this week.

—Neil and James McVicar and their sister, Miss Jean McVicar, of Inwood, visited their aunt, Mrs. Geo. Wilson, at the week-end.

—John A. Dobie, south end of town, who was afflicted with paralysis a few years ago, had another attack last week in his throat.

—Master Theo. Mitchener has returned to his home in St. Thomas after spending two weeks with his aunt, Mrs. Chas. Stinson.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clark and children left for Toronto on Tuesday for a two weeks' visit with Mr. Clark's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clark.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. C. McKenzie left on Tuesday for a trip in the West. They will visit among other places Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon.

—Alex. G. Campbell, of Rodney, brother of Mrs. Thomas Strachan, left Monday for Toronto to join the 48th Highlanders for the overseas contingent.

—Mrs. Levi Smith and daughters left on Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. Small, by auto, to spend two weeks with relatives at Eden and Tillsonburg.

—Mrs. Andrews, of London, has recently returned from a trip to her old home near Montreal after sixty years' absence and is now visiting friends in Glencoe and vicinity.

—St. Thomas Times:—Mrs. D. Graham and daughter, of Glencoe, and Mr. and Mrs. James Murray and son, of Ekfrid, are spending the week-end at Ross Waterworth's, Hiawatha street.

Screen Doors and Windows Hammocks Oil Stoves Builders' Hardware and Glass	Useful Lines at Special Prices	Lawn Mowers at all prices to suit the pocket Harvest Tools in Every Variety
--	--	--

JAS. WRIGHT & SON
THE CHINAMEL STORE BINDER TWINE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS' PAINTS

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.

AUCTION SALE

31 HEAD

PURE BRED HOLSTEINS

Including the two Herd Sires. Some splendid Young Bulls and Heifers among the lot.

At the Glenescott Farm
Third Con., London Township
Lots 14 and 15, East of Mount Hope

You may take a short cut to the farm by taking Richmond St. Car north to Bernard St. and cross the river on the foot bridge to the farm

On Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1915

All Cattle will be sold between 1.30 and 4 p. m.

The following property, viz.:

1 pair Percheron Horses	1 Light Cutter
1 pair Clyde Mares	1 Iron Wheelbarrow
1 Yearling Colt	18 Cow Blankets
9 Pigs, York and Chester	1 Union Scale
8 Pigs, York and Berk., 4 months old	8 Milk Cans, 50 lbs. each
1 Farm Wagon, with Patent Rack	1 Cream Separator, 700 lbs.
2 Fluey Plows	1 Milk Cooler, Drummond's
1 Bissel Roller	1 set Buhr Grinding Stones
1 set Disk Harrows	2 only Iron Hangers and Pulleys
1 set Drag Harrows, 3 sections	1 Hot Water Boiler
1 Cultivator	1 Pure Bred Leghorn Fowl
2 sets Heavy Harness	1 Grinding Mill
1 set Light Harness	1 Iron Mixer
1 Democrat Wagon	9 acres Ensilage Corn
1 set Heavy Bobsleighs	2 acres Roots
	1 Clover Hay

Applications for the farm, to be rented or worked on shares.

1 Hot Water "Candee" Brooder, capacity 700 chicks, all complete and set up, cost \$160.00

Catalogue of Holstein Cattle may be had by writing

T. B. ESCOTT, London

Western Fair London

Canada

Sept. 10th - 18th 1915

\$30,000.00 in Prizes and Attractions

Prizes increased this year by \$3,000.00.	Two Speed Events Daily.
Excellent Program of Attractions Twice Daily.	Fireworks Every Night.
	New Steel Grandstand.
	Midway Better Than Ever.

Music by the Best Available Bands

SINGLE FARE OVER ALL RAILWAYS West
of Toronto, and Fare and One-Third from outside points

Prize Lists, Entry Forms and all information from the Secretary

W. J. REID, President A. M. HUNT, Secretary

Woman Against Woman or A Terrible Accusation.

CHAPTER XXII.—(Cont'd.)

She was asleep almost before he had left the room, and he stood at the door for a moment, listening to her regular breathing, then he went out and closed the door softly. He stood by the window a moment, looking down into the street, then sighed heavily.

"Heigh-ho!" he muttered. "I wonder what she will say when she knows all the truth? I wonder how she will think of my absolute impotence in the matter? I can't tell it all to her now, for the consequences might be—I dare not think what!"

He did not return at the end of an hour, nor at the end of two, but when he did come, the nurse informed him that Miss Valworth had just awakened, and was asking for him. He went to her at once.

"Much stronger!" he exclaimed, with satisfaction as he felt her pulse. "You've got a splendid constitution, Ailsa. You're coming around in great shape."

"Have you forgotten your promise?" she questioned faintly. "Do you remember that you said you would tell me—"

"All sorts of things!" he cut in for her, drawing a chair to the side of the bed and seating himself where his fingers could rest upon her pulse while he talked. "Now, suppose you let me tell you what you want to know without your troubling to question me? In the first place, you are in my own private sanitarium, where you were brought the first day of your illness. You have been ill for quite a long time, and are recovering as fast as a well-disposed person should do. You have been as patient as one with your ailment could be, and are now out of danger, if you are obedient to the commands of your physician."

"Yes, I know. But never mind myself. Tell me of the others. Where is—"

"That devil's emissary, Nathan Simonson? In jail, as he deserves. His trial has not come off yet, but they have all the information against him that they want—enough to put him behind prison bars for life, if not to hang him."

"Hang him?"

"Yes. Your father accused him of a crime, you know—or perhaps you don't, either. But when he went to the police station to fetch an officer to rescue you from the power of that fiend, he said that he had committed murder, and that he wished to be arrested. It has been discovered that that cursed villain used his infernal power over your father to make him believe he had committed that crime, when in reality Nathan Simonson

had done it himself. We have the testimony of an eye-witness. Then we can prove against him, for it was he who fired the Dunraven mansion, and he—But all that will keep for another time. Your father is still detained, but will go absolutely free when his trial comes. He is a changed man, Ailsa."

"Thank God for that!"

"I have sent him daily bulletins about you, and he was almost crazy during the worst part of your illness. You would not recognize him now. I believe if you had died it would have killed him. There is no suffering like that induced by self-censure, Ailsa."

"What you tell me of him gives me new life. Take him my dearest love when you see him next, and tell him how happy this news has made me."

"He would be glad to hear that you had forgiven him, too, Ailsa."

"Forgive him? I do not blame him now. But—what of the others? Of Leslie Dunraven and—"

Doctor Paxton turned away for a moment. He even got up and walked to the other end of the room; then he returned and took the chair beside her once more, laying his hand upon her pulse.

"I will tell you that to-morrow," he said, gently. "You have heard enough for one day."

"No, no! I must hear it now! Now!" she cried, excitedly. "I can bear it! Indeed I can!"

"There is nothing to tell," he answered, his voice trembling slightly. "They are quite well—Leslie, and—Muriel. They are at the house of a sister of her father's."

"And Ethel? Is it true, then—about her death?"

"Yes. Her body could not be found, but her wrap, her handkerchief, gloves and—and other things were found."

"The letter? Yes, I know. Miss Ogden told me. Doctor, you would not believe me once when I spoke of your terrible power over Mrs. Dunraven, but now that it has been proven concerning Nathan Simonson and my father, you will be convinced. She learned her infamous power from him. You would not believe, but—"

"I know—now," he interrupted, huskily.

"You know!" she exclaimed, striving after calmness, because she realized how necessary it was. "For Heaven's sake, tell me the truth! I can bear it a thousand times more readily than suspense. What has she done now?"

"Nothing as yet, but she is about to complete the infernal scheme she began; she is about to accomplish her devilish purpose. She is going to marry Leslie Dunraven!"

Ailsa did not speak, did not exclaim, did not murmur. She lay there, staring up at him half incredulously, and after a brief silence he continued:

"I am a fool, I suppose, to tell you this in your condition, but I want you to make haste and get well to help me. No one can do it but you. There is no other help, and unless you do, he is lost forever! I really believe that in his heart he loathes her, and yet that odious fascination holds him with a power stronger than life or death. You will get well and help me, Ailsa?"

"I will help you!"

But even as she spoke there was another image in her mind, an image reflected in her heart that no power could ever efface—the image of a man whose name she had not even uttered, whose name she could not utter, and yet she was longing with all her soul to hear it spoken, longing to hear what had happened to him.

What cared she for all those others now, save insofar as her undying gratitude was concerned? It was of him she thought—Lloyd Ogden—him whose fate she prayed to learn.

Where was he?

She longed with all her soul to know, yet could not bring her lips to speak the longing.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

A few days afterward, when she was better and stronger, Ailsa learned the truth.

She was sitting up for the first time, looking down into Doctor Paxton's beautiful flower-decked garden, and he was beside her, leaning forward, with her hand in his.

"You must recall Leslie Dunraven," he said to her, in that sudden way which was one of his characteristics. "He loves you. You know that, and you must recall him."

She shivered slightly, and did not reply at once. When she did, there was a tone in her voice which he could not quite understand.

"Recall him?" she murmured, dully. "Yes. You must make him understand that you did not mean the words you spoke to him, and that you are ready to become his wife!"

She withdrew her hand from him swiftly, and shrank from him almost in terror.

"I can't!" she gasped.

"Can't!" he repeated, in surprise. "Why? You love him! You shall not spoil both your life and his for a morbid fancy. I will not allow it! You shall not—"

"Oh, hush! Don't you know that that dead face would stand forever between us, shutting out Heaven as a future possibility? Don't you know that his eyes would turn to hers? That her dead hand would lie eternally upon my heavy heart? Can't you see that we should grow to despise each other?"

"No, I can not," he answered, candidly. "And I see only in it a morbid fancy. You are over sensitive about it all. Why should both your lives be spoiled because one woman chose

to go out of the world in a sensational manner?"

"Don't!" she cried shivering, her teeth chattering, as if with cold. "If it had all been otherwise—I mean if the fault had been hers—I mean if she had been in any way to blame—then I might have listened to you believing; but even then—even were there no life, no death, standing between us—even if he stood a free man in presence of God, ready to make me his wife, I—I could not consent!"

Her chin sank upon her chest, and tears trickled down beneath her closed lids. Her fingers were clenched over each other, her face pale as ashes. Doctor Paxton leaned toward her.

"Why?" he questioned.

She did not reply for a long time. When she did lift her head at last, she turned and placed her hand upon his arm.

"Old friend," she said, slowly, the emotion in her voice making it almost inaudible at times, "for though you are not one of long standing, none could be more true and tried; old friend, you will let me tell you the truth—the truth that I have scarcely dared confess even to myself; but it was all a piteous, miserable mistake! I never loved Leslie Dunraven! There! I knew you would start; but the mistake was so natural, so horribly natural! He was the first person who ever spoke kindly to me since I have been old enough to appreciate kindness. He was the first person who had loved me since my mother died. I had been accustomed to drunkenness, to blows, to curses, to neglect, to every hardship possible in the life of woman. In their stead he gave me love. He surrounded me with luxury, for which he asked nothing in return. He brought into my life all the beauty of which my father had robbed it, and in the intensity of my gratitude, I thought I loved him. I thought I worshipped him. Can't you understand the wild exuberance of an impulsive nature acknowledging the first kindness it has ever known? He was handsome, and he was the first man who had touched my hand with a thought of love in his heart. He was a hero—a god to me. I knew no more of life and the world, so far as love and marriage are concerned, than a child five years old would know. If he had demanded that I give up my life for him, I would have done it gladly—gladly! But—I know—now that it was not love. I know—now!"

Her hands were clenched again, trembling between her fingers, clutching his shoulder spasmodically.

"Why should I hesitate to tell you?" she cried, her chin trembling under the tremendous repression she was putting upon her emotion. "Why should you not know all my weakness, you who have been so faithful a friend? Can't you guess? Must I tell you? It is—that other to whom I have brought sorrow and despair. Oh, Doctor, where is he? Have I lost him forever? Bring him back to me! Bring him back to me!"

She sank down upon her knees, her face hidden against his lap, and sobbed. He put his arm about her, looking down upon her gently, his kind old face clouded with sympathy and tenderness.

"You mean—Lloyd?" he questioned.

"Yes," she moaned. "What will you think of all the suffering I have brought upon this family unnecessarily? That poor child's death is more on my soul than if I had slain her with my own hand. I robbed her of all that was left to her in life, and I had not even the excuse of love in the doing of it. There was not even in it the extenuating circumstance of overmastering passion. I did not love him at all. I did not understand the voice of a heart unused to speaking. It may have been flattered vanity to which I was listening. Who knows?"

"I do!" answered Paxton. "You are too hard upon yourself. I will not listen. I acknowledge that it is all piteous deplorable, but I can not hear you censure yourself for a fault that was not wholly yours, and which a thousand others have made before you. Lloyd must be brought back!"

"Where is he, Doctor?" she asked, lifting her white, tear-stained face to his.

"I don't know exactly," he returned in troubled hesitation. "The only address he has left is in care of his bankers, with instructions to communicate with him when necessary, and forward mail, but to give his address to no one."

"He left alone?"

"No. In company with his valet. He was in no condition to travel. Heaven knows what happened to him after he left here."

"He may be dead, then?"

Even if she had made no confession of her love for Lloyd Ogden, Doctor Paxton would have understood from the absolute terror expressed in voice and manner as the question was put. He passed his hand over her hair tenderly, soothingly.

"No," he answered. "His bankers would have known that, and would have communicated with the family. He is still alive."

"Then you will bring him back! I know you will!"

"I will bring him back, little one." She kissed his hand almost reverently, then lifted her face, still white with anguish.

"He must not know!" she exclaimed, hoarsely. "He must not know until after his return. I must see him first! Suppose his love had been all a mistake, as well as mine? Suppose, after all, it was but the result of sympathy? You know men have asked women to be their wives, urged by their loneliness and isolation from all the world. Suppose that should be God's retribution?"

He looked down into her face and smiled.

"I don't think you will find it so, Ailsa. But I will promise you that he shall know nothing until his return. You shall tell him yourself, and I assure you that that happiness will make up for all he has suffered. Child, if you could look upon yourself as I see you now, you would understand but too cruelly well how impossible it is for a man to see you and not love you."

(To be continued.)

THE ITALIAN ARMY CHIEF.

General Cadorna Has Studied Warfare for Over Half a Century.

A sturdy little man of 66, blonde, with grey eyes. The nose is prominent; moustaches half conceal the mouth, where lurks the suggestion of a pensive smile. His carriage is superb, his manner serious, his temperament disciplined and refined. He is calm, though under his composure may be discerned a nature which breaks out sometimes, fiery and inclined to prompt action—the sort of man in whom anger would remain dignified. One might take this mixture of ardor and reflection to be the ideal of the modern general. Such is Count Luigi Cadorna, commander-in-chief of the Italian armies.

Cadorna's entire life has been nurtured on things military. He was born in Piedmont, the most martial and least dreamy of the Italian Provinces, one largely responsible for Italian unity, where there remains something of the spirit of military feudalism. His ancestors were soldiers. His father, Raffaele Cadorna, was a general and in 1870 led the troops that took Rome from the Popes and destroyed their temporal power.

At the age of 10 he entered the military preparatory school at Milan, at 15 the military academy at Turin;



General L. Cadorna

he was graduated two years later and was forced to wait until his 18th birthday before he could receive his commission as a second lieutenant. Then he attended courses at the Scuola di Guerra, a sort of graduate institute for officers.

The boy was intelligent, but wilful and mischievous. The young man distinguished himself as a student. With the sure instinct of the superior intelligence he carried his studies far beyond the prescribed courses, realizing, in the military profession as elsewhere, the need for broad general views.

Cadorna received his captaincy in 1875, and was attached to the staff of the 5th Army Corps. In 1892 he received the rank of colonel, and was placed in command of a regiment of bersaglieri, picked troops. Six years later he became brigadier-general, in 1907 general of division, in 1910 commander of the Army Corps of Genoa.

Count Cadorna married in 1881 Marchioness Balbi. He has four children—a son and three daughters. Two of the latter have entered monastic life, the third is a writer of prose and verse. The son, an officer in the Florence Lancers, played his part bravely in the Libyan war and is fighting under the Italian flag to-day.

Son with Flag.

It was his first opportunity for trying out what he had learned from study of wars, and though his colonel, a soldier of the old school, grumbled a little at first, he finished by letting Cadorna have his way, while from the first the younger officers flocked to him.

In 1886 he was recalled to the staff of the 5th Army Corps. In 1892 he received the rank of colonel, and was placed in command of a regiment of bersaglieri, picked troops. Six years later he became brigadier-general, in 1907 general of division, in 1910 commander of the Army Corps of Genoa.

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Barring the Kaiser.

Even in the Chamber of Horrors at Madame Tussaud's in London, the Kaiser is not given a place in the show. Shortly after the war commenced the owner of his portrait by a celebrated English artist determined to sell it for the benefit of charity. No offer being forthcoming, he approached Madame Tussaud's with the suggestion that they should purchase the picture for the Chamber of Horrors. The answer was, "Very sorry, but we have had to decline five other similar offers." Some one suggested the other day that Madame Tussaud's real reason for refusing was that, as the wax figures and portraits of the criminals exhibited were classified, there was no group bad enough for Emperor Bill.

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SPYING AN ENEMY'S COUNTRY.

The German System the Most Highly Organized.

Since the war broke out, we have just begun to understand how important and how continually busy are the secret services of the various European nations. The "spy" is employed by all the military offices of Europe, and although the German system is believed to be the most highly organized and efficient of them all, there has been many a clever bit of secret work done by the agents of England, France and Russia. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the well-known founder of the Boy Scouts, has some of the most exciting exploits in question to his credit, and he describes several of them in his book, "My Adventures as a Spy." This is the story of his mission to get information about a new power house and a drydock in an unnamed foreign country:

It was early morning, and several carts were waiting to come in. Noticing that the policeman at the gate was talking to the driver of the first wagon, I jumped alongside the second wagon, on the side opposite the policeman, and so passed inside the wall, and continued to walk with the vehicle as it wound its way round the new building. I then noticed another policeman ahead of me, and employed the same tactics to avoid him. Unfortunately, as I rounded the corner of the building, the first policeman spied me, but I picked up as unconcerned as I could until I had put the corner of the new building between him and me. Then I fairly hooked it along the back of the building and rounded the far corner of it.

As I did so, I noticed that the policeman was coming full-speed, and that he had called the other policeman to his aid. I darted round the next corner, out of sight of both, and was halfway up a ladder at that side of the building when round the next corner came one of the policemen. I at once "froze," keeping absolutely immovable. He drew nearer to the ladder, passing almost under me, and looked in at the doorways of the unfinished building. Then he doubtfully turned and looked back at a shed behind him, and finally ran on round the next corner of the power house.

The moment he disappeared, I had finished the rest of my run up the ladder, and reached the platform of the scaffolding. My first act was to look for a line of escape in case of pursuit, and presently I found a short ladder leading to the stage below, although it did not go to the ground. Then I proceeded to take notes. From my position I had an excellent view of the dockyard and the excavations for the new dock, the dimensions of which I could easily estimate. I whipped out my prismatic compass, and quickly took the bearings of two conspicuous points on the neighboring hills, and fixed the position so that it could be marked on a large-scale map for purposes of shelling the place.

Meanwhile my pursuers, satisfied that I was not in the interior of the

power house, proceeded to examine a shed close by. One man went into it, while the other, by accident or design, stood at the foot of the ladder by which I had come; so I climbed down the shorter ladder to the lower story, and from there I quickly swarmed down a scaffolding pole and landed safely on the ground. Here I was out of sight of the man guarding the ladder, and taking care to keep the corner of the building between us, I made my way out of the gate without being seen.

A FRIEND TO THE FARMER.

They Will Learn, Perhaps, When Too Late, To Protect the Skunk.

Those who know best say that farmer and gardeners should protect skunks instead of killing them. "Years ago we advised farmers and gardeners to protect skunks," says a writer in the New York Sun, who goes on to quote a western Pennsylvania newspaper:

"The skunks will have to be protected, or the farmer may as well throw up his hands. The ground mice girdled thousands of dollars' worth of trees under the snow while it was on the ground last winter. We saw many locust trees, large enough for posts, with the bark taken off clean for a foot above the ground. When skunks were plentiful, hereabouts, mice were scarce, but now there is not an acre of ground in Hanover township without bushes of mice. Leave a pile of corn out overnight, and it has disappeared by morning; leave a stack of hay out over winter, and it is sure to be cut too fine for a hen's nest."

"Some time farmers will learn, perhaps when it is too late," observes the Sun writer, "to know their friends among the beasts and birds. If there is the slightest doubt, give the animal the benefit of the doubt, and let them live."

Storks are partial to kittens as an article of food.

Parsees lay their dead on da khamas, or "towers of silence," where the vultures clean the bones, which in a month are removed and deposited in deep wells containing the dust of many generations.



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From the Ocean Shore

BITS OF NEWS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

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

Cod fishing is reported to be good all along the coast of Prince Edward Island.

Dr. A. W. H. Lindsay, foremost physician in Nova Scotia, died suddenly at Halifax.

Livingston T. Mays, U.S. Consul at Charlottetown, P.E.I., has resigned to enter the ministry.

Halifax recruiting campaign was aided in every pulpit of the city churches on Sunday.

The Canadian Club of Fredericton, will likely give three machine guns to the Canadian troops.

At Pictou, Nova Scotia, salmon was sold on the streets at ten cents a pound by the whole fish.

The C.P.R. steamer Empress, off the Great Lakes, is carrying coal from Sydney to Halifax.

The Germans interned at Amherst, N.S., are to be set to work on the experimental farm at Nappan.

The total amount sent from the Province of New Brunswick for the relief of Belgians is now \$49,000.

Tourist traffic is not encouraging at Digby, N.S., this year, and steamers may shorten their schedules.

The manufacturing plants of New Glasgow, N.S., are exceedingly busy on shells and cars for the allies.

A Portuguese fisherman, adrift five days on the Grand Banks, was landed by fishermen at St. John's, Nfld.

James Francis, aged farmer, of Oliville, N.B., shot his 22-year-old son and then himself while suddenly insane.

J. Layton Ralston, M.P.P., one of the leaders of the Nova Scotia bar, has enlisted for war service at Amherst.

At Springhill Mines, N.B., the output is larger than at any time in the past three years, and work is steadier.

The spruce bud worm has again appeared in central New Brunswick, despite the work and prophecy of scientists.

Scott Act officials spilled 32 barrels of whiskey, brandy, wine, ale, etc., seized in a raid on the Hotel Miramichi, Newcastle, N.B.

The Daughters of the Empire of New Brunswick have given a set of band instruments to the 55th Battalion, now at Valcartier.

Lieut. Frank H. Tingley, the first Moncton officer from the front, says all officers wounded wish to get back to the firing line.

A well-to-do Massachusetts couple startled St. John by arriving with their baby comfortably carried in a beautifully dressed basket.

Dominie Canning, of Ward's Creek, Sussex, fearing the banks, kept his money in a barn; now he has lost the \$350 from the tin bank.

St. John bands agreed to give their city concerts gratuitously this year in order that the \$1,000 city grant may go to patriotic purposes.

Three brothers from one family at Marysville, N.B., have enlisted, and the father, Robert Morris, shoemaker, wants to go with them.

Wilhelm Kreins, unregistered German, residing in Halifax since May, walked into the police station with food for another alien and was arrested.

Mrs. Frank Lehean, who left Halifax to go to the bedside of her French reservist husband, discovered on arrival that he had been killed in action before she left Canada.

Mark Burns, public swimming instructor at Sand Point, St. John, saved the life of a drowning lad, Willie Lasky, and a day or two after fell off a scow and broke his arm.

Capt. Chas. de Fallot, killed at the Dardanelles, was formerly bank clerk in the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Halifax and St. John. He was once instructor in the Japanese navy and graduate of Toronto University.

Conversation About the War.

An Irishman and an English tourist had a conversation about the war. Tourist asked Paddy why he did not join the Army, or had he anyone belonging to him in it. "Begorra," said Paddy, "I had two brothers in the DUBLINS. They were sent to France. They were in the battle of Mons."

Tourist: "If support they were killed?" "Oh, no," said Paddy, "they came home last week. One had his two legs blown off, and he was sent to a lunatic asylum." "Why?" inquired Tourist. "Because he had no understanding," replied Pat. "The other fellow had his two arms blown off." "I suppose he was also sent to the asylum?" remarked the tourist. "No, he was harmless. The Government is giving him a job in the War Office as a shorthand writer."

Entirely Different.

A youth who much desired to wear the matrimonial yoke had not sufficient courage to "pop the question." On informing his father of the difficulty he labored under the old gentleman passionately replied—"Why you great booby, how do you suppose I managed when I got married?" "Oh, yes," said the bashful lover, "you married mother, but I've got to marry a strange girl."

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This hint may Save your Jam!

No matter how fresh your berries, nor how thoroughly the jam is cooked, nor how clean the jars are, preserves are absolutely sure to spoil if the sugar used contains organic matter—impurities—and many sugars do—

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

Like the commonplace news of the death of ten thousand men, figures showing the enormous destruction of wealth which each day of war entails have ceased to hold the interest of the jaded world. Nevertheless, the statement of Marcel Sembat, French Minister of Public Works, that the war costs France \$10,000 a minute is likely to raise the eyebrows, for a moment, of all those who realize that their children will have to pay the bill. Ten thousand dollars a minute equals \$14,400,000 a day, and \$5,256,000,000 a year. Premier Asquith, in opening the meeting to secure popular support for the \$5,000,000,000 English loan, said that the British expenditures were about \$15,000,000 a day. Russia, Italy, Austria and Germany are sowing their wealth with the same prodigality and reaping the same crop of unnamed graves.

M. Sembat asks: "How will it be possible to pay the debts contracted on the interest on the loans and at the same time keep up as costly armies and fleets as in the past without renouncing expenditures for social reforms which impose themselves to-day upon all civilized peoples?" It will not be possible; and armies and fleets are not likely to be abandoned. The next generation will have no surplus wealth to carry out the plans, which a year ago seemed realizable, for social hygiene, for scientific research and for the bringing of an opportunity for happiness into the life of every human being. Mankind is burning civilization at both ends and in the middle. We are destroying the monuments of the past which emblem an unrepeatable act in the human drama, such as the Cathedral of Rheims or the Library of Louvain; we are slaying the beings of the present. We know that it is criminal to live at the expense of the past; we mourn for the dead and dying of the present, and we live at the expense of the future.

There used to be a legend that the hardships of campaigning strengthened the constitutions of those who escaped the missiles of the enemy. Professor Landouzy, dean of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, has made recently an important pronouncement on the subject. According to the London Hospital, Landouzy forecasts that the war will contribute at least 20,000 tuberculosis patients to France alone. The explanation he gives is simple and convincing: The terrible fatigue which the soldiers on the firing line must endure leaves its permanent marks. The resistance of many of the soldiers is reduced. Then a large number of men who once were tuberculous but who have been "cured" have enlisted. For them a return of the disease is extremely probable.

The sick soldiers in the ordinary routine would be discharged from the army. Landouzy makes a plea for them. They are war invalids, he declares, as much as are the wounded. They are entitled to the same treatment and to the same assistance from the nation. Furthermore, the nation must protect itself from the spread of infection.

A CAT AND ITS CHICKENS.

An Interesting Story in Natural History.

The above description will doubtless draw a smile from the reader, but it is true to life all the same, for at Mrs. Mahon's, Sunnyside, Ancrum, Scotland, there is to be seen this strange, and, indeed, touching association. As too often happens to Puss, she became bereft of her kittens, and in her disconsolate state some newly hatched chickens were put beside her. Puss immediately took to them, and for two days guarded and fondled the chickens, seven in number, with true maternal affection. They reciprocated the attention of their warm-coated foster mother, and crowded closely around her. To see them all settled for the night with their second mother was something to ponder over in relation to Nature's ways. Eventually five of the chickens were given back to the rightful mother, and Puss was left with only two to rear. She dotes unceasingly on the pair, and they in turn run after her with every sign of affection. When Puss went out, as was wont to do, to the milk cart, the feathered mites followed closely beside her. On one occasion when the cat was feeding, her place was taken by the other feline member of the household, who acted as black cat sentry, and, when a strange one came too near the chickens, showed fight at once! More curious was this, that, when the other Orpingtons came over to see how their little brothers were faring under their whiskered mother, the little pair clearly resented their intrusion by pecking at them! Altogether, the Ancrum cat and its chickens present an interesting story in natural history, and have deservedly won a place in the local records of uncommon incidents.

Bobby's Ideas.

A few Sundays ago Bobby's mother was hurrying him to get ready for Sunday School. Bobby (aged seven), not being very fond of Sunday School, was grumbling all the time about schools in general and Sunday schools in particular. Finally, to give vent to his feelings, he exclaimed: "I wish there was only one Sunday School in the world, and that—that one was in Germany."

AN IMPERIAL COMMONWEALTH

Sir Robert Borden's Visit to England.

Fifty years ago the proposals for a Confederation had just been submitted to the people of British North America, and in 1866 the statesmen of the colonies assembled in London to settle with the Imperial Government upon the terms of the agreement which was to establish the Dominion of Canada. They accomplished their mission. The scattered and disunited colonies were withdrawn together and the new community was endowed with the largest powers of self-government. By effecting this result the London meeting in 1866 completed one stage in the development of the British Empire. A household had been set up within the Empire, managing its own affairs. When Australia and South Africa were prepared in like manner to direct their own concerns they followed the precedent set in 1866, and secured from the Imperial Government their free constitutions.

The Growth of Empire.

Yet, the establishment of these Dominions, while certainly a milestone in the progress of the Empire, left a long road still to travel. The new communities took charge of their local affairs, but they had as yet no voice in conducting the business common to the whole Empire. Such common concerns were left to the Government at Westminster. It administered the great dependencies, it conducted the foreign policy of the Empire, it decided finally upon peace or war, it retained a final authority over all parts of the British Commonwealth. The authority of the Dominions was thus restricted within certain boundaries; and a citizen of Canada enjoyed a less ample prerogative than a citizen of the United Kingdom, since the latter alone elected the representatives who determined the ultimate issues for the whole Empire. This difference could not be permanent. The Dominions once in control over their own business moved inevitably towards a larger participation in the business common to the Empire. Hence the 50 years since Confederation have witnessed a series of meetings in London no less significant than that of 1866. Colonial statesmen have visited the Metropolis of the Empire to take part in Imperial Councils and gradually to assume a share in Imperial responsibilities. The Fathers of Confederation have been followed by the Premiers of Canada, Sir John Thompson, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and now Sir Robert Borden.

The Imperial Conferences.

Suitable occasions for the meeting of the Empire's counsellors were provided by such great Imperial ceremonies as the Jubilee of 1887, the Diamond Jubilee of 1897 and the Coronation of 1902, attended by representatives of every community subject to the British Throne. These in the outward aspect typified for great multitudes of Imperial citizens the unity and variety of the mighty State to which they belong. They also served to bring together around a council, board British Ministers and representatives of the Dominions. The Colonial Conference first assembled in 1897 and developed into the Imperial Conference of 1902, 1907 and 1911, as it became firmly established. The scope of its meetings widened. From discussing trade and communications the representatives of the Dominions went on to consider Imperial Citizenship and Imperial Defence Schemes for common defence were submitted to them, and, though not always adopted, conveyed a lesson in Imperial patriotism. In 1911 the foreign policy of the Empire, which justified common preparations for defence, was disclosed to the statesmen of the Dominion. It is true that they were not asked to join in shaping the policy, still they were given every opportunity of studying it, and such a schooling could have only one ultimate purpose and result, that of preparing them for their part in an Imperial Government which would determine the foreign policy of the Empire.

All the Doors Thrown Open.

Meanwhile the Imperial Defence Committee was taking shape in order to co-ordinate the defensive arrangements of the Empire and upon it Colonial Ministers were allotted their place. It was only an advisory body to the British Cabinet, yet its membership was so representative and important as to give its decisions great weight. It proved really an ante-chamber to the Cabinet; those who gained admittance to it were close to the innermost councils of the Empire. Finally, the great war threw all the doors open. It showed as no logic would have done, how decisions taken at Westminster affected the lives and property of British citizens everywhere. It proved the quality of those citizens beyond the seas who were not yet full partners in the Commonwealth. It showed that their strength and goodwill were necessary to the safety of the common flag. It placed upon their shoulders a share of the burden and found them able and glad to carry the load. It made necessary their participation in any settlement which would follow the struggle and in all subsequent policy. It opened the way for the Dominions into the Imperial Cabinet. Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister of Canada, the first of the Dominion Ministers to visit England since the beginning of

the war, was invited to attend a session of the Cabinet.

The Final Authority.

A journey by Sir Robert Borden to England at this time was natural and proper. He wished to inspect Canadian troops whether in training camps or at the front, to cheer his wounded fellow countrymen, to discuss with the Imperial authorities the measures which all parts of the Empire should adopt in discharge of their common obligation. His presence in London was a sign to our friends and our enemies of the unanimity of the Empire. Still the most significant episode in his visit was the invitation to attend a meeting of the Cabinet. All the other functions he could have discharged and yet have made no advance beyond his predecessors in shaping the institutions of the Empire. Other episodes during his stay were certainly most dramatic: the meeting with the rulers of the Allies, the visit to the Canadian battery in France, the great review of our soldiers at Shorncliffe. Yet no incident compared in importance with the gathering of a few civilians, unheralded, unattended, surrounded by no pomp or ceremony, to discuss around a table in Whitehall the common business of all the millions of their fellow-citizens. No colonial had ever before entered this Council Chamber. The final authority which the Cabinet exercised had not been shared with any citizen of the Empire from beyond the seas. There now remained no council of the Empire from which a representative of the Dominions should be kept aloof. One by one the ante-chambers had been opened. Now a colonial stood in the innermost room. All the arcana imperii were open before him. The limits to his autonomy had been passed. He could now feel himself to be, in as complete a sense as anyone else, a citizen of his world-wide state.

An Imperial Cabinet.

It is true that the Prime Minister of Canada attended the meeting of the Cabinet by invitation, through the courtesy of the British Government. He was enjoying a privilege, not exercising a right. The distinction is immaterial. What matters is that a representative of the Dominions shared in the final council of the Empire. His right to be present will never be urged. There will be no need of urging it, since no one will call it in question. His presence on one great occasion is a sufficient precedent. We proceed in our British way from fact to fact, rather than from one claim to another. The fact is unassailable. All the counsels of the Empire were disclosed to a representative of a Dominion in person. Sir Robert Borden may not attend another Cabinet meeting, but he will be remembered. It would be difficult indeed to make such attendance a practice. A visitor could only catch snatches of the business passing before the Cabinet. The one case is enough. It has accustomed British people everywhere to the idea that the deliberations of the Imperial Government, which affect all the Empire, can and must be shared with representatives of the Empire overseas. The idea will take shape much more quickly than we should have thought possible a few months ago, in a Cabinet truly Imperial, not restricted to citizens of the United Kingdom, but including representatives from all the Dominions.

Common to the Empire.

The invitation to Sir Robert Borden has prepared the way for the formation of such a body which will deal with matters common to the whole British Commonwealth. The work of the Fathers of Confederation will then be complete. They gave Canada control over her local affairs, but those concerns which affected Canada together with the rest of the Empire were still left in the care of the Imperial Government. Canada will now have a voice in determining the policies which in any way affect her and will at the same time participate in the Government of the Empire as a whole. The meeting of 1866 led inevitably to the meeting of 1915. The Imperial convention such as must follow the war will crown the efforts of all the Canadian statesmen who since the Confederation of Canada have joined in securing for their country her true place in the British Commonwealth.

The Fruit of St. Julien.

That Canada should come to her full stature in these days is a natural consequence of the glorious part which she continues to play in the great war. The heroism of her sons could have no other outcome. To gather with Australians, New Zealanders and their fellow subjects from the dependencies they have given their lives for an ideal. The ideal is in one sense Canadian, for it includes a devotion to their own country; and yet it is broader and more comprehensive than a purely Canadian patriotism. It is a conception, vague enough in form, but powerful in its effects, of a vast community which we call the British Empire embracing many races and creeds, but at peace with itself, strong, but not brutal, united and yet tolerant towards all the different elements within, and towards the nations outside it, large enough to be free from envy and bitterness. How their conception should be expressed in constitutional forms

IN CAPTURED WARSAW



REGIMENT CHURCH, WARSAW.
The picture shows the famous "Regiment Church" in Warsaw.

may have concerned these heroes little. They died for much that was real, but much also that was a hope or an aspiration. It remains for those of their fellow-citizens who are responsible for the conduct of our common affairs to give shape to their ideal through the necessary institutions and laws.

Sir Robert Borden's attendance at the Imperial Cabinet is a sign that the statesmen of the Empire will not shrink from this duty. St. Julien quickly bore fruit. The Premier of Canada moved into that council chamber escorted by his mighty dead. They will attend him and other leaders of Canadian opinion until the Commonwealth for which they laid down their lives is well and firmly established. Like the Athenians over whose graves Pericles spoke, "They gave their bodies to the Commonwealth and received each for his own memory, praise that will never die, and with it the grandest of all sepulchres, not that in which their mortal bones are laid, but a home in the minds of men, where their glory remains fresh to stir to speech or action as the occasion comes by. For the whole earth is the sepulchre of famous men; and their story is not graven only on stone over their native earth, but lives on far away, without visible symbol, woven into the stuff of other men's lives."

HAWKS PURSUED GAME.

Birds Trained to Win Their Master's Prey.

Falconry, or hawking, was a favorite sport with the nobility and gentry of Europe down to the first half of the seventeenth century. Hawks were trained to mount and pursue game and bring it to their masters and mistresses, coming and going to the call of the latter with marvelous docility. The hawks were tricked out with gay hoods and held until ordered to pursue "the quarry," or game, by leather straps fastened with rings of leather about each leg just above the talons, and silken cords called "jesses." To each of these leather straps, or "bewets," was attached a small bell. In the flight of hawks it was often so arranged that the different bells made "a consort of sweet sounds."

Bells of this description, but of the cheapest kind, were among the most popular trinkets used by the early explorers and traders in bartering with the natives of America.

Honest Grief.

At the funeral of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, father of the recently deceased Adolph Rothschild, a poor old man wept loudly and bitterly.

"Why are you crying?" inquired a bystander. "You are no relation of Rothschild."

"No," howled the mourner; "that's just why I'm crying."

Honest, Anyhow.

"So you are marrying the man of your choice?"

"Not exactly the man of my choice; rather the man I could get."

There are 175 different pieces in an average watch.

"Are you a chess player?" a landlord asked a prospective tenant. "I much prefer to have my house occupied by chess players." "No, I am not a chess player, and I can't account for such a singular preference," replied the would-be tenant. "It is simple enough," said the landlord. "Chess players move so seldom, and rarely without great deliberation."

ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD

Dainty Dishes.

Tomatoes Fried in Cream.—This is a German dish. Peel and cut fresh tomatoes into thick slices if tomatoes are large, or if small let them remain whole. Season, flour, saute in hot butter, then add a little more flour over them (if needed) and add a cup of cream. Stew all together until the cream is thickened and the tomatoes are well cooked.

Orange Mint Salad.—Sprinkle the carefully skinned and divided pulp of four oranges with two tablespoons of powdered sugar, two tablespoons of finely chopped, fresh mint leaves and one tablespoon of lemon juice. Chill thoroughly and serve in glasses ornamented with sprigs of mint. If the oranges are very juicy, pour off a portion of the juice before serving.

Fruit Charlotte.—Use what fruits in season you like best. Make individual cases of light puff pastry. Whip up two cups of thick cream, sweeten and flavor to taste and have the fruit ready, raw or stewed. Put a layer of fruit in the case, then a layer of cream, then more fruit and top with cream. Decorate with bit of cherry or other bright fruit.

Apple Cake.—For apple cake sift a pint of flour with a teaspoonful and a half of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt. Add two tablespoons of butter, rubbing it in thoroughly, and then add a beaten egg and milk enough to make a thick batter. Spread the batter in a buttered tin to the thickness of an inch. Over the top spread oranges or eight of peaches and cored apples, and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Bake in a hot oven.

Cream of Rice Soup.—Rinse two tablespoons of rice in a sieve under running water. Drop into a pint of boiling slightly salted water and boil for 20 minutes. Then add a quart of scalded milk. When it boils add two teaspoonfuls of cornstarch rubbed smooth in a little smooth milk, a teaspoonful of salt and onion juice and pepper to taste. Two teaspoonfuls of grated cheese may also be added and will much improve the flavor to most tastes. Cook for three minutes and then add a teaspoonful of butter and serve.

Lemon Rice Pudding.—Wash three-fourths of a cup of rice and put into a double boiler with three cups of boiling water, adding more water if needed. The rice should take up all this water. When cooked set aside to cool. Add three lightly beaten yolks of eggs, salt, a bit of butter and three tablespoonfuls of sugar, grated rind of lemon and milk enough to make very moist. Bake forty-five minutes. Beat whites with liberal half-cup of granulated sugar until stiff, add juice of one lemon, spread over pudding, and brown slowly.

Leg of Mutton in Blanket.—Make deep, narrow gashes in the thick end of a clean leg of mutton. Crowd in a mixed seasoning of salt, red and black pepper. Add a little minced onion, a little dry mustard and powdered herbs. Brush all over with melted butter or soft bacon fat. Then sprinkle lightly with salt, set on a rack in a roasting pan. Put in a very hot oven. Let brown, then rub over it a tart jelly melted in a little hot water and envelop in a crust of flour and water, made very stiff and rolled half an inch thick. Finish the edges tight together, lay back in the pan, cover and bake in a hot oven. Take up,

"What Think Ye of Christ?"

A Description From An Ancient Manuscript Sent By the President of Judea to the Senate of Rome.

"They took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus."—Acts iv, 13.

It was rather a representative group, including a lawyer, a physician, a stock broker and a clergyman. The general opinion was that Christ was an extraordinarily good man. Then the clergyman changed the subject. He spoke of literature and the drama and dwelt upon the compelling character that genius had put into books and upon the stage. He mentioned great names in history. The group was a well-read body of men, and the discussion became general up to the inevitable lull, when the clergyman began to ask questions.

"So and so was indeed a stupendous character, but what would you gentlemen say is the weakness, defect in his nature?" There were instant replies. "Caesar was too ambitious," said one. "So and so must have been an epileptic" (this from the physician), and there were flaws to pick at the mention of any name. Then the clergyman asked quietly, "What does any of you consider the debt in the character of Jesus?" There was silence. "Gentlemen, pray do not consider my feelings or fear to offend me by anything you might be tempted to say of my Master; I am asking in reverent but intense curiosity."

There Was Still Silence.

One said that he had not looked into the Bible in so long a time that he hesitated to speak; but he also admitted that he had not read any of Shakespeare in an equally long period. An American might fail to create a character that would satisfy an Englishman and vice versa. But the character of Jesus Christ has satisfied the ideal of every race and every age. That miracle never happened before, nor has it happened since. There can be only one explanation—Jesus Christ is more than man.

It is unthinkable to believe that the four evangelists could create that in which every other literary genius has failed—the Perfect Man.

Since the Bible does not give us an account of the person of Jesus Christ it may interest you to know of a description alleged to be derived from an ancient manuscript sent by Publius Lentulus, President of Judea, to the Senate of Rome. "There lives at this time in Judea a man of singular character, whose name is Jesus Christ. The barbarians esteem him as their prophet, but his followers adore him as the immediate offspring of the Imperial God. He is endowed with such unparalleled virtue as to call back the dead from their graves and to heal every kind of disease with a word or a touch. His person is tall and elegantly shaped, his aspect

Amiable and Reverent.

His hair flows in those beautiful shades which no united colors can match, falling in graceful curls around his ears and parting on the crown of his head; his dress, that of the sect of Nazarenes; his forehead is smooth and large, his cheeks without blemish and of rosy hue; his nose and mouth are formed with exquisite symmetry; his beard is thick and suitable to the hair of his head, reaching a little below his chin and parting in the middle below; his eyes are clear, bright and serene. He rebukes with mildness and invokes with the most tender and persuasive language, his whole address, whether in word or deed, being elegantly grave and strictly characteristic of so exalted a being. He is moderate, temperate and wise—in short, whatever the phenomenon may turn out in the end, he seems at present to be a man of excellent beauty and divine perfection." And so, my dear readers, in our day and age what we need (as some one has said) is not more men, but more man.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
SEPTEMBER 5TH.

Lesson X.—Elijah and the Prophets of Baal, 1 Kings 18. 16-40.
G. T.—Prov. 15. 29.

I. Arranging the Altar (Verses 30-35).

Verses 30. Come near unto me—That is, unto Mount Carmel, the one great headland of Palestine, bounding the plain of Esdraelon on the west, and from the top of which a view of the whole of Esdraelon is to be seen as well as a wide sweep of the Mediterranean.

That was thrown down—Ahab had broken down all the altars at which the worshippers of Jehovah had been accustomed to worship. (See 1 Kings 19. 10.)

31. Twelve stones.—(See Joshua 4. 5.) The twelve stones signified the unity of worship among the tribes of Israel, each tribe proclaiming the one true God.

32. He built an altar.—That is, he "dedicated" the old altar which had been thrown down and which, according to verse 30, he had "repaired." The "building," here in verse 32, has reference to the new arrangements which were made necessary by the particular kind of offering he was to make.

Two measures of seed.—In Hebrew, a two-seah measure. One "seah" equalled about three of our gallons. The trench would hold, therefore, about six gallons of water.

33. In order.—Elijah followed carefully the injunction of the law (see Lev. 1. 3-9).

Jars.—The word is the same as in Gen. 24. 14-20; Judg. 7. 16, 19. These jars contained less than half a gallon each.

35. Fill the trench also.—As the water poured on the altar did not fill the trench, more water was added.

II. The Prayer and the Consuming Fire (Verses 36-39).

36. The time of the offering of the evening oblation.—Three o'clock in the afternoon. About five hours of daylight still remained.

Elijah the prophet came near.—He was not a "priest," but a prophet. On occasions such as this, however, the prophet assumed the priestly functions.

At thy word.—Elijah, as Moses (see Num. 16. 28), was commanded to do these things. He did not take the initiative; he was only the instrument of God.

37. That thou, Jehovah, art God.—"That thou art the Lord God." The name of Baal, or tribal god, or of any other such idol, could not be applied to "Elohim," the one true God.

39. They fell on their faces.—Lest they be blinded (see Lev. 9. 24; 2 Chron. 7. 3.).

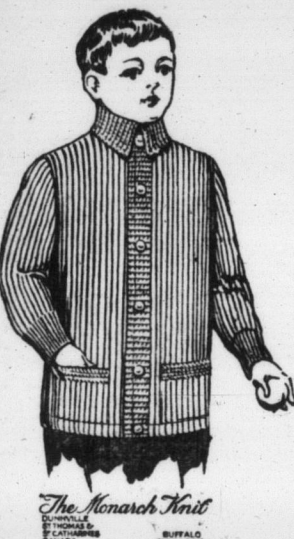
All the people . . . said.—Not only the worshippers of Jehovah, but also those of Baal.

Recruiting Officer.—You want to enlist, eh? Irish Recruit (enthusiastically)—Yis, sor, for the duration of the war, or longer if it lasts.

E. MAYHEW & CO. "QUALITY" FIRST E. MAYHEW & CO.

The Announcement of New Fall Goods this week

For the fall season our display this week will surpass anything for quality and price you have yet seen. Early buying, and with unusual care, has brought to the ladies of Glencoe and vicinity the finest selection of the Fashionable Fall Silks—the Very Newest Striped Messaline Silks for autumn wear—in nearly all colors. **NEW FALL DRESS GOODS.** We are fortunate to have such a complete stock and at prices so moderate. See the Two-toned Tweeds, Silk Crepe de Chene, Cord Velvets, etc., before you choose on your Fall Suit or Dress.



BIG ECONOMIES FOR THIS WEEK

Read These

15c White Flannelette, wide, 12 1/2 yds. 12 1/2 yds.
15c New Wrappettes, 10 1/2 yds. 10 1/2 yds.
15c Fancy Crepes, 11 1/2 yds. 11 1/2 yds.
15c White Cotton, 12 1/2 yds. 12 1/2 yds.
35c Bleached Sheeting, 10 1/2 yds. 10 1/2 yds.
12 1/2 yds. Flowered Crepes, 10 1/2 yds. 10 1/2 yds.
25c Bath Towels, 10 1/2 yds. 10 1/2 yds.
15c Apron Gingham, 11 1/2 yds. 11 1/2 yds.
Comfort Soap 6 bars for 25c
Snowflake Ammonia, 6 for 25c

50c Is Worth 75c Here This Week

Flannelette, 1 yd. wide, in many different patterns, 6 yds. for 50c
Curtain Voile with hemstitched border and lace edge, regular 30c per yd. 3 yds. for 50c
Women's Lisle Hose, reg. 35c per pair. 2 pair for 50c

A Wonderful Display of Men's Suits

Both tailor-made and ready-to-wear. Let nothing keep you from seeing these.

A large shipment of Young Men's Very Newest Fall Hats and Caps. We have one to suit every person.

A Big Saving in Boys' School Suits and Shoes

Boys' Suits—Norsfolk Coat and Bloomer Trousers—in most any color, from \$2.95 up. We make a specialty of the Boys' Department.

The Home of "Fashion Craft" and of Good Values

E. MAYHEW & CO.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1915.

Wardsville

Wardsville, August 31.—Mrs. Bert Davis and son have returned to their home in New York after visiting her mother here for some time.

Dr. H. A. Wilson and daughters Lillian and Pauline are visiting friends in Toronto and Burlington.

Miss Maude Wilson spent last week in London and St. Thomas.

Rev. and Mrs. G. Atkinson and family, of Tilbury, are visiting at his home here.

Dr. and Mrs. O. J. Glenn have returned to their home here after a two-weeks' vacation.

Mrs. (Dr.) Clare and sons Harvey and Jim, of Toronto, are visiting at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers and Mr. and Mrs. Aitchison, of London, spent the week-end in town.

A. E. Sutherland, editor of The Transcript, spent Saturday in town.

The friends of Miss Florence McGregor are pleased to see her out again after a lingering illness.

Miss Mary Neal, of Detroit, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. Minna.

Mr. Walker moved Thursday to his new home in Rodney.

Miss Irving, of St. Thomas, is visiting Mrs. R. J. Petch.

Miss Eleanor Martyn is visiting friends in London.

Miss Greta Heath left Sunday for her school at Marlboro, New Ontario.

Messrs. Smeltz and McLean, of Detroit, spent last week at James Humphrey's.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornille and Misses Ila and Waitie Quigley spent a few days in Toronto this week.

Misses Payne and Curroin have returned to their home in London after a very pleasant visit with Mrs. M. R. Porter and other friends.

Miss Muriel McIntosh has returned home after spending a week with relatives at Muirkirk and Ridgeway.

Mr. and Mrs. Dougald McGoig and family and Mrs. Allan Taylor and daughter Aileen, of Harwich, spent Saturday at the home of John Mulligan, River View Farm.

FOR INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.—Among the many good qualities which Paralee's Vegetable Pills possess, besides regulating the digestive organs, is their efficacy in reducing inflammation of the eyes. It has called forth many letters of recommendation from those who were afflicted with this complaint and found a cure in the pills. They affect the nerve and the blood in a surprisingly active way, and the result is almost immediately seen.

KILMARTIN.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Munroe and little daughter Mary spent Monday in London.

Bessie McIntyre left on Wednesday to take a course in the Forest City Business College.

Mary McAlpine visited at Christopher McCallum's, Ekfrid, last week.

The marriage took place yesterday of Duncan C. McTavish, of Moss, and Miss Morrison, of Brooke.

Angus McLeish, of Toronto, is visiting at John F. McTavish's.

Mac and Jennie McAlpine, of Dutton, called on friends here while attending the McTavish-Morrison wedding.

Only those who have experience can tell the torture corns cause. Pain with your boots on, pain with them off—pain night and day; but relief is sure to those who use Hollaway's Corn Cure.

Appin

Appin, August 31.—Appin ball team defeated Melbourne at Wardsville last Friday by a score of 8-5. Melbourne claim they did not have their team there. It is too bad—but anything for an excuse. Appin plays Melbourne here on Thursday evening. Game to be called about 5 o'clock.

Angus Galbraith had the misfortune to lose a valuable mare the other day by its being kicked, breaking its leg.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford and son, of Chicago, are visiting at D. L. McIntyre's.

Mr. Gillespie, of Chatham, spent Sunday at G. M. Fisher's.

It is not thought around here that the frost of Monday night did much damage.

Subscriptions received for Appin machine gun to date:

Balance forward \$612.00
Dan. A. McCallum 25.00
James Macfie 10.00
C. J. McTaggart 10.00
David A. McColl 10.00
Geo. M. Galbraith 10.00
J. R. Pole 5.00
Thos. Strachan 5.00
John McNabb 5.00
Geo. Lamont 4.00
John Strachan 2.00
Allan Campbell 2.00

\$703.00

Sleep is the great nourisher of infants, and without peace of sleep the child will not thrive. This cannot be got if the infant be troubled with worms. Miller's Worm Powders will destroy worms and drive them from the system, and afterwards the child's rest will be undisturbed. The powders cannot injure the most delicate baby, and there is nothing so effective for restoring the health of a worm-worm infant.

Melbourne

Melbourne, August 25.—Mrs. Isaac Patch died here yesterday morning. Her husband survives, also one daughter, Edna, of London, and two sons, George, of Sudbury, and Gordon, of Stratford.

James Thompson, former real estate agent of this place, has closed his office and has moved back to his former town, Sunderland, Ont., where he intends going into business with his father.

Melbourne, Aug. 26.—J. Graham has returned to his home in Minneapolis after a short visit with relatives here.

John A. McDougald has returned to the West after several months' visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arch. McDougald.

J. McDougald had a valuable cow killed by lightning in Tuesday's storm.

MIDDLEMISS.

Middlemiss, Aug. 30.—The Middlemiss Women's Institute held their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. D. McDougald on Thursday, August 28. After the opening exercises, ways and means were discussed for raising funds for the Red Cross Society. It was decided to hold a guessing contest at R. Fletcher's store, Middlemiss. The lucky contestant will be rewarded with 3 pounds of homemade candy.

A paper was given by Mrs. J. R. Campbell, "What Makes a Successful Institute," after which lunch was served by the hostess.

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

Newbury

Mrs. Harvey Taylor, of Owen Sound, and Miss Sarah Fletcher, of Detroit, have been visiting relatives here.

Friends here will sympathize with the family of the late Wm. Armstrong in their bereavement. Deceased was born in Newbury over 81 years ago, but had lived for many years in the 11th concession of Euphemia, where he passed away Friday evening.

Interment was made on Sunday in Alvin cemetery. James Goodfellow, of Guelph, conducted the funeral service.

Miss Mary Neil, of Detroit, spent Monday at C. Tucker's.

Mrs. McDonald, of Bracebridge, and Mrs. Chris. Schawder, of Cass City, Mich., have been visiting at C. A. Blain's.

Dr. Roome and family, of London, motored down Friday.

Charlie Armstrong and family and Alex. Armstrong and wife, of Windsor, motored up Sunday to attend the funeral of their late uncle, Wm. Armstrong.

Miss Carrothers returned home to Cobourg last week after visiting her aunt, Mrs. Malcolm, at the manse.

Mrs. Edwards and daughter Margaret returned to London on Thursday.

Joseph Armstrong, Geo. Harcourt, John Brennan and John Scott left for the West last week.

J. A. Armstrong arrived home Saturday evening from the West.

Miss Eddie, of Glencoe, visited Miss Gillett last week.

Mrs. McDonald and daughter Ora left on Saturday for a visit with her son and daughter at Coldwell.

David Congreve, wife and baby Jean, of Corinth, visited at H. McNaughton's this week.

Miss Jessie Gray returned to Detroit on Saturday.

A. B. Dobbyn and family, of London, motored down for over Sunday.

Misses Janet Picken and Jean Crawford returned to Ridgeway Saturday after visiting Mrs. Wm. Bayne.

A. J. Walker and family and Mrs. G. Fletcher and son Ronald returned to London on Saturday.

J. Stephenson and family and Mrs. Whitaker returned home on Friday.

J. J. Whitaker and D. G. Archer, of Windsor, were here for civic holiday.

Miss Lillian Owens left on Tuesday for Regina.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Dixon Wednesday, Sept. 8th.

Misses Jean and Margaret Prettie and Miss Edith Coatsworth, of Walkerville, are spending a couple of weeks at W. C. King's.

Your Asthma, too. The efficacy of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is not something that is merely to be hoped for; it is to be expected. It never fails to bring relief, and in your own individual case it will do the same. So universal has been the success of this far-famed cure that every one afflicted with this disease owes it to himself to try it.

PARLEDALE

Mr. and Mrs. George Ward and daughter Jean have returned home to Windsor after spending a few days with relatives here.

Mrs. Ferris, of Harrow, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Patterson.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bramer, of London, are holidaying under the parental roof.

The farmers are busy threshing in this district.

Kathleen Fisher carried off the first prize for the girls' race at Wardsville Friday.

Quite a number went out to see the "boys in khaki" at Newbury last week.

Machine Gun Fund.

Following is the complete list of those who have contributed and paid their subscriptions to the Machine Gun Fund at Glencoe. Those who have not contributed to the fund and who wish to do so may leave their subscriptions at the Transcript office and they will be acknowledged in these columns:

McLachlan and Huston's List.

Fred. Aldred \$25.00
James Corbett 25.00
Alf. Aldred 25.00
John McMillan 25.00
G. A. McAlpine 25.00
M. J. McAlpine 25.00
E. T. Huston 25.00
J. Y. McLachlan 15.00
Leslie Farrell 15.00
John A. McCracken 15.00
Geo. Parrott & Son 15.00
Alex. Dunsan 15.00
Peter Loosemore 10.00
Wm. Henry 10.00
P. J. Morrison 10.00
Geo. Babcock 10.00
James Corbett 10.00
Charles Stinson 10.00
Harry W. Hicks 10.00
Morley Farrell 10.00
A. F. Johnston 10.00
John McFarlane 10.00
Samuel Hart 10.00
Don. H. Love 6.00
Frank Hayter 5.00
Dick Singleton 5.00
R. G. Ward 5.00
Wm. Tomlinson 5.00
Mahlon Annett 5.00
John Smith 5.00
Mary Loosemore 5.00
McKell House girls 5.00
Wm. Allen 5.00
Duncan McCallum 5.00
Duncan Mitchell 5.00
David Reeves 5.00
Arnold Aldred 5.00
A. E. Bayne 5.00
Wm. Ewing 5.00
Wm. Kerr 5.00
Chester Bechill 5.00
Lewis Suttler 5.00
Charles Scott 5.00
R. W. Roberts 5.00
John Martin 5.00
J. W. Eddie 5.00
P. H. Kelly 5.00
J. W. Smith 5.00
Joseph Russo 5.00
Arch'd McLellan 5.00
Ethel Watterworth 3.00
A. B. Aulay 2.00
Arch'd Sinclair 2.00
John Briggs 2.00
Russell Watterworth 2.00
Stuart Griffith 2.00
J. H. Pearsall 2.00
J. J. Elliott 2.00
Russell McKay 2.00
Claude Bodkin 2.00
M. McGeachie 1.30
Alf. Sutton 1.00
Robt. Knapp 1.00
Alex. McLellan 50

Total \$341.50

Doull and McLean's List.

George Precious \$25.00
Mrs. Blackburn and family 25.00
A. B. McDonald 25.00
Chas. H. Young 25.00
A. McPherson 25.00
W. M. Mumford 15.00
E. M. Doull 15.00
C. B. McLean 15.00
J. C. Watterworth 15.00
John E. Hull 15.00
Mrs. John E. Hull 10.00
James A. Wilson 10.00
Wm. Tall 10.00
Wm. McCallum 10.00
W. A. Hagerty 10.00
N. Graham 10.00
John Hayter 10.00
E. Macdon 10.00
George Bechill 5.00
H. J. McCaffery 5.00
Fred Gough 5.00
J. B. Gough 5.00
A. A. Luckham 5.00
Isaac Watterworth 5.00
George D. Hurley 5.00
Levi Annett 5.00
J. N. Sexsmith 5.00
C. O. Smith 5.00
Rev. W. J. Ford 5.00
Alex. McAlpine, jr. 5.00
Alex. McAlpine, sr. 5.00
John Thomson 5.00
Wm. Burr 5.00
W. H. Weaver 3.00
James Harris 3.00
Wm. McRae 2.00
A. C. McAlpine 2.00
Ed. Stinson 2.00
John McLachlan 2.00
O. Depew 2.00
Harry Vause 1.25
Harry Hick 1.00
Mrs. Janet McArthur 1.00
John S. Walker 1.00
T. Patterson 1.00
F. Dobson 1.00
J. Weaver 1.00
W. Cussey 50
Mrs. Dundon 25

Total \$402.00

Scott and Suttler's List.

Elliott & Moss \$115.00
Duncan A. McRae 100.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McKellar 30.00
J. N. Currie 25.00
L. S. Suttler 25.00
J. H. Neve 25.00
J. Wright & Son 25.00
Robert Clanchan 25.00
Mitchell & Hagerty 25.00
E. Davidson 25.00
J. A. Scott 25.00
Alex. McNeil 15.00
W. R. S. McCracken 15.00
Dr. Saxton 10.00
Chas. Dean 10.00
Herb. Moore 10.00
Mayhew & Son 10.00
McLay & Munroe 10.00
John Henry 10.00
Percy Langtry 10.00
John Ramsay 10.00
F. G. Humphries 10.00
J. E. Eastman 10.00
Neil McAlpine 10.00
J. A. McIntyre 10.00
R. Dunlop 10.00
Archie McAlpine 10.00
Dan. H. McRae 10.00
W. S. Rogers 7.00
A. Bevan A. Bevan 6.00
Harry Singleton 6.00
L. M. Nagle 5.00
Chas. George 5.00
George Weekes 5.00
Percy Langtry 5.00
John Oldreive 5.00
Wm. Gilbert 5.00
Mrs. Mary McAlpine (north) 5.00
Ed. Bevan 5.00
Robert Eddie 5.00
Mack O. McAlpine 5.00
George Barker 5.00
W. Quick 5.00
John Smith 5.00
J. L. Tomlinson 3.00
Archie McLachlan 3.00
George Richards 3.00
T. A. Craig 2.00
S. C. Reynolds 2.00
Wm. Muirhead 2.00
Sam Shaw 2.00
Mrs. Lorenda Smith 2.00
Herbert Weekes 2.00
Donald Short 2.00
Fred Hills 2.00
Peter Smith 2.00
J. A. Ferguson 2.00
Harry Wing 1.00
Sydney Overton 1.00
Joseph Grant 1.00
Simeon Hills 1.00
George Grant 1.00
P. McCracken 1.00
A. Friend 1.00
Charles Allen 1.00
Miss Berdan 1.00
Mrs. Clunn 1.00
Cleve Watterworth 1.00
Alfred Sullivan 1.00
Wm. Newport 1.00

Total \$757.00

Poole and Owen's List.

J. E. Roome 25.00
Donald Short 25.00
R. C. Vause 25.00
A. E. Sutherland 25.00
George Coad 25.00
John D. Smith 25.00
Mrs. W. W. Stuart 15.00
Rev. C. H. P. Owen 10.00
John Walker 10.00
Wm. Coad 10.00
John A. Dobie 5.00
T. C. Reynolds 5.00
Miss McMurchy 5.00
John A. McMurchy 5.00
Mrs. Mary McRae 5.00
J. M. Anderson 5.00
A. D. McCracken 5.00
Wm. Columbus 5.00
Mrs. Charles Bellamy 5.00

Total \$757.00

D. Lament 5.00
George Wilson 5.00
Mrs. Tallamy 5.00
Mrs. Treastain 5.00
Richard Hicks 5.00
Mrs. Riley 5.00
E. Gale 5.00
Miss Mawhinney 5.00
C. T. Simpson 5.00
Savil Simpson 5.00
James Simpson 5.00
J. D. Brown 5.00
Miss A. McNeil 2.00
John D. McColl 2.00
A. Marsh 2.00
Bert Simpson 2.00
J. B. McKellar 2.00
H. F. McAlpine 1.00
Colin Leitch 1.00
Mrs. Catharine McLean 1.00
Mrs. J. Stevenson 1.00
J. D. McIntosh 1.00
Mrs. Sillett 25
Mrs. McCracken 25

Total \$341.50

Doull and McLean's List.

George Precious \$25.00
Mrs. Blackburn and family 25.00
A. B. McDonald 25.00
Chas. H. Young 25.00
A. McPherson 25.00
W. M. Mumford 15.00
E. M. Doull 15.00
C. B. McLean 15.00
J. C. Watterworth 15.00
John E. Hull 15.00
Mrs. John E. Hull 10.00
James A. Wilson 10.00
Wm. Tall 10.00
Wm. McCallum 10.00
W. A. Hagerty 10.00
N. Graham 10.00
John Hayter 10.00
E. Macdon 10.00
George Bechill 5.00
H. J. McCaffery 5.00
Fred Gough 5.00
J. B. Gough 5.00
A. A. Luckham 5.00
Isaac Watterworth 5.00
George D. Hurley 5.00
Levi Annett 5.00
J. N. Sexsmith 5.00
C. O. Smith 5.00
Rev. W. J. Ford 5.00
Alex. McAlpine, jr. 5.00
Alex. McAlpine, sr. 5.00
John Thomson 5.00
Wm. Burr 5.00
W. H. Weaver 3.00
James Harris 3.00
Wm. McRae 2.00
A. C. McAlpine 2.00
Ed. Stinson 2.00
John McLachlan 2.00
O. Depew 2.00
Harry Vause 1.25
Harry Hick 1.00
Mrs. Janet McArthur 1.00
John S. Walker 1.00
T. Patterson 1.00
F. Dobson 1.00
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Simeon Hills 1.00
George Grant 1.00
P. McCracken 1.00
A. Friend 1.00
Charles Allen 1.00
Miss Berdan 1.00
Mrs. Clunn 1.00
Cleve Watterworth 1.00
Alfred Sullivan 1.00
Wm. Newport 1.00

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John Walker 10.00
Wm. Coad 10.00
John A. Dobie 5.00
T. C. Reynolds 5.00
Miss McMurchy 5.00
John A. McMurchy 5.00
Mrs. Mary McRae 5.00
J. M. Anderson 5.00
A. D. McCracken 5.00
Wm. Columbus 5.00
Mrs. Charles Bellamy 5.00

Total \$757.00

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