

The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 45--No. 42.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1916.

Whole No. 2336.

Retiring Sale

We are all aware of the advance in leather. Look ahead—get your winter supply of shoes now. I have sold my business at a rate on the dollar and will give my customers the advantage of wholesale prices for the next 30 days, when my successor, W. J. Strachan of Port Elgin, will take over the business.

All accounts not settled by November 20th will be put into other hands for collection.

Sale to commence Thursday, October 19th.

J. E. ROOME

Oxford Downs For Sale.

A few choice ram lambs. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars.—Archie Campbell, R. R. No. 1, Newbury, Ont.

Dressmaking.

Miss Little, formerly of Detroit, has opened dressmaking rooms over Chas. George's store, and invites the patronage of the ladies of Glencoe and vicinity, assuring them of satisfaction both in style and work.

Grease Wanted.

Will receive cream daily throughout the week, Saturday afternoons excepted during the warm weather. Cream wagon will be on its routes again this summer. Cash for eggs.—Alex. McNeil.

CHANTRY FARM

SPECIAL OFFERING

Four roan bull calves. Also a number of registered Lincoln ram lambs. All correspondence promptly answered.

ED. DE GEN, Kerwood, Ont.

DENTISTRY

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

A. B. McDONALD

Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile and Animal Insurance. A share of your business solicited. Office at residence, Main street, Glencoe. Phone 41.

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.

J. B. COUGH & SON

Furniture Dealers

Federal Directors

MAIN STREET - GLENCOE

Phone day 23, night 109

WEATHER INSURANCE

Insure against loss by wind and storm in *The Ontario Wind and Weather Insurance Company of Grand Valley*, the best known and most reliable weather insurance company doing business in Ontario.

J. C. WATTERWORTH

Agent, Glencoe Phone 59

WM. WEHLANN

Funeral Director and

Licensed Embalmer

PHONE 93 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

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Agent for Fire, Life, Accident,

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Funeral Director and Embalmer

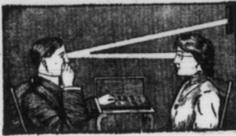
My Price List cheaper than the

cheapest. Day or Night Service. Phone 76.

Railway travel teaches people to know their own station and stop at it.

STOP SUFFERING

Nervousness, dizziness and other troubles are caused by eye strain in 95 per cent. of cases. The taking of headache powders is dangerous and ineffective.



PERMANENT RELIEF

We can relieve permanently these afflictions at small cost, for our method of diagnosing each error of the vision is accurate and scientific.

If you are not satisfied with your present glasses, call in and we will change them, and make reading or sewing a pleasure. Lenses prescribed and fitted to your own frames, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Eyes examined free.

When buying a watch remember we carry a large stock of Regina, Waltham, Elgin and Hamilton movements at the old price.

C. E. Davidson - Jeweler

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED GRADUATE OPTICIAN

NORTH END GROCERY

A full line of STAPLE GROCERIES and CONFECTIONERY, always fresh and reliable

Exceptional values in

SHOES AND RUBBERS

for the next 30 days only.

Half ton Oak Farm Honey just in.

A trial will convince you that our prices are right.

Goods delivered anywhere in town.

C. GEORGE

Phone 22

Keith's Cash Store

Fall Goods arriving.—Dress Goods, Millinery, Staples, and Shaker Flannels in pretty designs.

P. D. KEITH

GENERAL GROCERIES, FRUITS, MEATS AND ICE CREAM

THE CENTRAL GROCERY

We aim to give you the very best quality and therefore the best value for your money that can be secured by our unrivalled connection with the most reliable wholesalers and manufacturers in the country. Our goods are fresh and our service is up-to-the-minute. A trial order will convince you.

We are sole agents for one of the oldest fruit growers in the Niagara district. Don't miss laying in a good supply of fruit. Watch "Special Notices." Sealers and rubber rings at old prices.

Highest prices paid for Butter and Eggs and all marketable produce.

Cakes and Biscuits to suit all tastes at moderate prices.

Light Lunches served at any hour

W. A. CURRIE & CO.

Phone 41 and have your groceries promptly delivered. No order too small to insure attention and no order too large to be filled.

Red Cedar Shingles

Do not "CLOSE THE DEAL" for your roof until you let us figure with you. Our 5X B. C. Shingles make a cheap and permanent job.

Galvanized Iron Roofing

We sell this Roofing and it will pay you to get our prices.

McPHERSON & CLARKE

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard GLENCOE, ONT

Beaver Board and Fibre Board in stock

District and General.

Brooke council voted \$50 to the British Red Cross.

Hundreds of acres in Delaware have been leased by oil and gas prospectors. West Lorne dramatic club has been reorganized, with T. W. Sims president.

Pte. J. Hopper, son of R. Hopper of Alvinston, is ill with fever in a hospital in British East Africa. Prisoners at the Kent county jail have been fed during the past year at an average cost of 101 cents each per day.

George Mills, aged 86, of Yarmouth township, fell into a well while drawing water for his cattle and was drowned.

Robert A. Germaine of Alvinston and Mrs. Agnes Berry of Dutton were married at the Methodist parsonage in Windsor last week.

It is twenty years since the price of butter reached its present high altitude, when it sold in the spring of the year at 40c per lb. wholesale.

Essex merchants have petitioned the council to allow delivery boys on bicycles to use the sidewalks on the back streets in muddy weather.

Pte. W. E. Bourne, reported wounded, is a son of Deputy-reeve Bourne of Brooke township and went to the front last spring with the 70th Battalion.

The little son of Freeman Gerald, aged two years, of Chatham, found a box of pills in the cupboard and thinking they were candy ate some and died after intense suffering.

Collections at the union anniversary services of the Methodist and Presbyterian congregations of Moseley exceeded \$75 last week. The money will be used in repairing the church.

The marriage took place at the First Presbyterian Manse, London, on October 7th, of Mrs. Emma Wilson, daughter of Mrs. Mary McCaw, Metcalfe, to William Ebertz, of the same place.

David Barclay, an employee of the Steel Company at Point Edward, walked into the jaws of an iron chain for loading and unloading iron ore on vessels and was practically cut in two.

"Birthday showers" are popular around Petrolia. Instead of bringing presents to the one giving the party, comforts of gum, candy, etc., are brought to be forwarded to the soldiers.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. March, North Dunwich, were surprised by party of friends one evening recently and presented with a couple of rocking chairs. Mr. March has sold his farm and will move to Dutton.

At the January municipal election the ratepayers of Strathroy will be given an opportunity to express their opinion as the advisability of paying their taxes semi-annually, instead of annually as at present.

Owing to difficulties encountered while canvassing for the British Red Cross, the committee in charge at Dutton has decided to ask the council for a grant of \$1,000 to the fund, and levy upon the people by taxes.

While Mr. and Mrs. George Crouch of Euphemia were motoring to Tupperville one day last week their car skidded and ran under a tree, which crushed their car and broke his chest.

While the yield of sugar beets in many parts of the country has been far below the average, owing to unfavorable weather during the spring and summer, the percentage of sugar in many instances is testing exceptionally high.

A. M. ("Bert") Pool, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Pool of Vancouver, formerly of Dutton, who has been auditor on the staff of the Philadelphia Call, has been appointed auditor of the international News Service with headquarters in New York.

At least one of the many barn fires in Lambton county is accounted for. A Barnardo boy aged eleven years arrested at Bridgeton told the constable that he set fire to the barns of Robert Marsh, near Wilkesport, because he "liked to see a big blaze."

Miss Adelaide Winter, seventeen years old, of Elm Point, L. I., died from breaking of her neck when she fell from the hardwood floor of the dining-room of her home. The sliding of a rug from beneath her on the polished wood threw her violently.

Harold Jarvis, the popular tenor singer, was married at Detroit to Miss Marie Judson, a member of the First Presbyterian Church choir, last week. Mr. Jarvis has been a widower for several years. His only child, a son, died a few years ago while studying in Holland.

James William Hill, a merchant of Strathroy, has entered an action against the Grand Trunk Railway, claiming \$7,000 damages and costs of action on account of injuries received when a Grand Trunk train struck the horse and buggy he was driving on Caradoc street in January.

Three Toronto men got sent to jail without the option of a fine for being drunk while driving motor cars. Being drunk is a crime in itself nowadays, but driving a motor car while in that condition is certainly a greater offence, for these dizzy drivers never get a chance to run over themselves.

George A. Annett of Cairo, reeve of Euphemia township, has entered an action against the Homewood Sanatorium of Guelph for \$10,000 damages. He claims that he was assaulted and forced into the sanatorium and kept there for nearly a year against his will. The case will be heard at Guelph, and Mr. Annett will plead his own case.

GREAT FRENCH VICTORY

Latest war news tells of a great victory achieved by the French at Verdun Monday afternoon. On a four-mile front the German battle line was penetrated to a depth of two miles, and thousands of prisoners and enormous quantities of stores were taken.

Writes From the Front.

Writing to his father, Wm. Newport, Glencoe, from the front in France under date of Sept. 27th, Allan Newport says in part:

We have travelled over a lot of country during the last month, and it is much like Alberta. You can travel for miles over the country roads and you never see a house. The people live in villages and work the land around. Nobody seems to have private holdings, like in Belgium. A lot of grain is grown here, which they are stacking now, and work the same time ago in the arm. There is a big fight on at this part of the front. Guns are everywhere and troops and transports, as you go near the firing line, are in a continual line. We sometimes see lines of motor trucks that stretch for fifteen miles or so.

Our casualties are at times more or less severe, but everybody is better satisfied here, for we have artillery support, which we could not get in the salient. There are German prisoners coming in every day. Ground at the firing line and ground we have captured is covered with German dead and our own. The Germans surrender easily after we once get into their trenches.

Our brigade made an attack one night and took about a thousand yards in depth. When we got them started to run we kept at their heels, not giving them time to drop into the next trench and fire or get consolidated. It was very dark.

Sometimes funny things occur in these attacks. One fellow captured 28 prisoners alone in a dugout. When we are in front of our guns the noise is so great that lots of fellows go deaf, and the horses the same way, temporarily.

I have transferred to the transport section. It gives a fellow a rest and a change. The weather is pretty good at present, and the longer it stays so the better for us. In wet weather the artillery cannot work so good, as it is impossible to keep up supplies.

I heard from Russell in England.

Held on Bigamy Charge.

Detroit, Oct. 20.—Charged with having two husbands, one of whom she declares she started to live with when only 13 years old, Marion Berry, a pretty French-Indian girl, aged 19, of Sarnia, Ont., is being held at county jail here on complaint of Leonard Berry, whom she is alleged to have married first.

The girl went through a marriage ceremony with Ellsworth Liverpool at Toledo, O., on Monday last, and when Berry heard of it, he caused her arrest. "I ran away with Henry when I was only 13 and we went to Chatham," the girl said, "but I don't remember any wedding and don't think I am Berry's legal wife."

Glencoe Public School.

Examination Oct. 18.

Composition.

Class IV, Sr.—Frances Moss 82, George McCracken 78, Agnes McCracken 72, Mary Simpson 71, Annie George 67, Catharine Stuart 66, Helen McCutcheon 65, Muriel Precious 64, Gertrude Manders 63, Marnie Grant 60, Anna Roycraft 55, Edna Leitch 53.

Class IV, Jr.—Sarah Mitchell 71, Hazel McAlpine 71, Lloyd Farrell 70, Frances Sutherland 60, R. D. McDonald 49, Jessie Currie 55, Willie McAlpine 49.

Class III, Sr.—Marion Copeland 72, Albert Anderson 71, Ulea Moore 70, Gladys Bechill 68, Clifford Ewing 67, Seca McAlpine 65, Jack McIntosh 45, Sadie Young 40.

Arithmetic.—Total 100.
Class III, Jr.—John Simpson 100, Leslie Reeves 95, Gladys Eddie 90, Clarence Leitch 90, Zaida Moore 85, Muriel Weekes 80, Margaret McDonald 60, John Hillman 60, Grace Dalgety 55, Alexander Sutherland 55, Nuna Stuart 50, Arlie Parrott 50, Willie Stinson 50, Pat Curry 45, Mary Quick 40, Roderick Stuart 40.

Class II, Sr.—Sherman McAlpine 100, Jim Donaldson 80, May MacIntosh 60, Willie Diamond 50, Jessie Wilson 55, Emma Beycraft 50, Gladys Wilson 40, Willetta Wehlann 40, Harold Cushman 40.

Reading.—Total 50.
Class II, Jr.—Honors—Mabel Wright 42, Elizabeth Simpson 39, Vada Wehlann 39; pass—Isabel McCracken 33, William Moss 33, Verna Stevenson 32, Gladys Congdon 32, Duncan Scott 32, Charlie Davenport 32, Eleanor Sutherland 30, Evelyn Allen 30, Grey Doull 30, Thelma McCaffery 24, Wilfrid Haggitt 24, Ivan Ramsay 24, Willie Kelly 24, Martin Abbott 21.

Class I, Sr.—Honors—Garnet Ewing 40; pass—Gordon Stevenson 58, Irene McCaffery 25, Delbert Hicks 25, Donald McLay 25, Glen Abbott 25.

Class I, Jr.—Honors—Blake Tomlinson 40, Margaret Smith 38; pass—Gordon McDonald 35, Willie McLay 35, Alma Cushman 33, Freddie McCrae 33, Willie Crawford 32, Donald McAlpine 32, Nelson McCracken 31, Daisy Crawford 30, Mildred Anderson 30, Winifred Snelgrove 27, Andrew McKeller 25, Billie Donell 25, Vera McCaffery 24, Leonard Donaldson 22.

Big Apple Shipments.

The apple harvest is in full swing, as is evidenced by the number of teams to be seen daily in the railway yards drawing in the fruit for shipment. One of the heaviest shippers this season is Walter Squire of Ekfrid township, who expects to clear a thousand dollars from his orchard. He sold his graded fruit to Peter McIntyre at \$3.25 per barrel for firsts, \$2.75 for seconds and \$2 for thirds, delivered on cars at Glencoe. Of these there are two large carloads being shipped to the West, including boxed fruit of which there are 508 boxes of ones and twos, a little higher price being allowed for the boxed apples. Windfalls and other apples than hand picked or graded are being shipped to the canning factories at Ontario points at 45 cents and 50 cents per hundredweight on board cars at Glencoe.

Death of William B. Foster.

The death occurred in hospital at London on Saturday morning of William Blackstock Foster of Glencoe in his 78th year. Mr. Foster was born in the county of Peterborough, moving from there to Bruce county, thence to Moss township and about two years ago to Glencoe. He leaves his wife, formerly Melissa Hicks, a brother and two sisters, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Hammel, in Saskatchewan, and a sister, Mrs. Robert King, at Dobbington, Ont.

Mr. Foster was a member of the Methodist Church for many years and the funeral service, which was held at his late residence on McTae street Monday afternoon, was conducted by Rev. Dr. Ford. Interment was at Oakland cemetery.

Curlers' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Glencoe Curling Club was held on Tuesday evening of last week, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Patrons, George C. Elliott, M. F., and D. C. Ross, M. F.; honorary president, J. C. Elliott, M. F.; president, J. A. McLachlan; vice-president, J. A. McKellar; secretary-treasurer, James Poole; chaplain, Rev. George Weir; council, John Hayter, P. D. Keith and B. F. Clarke. Skips were appointed for the season.

The club decided to join the Ontario Curling Association, representatives of the Hockey Club were present to arrange for use of the rink for certain periods in the week, but action in this matter was deferred. The curling fee for the season was set at \$5. John Stevenson of the 33rd Battalion, now at the front, was made an honorary member.

The meeting was most enthusiastic and evidenced that a keen interest would be taken in the game the coming season. A good balance in hand was shown by the annual report, read by the secretary-treasurer, and obligations had been met and a payment made on principal of mortgage. This was due in no small measure to the energetic efforts of the executive for the past year.

Three Manslaughter Cases.

Richard Atkinson and Joseph Premo, of London, and John L. McIntyre, of Glencoe, are before the slaughter at the Middlesex assizes, opening at London on Monday next. The first is accused of criminal neglect in having caused fatal injuries to Edward H. Pritchett, while driving a motor car on King street, London. McIntyre was the watchman who, in his anxiety to assist, raised the gates and let a City of London motor fire truck on to the track in the path of a freight train at Talbot street crossing, when Capt. John Case was killed and several injured. McIntyre is charged with a revolting crime against his own daughter, whose death was the subject of a coroner's inquest.

Parcel Rates to Soldiers.

Numerous inquiries of late for postal rates on parcels going to soldiers in Britain and France have been made, and the following list of rates provided by the postal authorities gives all the directions required in the mailing of parcels from any point in Canada to any point in Great Britain or France:—Parcels for troops known to be in the United Kingdom are subject to the parcels post rate for the United Kingdom, which is twelve cents per pound or fraction thereof. The limit of weight for the United Kingdom is eleven pounds.

Parcels for the Expeditionary Forces in France and Flanders are subject to the following rates: For parcels weighing up to three pounds, 24c; for parcels weighing over three pounds and not more than seven pounds, 32c. The limit of weight in this case is eleven pounds.

Parcels for the Egyptian and Saloniki Expeditionary Forces are subject to the following rates: 1 lb., 32c; 2 lbs., 40c; 3 lbs., 48c; 4 lbs., 56c; 5 lbs., 64c; 6 lbs., 72c; 7 lbs., 80c. The limit of weight in this case is seven pounds. For prisoners of war in Germany letters, postcards or postal parcels not exceeding eleven pounds may be sent from Canada free of charge, according to the international custom under war conditions.

Diphtheria at Florence.

Florence, Oct. 18.—The rectory at Florence has been placed under quarantine, as the children of Rev. and Mrs. Henry Smith are afflicted with diphtheria.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Vinton Armstrong is also under quarantine. Mrs. Armstrong and two children being afflicted with diphtheria.

CIGARETTE EVIL RAMPANT

A Warning to the Boys and Business Men of Glencoe.

It having come to the knowledge of the school and civic authorities that boys under eighteen years of age are in the habit of smoking cigarettes on the premises of the High School and that business men of Glencoe are encouraging the boys in this illegal practice, the Provincial authorities will meet with prompt action if taken if the same be not discontinued at once.

We understand a fine of not less than fifty dollars or a term in jail is provided for violation of the Act regarding the sale or use of cigarettes. The Act is very strict and a complaint to the Provincial authorities will meet with prompt action by them.

This is a final warning, as no further toleration of the evil will be allowed.

Letters to the Boys.

It will give the boys who have gone to the front great enjoyment to receive long newsy letters from friends here. Make your letters bright and newsworthy, all the incidents around home will be of interest to them and help to while away the time. These boys are passing through strenuous times at the front and letters from home help to turn their minds from the horrors of war. Now let us all help in this way to relieve that longing for the old homeland. Remember the boys at the front.

Battalion Broken Up.

A cablegram from one of the 135th officers was received at Strathroy Thursday, stating the battalion had been broken up and that it was expected drafts would be forged at once and sent over to France. London also reports a cable stating that the machine gun section has just reached France and is on its way to the trenches.

Caring For Aged Wanderer.

A frail old gentleman of evident respectability was taken into the home of John Craig, Moss, one day last week, where he is being kept until his relatives can be located and heard from. The man, who was in an almost exhausted condition, can give no clear account of himself beyond stating that his name is Henry Kennedy and that he had wandered away from his son's residence at Bloomington, near Toronto, and was making his way to the home of another son who lives at Craig, or Kragues, Minnesota. He also stated that he had been in business in Leamington twenty years ago.

Information that might assist in locating the man's friends will be thankfully received if sent to John Craig, Route 1, Glencoe.

"Our Boys" in England.

A letter from Corporal Charles Stinson of the 135th Battalion was received by Mrs. Stinson on Tuesday morning, written at Willey Camp October 9th. Corporal Stinson reports the Glencoe boys of the battalion all in good health and spirits, mentioning Major Stuart particularly, also Cecil and Chester Bechill and Will Currie. The battalion had expected to have been transferred some time ago to Shorncliffe Camp, but on account of four cases of measles a part of the battalion had to be placed under quarantine.

Will Currie is now out of the hospital, having recovered from his wounds, and is again on duty, with a position in the office of the quartermaster. Cecil Bechill is getting along nicely, too.

Weather is fine, and the country beautiful, with flowers in full bloom, roses, asters, and even dandelions—but not a bird to be seen.

On the nail keg at the corner grocery may be a good place to gossip, but it is a poor place to farm.

What the average man calls dignity, isn't. It is usually self-defence. The swollen wearer of the alleged dignity knows, instinctively, that he is a pinhead, and doesn't want you to quarrel with him to find it out.

When you find a farm where the boy owns the calves, colts, pigs, and lambs, but the father owns the cows, horses, hogs, and sheep, you have found a farm from which a boy is going to the city pretty soon.

No better protection against worms can be got than Miller's Worm Powders. They consume worms and render the stomach and intestines untenable to them. They heal the surfaces that have become inflamed by the attacks of the parasites and serve to restore the strength of the child that has been undermined by the draughts that the worms have made upon it, and their operation is altogether health-giving.

NOTICE!

All renewals or new subscriptions to The Transcript up to November 30, 1916, will be accepted at the old rate of \$1.00 per year. After that date the price will be \$1.50.

If You Want a Safe Investment

Let us send you particulars of an investment that never depreciates and never defaults in dividends, the new Compound Investment Policy in the Crown Life.

With a Crown Life "Limited Payment Life Policy" you do not have to die to win. Your insurance is fully paid for during the years of your best earning power.

Let us send you some new insurance facts.

Crown Life Assurance Co.

TORONTO.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER IX.—(Cont'd.)

"Well?" he said gruffly, without attempting to change his position. "Short, and not polite!" retorted Jasper, shaking his head. "Didn't I tell you I'd come here to-day, you imp of darkness?"

"You did, gov'nor," the man replied sullenly.

"Well, here I am. You're not drunk, are you? Here—let's look at you." With a cruel smile, the soft, amiable Mr. Vermont seized the ear of the dwarfed jockey and dragged him to the light. "No, not drunk—for a wonder. Well, you know what to do to-morrow?"

"Tighten and choke off at the last hurdle. Mind you do it neatly, too. You can do it, I know; and it won't be the first little affair you've sold, eh? You sold one too many, though, when you crossed my path, and you know what will happen if you fail me."

"All right," the jockey muttered hoarsely. "I hope it will be all right," said his persecutor, shaking him gently and by the ear. "If not, you'll find yourself in the care of a paternal government—I tell you—picking oakum."

The man gave a sudden jerk and released himself from the cruel grasp; then he looked up almost piteously. "Must we do it, gov'nor?" he said hoarsely. "I've seen 'im—"

"Him! whom, you idiot?"

"Him—Mr. Leroy—as we're to sell."

"You're to sell, you mean, you galloos-bird?" retorted Jasper. The man eyed him viciously.

"Yes," he growled, "you think you're going to git off, scot-free, don't yer? What if I don't do it? He give me a tanner, he did. 'E's a real gent. What if I don't do it?" he repeated.

Mr. Vermont's eyes narrowed till he looked like a snake about to strike. Raising the riding-whip which he had in his hand, he seized the wretched creature once more, and brought the whip down again and again on his almost skeleton body.

"Play me false, you bound, and I'll kill you," he almost hissed; and, half beside himself with pain and rage, the jockey gasped brokenly:

"Stop! stop! I'll do it."

It was just five o'clock when Lady Constance and Leroy returned from their ride. During the course of it Adrien had realized something of his cousin's beauty of character, as well as of face. Until that day he had only regarded her as a younger sister, pretty, perhaps, in a quiet, retiring

way, but nothing more. Now, as he lifted her down from the saddle, he could have bent and reverently kissed the little foot that lodged so lightly in the stirrup.

Woman-like, she was quick to notice the change in him, and her heart beat high with hope.

"He will love me yet," she whispered to herself triumphantly, as, with outward calmness, she bade him adieu till they should meet at dinner.

Adrien went straight to his own rooms. An unusual restlessness was upon him, and his pulses throbbed wildly, but as yet he did not understand what these things meant. He, who had played the lover so lightly all his life, did not realize that it was now his turn to feel Cupid's dart, and that he was becoming as deeply enamoured of his pretty cousin as any raw boy straight from college.

As he paced up and down his luxurious study, thoughtfully smoking a cigar, his past life rose before him, with all its idleness and wasted years. He knew that with most women he had been only to throw down the glove for it to be snatched up eagerly; women had loved him, petted and spoiled him ever since he could remember. But here was one who thought of him as nothing but a means to save her people—or rather, his people—from distress. It said much for Lady Constance's powers of reserve that she had impressed him thus, and had she known it, nothing could have helped her cause more.

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"Stop! stop! I'll do it."

His aunt laughed.

"No, thank you, Adrien, I know your idea of slavery," she said. "You would hand it over to Mr. Vermont, and he does quite enough of your work already." Vermont was a favorite with Miss Penelope, owing chiefly to his frequent gifts of marionettes—a great weakness of hers. "Besides," she continued, "Barnminster House is too modern. I want to revive a ball just as it happened two or three centuries ago. It must be Barnminster Castle, or nothing."

Adrien smiled across at her. "Your word is law, my dear aunt; but if I were you, and it comes off at all, I'd leave the arranging of it to Jasper."

Mr. Vermont beamed. Nothing seemed to please him so much as the idea of work, especially when it involved the spending of money other than his own.

"I am at your service, dear lady," he said amiably.

Miss Penelope rose, and gave the signal for the ladies to retire. "I shall take you to your word, Mr. Vermont," she said graciously, as she passed out.

After the ladies had gone, the wine circulated freely, and in the merry badinage that followed it must be admitted that Jasper Vermont was the life and soul of the party. He had the newest scandal at his finger-tips, the latest theatrical news; and all was related in a witty manner that kept his listeners in a perpetual roar of laughter.

Adrien, though compelled by politeness to take his share in the conversation, was yet glad when they adjourned to the silver drawing-room. This was one of the smallest of the half-dozen drawing-rooms in Barnminster Castle, and was decorated entirely in blue and silver.

The furniture was upholstered in pale blue satin and silver embroideries. Curtains, hangings, and even carpet, were all of the same color, while the mirrors and ornaments were entirely of silver.

To-night, Lady Constance's dress matched the room, for it was of palest azure silk, veiled with chiffon, on which were Etruscan silver ornaments and silver-thread embroidery. It was a color which suited her shell-like complexion; and she looked her best in it.

She was at the piano when the men entered; and Leroy, who was passionately fond of music, and a musician of no mean order himself, came straight over to her. At his request, Constance sang song after song; while Vermont sat a little apart, listening, and occasionally glancing thoughtfully at the beautiful profile of the singer.

Then his cold, malignant eyes would wander with an almost sinister expression over the rapt face of his friend and benefactor, as he leaned over the piano. But at any movement of the other guests his countenance would assume its usual amiability of expression; as though a mask were re-adjusted, while his fat, white hand softly beat time to the music.

At last Lady Constance declared she was tired, and turned to Adrien, begging him to sing instead. He hesitated for a moment; then, as if throwing off the unusual moodiness that oppressed him, he seated himself at the piano; and, after a few moments of restless improvisation, he sang song after song from Schumann's "Dichter-Liebe," with an intensity of passion in the clear tenor notes that thrilled the soul of every listener.

In the silence which fell on the little company when the last chords died away, Jasper Vermont, half-hidden by the curtain, opened the window, and slipped out on the terrace. The moon shone full on his white face, distorted with an unaccountable fury, as he muttered through his clenched teeth; "Curse the fellow! How I hate him!"

Jasper Vermont tried the conversation to Lady Merivale's ball, which he described in detail to Lady Constance; adding many little realistic touches concerning the fair hostess and Adrien, till he had convinced her—as he thought—that there was a great deal more between them than was really the case. For Vermont, as had been said before, was "no fool," and he realised only too well in what direction the events were tending with Lady Constance and her cousin.

But she showed no signs either of understanding or misunderstanding his allusions to Adrien, and began to discuss a ball which Miss Penelope was trying to arrange.

"Mr. Shelton, I am counting on you to help us," she said, turning to the gentleman on her other side. "Auntie has been besieging uncle for the last two months; and has, I think, carried the citadel."

"What is the motive of the attack?" enquired Mortimer Shelton.

"Aunt Penelope wants a fancy dress dance in the ballroom in the east wing," she returned gaily, adding, as she looked across at her cousin, who was listening attentively: "Adrien, if you would add your word, we should get it. Won't you do so?"

"A fancy dress ball here?" he replied. "But my father has refused you, it is scarcely likely that I shall have any more influence." He turned to his aunt. "Why not have Barnminster House, Aunt Penelope?"

"This was the town house, supposed to be given up almost exclusively to the young man's use, though he generally inhabited his own chambers in Jersey Street. I will stand it over to you from cellar to attic, and will bind myself to your faithful slave from early morn to dewy eve."

Adrien noted all this, and his heart grew heavy within him. But he did not grudge Jasper her favor—as yet; he blamed himself too deeply for the neglect of his past opportunities.

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Give the "Kiddies" All They Want of

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP



It is one of the delicious "good things" that has a real food value. A slice of your good homemade bread, spread with "Crown Brand", forms a perfectly balanced food, that is practically all nourishment. So—let them have it on biscuits and pancakes, and on their porridge if they want it.

You'll like it, too, on Griddle Cakes—on Blanc Mange and Baked Apples! And you'll find it the most economical sweetener you can use, for Cakes, Cookies, Gingerbread and Pies. Have your husband get a tin, the next time he is in town—a 5, 10 or 20 pound tin—or a 3 pound glass jar.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, CAROLAN, BRANTFORD, PORT WILIAM.
Makers of "White Oats", "Superior's Oats", "Superior's Oats", and "Superior's Oats" Laundry Starch.



Our new recipe book, "Desserts and Cakes", will show you how to make a lot of really delicious dishes with "Crown Brand". Write for a copy to our Montreal Office.

CHAPTER X.

The morning of the race dawned clear and bright, and the Leroy course shone like a strip of emerald velvet in the crisp, sparkling air.

Since sunrise, throngs of people, men, women, and children, had been streaming in from the outlying districts, some many miles away; while at the side of the course, stretched a long line of vehicles of all kinds, which had already disbursed their load.

In twos and threes the late horses arrived, swaddled in cloths, and surrounded by the usual crowd of bow-legged groomers and diminutive jockeys; while the air reeked with the smell of the stable and the oaths and slang of the men.

Later still came the bookmakers with their brisk, business-like method of entering the bets, big or small; the "swells" thousand, or the countryman's shilling were all one to them. And lastly, amid all the din and turmoil of the most crowded meeting Barnminster had ever witnessed, came the army of the Castle servants to put the finishing touches to the boxes in the grand stand, over which floated the Leroy colors.

Towards noon, the hour at which the first race was to be run, the crowd grew denser, the excitement keener.

"Two to one on 'Ging Cole'—three to one 'Miracore'—and five to one 'Bay Star'—six to one, bar three"—all these cries rose in a loud, turbulent roar. It was known to all that the "swells"—as they termed the Castle people—had backed their champion "King Cole" for sums, which, as Jasper Vermont had rightly said the preceding night, would almost equal his weight in gold; and such was their faith in him that no other horse had been entered from the same country.

(To be continued.)

ference to the rotted kind, as experiment in farm practice has shown that, even weight for weight, the former has given yields almost equal to the latter, and when the losses entailed in rotting the manure are considered the use of the fresh or green variety is a decided economy.

Dr. Shutt, in the above-mentioned bulletin, supplies a table giving the approximate average composition of fresh manure, and gives a minute description of its properties, necessary treatment and proper application. The importance of potash in the soil is pointed out, and possible domestic sources of supply of this fertilizer are discussed.

Farm Implements May Be Scarce and High.

Farmers are vitally interested in the difficulties which now are confronting the manufacturers of farm equipment lines. The most serious of these is a shortage of raw materials.

Every steel mill in the country is congested with orders, due to the heavy and unprecedented foreign demand for steel products, making deliveries in the domestic market a very much delayed and uncertain matter.

Uncertainty as to the course of future prices also is complicating the situation, since the implement manufacturers find it impossible to deal with the steel men on contract as always they have been enabled to do in the past. So serious is the actual shortage in materials and so delayed and uncertain are deliveries of what can be procured that it is feared some of the larger factories may be compelled to shut down in the near future.

It now is practically certain there will be a marked shortage of finished machines to take care of a demand which this year had returned to normal proportions after the depression which had characterized it for the last two years.

Inability to command needed transportation facilities is another factor of troublesome proportions. The congestion of freight in the east, due also to the foreign demand for goods of all descriptions, tying up the rolling stock of the railroads in eastern terminal yards is appalling, and in some sections of the country it is almost impossible to get cars. This applies alike and affects alike shipments of raw materials to the factories and shipments of the finished products from the factories to the retail dealer. The latter ought to have, at this season of the year, complete stocks of tillage tools in their warehouses and on their sample floors, but many of them have been unable to get their orders through.

Still another factor which adds complications to an already unsatisfactory situation is the great advances there have been in the prices for raw materials. Already in consequence of these, most implement manufacturers have advanced their prices to the dealer, and still further advances are imminent. It is certain that implements are to be scarce and high this year, and farmers who are contemplating additions to their equipment will do well to buy as early as possible.

As an indication of what some of the advances already have been on raw materials, the following table, compiled and published by one of the leading farm equipment manufacturers, is offered. The percentages show the advance in cost of raw materials above the prices which the

manufacturers were compelled to pay in 1916:

Per Cent
Pig iron, No. 2 foundry 60
Soft steel bars, angles, channels and other shapes 105
Steel tank plate 113
Steel sheets, galvanized 100
Iron bars 70
Wire nails 46 2-3
Foundry coke 66 2-3
Crude oil 93
Linspeed oil 30
Naphtha or benzine in C.L. 100
White and red lead 36
Leather butts for belting 37
Bolts, springs, screws, nuts, washers and like materials 35 to 60
Drills, cutters and other tools made of high special tool steel 200
Lumber of all kinds 10 to 20
Paints of all kinds 10 to 50
—Farm Engineering.

Every farmer ought to have his wood-pile ten feet high now and coal by the ton, so he is ready for the winter. Cut and haul all the dead trees, sound down timber, and thin out the groves rather than cut growing timber.

Haul manure at once to the field and spread now. To pile it up to save it is to let all the valuable ammonia escape in steam, leaching, and fire-fanging. Spread it.

Feed the birds. Throw some brush over a tall stump for a bird shelter. Old hay is better.

Oil all the harness. Clean out the horses' feet after every trip in mud or slush. Don't let horses stand unblanketed after a trip; blanket them in the stable until they cool off to avoid a chill. Give cats and dogs a warm bed these cold nights.

A warm play room with toys, books, papers and games is almost a necessity with families of several children. See that the fowls have a clean dry shed or house in which to eat, scratch and loaf in the sun, protected from the wind. Hang up a cabbage just high enough to make them jump for every bite, but don't let them out in the snow. Give water slightly warm several times a day these cold days, to the hens.

Now is the time to run the farm repair shop, and turn out new plow, ax and hoe handles, new parts to all broken machinery, etc.

Don't let the vegetables and apples freeze.

Don't let the womenfolk have to do the feeding and chores these days.

Make a feed rack, if of only a few rails thrown together, for in feeding hay and fodder to the cattle half of it is trampled on and wasted, if thrown out loose. Use the leavings for beddings.

Plan for a wind break for cattle next year, and to shelter the barn, and save much suffering from storms.

Some farmers do not clean their stables all winter in order to preserve the manure, and it gets two feet deep, with the horses a sight to behold! No real farmer does this. Clean the stable well, and the horses, too, even if you don't intend to use them that day. It is better than old.

Let no poor widow or old people suffer for fuel.

See that all the family have warm under-clothing and warm boots, shoes, mittens and caps and overcoats. Health comes first, and it is better to do without something else than to run the risk of illness, and doctor bills.

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From the Middle West

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Items From Provinces Where Many Ontario Boys and Girls Are Living.

The late Joseph Maw, Winnipeg, left \$5,000 to the Knowles Boys' Home in that city.

Both the husband and son of Mrs. George W. Silk, Edmonton, Alta., were killed in action last week on the same day.

The price of \$1.48 a bushel was paid to E. Hocking for his wheat at the Ogilvie Elevator Co., at Magrath, Alta., last week.

Mrs. J. Dion of Melville, Sask., was burned to death last week, when the gasoline with which she was starting the fire exploded.

Neville James Gallagher, a little two-year-old boy of Brandon, died last week, after swallowing some fly poison. His father is in the trenches.

George Hoson of Wilson Siding, Alta., says that one night his binders ran until 2.30 a.m., and another night until 3.30 a.m., the moonlight was so bright.

Miss L. O'Connor of North Battleford holds the unique distinction of being the only woman principal of a High school in the province of Saskatchewan.

Dr. F. L. Schaffner, M.P., of Bois-Sevian, Man., visited Saskatoon recently, and described it as being one of the cleanest western cities he has yet visited.

The ten-months-old baby of Mrs. Bilaski, of Brandon, fell into a candy pail that had been left standing in the yard, half filled with water, and was drowned when found.

While on his way home from school last week, the seven-year-old son of Sergt. Harry Kill of the 188th Prince Albert Battalion, was crushed beneath a heavy wagon and killed.

Cheered by 7,000 friends and relatives who were at the station to see them, the 108th Battalion, of which Lieut.-Col. Geo. H. Bradbury, M.P., is the commanding officer, left Winnipeg for the east last week.

"Killed by kindness" is the verdict of the Winnipeg parks' board after a searching inquiry into the cause of death of the five young swans on the Assiniboine park lake. The brood had been specially nurtured by the board, and have been the delight of youngsters visiting the park this summer.

HOW TO LENGTHEN LIFE.
Stick to Banana Diet and Live Two Hundred and Fifty Years.

BRITISH PUSH THEIR LINES FORWARD 300 TO 500 YARDS

Stuff and Regina Trenches Captured From the Germans and Over 1,000 Prisoners Taken.

London, Oct. 22.—General Haig's troops delivered a heavy stroke on the German lines in the direction of Le Sars in Picardy Saturday, advancing on a three-mile front to a depth of from 300 to 500 yards, and capturing the Regina and Stuff trenches. The whole of the objective was gained, Sir Douglas Haig reports, and 1,018 prisoners were taken. The British casualties were slight.

Twice during Sunday—in the morning and in the afternoon—the Germans launched violent attacks against the newly-won French positions in the Chaulnes woods, south of the Somme River, in France. Both attacks were repulsed, the Germans suffering heavy casualties, says Paris. Some of the attackers in the morning of Sunday were a foothold in the French first line, but were surrounded and the 150 survivors made prisoner.

The following joint despatch dated Saturday evening has been received from the British war correspondents' headquarters in France:

"The past two days of blue skies and hard cold winds has resulted in a general drying of the ground in the battle area, again permitting activity. The British troops have already taken advantage of the improvement. "Shortly after noon to-day, following a hurried bombardment an attack was delivered along a front of about 5,000 yards, extending from north of Mouquet Farm in the direction of Le

Sars. Our infantry advanced in fine style and the enemy, apparently surprised, put up a comparatively small show of resistance. A trench, which the Germans had seemingly already found untenable, was occupied already. Our casualties are said to have been very light.

"Schwaben redoubt has been the scene of something pretty expensive to the enemy. Yesterday morning the Germans delivered a counter-attack against this work, to which they appear to attach much importance. Our men employed bombs and rifle grenades so vigorously that the foe never reached the parapet, but was beaten and wounded in the open.

"In the small hours of the morning a stronger and more determined assault was launched against the same spot. On this occasion the enemy gained a footing in the redoubt, but our men fought so fiercely that the enemy was soon routed, leaving one officer and 79 men in our hands.

"A feature of the past few days has been the highly successful counter-battery work of our artillery, direct hits having been made upon a large number of the enemy guns and emplacements. In view of the fact that the Germans admit they are wearing out their guns on the Somme more rapidly than they can be replaced, this is eminently satisfactory.

MORE MEN NEEDED ON THE FIRING LINE

Eight Hundred Returned Soldiers Arrive at Halifax.

A despatch from Halifax, N. S., says:—From the steamship that brought them safely through the war zone there landed here on Friday about eight hundred of all ranks from the battle-fronts, from hospitals and discharging stations on the other side. About six hundred of them were wounded and non-eligible, a great many having turned out physically unfit after they reached the other side. They left for their destinations in two special trains in the afternoon.

"Canada will have to send more men, and yet more men. The boys over there are calling for them." Such were the words of Captain H. Dansereau, a French-Canadian officer, who landed with other wounded comrades. Captain Dansereau, in the fighting at Courcellette, was what he described as "Lucky," for his only injury was a severe shrapnel wound on the knee. He has a furlough of two months, and hopes to be back in the trenches in time for Christmas dinner.

ROUNDING UP THE FEW GERMANS LEFT IN EAST AFRICAN COLONY

Remnant That Escaped Capture Are Pinned in Malarial Swamp and Must Soon Surrender.

A despatch from London says: In a review of recent operations in German East Africa the War Office announces that the Belgians operating near Tabora, in the northern central part of the colony, have inflicted a further defeat on the Germans. In the fighting from Sept. 18 to 22 the surviving portion of the German forces which had been defeated at Tabora were routed.

Along the coast the British forces under General Smuts are engaged in clearing the country. A number of small columns are carrying on this work south-east of Dar-Es-Salaam and north-west and west of Kilwa. Gen. Smuts says his troops have been attempting to drive into the Rufiji

valley German posts established north and south of that region. The remnant of the force defeated by the Belgians was driven eastward and southward, the Germans making an attempt to effect a junction with the main German body concentrated in the Rufiji valley.

The bulk of the remaining German forces, says the announcement, are now confined in a limited area in the south-eastern portion of the colony, of which all the ports on the coast and the main lines of approach are held by the Entente forces. The entire Rufiji valley and the Delta are unhealthy and malarial to the highest degree, and are declared likely to become untenable after the advent of the "less-rains" during October.

MOVEMENT STARTED IN ITALY TO FORCE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Government Decree Extends to Lights in Streets, Stores, Hotels and Cafes.

A despatch from Rome says: A Government decree issued on Friday orders that all street lights and also lights in stores, hotels and cafes be dimmed at 10.30 o'clock in the evening. This is another measure in the continuation of the energetic movement to force national economy, the first measure having been the raising of the price of sugar to 25c a pound and also prohibiting its sale for the manufacture of candies or other sweets.

The Government is also making a campaign against speculators in food-stuffs and wearing apparel. A semi-

official warning has been published, saying that peace is yet distant and that any merchant making a big profit from his goods at the present moment is a traitor to his country.

Men's, women's, and children's shoes are selling at from \$6 to \$9 per pair, and woollen and other articles have doubled in price. Foods produced in Italy, of which the exportation is prohibited, are in the hands of speculators. Eggs have disappeared from the markets. It is estimated that millions of eggs are stored in Rome. No eggs have been sold in the city during the past week.

Markets Of The World

Wheat—Toronto, Oct. 24.—Manitoba wheat—New No. 1 Northern, \$1.84; No. 2 do, \$1.81; No. 3 do, \$1.74; No. 4 wheat, \$1.63; track, Bay ports. Old crop trading at above new crop.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W. 61c; No. 2 do, 59c; extra No. 1 feed, 59c; No. 1 feed, 58c; track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.01, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 56 to 58c; No. 3 do, 55 to 57c, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—New No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$1.60 to \$1.62, according to freight outside. Old crop—No. 1 commercial, \$1.53 to \$1.55; No. 2 commercial, \$1.45 to \$1.47; No. 3 commercial, \$1.36 to \$1.38.

Feed—No. 2, \$2.15 to \$2.20, according to freight outside.

Barley—Malt, 95c to \$1.00 nominal; feed, 92 to 95c, nominal.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—New No. 2, \$1 to \$1.20, according to freight outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in 48 lb. bags, \$9.25; second patents, in 48 lb. bags, \$8.50; strong bakers, in 48 lb. bags, \$8.60, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$7.40, in bags, track Toronto.

Prompt shipment.

Wheat—No. 1, per ton, \$11.00 to \$12.50; No. 2, per ton, \$9.90 to \$10.00, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$7.00 to \$8.00, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 35 to 37c; inferior, 21 to 22c; creamery prices, 40 to 42c; solids, 40 to 41c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 35 to 36c; storage, select, 37 to 38c; new-laid, in cartons, 45 to 47c; out of cartons, 45 to 46c.

Decided poultry—Chickens, 21 to 22c; fowl, 17 to 18c; ducks, 18 to 20c; squabs, per dozen, \$4.00 to \$4.50; turkeys, 12 to 15c; geese, \$10.00 to \$11.00.

Live Poultry—Chickens, 15 to 17c; fowl, 12 to 15c; ducks, 13 to 15c; turkeys, 25 to 28c; geese, \$10.00 to \$11.00.

Cheese—New, large, 22 to 24c; twins, 23 to 25c; triplets, 23 to 24c; Hones, extra fine quality, 25 to 26c; 15c 5-lb. tin, 15c; 10-lb. tin, 14c; 12c; 10-lb. tin, 12c; Comb, heavy extra fine and medium, \$2.00 to \$2.25; No. 2, \$2.25 to \$2.40.

Potatoes—Ontario, \$1.75; British Columbia Rose, per bag, \$1.75 to \$1.85; British Columbia Whites, per bag, \$1.80 to \$1.90; New Brunswick Delawares, per bag, \$1.80 to \$1.85; Prince Edward Island Whites, per bag, \$1.85, track Toronto.

Beans—Imported, hand-picked, per bushel, \$4.50 to \$5.00; primes, 37c to \$1.00.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 24 to 26c; do, heavy, 22 to 23c; cooked, 25 to 27c; rolled hams, 25 to 27c; bacon, 25 to 27c; backs, plain, 25 to 27c; boned, 25 to 26c.

Pickled or cured meats, 1 cent less than cured.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon 18 to 19c per lb.; clear, 18 to 19c; Lard—Pure lard, tins, 17c to 18c; tubs, 17c to 18c; tins, 17c to 18c; compound, 14 to 15c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Oct. 24.—Corn—American No. 2, \$2.10; No. 3, \$2.00; Canadian Western, No. 2, \$2.00 to \$2.10; No. 3, \$1.90; local white, \$1.80 to \$1.90; No. 2, \$1.80; No. 3, \$1.70; Manitoba Spring wheat, No. 2, \$1.80 to \$1.90; No. 3, \$1.70; No. 4, \$1.60; No. 5, \$1.50; No. 6, \$1.40; No. 7, \$1.30; No. 8, \$1.20; No. 9, \$1.10; No. 10, \$1.00; No. 11, \$0.90; No. 12, \$0.80; No. 13, \$0.70; No. 14, \$0.60; No. 15, \$0.50; No. 16, \$0.40; No. 17, \$0.30; No. 18, \$0.20; No. 19, \$0.10; No. 20, \$0.00.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Oct. 24.—Cash prices: Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.74; No. 2 Northern, \$1.71; No. 3 Northern, \$1.68; No. 4 Northern, \$1.65; No. 5 Northern, \$1.62; No. 6 Northern, \$1.59; No. 7 Northern, \$1.56; No. 8 Northern, \$1.53; No. 9 Northern, \$1.50; No. 10 Northern, \$1.47; No. 11 Northern, \$1.44; No. 12 Northern, \$1.41; No. 13 Northern, \$1.38; No. 14 Northern, \$1.35; No. 15 Northern, \$1.32; No. 16 Northern, \$1.29; No. 17 Northern, \$1.26; No. 18 Northern, \$1.23; No. 19 Northern, \$1.20; No. 20 Northern, \$1.17.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Oct. 24.—Wheat, December, \$1.78; May, \$1.75; cash, No. 1 hard, \$1.80; No. 2 hard, \$1.75; No. 3 hard, \$1.70; No. 4 hard, \$1.65; No. 5 hard, \$1.60; No. 6 hard, \$1.55; No. 7 hard, \$1.50; No. 8 hard, \$1.45; No. 9 hard, \$1.40; No. 10 hard, \$1.35; No. 11 hard, \$1.30; No. 12 hard, \$1.25; No. 13 hard, \$1.20; No. 14 hard, \$1.15; No. 15 hard, \$1.10; No. 16 hard, \$1.05; No. 17 hard, \$1.00; No. 18 hard, \$0.95; No. 19 hard, \$0.90; No. 20 hard, \$0.85.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—Wheat, 1st hard, \$1.81; 2nd hard, \$1.78; 3rd hard, \$1.75; 4th hard, \$1.72; 5th hard, \$1.69; 6th hard, \$1.66; 7th hard, \$1.63; 8th hard, \$1.60; 9th hard, \$1.57; 10th hard, \$1.54; 11th hard, \$1.51; 12th hard, \$1.48; 13th hard, \$1.45; 14th hard, \$1.42; 15th hard, \$1.39; 16th hard, \$1.36; 17th hard, \$1.33; 18th hard, \$1.30; 19th hard, \$1.27; 20th hard, \$1.24.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—Choice heavy steers, \$8.25; good heavy steers, \$8.00 to \$8.25; butchers' cattle, \$7.50 to \$7.90; do, medium, \$6.50 to \$7.00; do, light, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do, good, \$4.50 to \$5.00; do, rough, \$3.50 to \$4.00; do, very rough, \$2.50 to \$3.00; do, stockers, \$5.25 to \$5.90; choice for, \$6.25 to \$6.90; canners and cullers, \$2.50 to \$4.50; do, com. and med., \$7.00 to \$9.00; do, com. and med., each \$4.00 to \$5.00; springers, \$5.00 to \$10.00; light ewes, \$7.35 to \$8.15; sheep, heavy, \$4.50 to \$5.50; calves, good to choice, \$10.50 to \$11.75; spring lambs, choice, \$11.00 to \$11.25; do, medium, \$8.40 to \$9.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.00 to \$11.00; do, weight of cars, \$11.15 to \$11.25; do, f.o.b., \$10.20.

Montreal, Oct. 24.—Heavy steers, choice, \$5 to \$6.75; medium, \$5.50 to \$7.25; butchers' choice, \$6.50 to \$8.75; medium, \$5.25 to \$6.50; common, \$5 to \$6.25; butcher's heifers, choice, \$6 to \$8.10; medium, \$5 to \$6.25; common, \$4.50 to \$5; butchers' cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.25; medium, \$4.50 to \$5.75; common, \$3.75 to \$4.25; do, good, \$4.75 to \$5.75; do, rough, \$3.75 to \$4.75; hogs, select, \$10 to \$11.25; sows, \$6.75 to \$7; heavies, \$7.75 to \$8; stage, \$4.75 to \$5; lights, \$3.75 to \$4.75; sheep, choice yearlings, \$5 to \$5.25; common yearlings, \$4 to \$4.25; heavy sheep, \$7 to \$8; light, \$3.75 to \$4.25.

THE PRINCIPAL LESSON OF THE PRESENT WAR.

A despatch from Paris says: Asked what was the principal lesson learned in this war, General Marchand replied: "Formerly an army which occupied the heights was supposed to have the advantage. We have learned from the experience of trench warfare that the force down below has the upper hand, since it can shell the enemy out of his trenches above, while the opposing artillery can, with difficulty, bombard trenches below it."

BRITAIN CAN BEAR STRAIN OF THE WAR

Chancellor McKenna Defends High Rate of Interest on New Treasury Bonds.

A despatch from London, says:—Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying in the House of Commons to criticisms of the high rate of interest payable on the new Treasury bonds and the objection raised largely held abroad, said: "That is the very thing we desire. It must be remembered that we had to pay a very considerable amount day by day in the United States. At present we have to find \$2,000,000 a day for every working day. That means a prodigious amount to find every six days."

Mr. McKenna prefaced his statement, regarding the large amounts being spent in America, by a defence of his action in paying a high rate of interest upon Treasury bonds.

"It is not possible," he said, "to apply present standards and to say that five per cent. is enough or that we could get it more cheaply. Very likely it could be done if we only wanted a little or even the equivalent of greatest sum ever raised before the war. It should be remembered, however, we have to raise a maximum sum about once a month, and it is only possible to find out, by the daily examination of the results of borrowings and payments, whether we are successful in meeting our obligations. In order to meet all expenses and to keep our undertakings with our allies, I have to make sure of getting money."

Mr. McKenna proceeded to explain that the Government intended to resort to such a loan when the Treasury considered it advisable, and the Government would not shrink from the fulfilment of its promise in regard to the conversion of previous loans.

The Chancellor declared he did not doubt the ability of the Empire to bear the strain of the war. Its expenditure was not diminishing, he stated, there being an advance under the two heads of munitions and advances to Great Britain's allies, but in both of these directions he was confident the country would not grudge the needed money.

Defending the issue of the six per cent. bonds, the Chancellor mentioned the fact that within a fortnight these Treasury bonds had been sold to the extent of \$36,000,000. He added that the present moment of competition for money was unfavorable to the issue of a long-term loan, but the Government intended to resort to such a loan when the Treasury considered it advisable, and the Government would not shrink from the fulfilment of its promise in regard to the conversion of previous loans.

SERB TROOPS NEAR MONASTIR

German Aid Reaches the Retreating Bulgarian Forces.

London, Oct. 22.—The Serbian forces which, having captured by long hard fighting the flanking mountain positions to the east, pushed down to the plains and across the Cerna River, are now advancing rapidly on Monastir. In the river bend they have reached the suburbs of the town of Baldenti, four miles north of Brod, and but 10 miles from Monastir. German troops are now assisting the Bulgarians in an attempt to check the advance of the Serbians who forced a passage of the Cerna River on the Macedonian front south-east of Monastir and captured several towns.

GERMAN CRUISER TORPEDOED BY BRITISH SUBMARINE.

London, Oct. 22.—A German light cruiser has been torpedoed by a British submarine. The announcement by the Admiralty reads: "A British submarine just returned from the North Sea reports that she torpedoed a German light cruiser of the Kolberg class early Thursday morning. When last seen the cruiser was steaming slowly in evident difficulties towards German waters."

ITALIANS TAKE POSITION AT POINT OF BAYONET

London, Oct. 22.—Charging in a blizzard, the Italians have captured a strong Austrian position in the Dolomite Alps at the point of the bayonet. All but eighteen of the garrison were killed. Snow and fog called a halt in the fierce fight for the Tooth of Passubio, but nearby, in the Roite region, the Italians made progress.

AUSTRIA'S LOSSES TO DATE AGGREGATE 4,000,000

Rome, Oct. 22.—According to a report issued to-day by the Italian general staff, up to date the Austrians have mobilized 7,400,000 men between the ages of 18 and 50. In 26 months Austria's losses in dead and wounded and prisoners totals 4,000,000. Austria's present army according to these official estimates, consists of not more than 3,000,000 officers and men.

HOW THE GERMANS ARE FED UP WITH ZEPPELIN FABRICATIONS

400 Soldiers Killed in Grimsby Barracks; Regent Street Laid in Ruins.

A despatch from Berlin says: Eye-witnesses of the Zeppelin attack on England on Sept. 23 report, according to the Overseas News Agency, that bombs hit the Grimsby barracks, killing more than 400 soldiers, and that about 60 men were killed on board a cruiser which was hit by a bomb. It is said that Regent Street, London, was for the most part laid in ruins.

A cablegram from London bearing on the above says: "The press bureau appends a note to a wireless despatch from Berlin relative to the alleged 'gigantic damage' done in England by the Zeppelin raids of Sept. 23 and Oct. 2, which declares such statements to be 'ludicrous fiction,' and adds: "The Secretary to the Admiralty states that there is not a word of truth in the statement that a cruiser or warships were damaged. No warship or merchant ship, nor any man belonging to the navy or mercantile marine was touched by Zeppelin bombs. The whole story is a fabrication."

INFANTRY LANDED AT SALONICA TO AUGMENT ENTENTE FORCES

Several Detachments of Greek Troops Have Also Arrived at That Port From Crete.

A despatch from London says: Additional Entente forces have been sent to Salonica, according to Reuter's correspondent there, who sends word that a further strong contingent of infantry was landed on Friday, and that several detachments of Greek troops have arrived from Crete to join the Nationalist army.

RECRUITING RATE IS 6,000 PER MONTH

Aggregate of Enlistment From Start is 368,863—Last Two Weeks.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Recruiting in Canada is proceeding at the rate of about 6,000 a month, compared with 30,000 a year ago. In the fortnight, ended October 15th, 3,160 men were enlisted, compared with 3,046 in the previous two weeks. The aggregate enlistment from the start is 368,863.

From the 1st to the 15th of October, Montreal again led in its enlistments. It reported 672 recruits.

By divisions the enlistments are as follows:

Div.	Two Wks.	G'd Tl.
London	314	30,455
Toronto	447	82,827
Kingston-Ottawa	356	38,891
Montreal	672	31,951
Quebec	138	7,344
Maritime Prov.	336	33,410
Manitoba		
Saskatchewan	425	74,320
British Columbia	286	36,157
Alberta	186	33,508
Total	3,160	368,863

VON KLUK RETIRED AT HIS OWN REQUEST.

Leader of German Right Wing in Paris Drive Seventy Years of Age.

A despatch from Berlin says: Field Marshal Alexander von Kluk, who commanded the right wing of the German army in its sweep toward Paris in the fall of 1914, has been placed on the retired list at his own request. He had never returned to the front since he was wounded by shrapnel fire in March, 1915, while inspecting advanced positions. The Field Marshal was seventy years of age last May.

BULGARIANS ARE PUT TO ROUT BY THE GALLANT SERBIAN ARMY

Captured Plateau and Village of Velyeselo, on the Western End of Macedonian Front.

A despatch from Paris says: Continuing their successful onslaughts against the Bulgarians the Serbians have captured the plateau and village of Velyeselo, on the western end of the Macedonian front, putting the enemy to rout. In the engagement the Serbians captured several guns and took about 100 prisoners.

CREWS OF SUBMARINED SHIPS FROZEN TO DEATH IN BOATS

German Pirates Leave Norwegian Sailors to Die of Exposure and Exhaustion.

A despatch from London says: Crews of certain Norwegian vessels torpedoed by German submarines were placed in small boats and endured dreadful sufferings before reaching land, says a Bergen despatch to the Copenhagen Politiken transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Company. Four men were frozen to death, the report adds, and a Norwegian mate died on his arrival at Alexandrovsk, near Archangel.

BOYS' WORK CONFERENCES.

For Boys 15 Years of Age and Over and Men Interested in Boys.

All over Canada the boys and men are talking about the coming conference in which they are to take such a real part. Ontario's events will be held in Ottawa, Nov. 2-5, and Toronto, Nov. 9-12, the first two days in each case is for the men interested in boys' work of any kind, pastors, Sunday school superintendents, teachers of boys' classes, leaders of boys' groups in Y.M.C.A.'s, scoutmasters, in fact, any man who wants to, or is trying, to help boys, will find the leadership conference invaluable. The boys conferences start on the Friday evening, when hundreds of Ontario's choicest older boys will flock to the conference city. Of course the men are invited to stay over for the boys' events. The good people of the conference cities are going to look after all the visiting delegates and provide them with bed and meals; then the railroads will give the round trip for a single fare. The Canadian standard efficiency tests is the basis of the programme and will be presented by Canada's best leaders of boys.

GERMANS REPORTING BELGIANS FROM HOMES

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—The Telegraaf says it has received information from the frontier that the Germans, in addition to deporting 2,000 civilians from Ghent, are taking similar action in other parts of Belgium.

Quartermaster-General von Sauderwieg has announced, the newspaper says, that persons able to work may be forced to do so, even outside the villages in which they reside, in the event of being compelled to accept relief from others owing to gambling, drunkenness, laziness or lack of employment. Furthermore, and inhabitation may be compelled to give assistance in case of accident, danger, emergency, or public disaster, even outside the community in which he resides. Anyone who refuses to work, the newspaper says, is liable to imprisonment for three years or a fine of 10,000 marks.

PLAIN DUTCH WORDS TO UNITED STATES

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—A demand for the stoppage of submarine warfare, coupled with an appeal to the United States to take the initiative toward that end, is voiced by the Telegraaf. The Telegraaf says: "Ten days have elapsed since the submarine war was carried to the door of America and nothing has been done. Are we to understand that our ships are allowed to be torpedoed right on the Atlantic coast? We say in all frankness to America that submarine war must be stopped and Germany must be told that mistakes, which all the world knows are no mistakes, will no longer be tolerated. Let America speak the redeeming word lest she rue deeply in the future having neglected a task plainly to be expected."

VIENNA EDITOR SLAYS PREMIER

Count Stuerghk, Prime Minister of Austria, Victim of Assassin's Bullet.

Vienna, Oct. 22.—Count Karl Stuerghk, Premier of Austria, was shot and killed in a restaurant here yesterday by Dr. Friedrich Adler, editor of the Socialist paper Der Kampf. Three bullets were fired at the Premier by Adler; two of which lodged in Count Stuerghk's head, killing him instantly. The assassination of the Austrian Premier, Count Karl Stuerghk, was purely political, and was induced by his refusal to convene Parliament, according to the admission of Dr. Friedrich Adler, his assistant, shortly after his arrest.

GERMANS FRIGHTENED BY LOSS OF BREMEN

An Exchange Telegraph Company despatch to London from Amsterdam says that a telegram received there from Bremen confirms the report that the German Ocean Navigation Company has received no news from the commercial submarine Bremen and that she is regarded as lost. Great anxiety prevails among the families of the crew, virtually all of who reside in Bremen, and it is expected difficulty will be experienced in obtaining crews for other commercial submarines which may undertake trans-Atlantic voyages. According to this information, the sailing of the Deutschland on another voyage across the Atlantic has been cancelled.

PAY OVER MILLION IN MONTHLY GRANTS.

Government Makes Arrangement With Patriotic Fund Officials.

A despatch from Toronto says: Hon. T. W. McGarry, Provincial Treasurer, states that arrangements had been made with the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association by which the million dollars granted by the Ontario Government to the fund will be paid over in 12 monthly instalments, beginning in January. A suggestion was made originally that the million be held and paid over to the fund from time to time as amounts were needed. The regular monthly payments of a fixed sum are according to the plan preferred by the fund officials. The million, of course, will be used in looking after the dependents of soldiers who have enlisted from Ontario.

SHEEP RAISING PLAN IN FIVE COUNTIES.

Department Selects Peel, Durham, Dundas, Grenville and Glengarry.

A despatch from Toronto says: The Counties of Peel, Durham, Glengarry, Dundas and Grenville have been selected by the Department of Agriculture for the inception of the new plan to encourage a revival in the sheep industry in the province. The dates for holding the sheep-judging competitions by which the department will select the young farmers best fitted to take charge of the flocks donated by the province have not been definitely fixed, but five will be held between the 10th and 20th of November.

The Transcript

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1916

TRAFALGAR DAY FUND

List of Contributors at Glencoe to British Red Cross.

Currie and Moss List.	
Rev. R. F. Irwin	\$5.00
Mrs. Irwin	2.00
Rev. Dr. Ford	1.00
John Thomson	1.00
Alex. McAlpine, sr.	50
Mrs. Fleming	1.00
Mrs. H. S. Coyne	2.00
Thomas Patterson	2.00
Mrs. Sarah Harris	1.00
Mrs. M. McBean	50
Mrs. Symes	50
Mashion Annett	1.00
Walter Cucksey	50
John S. Walker	1.00
Thomas Strong	2.50
Geo. Bechill	2.00
Mrs. Monaghan	50
Miss Sutherland	1.00
Mrs. Margaret Sutherland	1.00
W. D. Moss	5.00
J. N. Currie	10.00
Mrs. J. N. Currie	2.00
Ethel Pierce	50
Mrs. W. W. Stuart	2.00
E. M. Doull	5.00
	\$49.25
McLachlan and Huston List.	
J. Y. McLachlan	\$5.00
E. T. Huston	5.00
Chas. George	1.00
P. D. Keith	1.00
Don H. Love	1.00
Elijah Watterworth	50
Wm. Allan	1.00
P. E. Lumley	1.00
J. A. Jones	1.00
Duncan McCallum	2.00
Mrs. Southan	1.00
Joseph Johnson	50
Wm. Tomlinson	1.00
Job Young	1.00
	\$25.50
Wright and Scott List.	
J. A. Hamilton	\$10.00
A. J. Wright	5.00
J. A. Scott	5.00
Miss A. E. Cook	5.00
W. R. S. McCracken	5.00
H. Dunlop	2.50
W. S. Rogers	2.00
John Oldrieve	2.00
Mrs. J. A. McAlpine	2.00
Miss K. C. Genge	2.00
Mrs. Wm. Gilbert	1.00
Mrs. Blackwell	1.00
Mrs. McKinnon	1.00
Miss M. McBean	1.00
S. Thomson	1.00
Mrs. Lorenda Smith	1.00
W. R. Quick	1.00
Dr. Saxton, V. S.	1.00
Mrs. Anna Saxton	1.00
Alf. Sullivan	1.00
Dan McLean	1.00
D. Reeves	1.00
John Ramsay	1.00
Ed. Leverington	50
	\$54.00
McKellar and Vause List.	
J. A. McKellar	\$5.00
R. C. Vause	5.00
A. E. Sutherland	5.00
Mrs. Mary McRae	5.00
Mrs. Isabella McLean	5.00
John McMurphy	1.00
John McKellar	1.00
Thos. Diamond	1.00
The Diamond boys	50
	\$21.00
Davidson and McLachlan List.	
C. E. Davidson	\$5.00
J. A. McLachlan	5.00
A. Duncanson	5.00
J. N. Sexsmith	1.00
Joe Russo	3.00
R. C. Troyer	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Farrell	2.00
Fred Aldred	1.00
Arch. McLachlan	1.00
Wm. Ewing	1.00
P. J. Morrison	1.00
A. B. McLellan	1.00
A. Aldred	1.00
J. B. Gough	2.00
B. F. Clarke	2.00
Geo. A. Parrott	5.00
E. J. Mumford	3.00
John Hayter	1.00
John W. Smith	2.00
D. Lamont	1.00
L. Tomlinson	1.00
Henry McCaffery	1.00
C. O. Smith	50
A. B. Auty	50
H. Anthonson	1.00
	\$53.50
Poole and Owen List.	
James Poole	\$2.00
Rev. C. H. P. Owen	2.00
Mrs. Overton	5.00
Miss Pearce	1.00
Mrs. John Simpson	5.00
Mrs. D. Dobie	1.00
Chas. Mawhinney	5.00
Richard Hicks	1.00
John P. McCall	1.00
Dr. Walker	5.00
Donald Stout	10.00
Colin Leitch	1.00
	\$34.50
Weir and McDonald List.	
A. B. and Mrs. McDonald	\$10.00
Geo. Weir	6.00
Jean Baird	4.00
Miss Fothergill	1.00
Mrs. Gilbert	2.00
N. Graham	2.00
James Milroy	1.00
Mrs. Luckham	3.00
Mrs. D. D. Finlayson	2.00
James Harris	2.00
Mrs. Blackburn	5.00
J. A. Wilson	5.00
Mrs. (Dr.) Wilson	1.00
Mrs. A. W. McBean	1.00
John McLean	1.00
John M. McPherson	1.00
J. B. Squire	2.00
Mrs. John Dundon	1.00
Wm. Tait	2.00
Miss Mary Tait	1.00
O. H. Young	5.00

Wm. Wehlann	1.00
J. C. Watterworth	2.00
W. A. Hagerty	1.00
Levi Annett	1.00
A. Friend	1.00
Geo. Precious	5.00
Russell Dobson	1.00
Alfred Dobson	1.00
A. H. Copeland	30
D. W. Monaghan	50
Miss Alice Dalton	50
Mrs. O. Depew	50
John E. Hill	1.00
G. Blacklock	1.00
Harry Vause	1.00
	\$78.80

DECEPTION A GRAVE OFFENSE

Exaggeration a Blood Relative to Falsehood.

EXPERIENCE OF CONSUMERS.

Of all the evil spirits abroad in the land deception is the most dangerous. It is the first and worst of all frauds. Exaggeration is a blood relative to falsehood and nearly as blamable. Some men and some business concerns can never state an ordinary fact in ordinary terms. All their geese are swans till you see them. There is no strength in exaggeration. Even the truth is weakened by being expressed too strongly.

A Gaping Monster.
Mankind in the gross is a gaping monster that loves to be deceived and has seldom been disappointed. They say that idiots only may be cozened twice, but how about the mail order buyers? How often are they deceived by the large catalogue houses?

In the art of deception the great mail order houses excel the world. In their greed for gain and rush to victimize the poor and unsuspecting they paint their pictures of alleged bargains too alluringly. They insinuate confidence in the mind of the buyer, only later to fill his heart with doubt and dismay. Who does not remember the "sight unseen" trades or "swaps" of boyhood days? One of the parties in the transaction usually got the worst of it. Didn't he? And as a rule it wasn't the one who proposed the deal, was it?

There is a lot of the same sort of "sight unseen" trading going on to day, only nowadays it is called merchandise by mail.

Catalogue Look Involving.
The illustrations in the catalogues of the retail mail order houses look inviting. The reading matter sounds nice and sometimes the deal turns out all right. But, even supposing it does, where is the buyer any better off than he bought from the home merchant? Take any article you choose from the long list of things sold by mail and you will find upon investigation that you can buy it just as cheaply and just as well at home. The expense of selling it by mail is just as great as the expense of selling it over the counter.

Your local merchants have rent, taxes, clerk hire, etc. to pay, and the mail order houses have the same expenses, only rent and taxes are higher in the large cities than in the country town. And, in addition, they have to maintain a small army of bookkeepers, stenographers, shipping clerks and other employees, besides the immense cost of advertising.

How many of the rural consumers know that advertising appearing in what are known as mail order advertising mediums costs from \$42 to \$85 an inch in single columns? It is true nevertheless. Where does the enormous profit come from out of which these enormous bills are paid? Out of the pockets of the consumers.

Old Time Crinoline.
The crinoline—under another name—was known and denounced in the eighteenth century, as witness the pamphlet published in England in 1745 under the title of "The Enormous Abomination of the Hoop Petticoat, as the Fashion Now Is." At that time the hoop, usually of whalebone, was often "so large as to fill the space of six men," and in 1754 a writer in the *Connoisseur* speaks of "hoops" capable of contracting or expanding "from the size of a butter churn to the circumference of three bogheads."

Escorted Her Anyway.

While Robert Browning and his son Barrett were living alone in Florence the son gave one afternoon an exhibition of his new paintings in the family drawing room. To Mr. Browning was assigned the task of meeting the guests. Late in the afternoon, when the room was well filled, there appeared at the drawing room door a woman whose face was familiar. Yet Mr. Browning could not recall her name, and he judged from her appearance that she was not an invited guest.

There was embarrassment on both sides for a moment, and then the woman said eagerly: "Oh, please, Mr. Browning, I'm the cook. Mr. Barrett said as I was to come and see his pretty pictures."

Whereupon Mr. Browning, offering his arm, showed her about the room with all the attention that he could have bestowed upon a reigning queen.

A Horse's Medal.

A Russian artillery horse won a bronze medal at Plevna. Orders were given for some ammunition wagons to be hurried to a spot that meant crossing the enemy's zone of fire. All the time shells were crashing among the horses, bringing them down in heaps and frightening such as escaped. Times without number did the Russian drivers, sparing neither whip nor spur, attempt to urge the horses forward, but they stood cowed and shivering with fright. Some were blinded; but the effect was the same, and only one horse showed any willingness to go. Thereupon the driver jumped down, and, cutting the traces of the other horses, drove the willing one at full gallop through the fire. The wagon passed through without exploding, and after the war the horse was decorated in the manner described and the driver promoted.

Exact Thomas.

Thomas Hoar, the devoted servant upon whom Gilbert White, the English naturalist, depended to carry out his garden plans and to look after his comfort in many ways, was noted for his exactness. Mr. B. C. Shelley, in "Gilbert White and Selborne," gives an amusing illustration.

There was one occasion when Thomas came to report, "Please, sir, I've been and broke a glass." "Broke a glass, Thomas! How did you do that?" "I'll show you, sir," he rejoined as he disappeared for a moment. Returning with a glass in his hand he let it fall on the floor, remarking: "That's how I broke it, sir."

"There, go along, Thomas; you are a great fool," said his master, adding to himself, "and I was as great a one for asking such a foolish question."

Comparisons.

"A telephone is a great convenience in a suburban home. My wife often calls me up."

"You're lucky. Mine always calls me down."

A Gentle Hint.

He—Then you are not interested in my welfare. She—No; but if the two syllables were transposed I'd not only be interested, but enthusiastic.

The sickle rusts in the hand that wails for the harvest—Furman Proverb.

PUFFING UP THE OYSTER.

Showing How Easily Four Quarts May Be Swelled Into Five.

Adulteration of oysters on the half shell, freshly opened, might be thought as difficult as adulteration of unpeeled fruit. But the purists to whom all things are impure have discovered that oysters are "adulterated" by soaking them in fresh water. It is not suggested that the water is unwholesome, either for the oysters or those who eat them. But that is not the point. These things are all arranged for us at Washington, and the department of agriculture, which is particularly devoted to oyster culture, has issued a formal statement to all and sundry regarding the heinous practice of making oysters look up and white by soaking them in water. It is official information—that if four quarts of oysters and a quart of fresh water are placed in a five quart container and the mixture allowed to stand for several hours there will be a marked change in the appearance of the contents of the container. To the naked eye there will appear to be five quarts of dry oysters, for the container will be full and there will be little or no water in sight, it being on the inside of the plump, succulent looking oysters. The average purchaser has no means of detecting the addition of water.

That relates only to "shucked" oysters. Half shell oysters "drink" water, and thus adulterated oysters may be converted into "soaked," beyond the detection of any but a chemist. The purpose of publishing these facts is to make it known to all lawbreakers and oyster caterers that all such oysters are "adulterated under section 7 of the food and drugs act," which provides that food is adulterated "if a substance has been substituted in whole or in part for the article."

Good Judgment in Selecting Serviceable Footwear.

Standard makes of Shoes, solid throughout, made for REAL SERVICE, not simply to sell.

Men's Wearing Serviceable Shoes, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50.

Men's Fine Box Calf or Gunmetal, dressy lasts, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50.

Men's Fine Patent Colt, English lasts, \$4.00 and \$4.50.

"Empress" Make for Ladies.

excels for style, comfort and service. Large stocks make ample choice.

Special fine lines in high cut Goodyear welt, first quality vici kid, \$5.00 and \$6.00.

Very dressy lines on new American lasts, in patent, vici kid or gunmetal, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

LAW OF MOTION.

Why a Ball Follows You if Thrown in the Air While You Walk.

When you throw a ball into the air while moving your body forward or backward, either slowly or fast, the ball partakes of two motions—the upward and the forward or backward motion of your body. The ball possesses the motion of your body before it left your hand to go up into the air because your body was moving before you threw it up, and the ball was a part of you at the time.

If you are moving forward up to the time you throw the ball into the air and stop as soon as you let go of the ball, it will fall at some distance from you. Also if you throw the ball up from a standing position and move forward as soon as the ball leaves your hand the ball will fall behind you, provided you actually threw it straight up.

Of course you know that the earth is moving many miles per hour on its axis and that when you throw a ball straight into the air from a standing position, the earth and yourself, as well as the ball, move with the earth a long distance before the ball comes down again. The relative position is, however, the same. We get our sense of motion by a comparison with other objects. If you are in a train that is moving swiftly and another train goes by in the opposite direction, moving just as fast, you seem to be going twice as fast as you really are. If the train on the other track, however, is going at the same rate of speed and in the same direction as you are you will appear to be standing still.

Going back to the ball again, you will find that it always partakes of the motion of the body holding it in addition to the motion given when it is thrown up.

World Welcome Such Bargains.

The city people would grieve with joy if these mail order houses actually had values with style and quality. They would not need to leave their own large cities to sell at the prices they quote, as the city people would swoop down upon their bargains like hungry hen hawks on green goslings. But with style and value lacking they do not dare show their goods in the city where the prospective customers would have the opportunity of a better bargain, but by cleverly worded and exaggerated description they make the country people believe they are offering more desirable wares than the country merchant carries and at a less price, and, having no opportunity for comparison before buying, many people naturally are duped.

Everybody knows the picture of a five dollar suit of clothes looks as good as the picture of a twenty dollar suit. The description reads well. The suit seems to be what you want.

Cash With the Order.

You send your good money because the mail order house will not accept an order where the money does not accompany it. Then the suit arrives. It was to be all wool, but it is not. It is fully a size too large and several years out of date, and, besides, it has the style and general appearance of the prison made garment.

If Mr. Mail Order Man were right there you would not accept the goods, but he is far away, selling suits, no doubt, to some other unsuspecting son of man.

Next time you are attracted by an ad. of some mail order "bargain" just clip it out and take it to your local dealer and see if he will not duplicate it. That's only neighborly and fair and gives your merchant a chance to make good his statement that his prices are the lowest and his goods the best.

Opened the King's Eyes.

When Fenelon was almoner to Louis XIV. his majesty was astonished to find one Sunday, instead of the usual crowded congregation, only himself and the priest. "What is the meaning of this?" said the king. "I caused it to be given out," replied the prelate, "that your majesty did not attend chapel today, that you might see who it was that came here to worship God and who to flatter the king."

Memory Training.

"I have decided," remarked Senator Sorghum, "to train my memory."

"What system will you use?"

"I don't know. I'm looking for one that will enable me, when I am interviewed, to remember what to forget."

Death on the Cross.

Crucifixion was a common mode of execution among most of the old nations. It was in constant practice, especially in Assyria, Carthage and the Roman empire.

His Treat.

Bacon—Been to see the doctor?
Egbert—Sure thing.
"Did he treat you?"
"Oh, no; it was my treat. It cost me \$2.00."

QUALITY IS REMEMBERED LONG AFTER PRICE IS FORGOTTEN

Successful merchants the world over agree that to build a permanent business, "Quality" is the first consideration, then followed by Moderate Prices, Good Service and Fair Treatment.

20 Years Steady Growth in Business

and every prospect of still greater expansion with greater stocks of merchandise and all sought in such good advantage, places this store in a position to meet the big volume of business to be done in fall and winter goods, to keep quality up to high standard and prices as reasonable as goods can be sold at, no difference from what source.

Good Judgment in Selecting Serviceable Footwear

Standard makes of Shoes, solid throughout, made for REAL SERVICE, not simply to sell.

Men's Wearing Serviceable Shoes, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50.

Men's Fine Box Calf or Gunmetal, dressy lasts, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50.

Men's Fine Patent Colt, English lasts, \$4.00 and \$4.50.

"Empress" Make for Ladies

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Special fine lines in high cut Goodyear welt, first quality vici kid, \$5.00 and \$6.00.

Very dressy lines on new American lasts, in patent, vici kid or gunmetal, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Women's Shoes for heavier use in glove-grain or box calf, solid leather soles and counters, \$2.00 and \$2.25.

Boys' and Girls' School Shoes

that stand the hardest test, yet neat looking and comfortable, not the sloppy, uncomfortable kind. Prices, \$1.50 to \$2.75.

Men's and Boys' Long Rubber Boots

Red gum soles and heels, reinforced, nicely lined. Present prices, \$2.75 to \$4.50.

Men's, Women's and Children's Rubbers

Made to fit all lasts and the different heels. No job lots of ill-fitting goods, but all clean new standard makes, sold at same prices as you pay may for imitations. Our prices, 35c, 50c, 75c, 90c and \$1.00.

Our Clothing Room

is the busy spot just now, when Suits and Overcoats are in such demand. Let great stocks show you how you can get so well suited and at a saving of from \$2.00 to \$3.50 on a Suit or Overcoat.

J. N. Currie & Co.

The Store That Serves You Well

To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919. Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Cost of Newspapers.

Perhaps you have not been thinking about it—just taking for granted that \$1 a year is the right price for the Transcript, year by year, let other things cost what they will. But you are a reasonable being, and so can see that the price of a weekly newspaper should no more remain "fixed" year after year than the prices of such common things as beefsteak, sugar, coal, boots, wheat, eggs, potatoes, clover seed, lumber, and land. Can you think of any other commodity except newspapers and their like whose prices have remained unchanged and unchanged year after year. Why, then, should your newspaper price remain the same—the same for example as when you could buy a cord of wood for \$1.50, a pound of beefsteak for 12c, a fowl for 25c, a dozen eggs for 10c, a pound of butter for 12c. The war has brought to a crisis a condition of things which has vexed publishers for years—the selling prices of their newspapers. It has sent the prices for paper, ink, type, and supplies skyward. It is costing us many more dollars to produce this paper than before the outbreak of the war.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

ALMOST EVERYBODY HAS A BANK ACCOUNT. HAVE YOU?

If not, start a savings account with us today, and begin to get a fund together that will go on working for you at the rate of 3 per cent per year, compounded every six months. It may be just the start you need for a fortune—it has been with thousands of other people.

GLENCOE BRANCH J. A. MCKELLAR, Manager

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Tuttle*

CLUBBING RATES

These prices are in effect until Nov. 30th only:—

The Transcript and—

Weekly Sun, 1 year	\$1.75
Farmer's Advocate, 1 year	2.45
Daily Advertiser, 1 year	3.75
Daily Free Press, 1 year	3.75
Canadian Countryman, 1 year	1.50
Daily Globe, 1 year	3.75
Daily Mail, 1 year	3.75

ADVERTISING RATES.—Cards of Thanks, in Memoriam Verses, Complimentary Addresses, 5 cents per line, minimum charge 50c; notices of entertainments to be held, also notices of Lost, Found, Wanted, or For Sale, 1c per word each insertion, minimum charge 25c—all to be prepaid.

Pay up and renew for a year of The Transcript NOW and save money. Address Transcript Office, Glencoe, Ont.

EASY SHOES

for all sorts of feet. Our Shoes insure comfort and the greatest satisfaction of service. They are made by people who have made shoe making a science. That's why's they fit so well and wear so long. We keep all shapes and styles and our prices are the lowest in town.

MODERN SHOE STORE

MAIN STREET

MRS. W. A. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS

SYMES STREET, GLENCOE Phone 25
Our Fall Hats now ready for inspection

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.

Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 3.27 a. m.; No. 14, express to London and intermediate points, 3 p. m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 8.25 p. m.; No. 18, local accommodation to London, 10.10 p. m.

Westbound—No. 13, local mail and express, 1.20 a. m.; No. 33, way freight and passenger, 10.45 a. m.; No. 15, express from London and points east for Detroit, 12.25 p. m.; No. 17, local mail and express, 6.42 p. m.; No. 19, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 9.15 p. m.

Wabash and Air Line.
Eastbound—No. 32, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 8.35 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12.20 p. m.; No. 34, way freight and passenger to St. Thomas, 4.20 p. m.

Westbound—No. 31, way freight, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 9 a. m.; No. 35, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2.30 p. m.; No. 2, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line.
Eastbound—No. 32, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 8.35 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12.20 p. m.; No. 34, way freight and passenger to St. Thomas, 4.20 p. m.

Westbound—No. 31, way freight, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 9 a. m.; No. 35, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2.30 p. m.; No. 2, Sundays included.

Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrol, etc., connecting for Sarnia, Tumblerland points west—No. 36, mixed, 7.35 a. m.; No. 17, passenger, 8.10 p. m.; No. 37, mixed, 6.15 p. m.

Arrive at Glencoe—No. 18, passenger, 7.10 a. m.; No. 19, express, 2.45 p. m.; No. 31, mixed, 8.15 p. m.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
Eastbound—No. 69, daily, 12.20 p. m.; No. 62, Chatham mixed, daily except Sunday, 6.30 p. m.; No. 68, daily, stop only for passenger, from west of Chatham, 10 p. m.

Westbound—No. 63, daily, 8.45 a. m.; No. 61, Chatham mixed, daily except Sunday, 3.25 a. m.; No. 65, daily, 8.15 p. m.

Glencoe Post-Office.
Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 9.00 a. m.; G.T.R. West, 6 p. m.; London and East, 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, 3.45 a. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS (EACH TUESDAY)

March 7th to October 31st (INCLUSIVE)
Tickets valid to return within two months, inclusive of date of sale.

Edmonton & return, \$43.00
Winnipeg & return, \$35.00
Proportionate low rates to other points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Tickets and full particulars on application to R. CLANAHAN - Ticket Agent GLENCOE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Round trip tickets to points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta via North Bay, Chatham and Transcontinental Route, or via Chatham, St. Paul or Duluth, on sale each Tuesday until Oct. 31st inclusive, at low fares.

Through Tourist Sleeping Cars to WINNIPEG on above dates, leaving Toronto 10.45 p. m., no change of cars, via Transcontinental Route.

RETURN LIMIT, TWO MONTHS
Exclusive of date of sale. Final return limit on all tickets, December 31.

Berth reservations and full particulars at all Grand Trunk ticket offices or write C. E. HORNING, District Passenger Agent, Toronto C. O. SMITH, Glencoe Phone 5

Potatoes

Choice New Brunswick Potatoes for sale 35c a peck

McAlpine Bros.

At a meeting of the Moss township council held at Newbury on Saturday a grant of \$300 was made to the British Red Cross, and Wm. H. Reycraft was appointed collector of taxes at a salary of \$85.

How dear to the heart are the togs of last winter that were gleefully thrown off with the approach of the spring; the faded old overcoat, with gloves in the pockets, the muffler and gum shoes and that sort of thing.

The Red Cross ladies are asking that all donations of socks and fruit cake for the soldiers be sent to the Red Cross rooms next Wednesday and Thursday, also addresses of friends to whom it is desired that gifts be forwarded.

Mrs. Margaret Johnston, widow of the late Malcolm Johnston, died at her home in St. Thomas on Saturday, the result of injuries received when a motorcycle frightened her horse. She was a daughter of the late Archie and Isabel McIntyre of Danwich.

Word was received Saturday that Ed Smith, who was employed by John Craig, Moss, for eight years, had been wounded in battle. Ernest Smith a brother, who was also employed by Mr. Craig for some years, was reported a few weeks ago as wounded.

Word was received at Rodney last week by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell that their son, Alex., of the 92nd Battalion (Highlanders), was wounded in France. Mr. Campbell, however, given but his many friends hope that it is not serious. Alex. is a brother of Mrs. Thos. Strachan, Ekfrid.

In the province of Ontario, as a whole, it is estimated that the apple crop will not be more than 75 per cent. of that of last year, and it is very much poorer in quality than a year ago.

In this district the crop is better than was anticipated a few weeks ago, but the higher grades are scarce.

While Charles Walsh of Stratfordville was driving his auto on the Port Burwell road a large tree fell across the car in front of the steering wheel and almost demolished the front end of the car. Mr. Walsh, but both hands badly lacerated from flying glass and was stunned for several minutes.

There is money in old paper. One lot of 6,000 pounds was knocked down to the high bidder in New York at \$2.50 a hundred pounds, and another lot, consisting of unsold and returned copies of a newspaper, brought \$1.50 a hundred pounds. These prices indicate that our patriotic collectors should get much more than they have been getting.

Correspondents—please sign your contributions.
The horse sheds at the Methodist church are being altered and repaired.
Ekfrid's tax collector, M. R. Brown, will be on his annual rounds in a few days.

The Transcript did not reach subscribers at Appin last Thursday. Not our fault.
Private Albert Little of Bothwell appears in the casualty list as being wounded.

A good way to raise taxes would be for every man to be the assessor of his neighbor's property.
A special and regular monthly meeting of Glencoe council will be held on Monday evening next.

Born—on Monday, October 16, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bailey, Moss, a son—George Franklin.
Fifty to sixty lives were lost and much shipping destroyed on Lake Erie in Friday night's storm.

The local teachers report an instructive and enjoyable time at the convention in Strathroy last week.
The funeral of the late Hugh McLean of Appin will take place today at 2 o'clock to Eddie's cemetery.

There will be no meeting of the Glencoe Book Club next Monday. Date of meeting will be announced.
It is expected that the Rev. Mr. Lane of Embro will conduct the services in the Presbyterian church here next Sunday.

Rev. K. McLean of Tait's Corners occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church at Wallace town for two Sundays.
Walter Manchen of St. Thomas has been appointed section foreman on the M. C. R. at Ekfrid and has moved his family to that place.

In a recent casualty list appears the name of Private L. Hamilton, Glencoe. This is probably an error. No one of the name is known here.
The St. Thomas Times says:—Rev. W. R. Vance and Mrs. Vance of Melbourne have donated a beautiful new pulpit to the Strathroy Methodist church.

George Stinson of Vancouver, B.C., son of John Stinson of Moss, has enlisted in the 142nd Foresters' Battalion, which is believed to have recently gone overseas.
Dr. J. M. McEachern of the University of Alberta, a Glencoe old boy, has enlisted for overseas and will be paymaster of the 196th (Western Universities) Battalion.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marr and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Cohoon were struck and killed by a Wabash express while crossing the track in an automobile at Delhi on Saturday.
Mrs. George Crabbe of Aldborough township has been notified that her son, Private George Albert Crabbe, has been admitted to hospital with gunshot wound and hand fracture.

William McCabe of Euphemia, who was advanced in years, wandered away from his home, and becoming faint, fell by the roadside and died as a result of exposure to cold and rain.
At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McWilliam, Dunwich, on Wednesday, October 18th, the marriage took place of their daughter Agnes to Malcolm May, a resident of the same township.

There are just two classes of people in the world. One class lives on the farm and hopes some day to live in town. The other class lives in town and hopes some day to live on a farm.
All grades of sugar took another advance of 25c per hundred on Saturday. This makes the fourth advance lately, in all 70c per hundred, with a very strong foreign and New York market.

A list of contributors to the British Red Cross is published in this issue of the Transcript. It totals \$408.80. Others have subscribed but not yet paid. The money may be left at the Transcript office this week and will be acknowledged, as well as any new subscriptions.

paid for good Poultry, Cream and Eggs, received daily except Saturday. See Wm. Muirhead or Dugald McIntyre, Glencoe, 2 doors north of McAlpine House. Phone 51w.

SILVERWOODS, LIMITED

Highest Cash Prices

How to CLEANSE THE SYSTEM.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of scientific study of the effects of extracts of certain roots and herbs upon the digestive organs. Their use has demonstrated in many instances that they regulate the action of the liver and the kidneys, purify the blood and carry off morbid accumulation from the system. They are easy to take, and their action is mild and beneficial.

AUTOINTOXICATION OR SELF-POISONING

The Dangerous Condition Which Produces Many Well Known Diseases.

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THIS TROUBLE

"FRUIT-A-TIVES"—The Wonderful Fruit Medicine—will Protect You

Auto-intoxication means self-poisoning, caused by continuous or partial constipation, or insufficient action of the bowels.

Instead of the refuse matter passing daily from the body, it is absorbed by the blood. As a result, the Kidneys and Skin are overworked, in their efforts to rid the blood of this poisoning.

Poisoning of the blood in this way often causes Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and Disturbed Stomach. It may produce Headaches and Sleeplessness. It may irritate the Kidneys and bring on Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Gout, and Rheumatic Pains. It is the chief cause of Eczema—and keeps the whole system unhealthy by the constant absorption into the blood of this refuse matter.

"Fruit-a-tives" will always cure Auto-intoxication or self-poisoning—as "Fruit-a-tives" acts gently on bowels, kidneys and skin, strengthens the bowels and tones up the nervous system.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Mr. and Mrs. Suiter are at Ingersoll.
—J. C. Elliott, M.P.P., is confined to his bed with measles.
—Mrs. Allan McPherson is visiting friends and relatives in London.

—Mrs. F. H. Crow of London spent a few days with Mrs. C. Leitch.
—Mrs. Lella Smith of London visited with her mother, Mrs. Kuns, over the week-end.

—Editor Lewis of the Toronto Star was here for the week-end, the guest of Peter McArthur.
—Miss Agnes Campbell of Melbourne was the guest of Mrs. Frank Hayter over Sunday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Browne of Trenton attended the funeral of the late William B. Foster.
—Mr. and Mrs. McVicar of Dolphin, Manitoba, were visitors at W. R. S. McTack's last week.

—Miss Gladys Woods left last week for Detroit, where she has a situation in the Pere Marquette office.
—Mr. and Mrs. Dan Black of Dutton motored to Glencoe on Sunday and spent the day at James Poole's.

—Miss Martha Columbus of Strathroy returned home on Monday after visiting relatives in Bothwell and Glencoe.
—Wm. Newport, who is on a visit to his son Charles at Wainwright, Alberta, is reported to be ill with a severe cold.

—Mrs. William Weekes of Moss, who has been visiting Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Weekes of London, returned on Monday, accompanied by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Charles Weekes, of Varna.

Canadian Fruit Trade.

As showing to some extent how much a good fruit-growing means to Canada it is worth while noting the amount of trade formerly done by the countries at war that lies open for cultivation by this country.

At the Canadian Fruit Growers' Conference held at Grimsby last September, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, stated that he had taken a period of five years, and that he had found the importations of apples from Germany to Britain varied each year from 5,000 to 14,000 bushel boxes, from Belgium from 100,000 to 500,000 boxes, from France from 50,000 to 575,000 boxes, and from Portugal from 175,000 to 250,000 boxes.

Of years the importations varied from 4,450 to 58,000 bushel boxes from Germany, from 282,800 to 508,480 boxes from Belgium, and from 422,440 to 506,160 boxes from Portugal. Large quantities were also imported from the Netherlands which may not be available. Mr. Ruddick prognosticated an increased demand for dried and evaporated fruit from Great Britain for use in the army.

In 1913 Canada exported of this line to the United Kingdom 121,188 pounds, to Newfoundland 10,899 pounds, and to Germany 247,802 pounds. Of course the trade with Germany will be cut off, but the exportations should expand in other directions.

AUCTION SALES

Administrator's sale of house and lot in Melbourne and live stock and household effects, at Melbourne on Saturday, Nov. 4th, at one o'clock. J. W. Sparling Clarke, administrator; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.

HOW TO CLEANSE THE SYSTEM.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of scientific study of the effects of extracts of certain roots and herbs upon the digestive organs. Their use has demonstrated in many instances that they regulate the action of the liver and the kidneys, purify the blood and carry off morbid accumulation from the system. They are easy to take, and their action is mild and beneficial.

NO FAILURES WITHOUT EFFORT

Every One Is a Step to Success.

INSTINCT AND EXPERIENCE.

Sometimes a Noble Failure Serves the World as Faithfully as a Distinguished Success—Lack of Capital and Patronage—Farmers Frequently Fail. He Who Makes No Effort Exempt.

He only is exempt from failure who makes no effort.

In the lexicon of youth, which fate reserves for a bright manhood, there is no such word as fail—it comes later in life.

There are so many reasons which can logically and truthfully be advanced as causes contributing to the numerous failures that I will endeavor to analyze only the principal ones—the business failures.

Every failure is a step to success; every detection of what is false directs us to what is true; every trial exhausts some tempting form of error. Not only so, but scarcely any attempt is entirely a failure; scarcely any theory, the result of steady thought, is altogether false. No tempting form of error is without some latent charm derived from truth.

Failure is, in a sense, the highway to accomplishment, inasmuch as every discovery of what is false leads us to seek earnestly after what is true, and every fresh experience points out some form of error which we shall afterward carefully avoid.

In this article we have not the space to treat of individual cases or their many causes, but will deal altogether with the commercial side of the question—the business failures.

Perhaps the most general and common cause is lack of capital. Many men venture into business with just enough money to "swing" the enterprise for a month, at the end of which time they expect the new business to be self supporting. It seldom is, and as the concern becomes a financial cripple the inevitable is sure to happen—failure.

Business Instinct Required. It may be said in passing that combined with the first form of failure there are two others, lack of business instinct and business experience. And these three are frequently augmented by another equally dangerous in business, and that is engaging in a business of which you have no knowledge or experience in. No man can hope to succeed in any line of business where his principal qualifications are assets and ignorance.

But without question the most pronounced cause of business failure in any line or in any community is that of lack of patronage. No business concern, professional man, church or school can long endure without patronage. Heaven's eternal wisdom has decreed that man should ever stand in need of man.

The beautiful must ever rest in the arms of the sublime. The gentle need the strong to sustain them, as much as rock flowers need rocks to grow on or the ivy the rugged wall which it embraces. Patronage is the sustenance of business, and without it failure follows just as surely as death follows the rock flower and the ivy when their support is withdrawn.

Farmers Frequently Fail. Listed among the business men who frequently fail is the farmer, the greatest producer of us all. He fails for the same reason as do some of our other business men—because of ignorance. Many of these men have been born and reared as farmers and imagine that is all the qualification necessary to follow that vocation. It is not. Technical education, constant study of conditions elsewhere and a full realization of the necessity of fertilization of his farm constitute the first principles of the successful farmer.

Few farmers have not been obliged to avail themselves of the local merchant's willingness to extend credit, and now that the local merchant is facing a graver calamity and a greater pest than ever a farmer was obliged to meet in the retail catalogue houses' methods of doing business would it not be right and fair for the farmer and every resident of the community to rally to the aid of the man who rallied to their aid in days gone by with a willingness only equaled by his confidence in his customer and his loyalty to his community?

When a farmer fails the whole community suffers, and the man who must bear the brunt of the burden is the local merchant. His capital is invested and his hope of return rests with the farmer's ability to produce. If a blight, a drought, a cyclone or pest bugs destroy the crops the merchant must make the best of it and "carry" the farmer for another season or until he has a good crop.

Loyalty is the greatest virtue that man is endowed with, and the practice of it now by residents of small cities and towns in favor of the local merchant whose business is endangered by the retail catalogue trusts would be a display of generosity manifested only by men and communities where the practice of the Golden Rule obtains.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

When putting on the finishing touches of the barn, implement shed or house you have just erected, it will pay you to look over our lines of Tracking, Hangers, Locks, Bolts, etc., as we are still offering these goods at last year's prices.

PAINT! PAINT! PAINT!

Are you going to make the old house look like new and last longer? If so, buy Sherwin-Williams Outside Special Paint. It pays you to paint your house in the fall.

JAMES WRIGHT & SON

FLOW POINTS MACHINE REPAIRS

NOTE HEADS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, MEMOS, STATEMENTS. ENVELOPES, CIRCULARS, CATALOGUES, BOOKS, LABELS, SHIPPING TAGS.

The Transcript Press

Printers to Particular People

PROGRAMMES, BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, WEDDING STATIONERY. DODGERS, POSTERS, SALE BILLS, DATE LINES, SCORE CARDS, ETC., ETC.



New Prices August 1st, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis	-	\$450.00
Runabout	-	475.00
Touring Car	-	495.00
Coupelet	-	695.00
Town Car	-	780.00
Sedan	-	890.00

f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

A. Duncanson - Agent, Glencoe

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

With Corn Meal.

Indian Meal Bread.—One and one-half cups Graham flour, one cup corn meal, one-half tablespoon soda, one teaspoon salt, one-half cup molasses, one and two-thirds cups milk. Mix and steam as Boston brown bread.

Crisp Corn-Meal Cake.—One cup milk, one-half cup white corn meal, one-half teaspoon salt. Mix the ingredients and heat slowly until the boiling point is reached. It is not necessary to stir. Spread on a shallow buttered pan to a depth of about one-fourth an inch. Bake in a moderate oven until crisp.

Apple-Corn Bread.—Two cups white corn meal, two tablespoons sugar, one-half teaspoon salt, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cream of tartar, one and two-thirds cups milk, three tart apples pared and sliced. Mix the dry ingredients, add milk and beat thoroughly. Add the apples. Pour into a well-buttered shallow pan and bake thirty minutes in hot oven.

Fruit Gems.—One cup corn meal, one cup milk, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon baking powder, one-half cup raisins, one-half cup currants, one-half cup cream. Cook the meal and salt in the milk for a few minutes. When cool add the baking powder and beat thoroughly. Add the fruit and cream and bake in well-buttered muffin tins.

Boston Brown Bread With Cream.—One cup rye meal, one cup corn meal, one teaspoon salt, one-half cup molasses, two eggs, one and a half cups thin cream. Sift the dry ingredients. Add molasses, yolks of eggs well beaten, and cream; lately, fold in the whites of eggs beaten stiff. Pour mixture into buttered mold, steam three hours; then bake one hour in a moderate oven.

Boston Brown Bread.—One cup corn meal, one cup rye meal, one cup Graham flour, two and one-half teaspoons soda, one teaspoon salt, three-fourths cup molasses, two cups sour milk, or one and three-quarter cups sweet milk. Mix and sift the dry ingredients and add the molasses and milk. Beat thoroughly and steam three and a half hours in well-buttered, covered molds. Remove the covers and bake the bread long enough to dry the top. This may be made also with one and one-half cups corn meal and rye meal and no Graham flour.

Buttermilk Waffles.—Three cups water, two cups corn meal, two cups wheat flour, one cup sweet milk, four eggs, two tablespoons butter, two teaspoons salt, one and one-half teaspoons soda, buttermilk or sweet milk enough to thin batter. Cook the meal, water, salt and butter together in a double boiler for ten minutes. When the mush is cool add the eggs, beaten separately until very light. Sift the flour and soda together. Add the flour and the sweet milk alternately to the corn meal mixture. Finally add the buttermilk. This mixture is improved by standing a short time.

Parched Corn-Meal Biscuits.—One cup yellow corn meal, two teaspoons salt, two cups peanut cream. Put the meal into a shallow pan and heat in the oven until it is a delicate brown, stirring frequently. Make the nut cream by mixing peanut butter with cold water, and beating it. It should be the consistency of thick cream. While the nut cream is hot, stir in the corn meal, which should also be hot. Beat thoroughly. The mixture should be of such consistency that it can be dropped from a spoon. Bake in small cakes on a greased pan. If preferred, these biscuits may be made with cream or with butter in place of peanut cream, and chopped raisins may be added, one cup being the allowance for the quantities given above.

Sour Milk Corn Bread.—Two cups corn meal, two cups sour milk, two tablespoons butter. Two tablespoons sugar, white or brown. One and a half teaspoons salt. Two eggs. One teaspoon soda. One tablespoon cold water. There are two ways of mixing this bread. By the first the meal, milk, salt, butter and sugar are cooked in a double boiler for about ten

minutes. When the mixture is cool, the eggs are added well beaten and the soda dissolved in the water. By the other method all the dry ingredients, including the soda, are mixed together, and then the sour milk and eggs well beaten and the butter are added. If the second method is followed the cold water is not needed. The bread should be baked in a shallow iron or granite pan for about thirty minutes.

Beaten Corn Bread.—Three-fourths cup white cornmeal. Three-fourths cup of wheat flour. One teaspoonful sugar. One-half teaspoon salt. One tablespoon lard. Water. Mix and sift the dry ingredients and rub the lard thoroughly into the mixture by means of a fork. Add a little water, enough to moisten the mixture throughout, but not too much, as it must be crumbly. Spread on a board and beat thoroughly with a rolling pin or mallet, as is done with beaten biscuits, folding it over frequently to introduce air. Roll out about one-half inch thick, cut into small pieces and bake in a moderate oven. In camp this can be baked in a hot greased pan propped up before a hot fire.

Gluten and Corn Bread.—Two and one-fourth cups yellow or white cornmeal. Three-fourths cups gluten, rye or wheat flour (preference being in order named). One and a half cups boiling water. One tablespoon sugar. One-half yeast cake (or one cake if haste is an object) dissolved in one-fourth cup lukewarm water. Two tablespoons butter, lard or a mixture of the two. Three teaspoons salt. Pour the cornmeal into a dish of boiling water. It is not sufficient merely to pour the boiling water over the meal in a cold dish. If yellow meal is used, heat it a little in addition to pouring it into the boiling water or mix meal and water and heat in a double boiler. When cool mix with the other ingredients and knead thoroughly. Place in a baking tin and bake when risen sufficiently.

Relicious Pie and Cake Fillings.

Dried Apple Pie Filling.—Three cups of molasses, three cups of dried apples, one cupful of sour milk, one cupful of sugar, three cupfuls of flour, three-quarters cupful of butter, one cupful of seedless raisins, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of soda, one teaspoonful of powdered cloves, one teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon. The apples must be soaked in water overnight. In the morning chop fine and cook slowly in the molasses for about two hours. Then remove from stove and when cold add the other ingredients. Beat the eggs thoroughly and stir them into the mixture and bake in a slow oven.

Dried Fig Filling.—One-half pound chopped figs, one and one-half cups of water, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of sugar, two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. The chopped figs are simmered for half an hour in the water, and when nearly finished, sugar is added. The dish is then removed from the stove and when cool the beaten yolks of the eggs are added. Pour the mixture over the pie crust and bake until the yolks are set. The whites of eggs are beaten with powdered sugar and the meringue poured over the fig pie and browned.

Meringue Date Pie.—One-half pound of dates, two cupfuls of milk and one egg. The dates are heated slowly in the milk and as soon as soft are stoned and pressed through a colander. A beaten egg is added to the dates, or one teaspoonful of dissolved cornstarch can be substituted, if preferred, and poured on the pie crust. Before it is removed from the stove a meringue can be added or it may be served with stiff whipped cream.

Lady Baltimore Filling.—Three cupfuls of granulated sugar, one cupful of chopped raisins, one-half cupful of figs, one-half cupful chopped nut meats. The sugar is dissolved in boiling water and cooked until it threads, when it is poured slowly over the stiffly beaten white of an egg and stirred. Then chopped nut meats, raisins and figs are added and the cake filled and iced with the mixture.

Chocolate filling for layer cake. Two cupfuls of sugar, one-quarter cupful of chocolate, three-quarter cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of vanilla. The grated or chopped chocolate, sugar and milk are boiled over a hot fire for about six minutes and then removed from stove. Vanilla is added and the whole beaten hard until the mixture has become sufficiently thickened, when it is poured quickly over layers.

Things to Remember.

Salt in whitewash makes it adhere better.
The stove with a red top will have a cool oven.
Always use the coldest of dishes to serve salad on.
Dried fruits are safer bought in packages than in bulk.
It is a good idea to have regular days for each kind of work.
If the shoes are too tight, the feet will get cold very quickly.
Peel onions under cold water to prevent the eyes from smarting.
Warm gingerbread, cottage cheese and apple sauce are delicious together.

Sprinkled on a carpet before sweeping salt will lay the dust and revive the color.

Coffee made with an egg has a rich flavor, which egg alone can give. Peeling a potato is like taking the cream from milk—you lose the best part.

Butter for the cake should never be warmed or melted, but beaten to a cream.

If bread is allowed to get too light before it is put into the oven it will be sour.

Olives and English walnuts ground together and moistened with mayonnaise make a good sandwich.
Orange peels thoroughly dried, then put on a bed of coals, will shoot forth spikes of many-colored flames.

Before putting a cork in a bottle put a few drops of glycerine on it. The cork will then be easily removed.

A nice way to serve cream cheese with salad is to roll it into a ball and place it on the side of the salad dish.

Always take the draughts of the kitchen range when you have finished cooking a meal, thereby saving fuel, place the cake tin inside a larger tin, or in a dripping tin containing salt.

Onion juice—applied by rubbing the freshly cut red onions across the surface to be pasted—makes a satisfactory strong adhesive for pasting labels on glass, tin or other metals.

It saves time in packing school lunches to do them always in the same place, with the lunch boxes, paraffin paper, sharp knife, and paper napkins all close at hand.
Fruit soups are made of sifted, stewed fruit, thickened like cream soups with cornstarch, tapioca or arrow root and flavored to taste. They should be chilled before serving.

A use for old kid gloves can be made by cutting the palms of the gloves out and sewing them neatly into the knees of children's stockings. This will prevent them from wearing into holes.

Grease spots on the pages of books should be sprinkled with finely-powdered pipeclay, then a piece of tissue paper laid over the pipeclay, and the paper pressed with a warm iron. Rub off with India rubber.

When colored clothing is stained with mud, let it dry and brush out all you can. Then apply a mixture of salt and flour; let it remain on, and dry place for a day or two, then brush off.

THE EDUCATION OF OFFICERS

SEVERE TRAINING AT BRITISH MILITARY COLLEGES.

Cadets Are Forced to do Eighteen Months Work in Six Months.

Training of cadets at Sandhurst and Woolwich, is quite a different matter from what is in times of peace. In pre-war days the shortest time cadets spent before getting commissions was eighteen months. Now the minimum is six months. And even this period may be abbreviated if the great army in the field calls for officers in a hurry. There are no vacations for cadets or instructors—nothing but hustle, hustle, hustle.

As between the Royal Military College at Sandhurst and the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, virtually the only difference is that at the latter establishment the engineers and artillery are more thoroughly grounded in the science appertaining to their particular branches of the service.

At Sandhurst, which, by the way, is an exceptionally gloomy barrack-like building, situated in exceptionally quiet surroundings at Camberley, Surrey, there are usually several hundred cadets, and they are organized in companies on the same basis as a battalion of infantry.

Punishments for Cadets.

Specially selected officers of the regular army act as company commanders. They have the power of inflicting certain punishments on the cadets for breaches of discipline, but as the cadets are deemed to be gentlemen and are designed for a career the primary duty of which is to lead men, the company commanders are expected to maintain discipline among them by gaining their esteem and respect rather than by punitive measures. Rustication and the sentencing of a

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cadet to lose places in the list of successful candidates for commissions are the heaviest punishments for minor offences. Removal from the college is a punishment reserved for more serious offences, but a cadet may be "removed" for other than disciplinary offences for any of the following reasons: First, moral or physical unfitness; second, unsatisfactory progress in his studies or physical exercises, and, third, if reported by the commandant as not likely to become an efficient officer.

Medals Are Granted.

To take some of the disciplinary and routine work off the shoulders of the company commanders, who are also instructors, promotion to non-commissioned rank is granted to a number of cadets in each company, and one cadet is given the rank of under-officer. The latter acts as a sub-altern to his company commander and assists him greatly in maintaining the general tone of the company. The under-officer's job is much sought after, because it carries with it a good many little privileges, as well as an accession of dignity.

In order to encourage industry in study a medal is granted to each of the two best qualified cadets of each half-yearly batch, while a sword is bestowed on the cadet considered to be the best qualified cadet of the year.

The principal subjects in which practical as well as theoretical instruction is imparted to cadets at the college are military field work (fortifications, bridge building, demolitions, etc.), tactics and typography (sketching, map reading and making, etc.). In addition, drill, riding and gymnastics are also taught.

The theoretical instruction is given to the cadets in the "hall of study," as the schoolroom is termed. Practical demonstrations of all matters that are dealt with theoretically are given in another place.

It is not of course, all discipline and work at the college, for every sort of healthy sport and recreation is encouraged, and, as a matter of fact, enforced to a certain extent. Anything, however, in the shape of gambling or extravagance is very sternly discountenanced. The rules in this respect might, indeed, be said to verge on the sanctioning, so very stringent are they.

Rules Are Strict.

At one time the cadets used to be a favorite mark for racing tipsters and the money lenders' fraternity's alluring circulars, but are not so any longer. The reason they have ceased to be so is because a cadet who now receives such circulars is under strict injunction to report the fact, and will therefore ensue to the tempters.

Extravagance also at one time held a very gay reign at the college, but was banished because of its bad moral effects on the wealthy lads and because it made the positions of the poorer cadets so embarrassing. Now no cadet is allowed to even incur a messing bill (over and above the ordinary charges of seventy-five cents a day, which the Government pays) of more than \$15 a month, including beer and wine, on which he may not spend a greater sum than twenty-five cents a day, without the sanction of his company officer. This sanction is given only on special occasions, such

as for the purpose of entertaining a guest.

Horses, ponies and dogs are not allowed to be kept by the cadets. Nor are the embryo officers, much as sport is encouraged among them, permitted to ride at race meetings, play polo or hunt the game on the estate.

Afternoon tea with each other is one "dissipation" which is allowed the cadets, but nothing in the shape of intoxicating liquor is permitted to be introduced into their rooms. Lights in rooms have to be turned out at 10:30 p.m. except on Saturdays, and Sundays, when an extra hour's grace is granted. Under-officers may, however, keep a light burning for another hour.

THE FASHIONS

We have lately been hearing rumors from Paris that the period of the Directorate is likely to make itself felt again in our dress. Although these rumors have not been confirmed from all sides, here and there a costume appears highly suggestive of this period, so it will hardly be looking too far ahead to give it some consideration. Period styles keep recurring every little while, and for some time we have had no strain of the Directorate in our dress, so there will be little wonder if it should return very soon. And there will be little regret, too, for there is a certain dignity and stateliness about the costume of this period that makes it a favorite among many women.

In the accompanying sketch is a dress which shows the Directorate influence very markedly. This type of dress strikes the eye at once as being very distinct from other styles. At first glance one might easily mistake it for a coat on account of the large collar rising high at the back of the neck, the equally large revers and the double-breasted effect of the short, fitted body. At this season of the year a dress in coat effect is especially desirable, and one of this type has many charms. The long tunic parted in front and attached to the rather short-waisted body can be worn to advantage by the woman of average proportions.

Tunics are quite fashionable this season and there is a large variety of different styles. A novelty seen very



Reflecting the Directorate Style

recently was in the form of a long tunic reaching to the hem of the skirt, but it was placed only across the back of the skirt, barely starting from the hips. The dress in question was made of soft navy blue silk and the tunic was of very fine serge in a matching shade.

Collars, high in the back and open in front, on the order of the one in the illustration, are very good style. Even in separate collars to be worn with dresses and suits, the style that goes well up in the back and almost touches the hair is one of the very newest from Paris. Most collars continue to be very large, though some small ones are seen.

A Skirt of Many Gores.

In the matter of separate skirts, there is a striking novelty which has made a strong appeal to many women. This is the fourteen-gored skirt, of

which an illustration is shown here. Not even the number of gores has deterred them from taking a fancy to this skirt, the novelty and the effectiveness of it having far outweighed the task of making it. The most effective developments are in two materials, making the alternate gores of the different materials. Needless to say, in this lies the chief beauty of the skirt. One may use the same material in two contrasting colors or contrasting materials in the same shade. These skirts are often made in two colors of serge, as black and white, or brown and white; or they are made in combinations of serge and satin, broadcloth and velvet, or taffeta and serge. Taffeta or corduroy in two colors is very often employed with good results also.

As to Separate Blouses.
The waists to go with separate skirts and suits are, as a rule, very simple. White and pale flesh-colored blouses are still favored, though the fashion of having the blouse match in color the suit with which it is to be worn is again coming in. For this reason there are some dark blouses seen. Satin and Georgette are combined for waists that form part of the

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New Gored Skirt with Simple Waist

costume. The sleeves and upper part of the waist are generally of Georgette and the lower part which comes nearest the skirt is of satin. Striped satin is also used for waists combined with Georgette or chiffon. A charming model for dressy wear was made of blue and white striped satin with white Georgette. It had a large cape-collar.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall Dealer or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Japan's Factory Law.

Japan's new factory law which became effective September 1st affords food for thought. By its provisions a ten-year period is established during which an employe may be worked 13 to 14 hours a day. There are 40,000 children between 12 and 14 years of age and more than 100,000 children between 14 and 16 who work in Japanese factories. A skilled workman receives about 40 cents a day and his scale runs down to a few pennies to young children. Japan has just instituted a new freight line in which to transport her products to foreign markets. This is the sort of competition which is preparing for the war sets world trade channels open.

TO END CATARRHAL DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES

If you have Catarrhal Deafness or head noises go to your drug-gist and get 1 ounce of Parmitin (double strength), and add to it 1 pint of hot water and 4 ounces of granulated sugar. Take 1 table-spoonful four times a day.

This will often bring quick relief from the distressing head noises. Clogged nostrils should open, breathing becomes easy and the mucus stop dropping into the throat. It is pleasant to take. Any one who has Catarrhal Deafness or head noises should give this prescription a trial.

St. Kilda is the only place in Great Britain where wild sheep exist.

FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

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

The question of a Greater Vancouver is being revived in that city. New Westminster has completed its work in Boundary road, Lulu Island. Twenty-two mineral claims were recorded at Nanaimo during September. Fish are again arriving in more plentiful quantities at Prince Rupert. Whale-hunting steamer are still busy on the west coast.

A shipment of 150 steers to Chicago, from Lethbridge, brought over \$13,000 to the shippers. Straw bailing is in progress in many parts of the Fraser Valley. Straw is selling at 25 cents per bale.

More than 1,500 Indians were employed this past season in hop-picking in the Chilliwack and nearby sections. Dog salmon, which used to sell for 5 cents each, are now 25 cents in Vancouver.

South Vancouver has sent 1,300 men to the colors since the outbreak of war. Of these, 862 left families or dependents.

A heavy windstorm which caught the Steveston fishing fleet one day recently caused the loss of four Japanese fishermen.

A panther, which measured nearly seven feet from tip to tip, attacked two children at Cowichan Lake, and was shot.

Logging operations of considerable dimensions are being conducted by the B. C. Manufacturing Company of Lulu Island, in Glen Valley.

An outbreak of typhoid fever in St. Ann's Convent, Victoria, caused the death of two sisters, and the serious illness of twelve others.

Trail's electrolytic copper refinery which has now been in operation for a few weeks, will shortly begin the shipment of electrolytic copper.

A roll of honor containing more than 100 names of men from Cosquiam municipality who have enlisted for active service is being prepared. Salmon fishing along the Alberni Canal has been at its height during the past few weeks, and good hauls are being made by the boats that are properly equipped.

An aggregate production for the mines of British Columbia this year of from \$45,000,000 to \$50,000,000 is the prediction made by Hon. Lorne A. Campbell, Minister of Mines. A total of \$322,000 has been added to the funds of the City of New Westminster as a result of tax receipts up to the end of September, the conclusion of the first discount period.

Victoria Automobile Association conferred with the Auto Club of Southern California in regard to having uniform direction posts at all the important crossroads from Mexico to Alaska.

At Burnaby the board of works adopted estimates for work to be done in the various wards amounting to \$20,990, about \$12,000 of which will be expended on Hastings street east and Barnet road.

At the Matsqui tax sale this year thirty-seven parcels of land were sold, bringing in \$4,057.26, which was approximately \$1,000 more than the charges against the land sold. There were 124 parcels of land which passed into the hands of the municipality.

DREAM RESTORES HIS SPEECH.

Welsh Soldier Recovers the Power in London Hospital.

Many remarkable instances of the recovery of soldiers of the power of speech, lost through shell shock or wounds, have been told. The latest is that of a Welshman, Private Morris, who had his voice restored in a dream. He was injured during the battle of the Somme, and on recovering consciousness found that he had lost the power of speech. While in a hospital in London he dreamed that he was back in the trenches and that a shell burst near him. He shouted at the top of his voice, and on waking was spoken to about it. To his astonishment he found he was able to reply, and he has now completely regained his speech.

Danish Germany Suffers More.

A Danish-American who has been visiting the country of his birth this summer and spent several weeks in the district along the Danish-German border, writes to a friend in London that practically everybody there, on both sides of the frontier, is in mourning, for all these people have relatives or friends fighting in the German front. The Germans have sent the regiments consisting of young men from northern Schleswig to the most exposed positions and the number of Danish-speaking men who have lost their lives is already larger than the total number of Danes who fell in the war against Prussia and Austria in 1664.

Some Observer.

"I'm glad you never married, auntie."
"Why, my dear?"
"Cuz if you had a man to look after like my ma you wouldn't have half as much time to be good to me."

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Slightly on the Large Side.

The Recruit: "Sergeant, would you mind changin' this pair o' boots for me? They're too big. (Apologetically) I think what you was lookin' at on the paper was my age, not the size of my feet."—London Opinion.

YOUNG FOLKS

Why the Stars Shoot.

Freddy had played all day long, and at evening he lay on the grass in the back yard and watched the stars.

Suddenly a shooting star lighted up the heavens with a stream of dazzling light. The next instant, before Freddy had time to make a wish, everything was dark again. He waited a long while, hoping to see another shooting star, but nothing happened.

For almost ten minutes he waited patiently; then he began to count the stars. He had counted nearly one hundred of the brightest ones, when his eyelids closed and he fell asleep.

At once his body became very light and he felt himself lifted in the air. Up, up he went, until he found himself among the stars. Wherever he looked he could see nothing but stars, large and small, bright and dim; and all of them seemed to be whispering about something. There was a very bright one, which Freddy knew was the Dog Star. He waited until it had finished talking with another; then he asked, "Please, Mr. Dog Star, what is 'Well,' growled the Dog Star, "it's every one whispering about?"

Like this: we haven't sent a shooting star across the sky in almost half an hour, and that's too long a time to wait! We're trying to decide who is to go. Do you see?"

"Yes, sir," answered Freddy politely, "but what are shooting stars for? And why is half an hour too long?"

The Dog Star solemnly winked his left eye and wagged one of his points. "You're very curious for your size," he said, "but I'll tell you. Shooting stars are to confuse people, so that they won't be able to count us."

That sounded very simple, and Freddy nodded his head.

"So," continued the Dog Star, winking very rapidly, "once in a while we send a shooting star across the sky in order to startle people and make them forget how many of us they have counted. There! They have decided to let Ursula go. She's a relative of Neptune, the star you see straight ahead that doesn't twinkle."

The stars had stopped whispering and were watching Ursula. Freddy held his breath and waited. Suddenly there was a loud hissing noise and Ursula started downward, becoming brighter as she went.

"How pretty it is!" exclaimed Freddy. But what if Ursula should fall on some house below? What if she should fall on his house? He turned toward the Dog Star to ask if there was much danger, but lost his balance and began to fall. Faster and faster he fell, until he could hardly catch his breath. Then, out of the darkness, he heard his mother's voice.

"Freddy," she said, "you should have been in bed an hour ago instead of lying out here on the damp grass and going to sleep."

Freddy rubbed his eyes and went in to the house. As he lay in bed, he tried to understand why the stars did not wish to be counted. Then he fell asleep, while outside his bedroom window a large bright star with many points winked and winked all night.— Youth's Companion

NAPOLEONIC MAXIMS.

Apply as Strikingly To-day as in Great Commander's Time.

In a little volume, "Napoleon in His Own Words," just translated from the French, one comes upon many military and political maxims which apply as strikingly to-day as they did in the great commander's own time. A few of them may be worth quoting:

"Inevitable wars are always just," opined Napoleon. In the field, "An army which cannot be reinforced is already defeated." What is this but the theory of attrition of the present war, on a scale undreamt of by the Corsican? "Never march by flank in front of an army in position. This principle is absolute." Von Kluck disregarded it. "Generals who hold fresh troops for the morrow of the battle are nearly always beaten." As for the responsibilities of the supreme commander: "Dealing constantly with even the most violent facts involves less wear on the heart than dealing with abstractions."

Grim, but true, is the observation that "he who cannot look over a battlefield with a dry eye causes the death of many men uselessly." And again: "There are some cases where the expenditure of men is an economy of blood."

"The most desirable quality of a soldier is constancy in the support of fatigue; valor is only secondary. An army is a nation which obeys. When conscription is no longer looked upon as a burden, but only as a point of honor, of which each is jealous, then only is a nation glorious, strong. It is then alone that it is in a position to brave reverses, invasions—time itself."

"Whoever possesses Constantinople ought to rule the world. Europe is a molehill. It has never had any great empires like those of the Orient, numbering six hundred million souls."

And one last word: "I have shown France what she is capable of. Let her achieve it."

Some moths do not eat anything, but have enough vital force to fulfil their mission in life and then die.

"Faulty Nutrition and Elimination"

—these are the cause of the most of the ailments that afflict human beings. Too much indigestible food and lack of power to throw off the poisons that come from indigestion—these lead to a long line of distressing disorders. Avoid them by eating **Shredded Wheat Biscuit**—a simple, elemental food that contains all the body-building material in the whole wheat grain, including the bran coat which keeps the intestinal tract healthy and clean. Delicious for any meal in combination with sliced peaches or other fruits. Made in Canada

HARDEN TERMS OF PEACE.

Execution of Capt. Fryatt Aroused Intense Feeling in Britain.

Writing in his paper, the New York Mail, from London, S. S. McClure says:

I was talking to a man of great shipping interests in regard to the execution of Capt. Fryatt. This man said that the execution of Capt. Fryatt had made a more profound impression in all shipping and business circles than almost any other single event, and would greatly harden the terms of peace which England would impose. He went on to say that in the first few months of the war there was no special feeling against the Germans by the English, but that the sinking of the Lusitania and the Bryce reports and other similar things had brought about this state of feeling. He said:

"You know, it is not so much hatred we feel toward the Germans; we look upon them as we might look upon snakes."

This man expressed the average thought of industrial and shipping England.

It is truly impossible to express the universality and the strength of the feeling which I have just illustrated. Everywhere it is the same thing.

An American lady was reading to me a poem by the great Belgian poet, a Belgian cradle song, and the last line was "O Lord, deliver us from the Germans," and she stopped, and in the most intense fashion, her eyes shining with tears, she said: "That is the prayer of every woman and girl in England, Belgium and France."

In addition to the published material there is a constant body of new material coming by word of mouth. I am told that Lord Bryce was very sceptical in regard to the atrocities when he began his investigation. His feeling now is as strong as that of any one I have met. Besides there are numerous documents of a more terrible sort which have not been published, but are in the hands of the Government.

A Jail Bard.

"I long to wander far away," sings a poet. As he is in prison we quite believe him.

It is absurdly easy to convince a man that he is smarter than you are.

Wednesday and Thursday are accounted the most lucky days in Bulgaria for weddings.

If the bride breaks the heel of her shoe in going to be married it portends a stormy married life.

"Inevitable wars are always just," opined Napoleon. In the field, "An army which cannot be reinforced is already defeated." What is this but the theory of attrition of the present war, on a scale undreamt of by the Corsican? "Never march by flank in front of an army in position. This principle is absolute." Von Kluck disregarded it. "Generals who hold fresh troops for the morrow of the battle are nearly always beaten." As for the responsibilities of the supreme commander: "Dealing constantly with even the most violent facts involves less wear on the heart than dealing with abstractions."

Grim, but true, is the observation that "he who cannot look over a battlefield with a dry eye causes the death of many men uselessly." And again: "There are some cases where the expenditure of men is an economy of blood."

"The most desirable quality of a soldier is constancy in the support of fatigue; valor is only secondary. An army is a nation which obeys. When conscription is no longer looked upon as a burden, but only as a point of honor, of which each is jealous, then only is a nation glorious, strong. It is then alone that it is in a position to brave reverses, invasions—time itself."

"Whoever possesses Constantinople ought to rule the world. Europe is a molehill. It has never had any great empires like those of the Orient, numbering six hundred million souls."

And one last word: "I have shown France what she is capable of. Let her achieve it."

Some moths do not eat anything, but have enough vital force to fulfil their mission in life and then die.

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BREMEN A "GRAVEYARD."

Blow Dealt at Port's Prosperity by the War.

Mournful details of the "graveyard stillness" which broods over Bremen are furnished to the Berliner Tageblatt by its special commissioner who is investigating the effect of the war on German towns and cities. In describing conditions in Bremen he emphasizes the blow which has been dealt at the prosperity of the Weser metropolis by the disruption of its vast intercourse with England. The funeral figure now cut by the Cotton Exchange, which together with the monumental offices of the North German Lloyd typified Bremen life, is depicted as a symbolical of the commercial death which has overtaken the port.

Bremen's three other principal industries—oil-refining, jute-spinning, and wool-combing—have been entirely ruined by the British blockade. Only two local trades are enjoying wretched pre-war activity—namely, shipbuilding and cigar-making. Great distress has been caused throughout the Bremen export world by its inability to collect debts in enemy countries, especially England. The correspondent also mentions the numerous "domestic tragedies" which the war has engendered among Bremen families on account of the many intermarriages between Germans and English resulting from the intimate commercial intercourse between the two countries.

Remembering Sloan's Liniment, Jones applied it to the sore spots and went to bed. He writes: "I arose the next morning feeling fine; in fact I had entirely forgotten about the hike and went out for a four-hour drill in the sun as spry as ever."

Private Jones passed the experience along and many a boy on the border relieved the agony of sprains, strains, bruises, insect bites, cramped muscles, rheumatic twinges, etc., by the use of Sloan's Liniment.

Easily applied without rubbing. At all druggists, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

ST. VITUS DANCE CAN BE EASILY CURED

A Tonic for the Blood and Nerves With Rest All That is Needed.

Many a child has been called awkward, has been punished in school for not keeping still or for drooping things, when the trouble was really St. Vitus dance. This trouble may appear at any age but is most often met between the ages of six and fourteen. The most frequent cause of the disease is poor blood, aggravated by indoor confinement, or mental strain at school. Under these conditions the blood fails to carry nourishment to the nerves and the child begins to show listlessness and inattention. Then it becomes restless and twitching of the muscles and jerking of the limbs and body follow. A remedy that cures St. Vitus dance and cures it so thoroughly that no trace of the disease remains is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which renew the blood thus feeding and strengthening the starved nerves. This is the only way to cure the trouble and parents should lose no time in giving this treatment if their child seems nervous or irritable. Mrs. Wm. A. Squires, Cannington, Ont., says: "My only daughter, now fourteen years of age was troubled for several years with St. Vitus dance. She was so bad that at times she would lose control of her limbs and her face and eyes would be contorted. We had tried all the best medical advice, but it did not help her. In fact we thought the trouble growing worse, and finally we had to take her from school. About a year ago we began giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and she was completely cured, and is now a fine, healthy girl. I firmly believe we owe this to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and are very grateful for her restoration to perfect health."

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

While the shelling of Verdun has done a tremendous amount of damage, yet there is one remarkable incident in which a German bomb-shell has actually performed a very useful piece of military engineering.

Gen. Dubois, in command of the citadel, pointed out to the Associated Press this curious freak wrought by a German shell.

"I calculate," said the General, that one shell has done for me the hard work of fifty men working steadily for eight days.

The net result of the shell's work was to tear a hole through the rear fortifications, thus opening the way for a tunnel which was much needed. Besides that, the same shell knocked down two large trees at the end of the tunnel, which fell across the river in such a way that they formed the foundation of a bridge.

No Kick Coming.

They were standing at the front gate.

"Won't you come into the parlor and sit a little while, George, dear?"

"No-o, I think not," replied George hesitatingly.

"I wish you would," the girl went on. "It's awful lonesome. Mother has gone out, and father is upstairs groaning with rheumatism in the legs."

"Both legs?" asked George.

"Yes, both legs."

"Then I'll come in."

Wedding presents were once placed in a "bason" or other receptacle in the church.

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SOLDIERS GOT RELIEF FROM SORENESS

Boys on the Border Relieved Their Pains and Aches With Sloan's Liniment.

Once upon a time Norman Jones, serving in the National Guard at El Paso, returned to camp after a strenuous 15-mile hike foot-sore and leg-weary. He had not been long in active service and his shoulders, back and limbs felt the after-effects of marching.

Remembering Sloan's Liniment, Jones applied it to the sore spots and went to bed. He writes: "I arose the next morning feeling fine; in fact I had entirely forgotten about the hike and went out for a four-hour drill in the sun as spry as ever."

Private Jones passed the experience along and many a boy on the border relieved the agony of sprains, strains, bruises, insect bites, cramped muscles, rheumatic twinges, etc., by the use of Sloan's Liniment.

Easily applied without rubbing. At all druggists, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

BURIED, BUT NOT DEAD YET.

The End of a Feud in the Trench.

They were both Canadians. One was Canadian born, of French descent. The other had come from England only seven years ago. But both were true Canadians now.

Dickie and Dominique fell out, nevertheless. It was not the difference of race or language that led to the trouble; for neither of them was a fool. No, it arose of a sudden, in one of those quarrels that occasionally break out between commonly sensible men when their nerves are set on edge in a time of excitement and strain.

"Wait till we've smashed these blooming Hunns, and I'll break your head," said the Englishman.

"I'll break yours first," retorted Dominique, "though it'll take a heavy axe."

Half an hour afterwards a shell dropped in on them. It was a big shell, and it sent the soil of France into convulsions.

Three men were buried, and one of them was Dick. A dozen of the comrades rushed to dig them out, and one of these was Dominique. At last he came on something.

When he found it was Dick, did he pause? He dug his hardest, till he had uncovered his comrade's head. He brushed the dirt off the face, very gently. Then he fainted from loss of blood. He had been hard hit himself.

They were sunning themselves one day soon after they reached the convalescent hospital, when Dick spoke.

"We've got to have it out, Dommy," said he. "It was the first time the old trouble had been mentioned since they had been knocked out. 'I've been thinking—'

"Did it hurt, old man?" broke in Dominique with a mischievous smile.

"No, but I'll hurt you if you don't hold your tongue," said Dick, thinking between us. Look here, now. We're in for three or four months here. They've got all sorts of classes going on, to fit us for supporting our wives and families when we go out, as they say. I've not neither wife nor child; no more have you. But, all the same, I'm going to dig in to those classes, whatever they are. It'll be darned slow doing nothing, anyway. And I'll be hanged if I want to turn loafer, whatever pension they give me, when I go out. I'm going to work. And I'm going to work better than you, d'you hear me?"

"Yes, I'm not deaf."

"Well, then, I don't care what it is, carpentering, or typewriting, or cobbling, chicken raising, or all together—I'm going to beat you at the whole lot."

"You are, are you? And who's to judge?"

Dick thought a while. Then he said, "The proof of the pudding's the eating. Whichever of us makes most the first year we're out on our own, the other'll own up and allow he's beat and had his head broke."

"Done!" said Dominique. "And it won't be my head."

They said nothing about it to anyone else. The other men wondering a little at their energy, tried to keep up with them; so, as you can imagine, the average of work done in that hospital was high. Even the physical exercise drill, the latest scientific addition to the curative treatment of convalescents, went with more spirit than the instructor had ever known.

The end of the story cannot be told, because the competition is still in progress. So far, it is neck and neck.

French Writer Pays Tribute to the Troops From British Empire.

M. Joseph Reinach in the Paris Figaro pays a generous tribute to the new English armies. "It is the soul of England," he writes, "which in two years has made an army that is not content to hold its ground against an army at which Prussia has been laboring for three centuries. It is the Englishman who has beaten the German. It is the infantryman from the other side of the Channel and the other side of the sea, the Englishman from the Thames, from the quiet country, and from the industrial hive, the Scotsman faithful to his kilt, the Canadian who defends two countries, old and new, the Australian bronzed by the sun and like a young Greek god. It is these men who have put to rout the most famous regiments of the enormous empire of prey."

Try a Little Magnesia Instead.

Some people instinctively shut their eyes to danger, and it may be that instinctive custom or habit causes dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, and medicines, artificial digestants, etc.

But the stomach does not banish the danger, and it is certain that neither drugs nor medicines possess the power to destroy the harmful excessive acid in the stomach, which is the underlying cause of most forms of indigestion and dyspepsia. They may give temporary relief, but ever increasing quantities must be taken, and the time the acid remains in the stomach as dangerous as ever.

Physicians know this and that is why their advice so often suffers from other sources. From 1356 acres at the Crowfoot Farming Company received an average yield of 51 bushels, 56 1-3 pounds per acre of number one spring wheat, by actual selling weight; 400 acres of wheat averaged 59 1/2 bushels per acre. These records were established in the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Block in Southern Alberta.

A Family Jar.

She (with exasperation)—Oh, why did I ever marry you?

He—Yes, what had I done to get you down on me?

World's Record Wheat Crop.

In view of various claims of world's record wheat crops for large areas, the Crowfoot Farming Company of Crowfoot, Alberta, submit a sworn statement of their results for the year 1915 which probably surpass all properly authenticated claims from other sources. From 1356 acres at the Crowfoot Farming Company received an average yield of 51 bushels, 56 1-3 pounds per acre of number one spring wheat, by actual selling weight; 400 acres of wheat averaged 59 1/2 bushels per acre. These records were established in the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Block in Southern Alberta.

TRAPPERS! Send your RAW FURS to JOHN HALLAM

and receive highest cash prices. We send money the same day the furs are received. Charge no commission—and pay all expenses. We have paid out millions of dollars to thousands of trappers in Canada, who send their furs to us. They get more money for their furs than they could get anywhere else. Write for our free book: "How to Trap and Sell Your Furs." It tells you everything you need to know about trapping and selling your furs. It is free. Write to: JOHN HALLAM Limited, 202 Hallam Building, Toronto.

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QUALITY - STYLE - VALUE

Combination of Merit that characterizes all
MAYHEW CLOTHES
for all members of the family, and stamps
them as absolutely the best obtainable.

And there are other advantages in buying at Mayhew's besides getting the best and paying the least. We've by far the largest assortment of snappy new styles, new patterns and rich color effects, and there's an unexcelled scope of choice for all tastes and purposes. We've the sort of Clothes YOU want.

A fellow can enjoy himself in a "Broadway Overcoat." He knows he's well dressed.

"Broadway Overcoats" are the best tailored—like the most expensive custom work—yet they sell for \$12.50, \$15 and \$20.

The "Pinchback" is the season's hit in Overcoats. As usual, they're at Mayhew's first. See our new models.

Men's Stylish Suits from \$8 to \$20.

Hosiery and Underwear

Our standard qualities at the old prices.

Ladies' Coats - wonderfully good

Made to suit the taste of every woman who appreciates the opportunity of wearing something new and smart at modest cost. Prices—\$8.50, \$10, \$12.50, \$15 to \$18.

Children's Coats at \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5, \$6 and \$8.

Millinery

The most up-to-date and stylish, all at reduced prices.

E. MAYHEW & CO.
Glencoe's Favorite Store



The Transcript.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1916.

Newbury

Miss Batsner returned to London on Wednesday.

Mrs. D. G. Archer was in Windsor Saturday for her granddaughter's birthday.

J. A. Armstrong and Miss Fennell attended the Teachers' Association at Strathroy Thursday and Friday.

Councillor H. D. McNaughton has purchased G. H. Thomas' property, the latter having moved to a farm south of Glencoe.

The Women's Institute had a hot supper in the Town Hall Saturday in aid of the Red Cross fund and handed in \$27 as a result.

Mrs. J. W. Merner received word last week that her nephew, Pte. Lorne Volans of St. Marys, had been killed in action. A brother of Rev. T. W. Craik was also killed.

Sunday, 29th, being anniversary in the Methodist church, at which there will be two services, one at 2:30 and another at 7:30. Rev. Mr. Irwin, the pastor, will preach. Knox church will have their preparatory service on Friday at 2:30. Rev. Mr. Falconer of Rodney will preach, and on Sunday Rev. J. Malcolm will have communion service at 11 a. m. instead of the afternoon. Christ church will have no service.

The following very interesting and pathetic letter was received recently by Mrs. J. L. Hetherington and explains itself. The letter was written in French:

Honor and Gratitude to Great England

The Front 16th Sept., 1916

To my generous Giver, - I take the respectful liberty of writing to you, to thank you for the kindness to the Belgian soldiers. I received this morning, through the Belgian Red Cross, a pair of socks in which I found your name. I am very grateful.

This pair of socks will help a combatant who has been under fire since the beginning of the campaign. To bear the hard frost of winter, and during the long cold nights, during the endless hours on guard, I shall tell myself that, if I do not suffer cold, it is thanks to the kind, charitable little hands, which have passed many hours in knitting the good warm socks which I received from you. Yes, I shall think of the kind fingers which have made them, to soften the sufferings of winter in the trenches for one who has been holding in check the cursed assassins for two years.

The receipt of this package has given me great pleasure also because it is the first I have received.

I am alone, without relatives, without friends on this side of the line. All those whom I loved remained over there under the control of the hated bandits. They remained at Liege, faithful to their country, faithful to their traditions.

Life for me is very sad here, for I have no one to write to, for, of course, correspondence with the part of our country occupied by the Germans is very rare, almost impossible. I am not discouraged, for I cherish the hope that we shall soon be victorious and the world will see the victory of the Allies, the greatness of England, the strength of France and the re-establishment of Belgium.

I end, hoping that you will accept my heartiest thanks and deepest respect. Your very humble servant,

CONSTANT HUBIN.

Corporal B. 1961.

Belgian Army on active service.

All fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corns Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

Appin

Arthur Cook of Windsor is visiting his home here.

F. J. Poole last week shipped a carload of hogs bought at \$10.45.

John Hughes of London spent Monday in Appin visiting friends.

Several of the boys attended the Moravian Fair and report a good time.

James Macfie fell from a ladder while picking apples and sprained his back badly.

Galbraith Bros. have made extensive repairs to the interior of their hardware store.

Lewis Payne and Miss McLachlan attended the Teachers' Association at Strathroy last week.

Farmers are taking advantage of the high price of wheat and are threshing it as fast as possible.

Appin is well represented at Glencoe High School this term, seven pupils going from the school here.

A treat is in store for the Women's Institute Thursday, October 26, when Mr. Miers will address the meeting.

We regret to report the death of one of Appin's oldest citizens in the person of Hugh McLean, who died Monday night.

L. Banks of the Commercial Hotel, who has been cooking for a painting gang on the G. T. R., has gone to Brantford.

N. A. Galbraith, D. L. Galbraith, Miss Mary Galbraith and Peter McIntyre left Tuesday morning by G. T. R. for points in the Canadian West.

N. A. Galbraith loaded a car of apples for the West last week. Mr. Galbraith and son Dan are going west for a trip and to dispose of the fruit.

Eleven dollars and thirty-five cents was received by the principal of S. S. No. 13 to redeem the prize checks held by prize winners at Appin school fair.

The apple pickers are working in the orchard of Peter McArthur, and report the quality of his fruit fine. He had seventy barrels of No. 1 and No. 2.

Wm. Stephenson is moving into his new house on Main street. He intends erecting another house this fall, making the fourth he has built in one block.

Rev. J. Holmes of Lambeth is helping Rev. C. W. Bristol in revival services in the Methodist church on Sunday and will continue two weeks.

Appin Literary society will begin meetings on the second Tuesday in November. A good program is being arranged. The election of officers for the year will also take place.

Albert Hughes intends leaving for New Ontario on Thursday. He is accompanied by his uncle, John Hughes of London, and if the new country impresses him favorably he intends moving there.

Fred Stevenson broke his hand while picking apples Monday. He was standing on an extension ladder when the top broke and fell across his hand. Dr. Dewar found it necessary to put in fourteen stitches.

All persons wishing to donate towards the Christmas cheer for the boys of Appin and vicinity who are at the front may do so by sending their subscriptions to R. E. C. McDonald not later than Wednesday, Nov. 1st.

The Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church enjoyed a treat in having Mrs. Henderson, widow of a former pastor, address them. Mrs. Henderson recalled many happy days spent in Appin, where she came as a bride. She also gave many interesting facts on missionary work. After the address lunch was served.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure and effective. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

Melbourne

Miss Edith Clarke of Saskatchewan is visiting friends in this vicinity.

We are pleased to learn that Alvin Clarke, who has been ill for some time, is improving.

Rev. Mr. McCallum of Toronto occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian church on Sunday.

The funeral of the late Caleb Caven took place on Sunday afternoon to the Longwood cemetery.

Mrs. Stephens has bought a house and lot from Miss C. Marshman and intends making her home in our village.

A number from this village attended the Epworth League convention which was held in Mt. Brydges on Wednesday last week.

Owing to the annual meeting of the W. M. S. at the Sutherland appointment, there was no Epworth League meeting in the Methodist church on Thursday evening.

The annual meeting of the Patriotic Society was held on Tuesday evening in the I. O. O. F. Hall. The following officers were appointed for the coming year:—Rev. Wm. Vance, president; W. G. Robinson, vice-president; E. L. Frost, secretary; Miss Mary Mather, treasurer. A report of the year's work was given.

WE ALL HAVE MISSIONS IN THE WORLD.—There is a work to do for every man on earth, there is a function to perform for everything on earth animate and inanimate. Everything has a mission, and the mission of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is to heal burns and wounds of every description and cure coughs, colds, croup and all affections of the respiratory organs.

PARKDALE

Mrs. S. Purvis has returned home to Belle River.

A. Sheppard is busy these days training his "driver."

Quite a number from here attended the Moraviantown Fair last Thursday.

Mrs. H. Blain, who has been so seriously ill, we are pleased to say is convalescing.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Edwards and son Howard of Newbury spent Sunday at Wm. Thompson's.

Mrs. V. Watterworth and two children were visitors at R. Campbell's for a few days this week.

Miss Ward, Mrs. M. G. Munroe and Miss Eastman of Wardsville spent a day recently with the Misses Smith.

Master Harold Fisher, who has been visiting his cousin, Clifford Walton, in London, returned home on Saturday.

Cecil Martin has returned home to Anderson, Ill., after holidaying under the parental roof for a couple of weeks.

George Ward and daughter Jean and James Ward motored from Windsor in their new Overland last week, and spent a few days at W. A. Ward's.

Wardsville

Miss E. Sheppard is visiting friends at St. Louis.

Ethridge Purdy of Detroit is visiting at his home.

Tom Willey returned home from the West on Saturday.

D. McIntyre of Chicago is visiting his mother, Mrs. E. McIntyre.

Miss Ivy Henderson of London spent the week-end at her home here.

Mrs. Taggie and children of London are visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Sloan.

Sacrament service will be held in the Presbyterian church here next Sunday afternoon at 2:30.

Mrs. Hobbs has returned to Birr after spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Mulligan.

Kilmartin.

Dug. McAlpine spent the week-end in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Crosby of Highgate spent Sunday here.

Miss M. Munroe has accepted a school at Warton, and commenced duties on Monday.

Alex. Dewar has returned from the West, accompanied by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Dan Dewar.

Mrs. D. D. Campbell and daughters Marion and Lillian have returned home after a very pleasant visit at the former's home in Warwick.

The Misses Leitch gave a miscellaneous shower on Monday to Miss Margaret Munro, whose marriage to Wm. Watson of St. Thomas takes place on Wednesday.

The ladies of Burns' church intend packing a box of fruit cake for the boys at the front on Saturday. Any-one wishing to contribute cake may leave same at the manse.

OAKDALE.

Lorne Gibbs, Mt. Brydges, spent a few days last week with Wm. Tully.

Mrs. A. Winters of Inwood is spending a week with her brother, Gavin Roberts.

Mrs. Margaret Leitch and daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Muir, are visiting relatives in Ekfrid.

Joseph Dykeman and John McLean attended the funeral of the former's brother at Galt on Wednesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Law and family and Mrs. Messelbrooke of Dresden spent Sunday with Mrs. Ray Messelbrooke.

BETHEL-METCALFE.

The annual meeting of the Bethel Red Cross Club was held at Mrs. James Johnston's on Thursday Oct. 19. The various reports of the past year were read and officers elected for the coming year, viz:—Pres., Mrs. Chas. J. Towers; vice-president, Mrs. Tom Irwin; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Cyrus Henry. On Oct. 11 the ladies shipped 30 Christmas sox, 11 pyjama suits and 2 hospital shirts to Hyman Hall, London. The next meeting of the ladies will be with Mrs. Enoch Moore on Nov. 2. Everyone is invited to come and help make things our soldiers will need the coming winter.

KNAPDALE.

Ward Leitch spent the week-end in Strathroy.

J. Huff of North Bothwell visited with friends here recently.

Miss Vida Wallis of Alvinston visited with friends here recently.

Teachers' convention being Thursday and Friday, the pupils enjoyed a holiday.

Miss C. Gunn of Aberfeldy has returned home after visiting friends here.

Mrs. Armstrong of Newbury is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. D. McNaughton.

Mr. Dowd of the Chicago Landscape Painting Co. was taking orders here last week for painting.

Friends here regretted to hear of the death of Wm. Foster of Glencoe, a former resident of this place. While living here Mr. Foster was highly respected by a large circle of friends.

Mrs. Mullins—What's the matter, Mrs. Jones?

Miss C.—Why, this young varmint as swallowed a cartridge, and I can't wallop 'im for fear it goes off.

Awful asthma attacks. Is there a member of your family who is in the power of this distressing trouble? No service you can render him will equal the bringing to his attention of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This remarkable remedy rests its reputation upon what it has done for others. It has a truly wonderful record, covering years and years of success in almost every part of this continent, and even beyond the seas.

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Farm on Saturday, Oct. 28

Under Power of Sale in mortgage from John Graham there will be offered for sale by auction at 3 o'clock p. m.

at the McAlpine House, Glencoe

the southerly half of lot No. 28, 2nd range north Longwoods Road, Ekfrid Township, 100 acres more or less, excepting the part sold to The Canadian Land Co. Ltd.

This is a good farm, well situated, about 3 1/2 miles from Glencoe on gravel road, convenient to schools, etc.

The land is nearly all under cultivation, the buildings are a frame house and frame barn in fair repair.

The land is of excellent quality.

Possession 1st April, 1917, when present lease expires.

TERMS:—10 per cent, on date of sale, balance in 30 days thereafter.

For further information apply to FRANK & MOORE, Vendor's Solicitors, London, Ont. or MESSRS. ELLIOTT & MOSS, Barristers, Glencoe, Ont.

Dated 11th Oct., 1916.

Are you Bilious?

Don't let it run too long, it will lead to chronic indigestion. In the meanwhile you suffer from miserably, sick headaches, nervousness, depression and sallow complexion. Just try CHAMBERLAIN'S STOMACH & LIVER TABLETS. They relieve fermentation, indigestion—gently but surely cleanse the system and keep the stomach and liver in perfect running order. At all druggists, 25c., or by mail from 11 Chamberlain Medicine Co., Toronto

TAKE THESE

Not Always. "They say there's luck in odd numbers."

"I don't believe it. I know a man who got nine years in prison for having three wives."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Probably. "Some people are so inquisitive." "Yes, but they are usually stupid." "Stupid?" "Yes. If I were as inquisitive as you are I would know everything."

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Rousseau Thought It Might Come, but the Problem Stumped Him.

A curious little book is an old, old treatise on aeronautics by Jean Jacques Rousseau, called "Le Nouveau Deale."

Like Leonardo da Vinci and Cyrano de Bergerac, Rousseau was haunted by the dream of aerial navigation. We read in his treatise: "Men walk on the earth, they sail on the water and swim in it. Is not the air an element, like the others? What business have the birds to shut us out of their premises while we are made welcome in those of the fishes?"

Rousseau took no stock in any theories propounded by the Darius Greaves of his day. He sifted the matter for himself and thought it involved two problems. First, to find a body lighter than air, so that it would rise. He imagined that sooner or later such a body might present itself. There was no telling.

But what stumped him was his second problem—how to make that oblong body stop rising and how in creation to make it come down. This was too tough a problem for Jean Jacques, and he wound up his book by admitting it.

For a long time "Le Nouveau Deale" remained unpublished, appearing only in 1891.

"Improving" Mother Geese.

We all know how far the idea of Mother Goose as an unromantic book has obtained. In a modern abridged edition "There was an old woman who lived in a shoe" ends, "She gave them some broth and plenty of bread and kissed them all fondly and sent them to bed."

Why should the modern child be brought up with the wholly unnatural situation of the heavily burdened mother who behaves just as if nothing unusual had occurred? Their literary taste will be ruined if pursued on these lines. "Spanked them all soundly and sent them to bed" is the only possible logical course.—Atlantic Monthly.

Marine Tonnage.

Displacement tonnage is the weight of the whole ship and everything aboard her. It is found by computing the exact cubic space under water, including the rudder and propellers and dividing the total by thirty-five, since thirty-five cubic feet of sea water weigh a ton. Displacement tonnage is now used only in rating warships.

A ship's gross tonnage is the cubical measurement of contents below decks and includes, in the case of passenger vessels, all the cabin space. The net tonnage is the gross tonnage less deductions fixed by law. Net tonnage excludes cabin space and machinery space.—New York Sun.

Origin of Dukes.

The word "duke" is from the Latin "dux," a leader. In early Saxon times the commanders of armies were called dukes—i. e. the leaders of the soldiery. In other words, the first duke was the first best fighting man. No regard was had to ancestry or present attainments or any other sort of thing beyond the simple matter of warlike efficiency. Naturally the leader of the fighting would, when the fighting was over, come in for the lion's share of the spoils and "honors," and naturally again the rest of the folks would "look up" to him, and by degrees his superiority would be imparted to his family, and a "nobility" would spring into being. It all rested, to start with, on brute force and animal courage combined with cunning in clubbing and thrusting.

Cruel Science.

The unfortunate farm laborer was a pessimist, with reason. He had been thrown out of several jobs by the introduction of farm machinery, consequently he distrusted everything that smacked of conservation of energy.

Now he stood by the kitchen table reading the labels on parcels his wife had brought home from town.

"Self raising flour," he said, "Ah, they'll be inventing self raising wheat next to throw us poor devils out of another job!"—New York Times.

Transmutation of Metals.

"The alchemists vainly sought to change mercury into gold. We now know," writes John Candee Dean in Popular Astronomy, "that mercury might be turned into gold if we could expel from its atoms one alpha particle and a beta particle, or if the metal thallium could be made to expel an alpha particle it would become like atoms of gold. This has not yet been done, but it is possible that it might be done by the application of an electric current of some million volts."

A Narrow Margin.

John Stuart Mill was once dining with two brilliant French talkers who were given to monologue. One had possession of the field, and the other was watching him so intently to strike in that Mill exclaimed aloud, "If he stops to breathe he's gone!"

Clean, smokeless and odorless oven means perfect cooking and baking. This is assured by ventilation and the nickel-coated non-rust steel lining in

McClary's
Pandora
Range

It won't be hard to decide what range you want in your kitchen after I show you the Pandora's special features.

Sold by Jas. Wright & Son

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized \$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid-up 11,500,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits 13,230,000
Total Assets 108,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

MONEY ORDERS.—A safe and economical method of remitting small amounts.

\$5 and under 3c
Over \$ 5 \$10 6c Rates
Over \$10 Not exceeding \$50 10c
Over \$50 \$50 15c

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest at highest current rate added twice yearly.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Glencoe Branch - E. M. DOULL, Manager

Wardsville Garage

I intend opening a Garage in Wardsville about April 1, 1917, and solicit a share of your patronage.

All kinds of repairing promptly done.

HERB. CUCKSEY

CONSIGNEES' SALE

Big Sale still on of

Boots, Shoes and Rubber Goods

of all kinds; also

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL

McLay & Munroe's Old Stand

Opposite Royal and Merchants Banks