

# The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 44--No. 37.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1915.

Whole No. 2279.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION of the Ladies' Aid Society will be held in the Masonic Hall, Glencoe, on the evening of Thursday, Sept. 23rd, at 7:30 o'clock sharp. All Masonic lectures welcome. L. H. Payne, W. M.; J. V. McLachlan, Secretary.

## Farm for Sale.

200 acres, township of Ekfrid, 2 1/2 miles from Glencoe, school less than half mile, rural mail. Apply to Alex. D. McKellar, R. R. 4, Glencoe. 73tf

## Farm for Sale.

100 acres, Ekfrid, 5 1/2 miles from Glencoe, school and church 60 rods. Apply lot south half 21, 2nd range south of L. W. R. 80

## Shorthorns for Sale.

Two choice young bulls, 7 and 14 months old. Also cows and heifers. TREGANNA STOCK FARM. Daniel Treestain, Strathburn. 78-3

## Farm for Sale.

One hundred acres, north half lot 5, con. 2, Mos. estate of the late Neil J. Livingstone. Good frame house with cellar, 2 barns and stables, 1 acre of bearing orchard, good clay loam soil, plenty of water, convenient to school, 3 miles from Alvinston. For further particulars apply to John N. Campbell, Route 5, Alvinston. 81

## \$5.00 Reward.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of a bicycle stolen from the premises of the undersigned, on Sept. 14th, at West Lorne, "Overland" No. 410007, 20 in. frame, nearly new. THOS. SIMS.

## Township of Metcalfe

## Tenders Wanted

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Oct. 2nd, 1915, for the construction of the Perry Drain, Branch No. 1, and the Brown Drain, Branch No. 1, all tile, and Perry Drain all tile but 72 rods at outlet to be open drain. Plans, profile, etc., may be seen at the clerk's office, lot 4, con. 4, Township of Metcalfe; P. O. R. R. 2, Kewwood. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. 79-3 HARRY THOMPSON, Clerk.

## CHANTRY FARM

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

## C. C. McNaughton

Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Plate Glass and Automobile Insurance. Phone Bethwell E. & R. 3, P. O. Newbury, No. 441. R. H. No. 2.

## Cream Wanted

Cash paid for cream delivered at my sewing machine store, Main street north, Glencoe, on Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays—Tuesdays and Fridays preferred. Cash for eggs. 53tf ALEX. McNEIL.

## Building Contractor.

If you contemplate building a residence or altering your buildings, please call at "The Hub" and get estimates. All classes of work done promptly. All work and material guaranteed. J. D. BROWN, Glencoe. General Contractor and Builder. Phone call 31-2; office with E. T. Huston & Co. 50tf

## FOR SALE—

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

## DENTISTRY

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

## JAMES FOOTE

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 floor south of the Presbyterian Church, Glencoe.

## GEORGE WILSON

Clerk of the Division Court, Conveyancer, Etc. Justice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex. Commissioner in H. G. J. Office—Main street, over Lunley's drug store.

Western Farmers' Weather Insurance Company

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

## Friendship Link Bracelets

### and Fobs!

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

### 25 Cents Each

See our assortment.

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

## C. E. DAVIDSON, Jeweler

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES OPTICIAN

## Keith's Cash Store

Dry Goods, Millinery, Groceries

P. D. KEITH

## We carry a full line of Harvest Wants

Also Builders' Hardware; Paints, Oils and Varnishes; Steel and Felt Roofing; Wire Fencing; Oil Stoves; Lawn Mowers, and everything in the Hardware and Stove line.

## MITCHELL & HAGERTY

## THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

kept in Glencoe.

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

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

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

## CASH FOR EGGS

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

## W. A. CURRIE

## 3 GOOD POINTS

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

## McPHERSON & CLARKE

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard



## Farm for Sale.

100 acres, 2 miles from Glencoe, for sale or rent. Apply at Transcript office. 81

## Court of Revision

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court will be held, pursuant to The Ontario Voters' Lists Act, by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Middlesex, at the Town Hall, Glencoe, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1915, at one o'clock afternoon, to hear and determine complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Moss for 1915. Dated at Moss Sept. 9, 1915. C. C. McNAUGHTON, Clerk Township of Moss.

## Court of Revision

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court will be held, pursuant to The Ontario Voters' Lists Act, by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Middlesex, at the Town Hall, Newbury, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1915, at 10 o'clock forenoon, to hear and determine complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Newbury for 1915. Dated at Newbury Sept. 13th, 1915. CHARLES TUCKER, Clerk Village of Newbury.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

## Western Fair, London

SEPTEMBER 10 to 18, 1915. REDUCED FARES. To London from stations in Ontario, Belleville, Hamilton, and West to South St. Marie, White Lake and North Bay inclusive, also from Detroit, Mich.

## Be Sure to Consult C. P. R. Agents

## EXTRA TRAIN SERVICE

From Principal Points on Certain Dates

Fast Time, Convenient Train Service, Modern Equipment between Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago. Particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents or write Mr. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

## Western Fair, London

Return Tickets at Reduced Fares to London from stations in Ontario, Belleville, Scotia Junction and south or west thereof. Special train service and low rate excursions from principal points on certain dates. Ask agents for full particulars. Special train for London will leave Glencoe 8:40 a. m. on Sept. 15 and 16.

## TIME TABLE CHANGES

Effective Sept. 12th. Information now in agents' hands.

## PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION

Redwood fares to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. Information and tickets on application to agents.

## Business and Shorthand

## Westervelt School

Y.M.C.A. Building

London, Ontario

College in Session Sept. 1st to July.

Catalogue Free. Enter any time.

J. W. Westervelt, Principal

## OH, SUCH A HEADACHE!

Nearly everyone has ripping, tearing headaches at times. Disordered stomach—sluggish liver does it. Clear up! Here's the real relief—Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. All druggists, etc., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Co., Toronto

## CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

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

Tinmith Plumber

## District and General.

A home guard has been formed at Parkhill.

St. Marys has enlisted 30 men for the 71st Battalion.

Amherstburg will collect taxes next year in two instalments.

One hundred men have enlisted at St. Thomas for the 70th Battalion.

Warford's tax rate for 1915 is 31 mills—one-half mill less than last year.

Wm. Ingram, for more than twenty years postmaster at St. Thomas, is dead.

The Petrolia High School Board elected a representative of the press from a recent meeting.

Mount Brydges has prospects of getting an automobile factory, to be established by local capitalists.

An organization has been formed in Toronto to send Christmas boxes to Canadian soldiers at the front.

Two men were captured at Thamesville, who are supposed to have committed the recent burglaries there.

Wellington Hartford, of Shrewsbury, was sentenced to three months in jail for cutting a neighbor's wire fence.

Rural mail deliveries in Ontario have resulted in the closing of 1,100 small post-offices in the province in the last three years.

At the sale recently held at Leonard Evans', at Cowal, stock brought good prices—cows \$85, stock steers from \$40 to \$80 and sheep \$10.

The hardware store of E. S. Hubbell & Sons, Thamesville, was entered by burglars a few nights ago and goods to the amount of between \$50 and \$70 and \$30 in money taken.

Mrs. William McKay, wife of a prominent farmer of Sarnia district, was electrocuted on Saturday by taking hold of a high power wire that had dropped on the back of her horse.

R. W. Smith's seventeen-month-old son died at London after eating candy-coated tablets put up by a well-known patent medicine firm. The tablets contained a quantity of strychnine.

Peter Hunter, a well-known resident of Metcalfe township, died on Sunday, Sept. 5, in the 78th year of his age. The funeral took place from the family residence, lot 3, con. 2, to Strathroy cemetery.

Little did Canadians dream as they started to raise the first contingent, a year ago, that within a year and four months they would have 200,000 men under arms fully equipped for battle. It is quite a feat for a young and peaceful country to accomplish.

One day recently Magistrate Fox, of Wheatley, fined a boy under 18 years of age \$2.50 for driving an automobile. It was the first case of this nature to come before him and he made the fine light, but he intimated that in future cases he would deal more severely with them.

The Ailsa Craig Banner says:—Wilfred Launt, the five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Laumont, of Mount Brydges, died last Wednesday morning. Five weeks ago the little fellow was kicked by a larger boy and a few days later he died. Complications followed and death resulted.

Alex. McDougall, of the 9th concession of Carleton Place, has disposed of his farm to Griffith Long and purchased the general store stock and property at Carleton Place from H. J. Scott, who intends returning to Delaware. Mr. McDougall has since sold the land in connection with the store to J. Drake, of Carleton Place.

The death of Mrs. Alexander McNeill of Brock, occurred recently after an illness of several months. Deceased was 68 years of age and resided in that township for many years. She was born in Dunwich, her parents being the late Mr. and Mrs. John Graham. Besides her husband she is survived by a family of four sons and four daughters. She is also survived by one brother and three sisters, John J. Graham, and Miss Nancy, of Dunwich; Mrs. Bessie Graham, Dutton, and Mrs. D. McFarlane, Wallacetown. The funeral was held to the Kilmartin cemetery.

The greatest shipment of gold any nation has made to the United States since the outbreak of war, arrived in New York last week from Portland, Maine, enroute from England. The train bearing the gold and securities was preceded all the way from Portland, Me., to New York, by a pilot engine and cars to protect it from possible explosives. The greatest security was maintained. The shipment consisted of 11,000,000 English sovereigns equivalent to about \$38,250,000 and \$7,800,000 in United States coin. The value of the bonds is \$14,000,000. An English courier brought the coin across the Atlantic.

Ever notice it? When wheat goes up ten cents a bushel, flour finds it out by wire. But when wheat takes a drop, flour gets the news by "anallograph."

## Homeseekers' Special Train.

For the accommodation of homeseekers and general tourist traffic to Western Canada, through train carrying tourist sleepers and colonist cars will leave Toronto 10:45 p. m. each Tuesday until further notice, running through to Winnipeg.

Attention is directed to the remarkably low round trip fares in connection with homeseekers' excursions to Western Canada via Canadian Pacific Railway. Tickets are on sale each Tuesday until Oct. 26th, inclusive, and are good to return within two months from date of sale.

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

## Death of Angus Elliott.

Word has been received of the death at Winnipeg on Tuesday afternoon of Angus Elliott, son of the late George C. Elliott and of Mrs. Elliott, of Glencoe, and a brother of J. C. Elliott, M. P. for West Middlesex. Mr. Elliott was taken ill with pneumonia a week ago last Sunday. The remains are expected to arrive at Iona Station on Friday, where the funeral will be held.

Mr. Elliott for some years has been superintendent of agencies in the Western Provinces for the North American Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at Winnipeg. He leaves two sons, besides his wife, formerly Miss Kerr, of Iona Station.

## Glencoe Council.

Pursuant to adjournment the council met in the council chambers on Monday, the 13th day of September, 1915.

Members present—J. A. McLachlan, reeve; Allan McPherson, P. D. Keith and A. J. Wright, councillors.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and signed.

A statement of the License Fund of West Middlesex, was placed on the table. The statement shows the receipts up to April 30th last to be \$1,101.56, including a balance from previous year of \$100.56. The expenditure is as follows:

Ordinary expenses \$ 105.50

Provincial treasurer 212.50

Glencoe 130.00

Newbury 62.50

Total \$1100.50

Accounts—Alfred Jones, 21 days on cement walks, \$4.50; John Rudisky, 21 days on cement walks, \$5; Wm. Stevenson, 21 days on cement walks, \$7.50; T. C. Reynolds, rent of dump ground, \$10; Wm. Hills, 1 day on cement walks, \$2.25; Frank Sillett, 1 day on cement walks, \$2; Sam. McEachern, 21 days on cement walks, \$5; P. J. Morrison, in reporting as to the purchase of a snare drum, said that one could be bought for \$14.50.

Moved by Mr. Wright, seconded by Mr. Keith, that Mr. Morrison be authorized to purchase, for the use of the band, a No. 88 snare drum for \$14.50. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McPherson, seconded by Mr. Wright, that the accounts as read be paid. Carried.

Reeve McTaggart of Ekfrid and Jas. Leithbridge appeared as a deputation from the Carleton Place Telephone Co. and asked the council to grant to the said company a franchise to erect and install a telephone line within the village of Glencoe.

The franchise subject was laid over until next meeting, that further information might be obtained.

The application of Wm. McCallum for permission to put in a gasoline tank was further deferred until next meeting.

By-law No. 230 to impose and collect the annual rates for 1915 was then introduced, read three times and finally passed on motion of Mr. Keith, seconded by Mr. McPherson.

By-law No. 231 contains a clause imposing a special rate of five per cent. on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 31st day of December, 1915.

The council adjourned to meet on Monday, the 14th day of October, 1915.

## Glencoe Patriotic Fund.

Acknowledged up to Mar. 25. \$ 980.78

Wm. L. Walker (Red Cross) 5.00

Sunday School S. S. No. 1. 10.00

Moss (Red Cross) 9.35

Interest May 31 1.00

Sidney Overton (Red Cross) 3.83

Interest July 31 3.83

Subscriptions to gun fund acknowledged Sept. 2 2021.50

Mrs. Bavis (gun fund) 50.00

Rev. Geo. Weir (general) 50.00

A. H. Copeland (gun fund) 5.00

Ladies' Fund (last report) \$3022.56

Total cash raised at Glencoe to date \$3807.39

Note.—In list of machine gun contributors published September 2nd one subscription of \$1 in Poole and Owen's list appeared twice. The total amount therefore was \$2,021.50 instead of \$2,022.50 as appeared.

## Methodist Church.

REV. W. G. HOWSON, MINISTER

Rev. W. M. Kitley, B. A., of Florence, may be expected to preach next Sunday, morning and evening. A cordial invitation extended to all.

## Important Notice.

At November 1st next all Transcript subscriptions then two years or more in arrears will be cancelled, and the accounts for same will pass into other hands for collection, with interest and costs of collection to be added.

With war rates prevailing for everything necessary for newspaper production, subscriptions MUST be paid promptly or cease.

Look at your label; it costs us too much to be continually mailing accounts.

## Red Cross Nurse Dies.

Wardsville, Sept. 13.—The sad news was received here last Saturday by Miss Ward of the death of one of her nieces, Miss Mary Frances Elizabeth Munroe, serving as a Red Cross nurse.

Miss Munroe went with the last contingent, and was one of the McGill College unit from Montreal on active service on the Island of Lemnos, the base of the British operations in the Dardanelles, when she succumbed to an attack of dysentery. She was the second daughter of the late Malcolm G. Munroe, of Morrisburg, a former member of the Legislature for West Elgin. She was born in Wardsville, where she lived for a number of years and was very highly esteemed. Her mother was a daughter of the late Capt. A. D. Ward.

Miss Munroe leaves two sisters, Mrs. Chas. Bradford, of Niagara-on-the-Lake, and Mrs. (Dr.) Wallin, of Linstown, Montana.

## Harvest Home Services.

The annual harvest home services of the Methodist church in Glencoe were held last Sunday. The unfavorable weather somewhat lessened the morning congregation, but the evening audience was very good.

Rev. H. Graham, of London, was the preacher. His sermons were essentially practical, dealing chiefly with "The great harvest of gathered souls."

The musical services were specially good. The choir did the occasion full credit in the anthems sung, with selections by a quartette in the morning and a male sextette in the evening. Those who heard these selections expressed their delight, and hoped they might have a chance to hear them again.

The church was decorated with an immense profusion of flowers, fruits and grains. It is said to be the finest floral display ever seen at a church festival in Glencoe.

The Ladies' Aid are to be congratulated on their labor and success. Their good taste and skill found abundance of kindly appreciation and praise.

## Lacrosse.

A fast and exciting game of lacrosse was played Monday afternoon on Glencoe park grounds between Muncey Indian Braves and Bodkin's fast aggregation of stick handlers. The teams were very closely matched, Glencoe scoring 1 goal in the first quarter and 1 in the fourth, while Muncey scored 1 goal in the second quarter.

Chas. McLean, as goal keeper, made a number of brilliant stops, while in front of him Richards, at point, Davidson, in defence, and Bodkin, at third, made a stonewall defence. McLean, on second fence, did some very effective body checking. Davenport, at centre, worried the Indians all the time, while Ferguson, on second home, and Martin, at third, were in fine form and did some clever combination work. Mayhew, on outside home, made a number of fast shots, and Bodkin, at inside, made the ducks in the game, taking the ball by ten Indians and scoring. He also found the nets in the second quarter.

The Indians are good losers and play a fast, clean game. Return game to Muncey will be played next week. A. J. M. Graham handled the game to the entire satisfaction of the players and spectators.

## Metcalfe Council.

Meeting of Metcalfe council held Sept. 6th, 1915. Members all present. Minutes read, approved and signed.

Moved by Campbell and McCallum, that G. Hay be paid \$15, s. l. 1914; Evans Bros., \$4.25, advertising; Thos. and Mark Kellam, \$18, 10 cords gravel s. l. 1914; D. A. Leitich, \$8, s. l. 1913-14; J. B. McNeil, \$2, cutting weeds Brooke and Metcalfe townline, s. l. 1914; Brooke div. 3; James Kellam, \$1, filling hole Inch bridge div. 1; J. B. McMahon, \$30, part payment Brigham Drain, charged to drain; Harry Brock \$1, Dave Hows \$1, Frank Marshall \$3, grading and repairing townline Metcalfe and Carleton, 1 to Carleton div. 4; W. Swift, \$14.50, s. l. 1914; C. Moyle, \$6, s. l. 1914; L. Merrick, \$200, grading approach Brady bridge div. 2; A. Taylor, \$5, filling washout opp. lot 2, con. 5-6, div. 2; H. Thompson, \$2.00, registering by-law; Silas Brown, \$3, help Brown Drain; J. J. Beattie \$4, John Brown \$2 and R. Ward \$2, all help on same drain; Sylvester Brown \$30, lock for ballot box; J. A. Dodd, \$3, cutting thistles, s. l. 1914.

Perry Drain by-law was read a third time and passed.

Appeal of J. J. Beattie's re Brown drain was settled by Silas Brown assuming \$3, John Brown \$2 and township \$5, reducing Beattie's assessment \$10.

Moved by Smith and Denning that the motion striking the township rate at 8 mills on the dollar be rescinded and that the rate for township purposes be 7 1/2 mills on the dollar for 1915. Carried.

The clerk was instructed to advertise for tenders for Brown and Perry Drains.

Council adjourned to Monday, Oct. 4th, at 10 a. m. HARRY THOMPSON, Clerk.

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



## Woman Against Woman

or A Terrible Accusation.

### CHAPTER XXXV.—(Cont'd.)

But before she could complete the sentence a wild shriek had rent the air. The shrieking, cowering creature had turned, as if to flee; but the power of those accusing eyes seemed to hold her, and from being the one who had always controlled, she seemed suddenly to quail and shiver beneath that glance, as though the lash of a demon were falling upon her quivering soul. And then she could bear it no longer. With a wild cry she flung up her hands and fell to the floor, writhing in the most abject agony.

Some of the people in the church seemed then to regain a little of their suspended presence of mind. Doctor Paxton was at her side almost at once, commanding others to stand back, that she might have air; but it was too late for that.

No air could find its way to the suffocating soul, already overcome with the mental fumes of burning sulphur. And there at the foot of the altar, before the throne of God whom she had outraged, her soul passed out in the darkness of an eternal night, not even a moment granted for an eleventh-hour repentance.

A groan of horror passed through-out the church when Doctor Paxton laid her back gently and lifted his hand from her heart. They understood what had happened. And it was less than ten minutes since they had seen that smile of triumph upon her lips, less than ten minutes since she had entered there to be made a wife!

It was the first time that any one, apparently, had thought of Leslie Dunraven. He was leaning against the altar-rail, his face white and ghastly, a cold dew standing upon forehead and lips, looking on in that dazed way that shows non-comprehension. As Ethel approached and laid her hand upon his shoulder he lifted his palm and passed it in bewilderment across his brow.

"Oh, Leslie!" she murmured, "my poor boy! Can you ever forgive me?" He looked down at her. His lips trembled. Something like intelligence wavered in his eyes.

"I don't seem to understand where I am, nor what it all means," he stammered, like a child learning to speak. "I—I seem to have been—dreaming. Ethel, where have you been?"

For the first time tears came to her eyes, hot, burning tears that seemed to scorch as they fell. She could not explain to him then, because there was so much to tell, but she felt as if they had been united after a perilous voyage. She took his hand gently.

"I can't tell you now, but there will be plenty of time. You will trust me, dear, will you not?"

He laughed slightly. Such a peculiar sound in a scene like that.

"Trust you?" he repeated. "Haven't I always trusted you? How singularly you speak! And what are you crying for, child? Don't you know I never allow you to do that?"

And then, as he had done in the old days, before sin and sorrow and mental woe had come upon them, he bent his head and kissed her upon each eye.

There were those in the church who sobbed aloud, and others who swore; but the curse was upon the woman who lay dead before them, not upon the living.

Every one desired to do something to aid them, and it was not long until the dead had been removed to the house of her father's sister, and the living—Leslie Dunraven, Ethel and Ailsa—had been taken to Doctor Paxton's home.

And then, treated like a child, humored, petted and coddled, Leslie was put to sleep, and for hours he lay there in a deep, dreamless unconsciousness from which he awakened refreshed. He put out his hand and touched Ethel upon the head as he had done in the first days of their happy married life.

"Have I been asleep?" he asked, smiling into her eyes.

"Yes," she answered, tenderly. "Do you feel better?"

"Better? Why, I'm all right. What's the matter, dear? How funny

you look! Has anything happened?"

Doctor Paxton was standing behind the couch. He lifted his finger to his lips and signaled to her.

She kissed her husband's hand gently.

"Nothing has happened except that which makes us very happy, Leslie," she answered, controlling the choking joy in her voice by a mighty effort.

"I've had such a peculiar dream—or—something," he said, slowly.

"I can't remember it and yet I haven't been ill, have I, Ethel?"

"Yes, dear; but it is all passed now, thank God. Won't you tell me that you—love me, Leslie? Love me in the old way that you used to do so long ago, so long ago that it seems almost a dream? Won't you tell me that you—"

She was about to add "forgive me," but she silenced her lips with a kiss.

"Why, child, I love you as I have always loved you," he answered, with a little plaintive ring in his voice that surprised even him. "But I must have been very ill, Ethel. My head spins like one of the tops that I used to play with as a boy, and—I can't tell what it is, but you don't seem natural to me—quite. Have you been waiting upon me, and grown thin? Your cheeks are quite hollow, and there are great circles about your pretty eyes. You are so white, and wan, and—"

He lifted himself slowly, memory struggling through the haze upon his intellect. He looked beyond her, over her head, and straight into a mirror that hung upon the other side of the room. At first there was no recognition of the face he saw reflected there, and then suddenly he arose and walked across the floor, his weak limbs almost refusing to support him. He touched the reflection with the tips of his fingers, then recoiled with a little gasp.

"Is that—I?" he gasped, as if the possibility were not to be believed.

She did not reply. She had drawn his arm across her own frail shoulder for support. He was looking again at the reflection of the white-haired man with the lined, haggard face, while memory continued to struggle with the haze that enveloped it. And then he sank into a chair. She was upon her knees. His arm still lay upon her shoulder.

"Ethel," he questioned, his voice low and hollow, "have I been ill, and dreamt it in delirium, or—when is the matter? Why do I look like that? Tell me, dear. Ah, I remember—the fire—the—"

He paused suddenly, looking down upon her in horror. Doctor Paxton came to her relief.

"Up again, Leslie?" he exclaimed, cheerily. "You've had a good call, old fellow. You're not a close nurse, Ethel, or you could not have allowed him to get up."

Dunraven put out his hand. "Tell me, Doctor," he began, but Paxton silenced him.

"Anything you like to-morrow. You'll know all in good time, but you've given us a good fright, and we don't propose to take any chances. Let the fact that the clouds have all rolled by content you."

"You know I can't," returned Dunraven. "I must know now!"

"Must is not a pretty word to speak to your physician. You know it makes the best of us stubborn."

"Where are Lloyd and Ailsa?" questioned Dunraven, suddenly.

Ethel started, but Doctor Paxton observed that there was no hesitation in speaking Ailsa's name. That it was naturally, quietly spoken, as he might inquire for any friend; yet not a word of Muriel.

"Ailsa is here in this house," he answered. "Do you wish to see her?"

And Dunraven answered: "Yes, to be sure. I feel as if I had been off on a long voyage. I want to see you all."

### CHAPTER XXXVI.

Strive as they would to keep the romantic story from the papers, it was an impossible undertaking, and the following day columns of perverted nonsense found their way into print, the different theories expressed upon the subject, by those knowing nothing whatever of the case, filling

what would have been volumes if put together.

The papers were carefully kept from Leslie, who seemed in the end to be the greatest sufferer from Muriel's sin. They were obliged to take the greatest care of him, protecting him from any mental shock; and he was not even told of Muriel's death until weeks after it had happened. The immediate past seemed to be an absolute blank to him. He had forgotten it as completely as if it had never existed, but he remembered all that had occurred before that with singular precision, perhaps through contrition.

"Dear little girl," he said to Ailsa, when they were alone one day, "have you forgiven me for what I have made you suffer?"

She placed her hand upon his white hair as she might have done with a boy who was asking forgiveness for some childish prank.

"Ah, Leslie," she murmured, soothingly, "why not forget that old mistake? You were unhappy; so was I. What more natural than that, in our passionate rebellion against the will of Heaven, we should misunderstand the emotions that assailed us? We were both wrong; but, thank God, we discovered it before it was eternally too late."

He sighed slightly, and taking her hand from his head, pressed his lips upon it. There was no passion in the caress, but she shivered as she saw the resignation in it. It told her a secret of which she dared not speak, dared not even think, and which she knew he would bear in silence to the grave.

She turned away with a little sob in her throat as Ethel entered the room—Ethel, beautiful as in her girlhood, sweet and dainty as a summer flower.

"Doctor Paxton has positively ordered me to take you for a drive, Leslie," she exclaimed, gayly. "The day is superb, and you will enjoy it of all things. No excuses now. You know how determined the doctor is when he orders a thing. Ailsa, will you come with us?"

"Not to-day, thank you, dear," answered Ailsa, looking at her little friend with a smile in her eyes. "There are a number of things to which I must attend."

She watched them as they drove away, then turned from the window with a sigh. She threw herself into a chair and covered her eyes with her hands.

"And now," she murmured to herself, "now that they are as happy as the people in the fairy tale, I must go back. Not to the old life, thank God, for that is left behind forever, but back to duty. Father will have his liberty in a few days, a free man, free from the toils of Satan, as well as man, and my duty lies at his side."

"Ah, why can we not be happy in the mere knowledge of doing right? Why must we be always yearning for the unattainable? Why can we not shut the door of memory as we do of sight? Ah, I am only unnerve myself by allowing myself to think. I will not! Now that they have gone, I will go to dear Doctor Paxton and tell him my determination. He will help and strengthen me."

She arose, looked at herself for a moment in the mirror, to be sure that her face showed no trace of her emotion, then went out into Doctor Paxton's private parlor. He was not there. She walked over to the window to wait, and was standing there, knowing that when he was disengaged he would come there first. The door opened suddenly, and she started forward to meet him, but it was the servant who had entered—a man-servant leading some one by the arm, a tall, well-formed man, who groped his way silently and wore a green shade over his eyes.

It did not require a second glance to tell Ailsa that it was Lloyd Ogden, and her heart leaped with such wild gladness, that it seemed for a moment to almost suffocate her.

Seeing her, the servant announced: "Mr. Ogden. Doctor Paxton said he was to wait here, and that he would be in a few moments. He is engaged very especially just now."

And then, before he could be detained, the servant had gone, and Lloyd stood there, groping about as a man does in the dark, unable to find an object by which he could guide himself.

What was she to do? After that moment of wild delight she went quickly forward and placed her hand upon his.

"Let me guide you," was all that she said.

His hand closed over hers, but he too controlled himself quickly.

"Ailsa," he gasped. Then, very calmly: "I didn't know that you were here."

The words sent a dull ache through her heart that was worse than death.

"It is only for a little while," she hastened to explain. "Only came in a moment ago to tell Doctor Paxton that I was going back to get some place ready for father to come. He has been very good to me, and—and I wanted him to know."

"You are going back to your father?"

The voice trembled, but still it contained nothing but quiet coldness.

"Yes," she answered, huskily. "It has all been proved a horrible mistake, you know. That man controlled father through his infamous power; but it is over and done with now, and father is coming home a free man. I must be there to receive him."

"I am glad of that, Ailsa," he said, gently. "But I hope my coming has not sent you."

"Oh, I beg you will not believe it. But—but will you not tell me how you are? Will you not tell me—"

He smiled—such a wan, weary smile.

"I'm all right," he answered, with an effort at cheerfulness that was pitiful. "I was never in better health with the exception of—my eyes, you know. You mustn't think about that. Surely you have enough to bear without worrying about a thing that is done with. Ailsa, dear—forgive me; but I am glad of that, Ailsa," he said, gently.

"Yes," she answered, eagerly. "She and her husband have gone out to drive now, but they will be back in an hour. You will scarcely know her. She is just as I used to be when she was first a wife—bright and beautiful as a butterfly."

He sighed.

And Leslie? He whispered.

What was she to say? If she answered his question with the truth, would he not believe her to have been the cause? She looked at him pitifully, and for the first time observed the dew that clung about his mouth. She went a step toward him, then drew back miserably.

"He has—had a great shock," she stammered, "but is—recovering from it now. Doctor Paxton will tell you all. How did you know that she—she had returned?"

"I had a letter from her enclosed in one from Paxton. They told me nothing except the mere fact of her being here, and that her greatest desire was that I should return at once. I couldn't refuse that, Ailsa, not knowing what—what her position might be. I never intended to come until I could meet you, and if you also were my sister; but you must see that I could not refuse her request when it seemed almost as if it were made from the grave. You know I believe in death, Ailsa."

And you have remained away because of me! Oh, Mr. Ogden, you make my punishment so hard to bear!"

(To be continued.)

THE LONG AND EMPTY PURSE.

Several Things That Have Made the Outsider Marvel.

The result of war, of any war, depends upon the ability to continue to "pay, pay, pay!" When that ability becomes impaired or ceases so must the ability to continue to make war stop. The relative ability of the nations at war in this respect have been under the closest scrutiny by the sharpest financial wits for months past, and the results arrived at may go a long way to explain the general state of affairs in the world.

For instance, though it would verify appear that Germany is now at her highest pitch of success and achievement, it would also appear that that does not appeal to those upon whom depend the financial arrangements for carrying on the war. Though Germany is at her height these experts do not see how she can continue to go on as she has done—for what there must be a reason! Wall Street authorities, and there could hardly be better, have come to the conclusion, indeed, that however victorious Germany may seem at the present moment she is already beaten—because she is really bankrupt, or on the verge of bankruptcy. That will certainly make Germany, not Europe, "tremble"; for when her credit is assailed and she becomes financially not to say morally, creditless, she may prepare for sudden collapse. The essentials which Germany cannot produce she must get from abroad and pay for with gold, her credit being undermined. And gold has been disappearing in startling rapidity from Germany. Thus bankruptcy faces the nation.

On the other hand, financiers are equally convinced that the only nation capable of financing the war to a successful conclusion is Great Britain. When the pursuance of war is reduced to a basis of this kind it means that to the one able to hold out longest, that is having the ability to continue to "pay, pay, pay!" longer than the other fellow, there can be but one end to it all; the other fellow must succumb.

The possibility, then, of a belligerent verging on bankruptcy is what the foresighted and long-sighted financiers are seeing; and this may have convinced them that within the space of six months or a year at the longest Germany's collapse will be brought about from within. The work of crushing her from without, therefore, need not, it may have been argued, be pushed with such feverish haste as has been planned.

The shower of silver bullets from the well-equipped financial arsenals of the Allies will have its decisive effect, just as the apparently unceasing rain of shell and bomb have been having their day. The victory will lie not with those possessing presently the most ammunition, but with the ones possessing the longest purse capable of serving the cause after the other is exhausted.

## A Delightful Garden Freshness—characterizes the Flavor of "SALADA"

Quality Unchallenged for Twenty-three Years.

### THE TELEPATHY OF KINDNESS.

Active Sympathy is the Practical Volapuk of Humanity.

When Otto Rudbeck came to this country he got a position as farm hand through an employment agency. The wages were small, for Otto did not know enough English to bargain for himself, and Mr. Barrows was a busy, driving man, rather inclined to be petulant if anything went wrong. The young fellow tried to do his best, but his life was lonely; no one paid much attention to him, and the "kitchen chamber," where he lodged, was not much more attractive than the horses' stalls in the stable across the yard.

"The fellow was no use to me," Mr. Barrows declared, with some trace of impatience that had led to Otto's dismissal still lingering in his voice. "I guess he was willing enough, and he had no bad habits, so far as I know, but I couldn't make him understand what I wanted done. I'd rather work a little harder myself than bother with that kind of help."

The young Swede got another place before the day was out, and his second employer, Mr. Kemp, soon began to speak highly of the new hand. Mr. Kemp was a quiet, kind-hearted man, who took a genuine interest in the lad, and both he and his wife did everything in their power to make the stranger feel at home in his unaccustomed surroundings. They talked with him whenever they could, about himself and his family and the old home across the sea, and Mrs. Kemp often opened the organ and played over the songs and hymns in a Swedish book of music he had brought with him when he came to this country.

Otto's desire to be "kept on" was so strong, and he proved to be so trustworthy, industrious a lad, that he stayed four or five years with the Kemps, and would, doubtless, have remained longer had not the failing health of his mother called him back to Sweden.

Whenever anyone asked him about the difficulty his first employer had in making himself understood, young Rudbeck used to shake his head slowly, after a fashion of his own, and say, in his odd, stilted English, "Queek, sharp words do not cut in."

His idea was that there is a kind of telepathy between heart and heart that makes a word spoken in kindness more intelligible than the same word flung out carelessly or impatiently. Matter-of-fact people may smile incredulously at that, but it is certainly true that David Livingstone made himself so well understood in the dialects of the native African tribes—with which he was very imperfectly acquainted—that he won their almost idolatrous affection.

Active, sympathetic kindness is always understood. It is the practical Volapuk of humanity. Whether it makes a foreign word more intelligible or not, it is a speech in itself, and always makes its own plea for good will, cheerfulness, and friendly relations.

### CAPTURE OF GERMAN FLAG.

Thrilling Story of Heroic Exploit of Two Officers.

The story of Second Lieut. Lawrie's capture of a little German flag posted in a provocative fashion in the "No Man's Land" is told by himself in a letter to his father. The officer was until lately a private in the London Territorials.

"This is his letter, inclosing the flag: 'The first time I went into the trenches as an officer I had rather an exciting experience. It was a very dark night, and in the morning we were surprised to see mid-way between our lines and the Germans a little German flag flapping in the wind. Underneath was a board with some writing—all this stuck on a post. It had been put there by some German patrol, who had the cheek to come thus far and stick it in the ground.'

"Great excitement reigned all day, and our fellows potted at the post made to knock it down. The Bosches potted at our fellows, but neither side succeeded. At dusk I strolled out, revolver in hand (loaded in all six chambers), with a corporal in case I should get potted. First of all we had to climb our own entanglements—that is one of the reasons why I went out before it was quite dark, as you get torn to pieces by the barbed wire in the dark. We crawled along and found to our dismay a ditch five feet across and with seven feet of water in front of us.

"Well, we got there all right, and I gripped the post, when a sudden fear seized me. Here was I, isolated between the two trenches, and suppose a wire was attached to the post from the trench, and when I pulled it they opened a machine gun on me. I felt carefully all over it, but no wire, so I tore it out of the ground, and—good heavens, a star shell went up, and dropped within five feet of the corporal and me. You know what a white flare is like at a firework display which shows up everybody, all round, well, both sides use these as rockets to show up the ground between the trenches at night, and this was one of them.

"Of course the Bosches spotted the flag was gone, and then spotted two black forms lying flat! My word, it was hot for a moment. The bullets fairly scraped us as they whizzed past. We waited till the flare died down, and, picking up the flag, we ran to a hole in the ground made by a shell and dropped into it; and once more a star-light went up, but we were hidden.

"At last the star-lights stopped and we hurried back to our trench, and huge cheers greeted me, hugging the flag like a baby."

Before this letter reached Mr. Lawrie's son was dead. He was killed leading his platoon in a charge from the trenches the day following his daring exploit.

Things usually look blue to a man after he has painted the town red.

## POULTRY

THE DANGERS OF OVERCROWDING HENS.

By A. P. Marshall.

Overcrowding is the father of a peck of troubles. Overcrowding makes overfat hens, and overfat hens lay soft-shelled eggs, and egg eating habits follow. Overcrowded flocks will roost closely together at night and sweat, leaving them in a weakened condition, resulting in sickness. Overcrowding also produces idlers. Idle hens become mischievous hens, and the disgusting vice of feather-pulling is the result. Better results in both health and egg production come from flocks that have plenty of "elbow room."

As the young chicks keep getting larger they should be moved to roomier quarters. It is out of the question to keep them in the same little brood coops and expect they will develop and do as well as where they are moved to roomier quarters as they grow, and should always be able to find lots of exercising conditions to keep them ever active and on the hustle. Perches should be provided for them as soon as they begin to get a little size. It keeps them cleaner, and they seem to do better, as it avoids crowding together at night, causing them to sweat and catch cold in the cool of the early morning.

In placing perches they should be all on the same level in the warmest part of the house away from drafts, and should be readily removable. If the perches are not all on the same level the fowls will fight for the opportunity to roost on the highest, and the chances are that many fowls will be injured by falling off the perches. The perches should be in the warmest part of the pen, as they need the most protection from the cold during the night, when the fowls are inactive. At this time the house is usually colder than during the day. The perches should be easily removable, to facilitate cleaning, disinfecting and fighting mites. They should be so constructed that a disinfectant can be readily applied to all parts. They should be as simple as possible, and made in such a way as to have the smallest number of cracks and crevices, which offer hiding places for mites and other vermin. As a general rule, small hens should have about six inches of perch space, while the larger hens should be allowed eight inches. In the winter the fowls should be close together, but in the summer there should be plenty of room to allow them to spread out. Perches should be twelve inches apart, and not closer than fifteen inches to the wall or ceiling. Show birds, especially Leghorns, or similar types, should be kept at a greater distance from walls and ceilings. Many good birds are spoiled by brushing their tails against the walls.

In determining the size of a house, consider the number of fowls that are to be kept in one pen. As a rule, fowls are too crowded for economical production. A flock of fifty hens should usually be allowed about five square feet of floor space per hen. Where the attendant is careful to keep the house clean and the floor heavily littered with straw, less floor space will be necessary. As a rule, it is far better to allow too much floor space rather than too little. The larger the pen the less floor space will be required per hen. One hundred hens will thrive in a pen 20 x 20 feet, that is four square feet of floor space per hen, but one hen will not thrive in a pen 2 x 2 feet. In a large pen each hen has a chance to wander over the entire floor space, thus getting more exercise. As the number in the flock become less, the amount of floor-space per hen must increase, and anyone keeping eight or ten hens should allow at least ten square feet of floor space per hen, unless he is prepared to give special attention to cleaning and bedding the house. A crowded condition in a poultry house is responsible on many farms for lack of winter egg production.

The ventilation of a poultry house is very important. A house with tight walls, roof and floor and an open front will contain cold, dry and pure air,—three essentials for the health of the fowls in winter. With such a construction there will be no drafts but plenty of fresh air. Cloth curtains on the front openings can be dropped on cold nights or during stormy weather, and a glass window will allow entrance of light at all times. Many cases of colds have been cured by removing the south side of the house and allowing sunshine and cold, pure air to enter. Hens must not freeze, neither do they need to be kept warm. In the summer time a ventilator in the back of the house may be opened. Air enters this and goes up between the studding and rafters through the hood above the heads of the fowls. This allows circulation of air, thereby escaping the warm air to escape in the summer without a draft on the chickens' heads. To allow for this air passage the back plate is cut out between three studdings. It may be advisable to use ventilator shafts or other devices to insure ventilation. In fact, many houses that have proved satisfactory in every way have no ventilation schemes whatever nor any roosting hood.

## REFUGEES FROM POLAND ON WAY TO RUSSIA



The illustration shows a wagon-load of refugees fleeing from the German armies which are advancing rapidly in Poland.



## NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Czar of Russia has also appointed a commission to supervise and encourage the manufacture of war supplies. It is said to have been given practically despotic power over the whole range of Russian industry. Its business is to see that munitions are made, no matter what else remains unmade. Coming on the heels of the passage of the British act to compel the manufacture of munitions as fast as possible and on what France and the Teutonic allies have already done in the same direction, the creation of the Russian commission gives new emphasis to the chief end and aim of man, as it seems to be regarded just now by the European belligerents.

That end and aim is to make war supplies. For this man may not be exactly come into the world, but for this, in Europe away from the actual battle area, he exists to-day. "Produce, produce!" is still the cry, but it is conditioned by the warning to produce munitions first of all. Of course, some men must be exempt from this duty. They are the men charged with the task of disposing of the munitions in the most effective way. But for the rest, the primal, fundamental duty to the state is to make them in ever-increasing quantities.

Once the chief end of man was assumed to be the pursuit of the true, the beautiful, the good and the harmonious development of his powers in accord with these ideals. But the activities of the European governments just at this stage force us to discard the theory. The chief end and aim of man, if we are to judge by the thing on which the greatest stress is now laid, is to be fruitful of munitions and thus to deplete the earth.

"All the men who remained down deserved twenty Victoria Crosses. They were real heroes a thousand times over." Here is a genuine tribute from a brave man, Captain William Finch of the Arabic, to the other brave men who have gone before. The world may well pause with Captain Finch, regardless of the minute of the weighty international matters tied up in the fate of the ship, to honor the engineers who yielded up their lives that others might live.

There is a mighty force in the tradition of the sea. Praise and great praise, belongs to the leaders such as the captains of the Titanic, the Lusitania and the Arabic, the seamen who stand on the bridge until the ship sinks beneath their feet. But what of the humbler men, the unknown, who, deep in the heart of the great vessels, ignorant of what is portending, shut off from sea and sky, continue at their service? Without glamor, without cheers, grimly facing hard mechanical tasks, they strive on until the last moment. They might seek the coward's safety. With impunity often, without criticism they might climb out of the dark hole for a man's conflict with the waters. But like caged animals they choose to die. The men below are heroes a thousand times over. They are the backbone of the world.

### MUNITION WORKERS.

Efficiency of Volunteers Has Been Greatly Improved.

The stockbrokers and their clerks of the London Stock Exchange are proving their worth in voluntary enlistment as munition workers. At the outset the results of the voluntary efforts were, of course, comparatively poor as compared with the output of the regular workers. Gradually, however, there has been a "speeding-up," which has brought an average Sunday's work of the Stock Exchange munition volunteers to the remarkable distance of that which is customary during a day in normal times on the part of the regular employees.

As, however, the amateur operators have increased their efficiency, so have the week-day workers added to their production, so much so that the output per professional munition worker is now at least 70 per cent. higher than it was at the commencement of the war, and there does not appear to be much further room for improvement, as many of the machines are being operated to their utmost capacity.

It is very noteworthy, however, that the Stock Exchange workers and other volunteers, whose hands suffer severely from manual labor, have been able, within a short time from their enlistment in the rank of munition producers, to manipulate their machines with an efficiency which in normal times would compare very fairly with those of skilled operators.

### Gave Him Indigestion.

"I hear that your cook has left owing to poor health?"  
"Yes, mine."

### High Cost of Killing.

Bombardments are expensive. Nations that throw shells have to shell out.

The Meek One—My wife says I'm a "worm." The Friend—Why don't you retaliate? The Meek One—Why, if I "turned" she'd be sure of it.

Susie (aged six)—"And when we grow up we'll be married, won't we, Tommy?" Tommy (sadly)—"No, Susie! I cannot marry into your family. Your papa has weak eyes and your auntie has spasms."

## THE BY-PRODUCT THAT SAVES DOLLARS

Don't Let the Apples Go to Waste—They May Be Manufactured at Home—How Vinegar of Prime Quality is Made

By G. J. Culham, B.S.A.

A drive through the rural districts of Ontario, in the early or late fall leaves several impressions. Of these, one of the outstanding, is the more or less large amount of apples going to waste. Many orchards remain unpicked, and those having been picked show still plenty of apples left. Why should this state of affairs exist; is there no possible use for these culls and windfalls other than feed and manure? Cider and cider-vinegar making should to some extent help solve the problem and at the same time return a fair rate of interest on any capital invested.

The manufacture of cider vinegar on the farm is not uncommon, yet it is not as prevalent a practice as it should be. Wherever apples are grown there is an opportunity of producing a good quality of cider vinegar, and such vinegar can readily find a market. Cider vinegar is second only to wine vinegar in flavor and will therefore be used in the household in preference to the more expensive wine vinegar or less tasty chemically prepared wood vinegar.

### How to Manufacture Vinegar on the Farm.

Only ripe apples should be used. Most of the common varieties available will do when ripe, but they do not contain enough sugar when green. The apples must be clean, not decayed or overripe. Dirty apples are apt to carry bacteria of an undesirable nature into the juice which would cause various bad flavors in the vinegar.

The juice is removed from the fruit by grinding and pressing. If the manufacture of vinegar is to be made on a more or less large scale a cider press will be necessary; if on a small scale a hand press may be used. The large presses are expensive to install and operate and need a special building and power outfit. The hand presses are of very small capacity and only small quantities of vinegar could be made with them. If there is

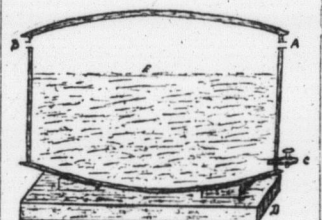


Fig. 1.—A and B, openings protected by cheese cloth. C, spigot. D, stand. E, surface of liquid.

a cider mill in the vicinity it would be better to make use of it. The cost of grinding and pressing the apples is low compared to the installation of private presses. The presses and other utensils, which are apt to get dirty, should always be kept very clean, for here again harmful bacteria and yeasts may enter the juice and spoil the vinegar.

In the manufacture of cider vinegar two important fermentations play a part: alcoholic, where the fresh apple juice is fermented by yeasts and acetic fermentation, which turns the alcohol into vinegar and is caused by bacteria of a certain kind which make up the "Mother." 4/5% of acid is produced. Both processes are necessary for vinegar making; they must be kept distinct or poor results will follow. The steps are here outlined which keep these two fermentations distinct.

### Be Sure the Barrels are Clean.

The barrels to be used should be new or cleaned in such a way that all traces of the previous contents are removed. Should any be left it will spoil the flavor of the vinegar, also it may stop the fermentations altogether and the whole process will then be a failure. Thorough washing with scalding water should be given even when the barrels have been recently used for cider or vinegar. The forty-gallon barrel is the most serviceable size.

Before putting the apple juice into the barrel it is well to let it stand for two or three days in an open barrel to let some of the solids settle out. Then the juice is drawn off carefully, so that the settlings will be undisturbed, and put into a closed barrel, as shown in figure 1. At all times it is well to try to get rid of any settlings, as by so doing, a clearer, brighter and therefore more attractive vinegar is made. Metal wares should be carefully avoided throughout all operations.

### Alcoholic Fermentation.

When the barrel is about half filled it should be put in a cellar or room where the temperature runs between 45 and 60 deg. F. This is the best temperature for the yeast to grow and to produce a maximum amount of alcohol. The apple juice usually contains the right kind of yeasts, but to make certain and to make the fermentation more rapid, it is well to add yeast. The best yeast to add is bakers' yeast, one small cake to 5 to 10 gallons of juice. Any of the yeasts used in the home for bread making will do. The cake should be dissolved in a few pints of water and then thoroughly mixed with the juice. By add-

ing the yeasts, alcoholic fermentation will be complete in about three months, if the temperature is right. If the temperature is a little too low, if no yeasts have been added, it will be probably twice that long.

### Acetic or Vinegar Fermentation.

When alcoholic fermentation is completed it is well to again draw off the top liquid and avoid settlings. The barrel should be well washed out and the clear liquid replaced. Though it is not absolutely necessary it is better to then add 2 to 4 quarts of old vinegar which contains the "Mother of Vinegar." The barrel must be on its side and not more than two-thirds full; this gives a large surface exposed to the air. The more the air admitted in this way the more thorough will the fermentation be. The temperature at which the barrels are kept will make a big difference in the time to complete the fermentation. At 50 to 70 deg. F. it will require from 18 to 24 months; in a warmer place, 12 to 18

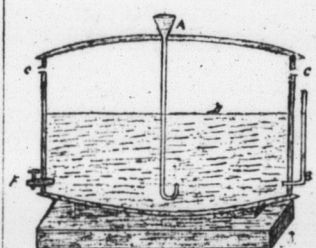


Fig. 2.—A, funnel and glass tubing by which juice enters under the "mother." B, glass tube to show height of liquid in barrel. C, opening protected by cheese cloth. D, "mother" on surface of liquid. E, stand. F, spigot.

months. If a good mother has been added and the temperature is high it will be complete in from 6 to 12 months.

In the method just described only the barrel is needed, but the process is slow and only small quantities can be made. To make larger quantities a large number of barrels would be required and therefore much more room. To avoid this there is another method, which, if followed, will give the best quality of vinegar in the minimum amount of time.

Figure 2 shows the barrel used. An ordinary barrel is fitted out cheaply with the necessary funnel and tubing. The barrel is half filled with the fermented-juice and the mother added. At the end of three to four weeks, in a warm room, one-fourth of the liquid may be drawn off by the lower bung. The barrel must not be disturbed. The amount drawn off is replaced by the same amount of new liquid and is run in by the top funnel and tube, so that it is delivered underneath the mother. If on top it will spoil the mother and the fermentation.

This method makes a fine quality of vinegar and is of very little extra expense other than the greater attention demanded. The increased amount made in a given time offsets the added expense and labor.

### The Care of Cider Vinegar.

After the vinegar fermentation is complete a certain amount of care is needed, otherwise the fermentation will go further and the vinegar will be lost. Care must be taken, as at all times, to keep the vinegar free from dirt, flies and anything which would carry bacteria into it. It has been shown before that for the vinegar fermentation to proceed, a large amount of air is necessary; hence to stop it the first means is to exclude the air. When the vinegar is drawn from the barrel it can be bottled, bar-

relled, or put in small kegs to suit the market. Whatever the container, it should be filled as full as possible and all bungs closed tightly.

### Summary.

Use only clean, sound apples. Use all cleanliness in obtaining the juice. Have clean and well scalded barrels, fill about one-half to three-quarters full of juice. Cover bungs with cheese cloth to prevent entrance of flies and dirt. Keep barrels at from 55 to 70 deg. F. if rapid fermentation is desired; yeast added shortens period of fermentation. For vinegar fermentation add some old vinegar with mother and keep at a temperature of from 55 to 75 deg. F. Fill the containers as full as possible with the vinegar and cork tightly.—Canadian Countryman.

### TELL YOUR FORTUNE?

Much Depends Upon the Interpreter of Teacup Signs.

Can you tell fortunes in teacups? Perhaps you are one of those who, while laughing to scorn the mysteries therein, are always eager to know what Fate holds for you.

Anyhow, you will find a wonderful amount of fun and not a little prophecy in following these rules for reading the contents of the teacup.

First of all, take the cup in your left hand and shake it carefully to mix up the dregs, then place it upside down in the saucer, and move it right round three times. Now forecast.

If a little string of tea leaves runs right around the cup, it means a journey. An anchor is a fine omen—it stands for hope and good luck. If it is near the top of the cup, it may mean a sea-voyage; and if that most popular symbol of all, a ring, be near it, a honeymoon may be mixed up with the voyage.

All women look for a ring in the teacup. It may be a tiny circle of tea leaves or grounds, it may be just tiny spikes forming a circle, or it may be a single curled leaf.

Should this ring come near the top of the cup, a marriage is very near; but if it is at the bottom, the wedding will not be so soon. Much merriment can be caused if the ring is discovered in the cup of a married person, by forecasting a second marriage—of course, in the far-away future.

Good luck is always predicted by the clover leaf and the horseshoe; flowers denote success; a cross foretells sorrow; an umbrella foretells a storm; fruit means health; while little yellow particles in the bottom of the cup are a sure indication of money.

Beware of an enemy if a snake lies in the bottom of the cup; but take comfort in a good friend if a horse or a dog is depicted near the snake. Deceit is about when a cat is shown.

Hasty tidings, probably a telegram, are foretold by a galloping horse, but they are not necessarily bad, and the luck is decidedly good if the horse has a rider.

### PROFITS FROM ROTATION.

The crops are rotated on the twenty-three demonstration farms operated in North Dakota. This gives each crop the best chance to do well. In 1914, the average cost per acre of producing the crops was \$9.13, the average income per acre was \$17.49, leaving an average net return of \$8.36. The net profits per acre from each crop was: Corn, \$8.49; hard wheat, \$8.02; durum, \$18.33; oats, \$7.87; barley, \$2.07; peas and beans, \$7.83; clover, \$8.96; timothy and clover, \$17.36; potatoes, \$9.51; winter rye, \$10.80; alfalfa, \$20.95; and millet a loss of \$1.86. The first of these farms was started nine years ago. A five to six year rotation is practised on most of them.

"Tabby" cats are so called after a street in Bagdad.



THE KAISER—"AH, IF I COULD ONLY QUIT NOW!"

—From The New York Evening Sun.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON.  
SEPTEMBER 19.

Lesson XII.—Defeat Through Drunkenness (Temperance Lesson),  
1 Kings 20. 1-21. G. T.  
Hos. 4. 11.

1. The Young Men of the Princes (Verses 10-15).

Verses 10. The dust of Samaria—Ben-hadad boastfully declared that he would bring so great an army into Samaria that if each man thereof took up but a handful of dust, the whole of Samaria would be carried away.

11. Let not him that girdeth on his armor—Ahab answers with a proverb according to the Oriental propensity. The king who has won a victory, and hence has taken off his armor, has the right to boast; not he who has a victory to win, and hence is just putting on his armor.

12. He was drinking—Ben-hadad was so full of confidence that he was giving a banquet to his allies, the neighboring kings (see verse 1), in honor of the victory he felt sure he would win.

13. In the pavilions—Similar to "booths" (Gen. 33. 17; Lev. 23. 42; Jonah 4. 5, etc.) or "tabernacles" (Lev. 23. 34). These "booths" were temporary structures erected of branches of trees, as at the Feast of Tabernacles.

Set—in the Hebrew the sentence stops with this word. The words themselves in array are added. The margin reads, "Place the engines." As this same word set, used in Ezek. 4. 2, is followed by the noun "battering-rams," it is supposed that the command given by Ben-hadad to the soldiers was to set or place the battering rams over against the gates of the city. The Septuagint version reads: "Build a stockade, and they set a stockade against the city."

14. A prophet came—When Elijah spoke that he alone of all the prophets was left, he did not mean that all the prophets except himself had been killed. He meant that through fear of death they had stopped prophesying. Many an unknown prophet there was who, like Eldad or Medad, came to prominence at the opportune moment.

15. The young men of the princes of the provinces—The picked young men of the princes, who would be marked as valorous and discreet. Who shall begin the battle?—That is, Who shall strike first? Ahab might have remained in the fortified city and for a long time ward off the besiegers. To rush out into the open, however, and engage the unsuspecting attackers, was more promising of success.

II. The Drunken Ben-hadad (Verses 16-21).

16. And they went out at noon—Men engaged in drunken revelry are in no condition to meet the foe. (Compare Dan. 5. 1-4).

17. Ben-hadad sent out—Even in his drunken stupor he is aware that something unusual has happened.

18. Take them alive—Whether they have come for peace or for war they were to be captured. The more he was dispossessed of his mind the less he was in control of his words.

19. The army which followed them—That is, the two hundred and thirty-two young men who went out to begin the battle were followed by the seven thousand soldiers, who came upon the scene to increase the confusion of the unexpected attack.

20. They slew every one his man—it was comparatively easy for these sober young men to acquire themselves well in the fight.

The Syrians fled—A vast army fleeing before a comparatively few pursuers.

### HOW THEY DID IT.

California raisin growers, through wide advertising, brought about the observance of "Raisin Day." Through this they have been able to double their output in ten years.

Since Saskatchewan has "gone dry" a movement has been started to turn one of the biggest breweries into a cannery for putting up vegetables. In that city there are some 2,000 more vegetable gardens under cultivation as the result of a movement for better home surroundings.

Many experts agree that the greatest agricultural and industrial boom in our economic history is just beginning. This is no time for pessimism; let us each do our work.

The great Pan-American Road Congress will convene at Oakland, California, on Sept. 13. Its mission will be the betterment of roads in America, and W. A. McLean, Chief Engineer of the Ontario Highway Commission, will preside at one of the sessions. Any new idea—or an old one—put into practice upon Mr. McLean's return will be welcomed.

Bankers announce that they have ample funds on hand to take care of the harvesting, moving and marketing of the Canadian wheat crops.

G. E. White, of Lacombe, Alta., has a Holstein cow that has given 18,258.70 lbs. of milk in her year. Her butter record is 625 lbs. The cow is registered as Butter Argie Cornucopia Palestine.

Mr. William de Morgan published his first novel when he was sixty-six years of age.

## About the Household

### Dainty Dishes.

Corn Oysters.—Score down centre of each row of grains on cob and press out pulp with dull knife. To pulp of dozen ears add level teaspoon salt, one saltspoon pepper and three well-beaten eggs. Drop in tablespoonfuls on hot greased griddle, in oyster shape. Brown on one side, then on other, and serve immediately on hot dish. Tomato sauce goes well with corn oysters.

Peach Petty.—Skin, stone and slice ripe peaches. Pick stale bread into tiny shreds, then pack alternate layers of bread and peaches in pudding dish, sprinkling sugar over fruit and dotting bread crumbs sparingly with butter. Bottom layer should be peaches, top layer bread. Over top pour a little melted butter and sprinkle with sugar. Bake until fruit is tender and top nicely browned.

Stuffed Sweet Peppers.—Remove seeds from six sweet peppers and cook peppers in boiling water until tender. Make forcement of one cup tomato pulp from which juice has been drained; one-half cup bread crumbs, one teaspoon minced onion, a few of the pepper seeds, all well mixed together and thoroughly seasoned with salt and pepper. Stuff peppers and lay in baking dish. Pour one tablespoon cream over each pepper, lay generous slice butter on each and bake in moderate oven twenty minutes.

Boiled Tongue.—Wash and clean tongue and cover with boiling water. Add one-fourth cup each of chopped carrot, turnip and onion, four cloves, two pepper-corns, bouquet of sweet herbs and salt to taste. Simmer until tongue is tender. Cool in kettle, remove skin, place in dripping pan, brush with melted butter, cover with buttered crumbs and bake twenty minutes, basting often with chicken stock or hot water.

Sauce Piquante.—Three tablespoons butter, four tablespoons flour, one and one-half cups stock, one-half teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon pepper, two tablespoons vinegar, one tablespoon capers and one tablespoon each chopped chives, olives, pepper and pickle. Cook five last named in vinegar five minutes and add to brown sauce made of butter flour and stock. Simmer twenty minutes and serve.

Sour Cream Pie.—One cup of thick sour cream, one-half cup sugar, one cup chopped raisins, two eggs, one and one-half tablespoons flour, two tablespoons powdered sugar, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon cloves, few grains nutmeg, few grains salt and pastry. Mix raisins, sugar, flour, salt and spices together, add sour cream, mixed with egg yolk, slightly beaten. Line pie pan with pastry, pour in mixture and bake about twenty-five minutes in moderate oven. Make meringue of egg whites and powdered sugar, heap on pie and cook for ten minutes in slow oven.

Pea Timbales.—One cupful pea pulp (from fresh canned or dried peas), two eggs, two tablespoons thick cream, one tablespoonful butter, two-thirds teaspoonful salt, one-eighth teaspoonful black pepper, a few grains of cayenne, and add onion juice. Beat the eggs, mix with pea pulp, add butter, melted, and other ingredients, and turn into buttered molds. Bake in pan of hot water until firm, and serve with one cupful white sauce, to which has been added one-third cupful cooked and drained

peas. A teaspoonful of finely chopped mint leaves may be added for seasoning if liked. Cubes or figures cut from tender cooked carrot in the sauce give a good color effect.

### Household Hints.

A pretty table with everything fresh upon it helps to give food a relish in oppressively hot weather.

When iodine is spilled on sheets or clothing, simply soak the article 24 hours in cold water.

Paint bedsprings with aluminum paint and you will have no trouble with rust on your sheets.

The best dressing for most vegetables is simple butter. White sauces are apt to ruin the flavor.

Buttermilk is a cheap and valuable food. If served with potatoes it is a cheap and wholesome dish.

Nuts are a cheap food, and may form the staple of an uncooked meal. If ground they are easy of digestion.

If you find yourself without shoe polish in the morning a little lemon juice applied will produce a brilliant polish.

Drying dishes with towels is not the best or most cleanly method. A well-scalded and drained plate is much cleaner than one that has been dried with the average towel.

If 30 per cent. more vegetables (varied in kind and well cooked) and 30 per cent. less meat are served up hardly anyone will notice the difference—except the housekeeper when she makes up her accounts.

To keep color of catsup put whole cloves and allspice into a new soap shaker; use as a spoon in stirring the catsup. In this way the flavor of the spices is gained without sacrificing the color of the catsup.

The best way to warm a joint of meat is to wrap it in tightly greased paper and keep it covered while in the oven. By having it covered thus the steam will prevent the meat from becoming hard and dry, and the joint will get hot through in less time.

The watermelon when ripe is considered excellent for liver, kidney or bladder affections. Among the peasants of Russia and Turkey, fresh watermelon juice is held in high esteem for intestinal catarrh or dropsical affections.

If you put a tablespoonful of powdered chalk in a cup and mix it to a cream with turpentine, then add a teaspoonful of liquid ammonia, and put it in a tin, it makes an excellent brass polish; it will also make the lids of your saucepans shine like silver.

The next time you have a hole in a stocking that you dread to tackle baste a square of net over the hole. Then darn in the usual way. Draw the threads back and forth through the meshes of the net, skipping every other one, so that in darning in the opposite direction there is a mesh to darn through.

Never put food away in the safe until it is quite cold, or it will probably turn off. Never let anything cool with the lid on. Never leave a metal spoon in any food; even a silver spoon is affected by salt. Never let anything remain all night in a saucepan—and especially not in enamel ware; many deaths have been caused by the neglect of this rule since foods will often become poisoned by being allowed to stand in such cooking utensils. The only really safe receptacle for food to remain in is one of china, glass, or crockery.

## The Moral Order of Heaven

Righteousness Will Seek Peace and Pursue It, But Not at Any Price.

"Righteousness exalteth a nation."

—Prov. xiv. 34.

The righteousness on which the Bible is forever insisting and which is forever passing on the attention of men as being both their supreme duty and glory is all inclusive. It is not a single virtue. It embraces all the virtues. The righteous man is truthful, honest, pure minded, temperate, just, generous, kind, merciful. A man may be honest and yet not temperate; he may tell the truth and yet be lacking in generosity. But a man cannot be a righteous man and be lacking in any of the specific virtues. Truthfulness alone, or generosity by itself, or temperance alone is not enough to exalt a nation or a man. Only righteousness can do that.

Not a Righteous Man. Again, this righteousness which the Bible commends so highly and insists on so vigorously is not a negative or passive thing. It is active, aggressive, enthusiastic, impassioned, absorbing. If a man's so-called righteousness does not compel him to hate and resist iniquity, to put his heel on the head of every hissing falsehood he is cognizant of, to overcome and thwart evil, to expose and punish injustice and cruelty, to take sides against oppression and wrong, that man is fooling himself. He may be amiable, peace loving, polite, but he is not a righteous man. He may feel sorry when he sees a big bully abuse a weak and defenceless man, but if he does not run to the help of the poor victim his righteousness is a sham. He may have some feeling of indignation as he witnesses brute power win out

against innocence, but if his feeling of indignation does not take form in active defence of the innocent his so-called righteousness is the sheerest hypocrisy.

Oh, but we are told by very high human authority that a man or a nation ought to be too proud to fight. If by that we are to understand that a man or a nation ought to be too proud to pick a quarrel, well and good. That is the moral order of heaven and

### Must be the Order of Earth.

God would not be God without that and man would not be man without it. God would be lacking in dignity and in moral majesty without it and man would be mere paste without it. God's throne is established on the righteousness that opposes wrong, defends the weak, relieves the oppressed, delivers the slave, pulls down the power of the tyrant, and is the only true basis of national prosperity and power.

Oh, what irredeemable fools we are as a people and how slow and sordid of heart are we to think that vast wealth will exalt our nation, that abundance of corn on the tops of our mountains and of cotton in our valleys will make us great! And what a heritage of woe we are storing up for future Americans because in the day when tremendous issues are at stake and priceless interests are trembling in the balance our lust for gain will not permit us to drop in even a penny-weight that might tip the scales in favor of that righteousness which alone can exalt our nation and save the peoples of the world.—Rev. T. B. McLeod.



## WE ARE ON THE JOB. OUR SPLENDID STOCKS SHOW IT. WE INVITE THE CLOSEST COMPARISON.

All through the spring and summer we have been working every minute, anxiously endeavoring to procure from best sources the greatest variety and best stock possible to get for autumn and winter.

These stocks have been bought early and the bulk is already in our store, thanks to the British fleet for allowing these packages of British merchandise to land here safely and so promptly.

**As to prices on general merchandise, averaging every line, very little change will be noticeable.** Some lines of Cotton Goods and Groceries will be lower; Silks, Velvets, etc., remaining about the same; Linens and Woollens a little higher and very difficult to get. Extra marine insurance and war tax plus the higher cost of wool and flax affects prices and curtails the amount of production. Duty requires that merchants bend every effort to buy as cheaply as possible and to sell at the closest possible margin of profits.

**An Appreciation.**—The hopes which we have entertained for a splendid fall business have been increased by the many enthusiastic replies which we have received and the favorable comments from customers after making comparison of our stocks for this very important year in merchandising.

**A Clothing Stock to be proud of.**—9th Century Brand predominating, with the tasteful patterns, the 27 differ-

ent models to suit all forms and the highest skill in tailoring. Specially priced at a saving of \$2 to \$3 on city prices.

**Suits to Order if you prefer.** Large stocks of Blue and Black Serges bought at 20% less than present prices. It will mean a saving of \$2 to \$4 on an ordered suit.

**The finest collection of Dress Materials.**—Woollens, Silks, and Velvets in Plain and Fancy. New Fancy Silks and Colored Velvets to give the necessary finishing touches to a smart suit or dress. An entirely new lot of the Newest Laces and Trimmings.

**Glencoe's Best Shoe Department.** The highest grade stock used and from acknowledged best manufacturers. Best English Kip Working Shoes; Selected Turn Out and Gunmetal for service; Reliable Patent Colt for Dressy Shoes. Our "Empress" Shoes for Women draw trade; splendid classy styles for autumn. Shoes for the whole family—the little tot, the school child and for the adults. Our growing shoe trade makes us feel that carrying good goods and selling at close prices means something.

**A Complete Change in Hat Styles for Men.** Be sure you get the correct stuff. Suppose you look at our magnificent stock before you decide. The extra attention given to millinery is given to Men's Hats. Our stocks show it.

# J. N. CURRIE & CO.

## The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription: to addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; to addresses in the United States, \$1.50 per year—payable in advance.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1915.

The inventions of man are as nothing compared to the schemes woman devises to raise money for church and patriotic work.

Fears are expressed that when this great war is over Canada will be cursed with a military aristocracy. The country, irrespective of party, has had a fair amount of esteem for Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, but if he goes into the business of making honorary colonels wholesale out of every Tom, Dick and Harry who has a hankering for wearing regimentals and staying around home, which it is intimated he is starting out to do, the tomfoolery will soon overbalance his usefulness.

The writs for the last Dominion election were returnable on the seventh of October, 1911. The present House of Commons will, therefore, come to an end by effluxion of time on the seventh of October, 1916. In such case, the constitution does not prescribe the time of holding an election except inferentially by directing that there should be a session of parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months shall not intervene between two sessions. If the present House of Commons were to sit in parliament till July next, it would apparently be possible and lawful to defer the elections till June, 1917.

The notion that the possession of wealth entitles a man to toist his weird opinions upon the public appears to be generally accepted by money-loving people, who judge all things by the dollar standard. Thus, when Henry Ford asserts that preparedness for war breeds war, people prick up their ears, but the wise ones lament the auto maker's foolishness. There is much truth in what the Toronto Telegram says when it argues that Ford knows as much about securing peace for the United States as the Lord Chancellor of England knows about securing a market for automobiles, while he knows as much about making peace as Sir Edward Grey knows about making automobiles.—St. Thomas Times.

From a pulpit where pretty sound reasoning is usually dispensed we heard the other night a lamentation that parents were not giving their children the benefit of the opportunities for higher education, and

the tendency to give them instead a course at some business college was deprecated. In face of the statement often reiterated that advanced education is making the world materialistic and that "kultur" is in no little degree responsible for the present world-wide military spirit, we fail to grasp the logic of our pulpit friend.

It is, in order to earn a respectable, independent livelihood, a young woman, for instance, on leaving the high school chooses to acquire a business training rather than wrestle with the dead languages and delve into a sea of aesthetic teaching until she is permitted to add a few letters to her name, she should not be discouraged. All useful employment is honorable, whether it be to darn a pair of stockings, write shorthand and operate a typewriter or to teach the misguided heathen the benefits of Christianity and its civilization (not its warfare).

We have known ladies with limited education who could prepare a tasty dish of porridge or cook a beefsteak to a turn and create a happiness in the home with just as good and perhaps better success than the cultured lady who is an adept as hostess of a bridge party or who burns the midnight oil translating Greek and Latin and airing her aesthetic views in the flood of magazines and books that only serve a good purpose in the world when there is a scarcity of furnace fuel.

What the world is looking for today is practical people, and you cannot make people practical by doting them with higher education. As a prominent Winnipeg editor said (not quoted verbatim) at the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association when the matter of a proposed school of journalism in Toronto University was up for discussion:—"I know and you know that the youth fresh from college is not worth the snap of a finger in our line of business. It is not too self-impressed with his learning we can, however, put him into training and make a good newspaper man of him in time. But give me a young man of common school education, coupled with brains and intuition and a willingness to learn, and the chances are ten to one that he will outstrip the college bred youth in every line of newspaper work."

And what is the experience in one profession is doubtless so in many others.

### Heligoland and Diplomacy.

A United States contemporary says the cession of Heligoland to Germany was "a victory of German and a defeat of British diplomacy." This is a doubtful statement. Britain could not have proved her trust and friendship for Germany in a more practical manner than in letting go of this island off the coast of Germany. To have held it would have been useless without fortifying it as the Germans have done. To have fortified it would have been an open affront to Germany, since there could be but one purpose in doing so. History will determine and apportion the responsibility for this war.

ity for this war. In the light of events it will be set down for all posterity to read whether Germany deliberately set out upon a war of conquest or fought a fight of defense of the fatherland. And one of the factors in reaching a decision will be Heligoland, the island that Great Britain handed freely to the German people, and out of which these people created an impregnable fortress. British diplomacy, it will be found, has suffered many such defeats as the ceding of Heligoland. It was the same trusting diplomacy that refused to see in Germany's preparations for war a threat against the peace of the world, and that failed to meet preparedness with preparedness. But if British diplomacy has its defeats at the hands of Germany it has also its victories. British diplomacy held the empire together in an unflinching and unvarying bond of union. German diplomacy, supported by a colossal spy system, counted upon division among the British nations and was influenced in its decision for war by the belief that the British Government would have its hands filled with domestic troubles. A British diplomat scored with Italy. Germany could not hold her ally, and has had to endure the spectacle of this ally of peace days to-day playing the part of a desperate and powerful enemy. British diplomacy stands before the world with honor unsullied and unquestioned while of Germany the New York Times will say that not for generations will a treaty with Berlin be held of greater value than may be enforced by "blood and iron."

### A Warning to Farmers.

Thousands of farmers have lost thousands of dollars this year through smut in wheat, oats and barley. This loss can be prevented in one way only, and that is by treating the seed. Be sure, therefore, that your fall wheat is properly treated before being put in the ground this fall.

There are two methods of treating the seed, as follows:  
1. Mix one-half pint of formalin in 21 gallons of water. Place the seed to be treated in a coarse sack, a bran sack is excellent for the purpose. Fill the sack about three parts full and immerse in the formalin solution for twenty minutes. During the treatment raise the sack up and down several times in the solution to insure wetting every grain that it contains. After treating, spread the grain out thinly on a clean floor or canvas where it can be stirred and allowed to dry sufficiently to be sown. The sooner it is sown after treatment the better. Twenty gallons of the solution will treat about 20 bushels of grain. Several treatments may be made with the same solution; each lot will require to be immersed for twenty minutes.

2. Mix one pint of formalin with 10 gallons of water. Place the grain to be treated in a heap on a clean canvas or floor. Sprinkle the formalin solution over the grain, then shovel the grain over into another pile so as to mix it thoroughly, then sprinkle and shovel again. Repeat this until every grain is moistened by the solution, then cover the pile with sacking and leave 3 or 4 hours. At the end of this time spread the grain out thinly to dry, shovelling it over three or four times will hasten the drying. Forty gallons of the formalin solution is sufficient to sprinkle between thirty and forty bushels of grain, smaller amounts in proportion. For further information apply to Hon. Jas. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont., or I. B. White, District Representative, London, Ont.

Prepare to show something at the local fair and help make the exhibition a better one from year to year.

## MANITOBA'S NEW LEADER.

Sir "Jam" Atkins Is a Knight With a Record.

Sir James Albert Manning Atkins, M.A., K.C.M.G., the new leader of the Conservative party in Manitoba, is more familiarly known to the people of the Western Provinces as "Jam" Atkins, because of the sequence of his initials, than he is by his more high sounding title. This is only natural, for he has only been a knight since June of last year, while he has been "Jam" since boyhood. He is expected to do great things by the Manitoba Conservatives.

Like so many others of the West's public men, Sir James was Ontario-born and educated. He first saw daylight at Grahamsville, in the County of Peel, Upper Canada, 64 years ago, and is the son of the late Senator James C. Atkins, who was from 1852 to 1856 Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. He received his education at Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto. He was graduated in arts in 1875, and was called to the Bar of Ontario in 1878. One year later he went to Manitoba, being elected to the Bar there in that year. He was appointed counsel for the Department of Justice after taking up residence in Winnipeg, and in 1880 was appointed by the Dominion Government as one of the Royal Commissioners to investigate the administration of justice in the North-West Territories.

In 1884 the honor of Queen's Counsel was conferred upon him. From 1881 to 1911 he was counsel for the C. P. R., which position he relinquished on his decision to retire from public and business life. In the same year, however, he responded to the call from the Conservatives of Brandon to represent them in the Dominion election, and was successful in the contest. At present he represents that constituency in the Dominion House, but will have to resign his seat at Ottawa to lead the Provincial organization.

Sir James took a great part in the drafting of the Macdonald liquor bill of 1900, which bill will be included in the Conservatives' platform to be brought down at the forthcoming election. He has also taken a live and active interest in education matters, and represented Canada at the International Congress on Moral Education held at The Hague in 1912. He was also a member of the Royal Commission concerning agricultural education in 1902, and chairman of the Royal Commission concerning Manitoba University in 1907.

The new leader has been a member of the Manitoba Law Society since 1880, and has served as its secretary-treasurer and president. Today Sir James is president of the Canadian Bar Association.

Sir James took a deep interest in the militia, and holds the ranks of Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the 90th Rifles and Honorary Colonel of the 99th Manitoba Rangers. Sir James has figured largely in the business life of the community, being the senior member of the legal firm of Atkins, Fullerton, Foley & Newcombe, and of Atkins, Loftus & Atkins, Winnipeg. He is also president of the General Assets and Agency Corporation and is on the directorate of the following companies: Northern Trusts, Canadian Fire Insurance, and Canadian Indemnity, while he is Canadian director of the Gresham Life Assurance Society.

## MONUMENT TO VICTIMS.

Salvationists to Erect Memorial to Those Lost on Empress.

The Salvation Army is to erect a very fine monument in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto, to the Army victims in the Empress of Ireland disaster. It is to be cut out of red granite, and will stand 13 feet high. The base of it, which will be embedded in granite rock, will be five feet square. The clay model shows the design choosing as most suitable, consisting in the manner in which so many of the followers met their death. On the base of the monument, which will be about three feet in height, will be the names of the officers who were killed in the disaster. The number belonging to the Army who were lost. The stone above the base will be cut like the waves of the sea, with a seagull above them, to give the effect of the disaster.

The upper part of the monument contains the cross and crown, the Army emblem mourning badge, and on the back of it will be cut the Army crest. The only text inscribed on it will be the one used by Colonel Atkins, the Chief Secretary, when he preached the farewell sermon in the Salvation Army Temple before they all left Toronto. The text is: "God is our refuge and strength, and a very present help in trouble." It is expected that the unveiling of the monument will take place in October. It will stand in the centre of 22 graves in the plot acquired by the Army just a short time before the disaster occurred. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,500. When erected, a picture of it will be taken, showing the graves around it, and copies of the picture will be sent to the friends and relatives of the victims as mementoes.

### Ontario Beekeepers' Association.

The annual report of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association for 1914 has been issued. It is packed with useful information regarding the working of the apary. The "Question Drawer" covers a large variety of topics, the replies being given by practical, expert beekeepers. Among these subjects dealt with are greater length are foul brood, the advantages or otherwise of specializing in beekeeping, putting up a honey exhibit, growing sweet clover for honey production, and methods of introducing queens. The report of the secretary on apary inspection and demonstrations in the Province is most complete, and the discussions upon it, and also upon the other topics, show that the beekeepers of Ontario are live men who are able to think and speak for themselves.

## AN INTERMENT CAMP.

How Canada's Aliens Are Cared for in the North.

At a certain point in New Ontario the party of newspapermen and railway officials who made the initial trip on the National Express to Winnipeg passed the most flourishing settlement that crossed their vision since the train pulled out of Cochrane on its first run over Canada's new railway. It is not the usual sort of a settlement one meets in the wilderness. It is not a Hudson Bay trading post now, nor is its chief activity the sale of corner lots to strangers. Its form of municipal government is unusual, being organized on the principle of the absolute monarchy, with a ruling class and compulsory labor and all that goes with it.

It is an interment camp. Its name is spelled Kapuskasing; but it is not usually pronounced. Most people prefer to know it by the name of the station, Macpherson.

A football game was in progress when the National Express up. A crowd of Austrians and a scattering of red-headed Turks were the spectators. Interest in the game was replaced by the phenomenon of a train formed solely of passenger and express coaches. But none of them offered to approach the tracks, and the passengers who alighted remained close to the train. One of the train party forgot about war regulations, and climbed a pile of brick to "snap" the encampment. Before he had his camera focused a sergeant and several privates in various stages of shocked excitement closed in on him and prevented him from unwittingly committing what is now a serious offence.

The camp consists of a row of tar-papered one-story shacks, set in the middle of a large clearing. Here approximately a thousand Austrians and Turks are gathered. There are only about a hundred and fifty of the latter, but they cause more trouble than all the rest put together. Their pet folly is to refuse to work. When that happens they are made to work. This system of compulsion, we were told, is a deep, dark secret in which not even the officers of the camp share. Suffice it to say that invariably the Turks do work, sooner or later.

At one time or another a few of the prisoners have escaped from the camp, but none of them enjoyed more than a few hours of freedom. Without exception they have been rounded up and returned to camp Kapuskasing.

Their labor consists of clearing the land. One of the soldiers on duty at the right-of-way outskirts of the camp informed us that nearly two hundred acres had already been cleared. If the war lasts long enough, Macpherson station will find itself the centre of a farming district, potentially one of the richest in Ontario.

After hours the prisoners are given a wide range of freedom to enjoy themselves. They play football, or watch the soldiers play; improve sports of their own, or go a boating on the river in the punts which have been provided for their amusement.

Their diet includes a form of sausages popular among Austrians, sometimes beef, mutton, and the like. Their rations are as good as those served the soldiers, healthful and satisfying. They are living an out-of-door life and are gaining in knowledge of the wild. When the war is over they will be given first chance to claim for settlement the land they have cleared. Altogether there are worse things than being an alien enemy in a Canadian military interment camp.

## Holes in His Overcoat.

Major Byng Hall, D.S.O., First British Columbia Regiment, now a prisoner at Bischofswerda, had an exciting experience in the second battle of Ypres when he and his men were surrounded by the Germans. He forgot to put up his hands with the result that a German only a few yards distant fired two shots at him in quick succession. Fortunately the bullets went through his overcoat. The German was about to see what a third shot would do when Private Hills caught hold of Major Byng Hall and rushed him into a group of men and the major had no more holes made in his overcoat. In a letter in which Major Byng Hall refers to the battle, he says:

"All our officers were cool and the men simply splendid; their discipline was the best I ever saw." Major Byng Hall adds: "This prison here is an infantry barracks, quite new and beautifully clean; we are well treated and have nothing to complain of. The food is naturally not English, but we can buy what we want at a canteen. My knowledge of German is very useful."

Major Hall has seen considerable service. As a young officer he was with the 34th Sikh Pioneers in the China-Boxer campaign. Whilst there he was ordered to raise a body of Chinese police for the district and for eighteen months was engaged in chasing brigands. Whilst doing this he won the D.S.O.

## Douglas Hallam Honored.

Lieut. Theodore Douglas Hallam, of Toronto, who has been serving at the Dardanelles with the armored car section, is one of the two officers of this section mentioned in despatches from Sir Ian Hamilton. Lieut. Hallam is recuperating in London, having been five times wounded and suffering from sickness.

He came to England with the first Canadian contingent, and exchanged into the naval service. He is the only Canadian yet serving in the Dardanelles.

Lieut. Hallam is a son of the late Ald. John Hallam. He is a graduate of Upper Canada College, and began his newspaper work on The Toronto Daily Star.

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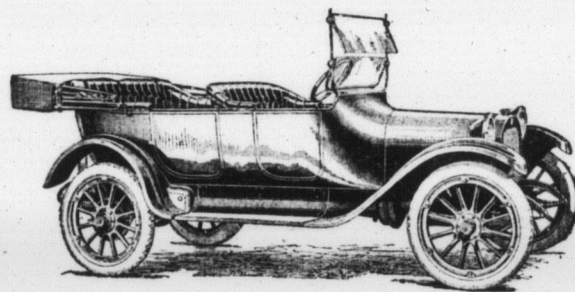
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## THE DARDANELLES OPERATION ON EVE OF A GREAT SUCCESS

Within Little Distance of a Triumph That Will Affect All World, Says Lord Robert Cecil.

A despatch from London says: It will be recalled that Winston Churchill, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, now Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said shortly before the Cabinet changes that the allies were within a few miles of final victory at the Dardanelles.

Although these few miles have not yet been covered, the belief evidently still grips the British Ministers. Sir Robert Cecil in a speech at Croydon declared that the Anglo-French forces are within little distance of a great success in the Dardanelles which would have an enormous effect on all parts of the world.

According to information received in Bulgaria from reliable sources, the allies are now concentrating large forces, including heavy landing artillery for a new general attack on the Dardanelles. The presence of mine-sweepers at Seddul-Bahr, near the entrance to the Straits, is regarded as foreshadowing increased activity, including a vigorous bombardment of the outer Dardanelles forts. According to a despatch to the Temps from Dedegatch, the Bulgarians are actively fortifying that port and its environs. Heavy guns are being placed at all strategic points.

## REFUSES TO PAY FOR LIVES LOST

Germany, in Note to U. S., Sees No Obligation in Arabic Case.

A despatch from Berlin says: Germany's note to the United States bearing on the sinking of the White Star Line steamer Arabic, which was communicated to the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, for transmission to Washington, is in the form of a memorandum under date of Sept. 7, the text of which follows:

"On Aug. 19 a German submarine stopped the English steamer Dunley about 16 nautical miles south of Kinsale, and was on the point of sinking the prize by gun fire after the crew had left the vessel. At this moment the commander saw a large steamer making directly towards him. This steamer, as developed later, was the Arabic. She was recognized as an enemy, as she did not fly any flag and bore no neutral markings.

"When she approached she altered her original course, but then again pointed directly towards the submarine. From this the commander became convinced that the steamer had the intention of attacking and ramming him. In order to anticipate this attack he gave orders for the submarine to dive, and fired a torpedo at the steamer. After firing he convinced himself that the people on board were being rescued in fifteen boats.

"According to his instructions the commander was not allowed to attack the Arabic without warning and without saving the lives unless the ship attempted to escape or offered resistance. He was forced, however, to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the Arabic planned a violent attack on the submarine.

"This conclusion is all the more obvious as he had been fired upon at a great distance in the Irish Sea on Aug. 14—that is, a few days before—by a large passenger steamer, apparently belonging to the British Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which he had neither attacked nor stopped.

"The German Government most deeply regrets that lives were lost through the action of the commander. It particularly expresses its regret to the Government of the United States on account of the death of its citizens. "The German Government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic. "If it should prove to be the case

that it is impossible for the German and American Governments to reach a harmonious opinion on this point, the German Government would be prepared to submit the difference of opinion, as being a question of international law, to the Hague Tribunal for arbitration, pursuant to article 38 of The Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

"In so doing, it assumes that, as a matter of course, the arbitral decision shall not be admitted to have the importance of a general decision on the permissibility or the converse under international law of German submarine warfare."

## AUSTRIA MUST RECALL ENVOY

Answer of the U. S. Government to Dr. Dumba's Explanation.

A despatch from Washington says: The United States has informed Austria-Hungary that Dr. Constantin Theodore Dumba the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to this country, is no longer acceptable as that country's envoy at this capital. The demand for the Ambassador's recall is based upon his admission that he attempted to disrupt industries in the United States. The action taken in Dr. Dumba's case amounts to a notice to Germany, as well as to Austria-Hungary, that this Government will no longer tolerate activities by aliens calculated to embarrass the United States in its relations with the belligerent powers of Europe. It was the answer of the American Government to Dr. Dumba's explanation of his intercepted letter to Vienna outlining plans for hand-capping plants in this country making war supplies for the allies.

It is understood that Ambassador Dumba will not be handed his passport, but will be permitted to follow his own course and await word from Vienna. If he should desire to return home it would be necessary for the American Government to secure a safe conduct for him from the allies.

## "NON STOP, BERLIN" SIGN ON LONDON BUS

A despatch from London says: A curious sight near the Strand was a London motor bus returned from the front marked, "Non stop, Berlin." It was one of these that the Canadians rode into Ypres.

## BULGARIAN GUNNERS WHO AWAIT THE CALL



The picture shows a group of Bulgarian gunners who may soon be in action and who are now being held in readiness, pending the outcome of negotiations between their country and the belligerent Powers.

## The Leading Markets ALLIES ID NOT BE ANXIOUS OVER NEXT MOVE OF GERMANS

Situation is Hopeful, No Matter What Campaign Enemy's Staff Decides Upon, Says Times Expert.

**Breadstuffs.**  
Toronto, Sept. 14.—Manitoba wheat—new crop—No. 1 Northern, \$1.01; No. 2, 99c, on track lake ports for prompt shipment.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., nominal, on track lake ports.  
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 89½c on track lake ports.  
Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal, on track lake ports.  
Ontario oats—New crop—No. 2 white, 38 to 39c; No. 3 white, 37 to 38c, according to freights outside.  
Ontario wheat—New—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, 92 to 95c; old, slightly tough, 85 to 90c; sprouted or smutty, 70 to 80c, according to samples and to freights outside.  
Barley—Good malting barley, No. 3 feed and feed barley, nominal, according to freights outside.  
Buckwheat—Car lots, nominal, according to freights outside.  
Rye—No. 2 nominal, 75 to 80c, according to freights outside.  
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$5.75; second patents, in jute bags, \$5.25; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$5.05, Toronto.  
Ontario flour—New—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, \$3.80, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.  
Millfeed—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freights. Bran, \$25; shorts, \$27; per ton; middlings, \$28 per ton; good feed flour, \$1.80 per bag.

**Country Produce.**  
Butter—Fresh dairy, 24 to 26c; inferior, 21 to 22c; creamery prints, 28½ to 29c; do, solids, 26 to 27½c.  
Eggs—No. 1, 23 to 24c per dozen, in case lots; extra at 26 to 27c.  
Honey—No. 1 light (wholesale), 10 to 11½c; do, retail, 12½ to 15c.  
Combs (wholesale), per doz., No. 1, \$2.50 to \$3; No. 2, \$1.50 to \$2.  
Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 20 to 21c; fowls, 12 to 13c; ducklings, 17 to 18c; turkeys, 23 to 25c.  
Cheese—Large, 14 to 14½c; do, twins, 14½ to 14¾c.

**Business in Montreal.**  
Montreal, Sept. 14.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 89 to 90c; Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, 57c; No. 2 local white, 43c; No. 3 local white, 42c; No. 4 local white, 41c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.85; seconds, \$5.35; strong bakers', \$5.15; Winter patents, choice, \$5.50; straight rollers, \$4.65 to \$4.85; do, bags, \$1.75 to \$1.85. Rolled oats—Bbls., \$5.45; do, bags, 90 lbs., \$2.60 to \$2.70. Bran, \$25. Shorts, \$27. Middlings, \$32 to \$33. Mouille, \$29 to \$33. Hay—No. 2 per ton, car lots, \$17 to \$17.25. Cheese—Finest westerns, 13½ to 13¾c; finest easterns, 13½ to 13¾c. Butter—Choice creamery, 28½ to 28¾c; seconds, 27½ to 27¾c. Eggs—Fresh, 23 to 30c; selected, 28c; No. 1 stock, 23c; No. 2 stock, 20c. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, \$13.00 to \$14.15. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 lbs., \$29; Canada short-cut back, bbls., 45 to 45½ lbs., \$28.50. Lard—Compound, tierces, 37½ lbs., 10c; wood pallets, 20 lbs., net, 10½c; pure, tierces, 37½ lbs., 11½ to 12c; pure, wood pallets, 20 lbs., net, 12½ to 13c.

**United States Markets.**  
Minneapolis, Sept. 14.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 96½c; No. 1 Northern, 90½ to 95½c; No. 2 Northern, 87½ to 92½c; September, 88½c; December, 89½c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75½ to 76c. Oats—No. 3 white, 32 to 32½c. Flour and bran unchanged.

**Live Stock Markets.**  
Toronto, Sept. 14.—Best heavy,

steers, \$8 to \$8.10; butchers' cattle, choice, \$7.50 to \$7.85; do, good, \$7.20 to \$7.45; do, medium, \$6.40 to \$7.10; do, common, \$5 to \$5.50; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do, good bulls, \$5.90 to \$6.35; do, rough bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, good, \$5.25 to \$6; do, medium, \$5 to \$5.75; do, common, \$4.50 to \$5; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$7.30; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$6.25 to \$7.25; canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$5.75; milkers, choice, each, \$65 to \$110; do, common and medium, each, \$35 to \$50; Springers, \$50 to \$95; light ewes, \$6 to \$7; do, bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$7.75; Spring lambs, cwt., \$8 to \$8.50; calves, good to choice, \$8 to \$11; hogs, old cars, \$9.40 to \$9.65; do, fed and watered, \$9.25 to \$9.50; do, f.o.b., \$8.90.

**U. S. RELATIONS  
GROW STRAINED**

Two More Austrian Officials Are Likely to Be Sent Back to Vienna.

A despatch from Washington says: President Wilson's request for the recall of the Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Constantin Theodore Dumba, has broadened into a situation involving the military attaché of the German Embassy; Alexander Nuber von Perked, the Austrian Consul-General in New York, and possibly Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. The official view is that the Ambassador, although technically involved, is not so seriously concerned as the military attaché or the Consul-General. It is not unlikely that both of the latter may be recalled or dismissed from the country.

Coupled with Germany's disappointing and unsatisfactory explanation of the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic, after Count von Bernstorff had given assurances that full satisfaction would be given if it was established that a German submarine sank the ship, official Washington views the friendly relations with the Germanic powers strained more toward the breaking point than ever before.

Hopes that the submarine crisis had been safely passed, and that a break between Germany and the United States had been avoided were displaced to-day by misgivings. Talk of the possibility of breaking diplomatic relations was heard again, although this time it involved both the central powers, on the theory that Austria after having her Ambassador practically dismissed from the country might stand with her ally in relations with the United States.

**41 NORWEGIAN SHIPS  
LOST SINCE WAR BEGAN**

A despatch from Washington says: The State Department has made public a report from the American Minister at Christiania, Norway, disclosing that Norway has lost 41 vessels since the war began. Seventy-six sailors have perished.

Of the number of vessels flying the Norwegian flag lost 13 were destroyed by mines, 24 by torpedoes, three disappeared in the war zone, and one was crushed by a German warship. Still another was taken as a prize to Hamburg.

The losses have been so heavy to Norwegian shipping that war risks insurance rates have been increased and restrictions imposed. Up to date the Norwegian War Risk Bureau has incurred risks aggregating \$2,000,000 and collected in premiums but \$1,820,000.

**CUNARD STEAMER SUNK  
NEAR COAST OF SPAIN**

A despatch from Paris says: The British steamer Alexandria, owned by the Cunard Steamship Company, was torpedoed 70 miles from Cape Palos, near Murcia, Spain, according to the Madrid correspondent of the Havas Agency. Twenty-eight of the crew have been landed at Mazarron, Spain.

## RUSSIANS FIGHT FOR INITIATIVE

Conflict on Eastern Front is Resumed With the Greatest Intensity.

A despatch from London says: Almost simultaneously with the announcement that the Emperor has personally replaced Grand Duke Nicholas as commander of the Russian forces, the fighting along the eastern frontier, despite the beginning of the autumn rains, has been resumed with the intensity which characterized it throughout the Summer on both wings in Courland, in the north, and in Volhynia, Podolia and East Galicia. In the south the Russians are making determined efforts to regain the initiative, while in the centre the Austro-Germans continue to increase their advantage.

Thus Field Marshal von Hindenburg and his commanders in Courland are still being denied their objective, the Dvina River, while von Mackensen and the Austrian generals at the other end of the line are engaged in opposing the Russian offensive. In the centre, on the other hand, Lieut.-Gen. von Eichhorn and Prince Leopold of Bavaria are pushing forward, and, according to the Berlin official report, have occupied Wolkowsk, an important railway junction immediately east of Bialystok. It is for these railways that the Germans are now fighting, as when the autumn rains turn a great part of the country into an impassable morass they will need every line of railway to keep their armies supplied with provisions and munitions.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Mail remarks that the Czar has pluckily undertaken the responsibility of the chief command at a time when the retirement from Grodno is still in progress under difficult conditions. The enemy at the same time is advancing through the marsh region with the object of occupying the railway running north and south. He is using a ready-made railway line over the swampy ground, the rails attached to ties put down on narrow roadways which are sufficiently firm to allow a speed of ten miles an hour.

## DUKE NICHOLAS IS SUPPLANTED

Famous Leader Relinquishes Command of the Main Russian Forces.

A despatch from London says: Grand Duke Nicholas has relinquished the command of the Russian military forces and has been appointed Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies in the southern theatre of war. This announcement from Petrograd follows the action of Emperor Nicholas in personally taking over the command of his forces.

The text of the order issued by Grand Duke Nicholas transferring an education in economy. In cooking also she knows how to make the best of every bone and every cabbage leaf, so that here again she saves money. Her rule of keeping things mended is yet another way of saving money, and anyone who knows France will remember the wonderful patches to be seen on the blue overalls of the French workmen. Every son that is saved goes into stocking, or into the savings bank, and it is a dire need which makes her take it out.

**Gifts for Men at the Front.**

To-day a good many women are experiencing that dire need, although there are still thousands of stockings intact. For one current expense only they will touch the stocking; and that is for the weekly parcel which is sent to the front. Every working woman in France sends a neat calico-covered parcel of regulation size to her man or her men at the front once a week, and when we see piles of them at the stations waiting to be sent off, each one clearly addressed to privates and non-commissioned men in Belgium, in Flanders, in Alsace, and in the "Argonne," we realize that in each goes a portion of some unselfish woman's economies.

They are humorous and pathetic, man of those parcels, for they tell of such little personal likings and such tender extravagancies. Wine is often put in the parcels, though against the rules. Pate de foie gras is another thing they love to send, and all sorts of little expensive dainties such as they only tasted on fete days in time of peace.

Nothing makes one love their economies so much as to see some of their extravagancies at the present time, for every folly has its gain of self-sacrifice, and every son taken from the stocking will be replaced later on by some act of self-denial, or by some less admirable, but probably more effective, business methods of dealing with her employer. It is not reasonable to expect extraordinary thrifty people to have the virtues of the unthrifty, and if the women of France are self-interested it is because they have learned to be self-supporting.

**BRITISH AIR SERVICE  
UNDER FLAG OFFICER**

A despatch from London says: Owing to the rapid expansion of the Royal Naval Air Service, both with respect to personnel and material, the Admiralty has decided to place it under the direction of a flag officer, with the title of director of the air service.

Rear-Admiral C. L. Vaughan-Lee has been selected for this appointment. Commodore M. F. Sufter, the present director of the air service, will be in charge of the material side of the naval aeronautical work, with the title of superintendent of aircraft construction.

Life has its ups and downs, and a lot of folks seem to prefer the downs.

## PRIDE OF POORER FRENCH WOMEN

HER TALENT FOR ECONOMIZING BEING PUT TO TEST.

Is a Wonderful Buyer, and She Always Keeps Family Clothes Mended.

Since the war the world has heard a great deal about the Frenchwoman of the people, and memories of her in the early days of the struggle will remain with some of us to the end and beyond. Her courage, her steadiness, her quick response to her country's call, commanded our admiration and called for our sympathy. But the test of her great qualities has come with the long-drawn-out sacrifice, and, in spite of a minority which has fallen from grace, it is just to say that the French woman of the people have kept up the standard and fine conduct and steady courage which they set up for themselves in the beginning.

The business of being poor is a hard one, and, in spite of all her talent for economy, the Frenchwoman is testing that talent to the uttermost. Most of them have the State grant or the allowance of the unemployed, but 25 cents does not go very far in these days of dear food, and 50 cents for a child is not nearly enough to keep hunger away from the house. Consequently, the women must work, and work hard, if they would succeed in making both ends meet.

She is so used to pulling herself out of her own difficulties that she has learned never to drop the armour of self-defence, and the average Frenchwoman of the people would a thousand times rather economize by her own intelligence than accept charity from those who are above her in the social scale. She has a little phrase that is rather a symbol of pride than humility; "nous Austres" is that she calls her class in distinction from those above her, and it is to her credit that she looks upon her class and her work as something sufficiently dignified to stand alone. She makes no attempt to ape those who can afford to dress better and live in luxury, but she firmly holds to the traditions of the family to which she belongs.

**Education is Practical.**

Her education is useful and practical. She is well grounded in arithmetic, and is sufficiently learned in her own country's history to appreciate its victories and lament its deficiencies. She has an inherent dislike of politics, for she generally suffers from the effect they have on her men. She rarely drinks to excess, she is a practical, affectionate mother with ambitions for the success of her children in worldly matters, and she sacrifices almost anything for their material benefit. She can cook, and wash, and sew, and is generally tidy, if not scrupulously clean. She is a wonderful buyer, and in that is one of her great economies. To watch her doing the daily marketing is in itself an education in economy. In cooking also she knows how to make the best of every bone and every cabbage leaf, so that here again she saves money. Her rule of keeping things mended is yet another way of saving money, and anyone who knows France will remember the wonderful patches to be seen on the blue overalls of the French workmen. Every son that is saved goes into stocking, or into the savings bank, and it is a dire need which makes her take it out.

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**Sublime Porte Literally Means "lofty gate." It is the principal entrance to Seraglio at Constantinople, and is the place from which the Imperial edicts are issued.**

## Here's a Free Treat for Your Canary



## BRITAIN AWAKENS TO NEED OF THRIFT

GREAT MOVEMENT BEGUN ON  
NATIONAL LINES.

Financial Strength of the Nation Lies  
In the Thrift of the  
Workers.

A revelation in thought has taken place in Great Britain on the subject of financial policy, and as London, the capital of Great Britain, is the money centre of the whole world, that revolution must have a momentous effect upon every nation.

Before the war financial strength was estimated in the power of banks and other financial corporations and in the ability of great leaders on change. But now it is seen and known that when a great crisis is to be faced the financial strength of the nation lies in the thrift of the great mass of workers.

Great Britain has provided for the expenses of the war for herself and those of her allies who depend upon her for a year to come by borrowing from her own people the utterly unthinkable sum of \$3,000,000,000.

In the old days of leisurely finance, when comparatively small sums were needed, bonds were negotiated through the great banking houses. But in this case a sum many times greater than had ever been asked for before was required, and there were none to furnish it except the common people of Great Britain.

For, as the leaders of the nation have explained, in so many words, other countries borrow from Britain but Britain finds no outside market in which she can borrow the immense sums which she needs in her world leadership. Nor can she call upon the great banks and money houses, for these are the keepers and guardians of her Aladdin's Lamp of finance, that mysterious centre around which revolves the world's economy, the Gold Reserve. One hope alone remains, but one on which Great Britain has always relied in time of trouble—the common people. And to the common people the great Minister of State appealed. A strong campaign of publicity was carried on through the newspapers and bill-boards and by means of public meetings and demonstrations.

When the subscription lists were closed and the tallies put together it was found that abundant streams of wealth had been tapped to fill the national treasury full to overflowing; the most stupendous financial operation in the history of the world had been carried to success.

Everybody sees now that there is one class alone to whom the credit for this success is due—those who love and practice thrift. The prodigal and the squanderer have neither part nor lot in this matter. Thrift, a sun-set-clad virtue which has been forgotten by many and scoffed at by not a few, is now known to be the strong guardian of the Empire's life. The lesson does not end with the raising of even so vast a sum as \$3,000,000,000. This is but the beginning, and should the war go on, the people who have given so much must give still more.

What then? Here is what the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, said at the great history-making meeting in London Guildhall at which the loan campaign was opened:

"This meeting was called not only to advertise the merits and advantages of this war loan but to initiate a concerted national movement for what may be called war economy." And he pointed out that the great increase in the income of Britain, continued without being balanced by exports, must mean a balance to be paid out in gold; and that with the lowering of its gold reserve Britain must become a borrowing nation and lose its position of pre-eminence as the world's financial centre. Therefore: Economy, thrift. He said, further: "There remains only one course open to us—namely, to increase our income and increase our savings."

Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies in the present coalition Government, formerly leader of the Opposition, voiced the same belief and gave hearty approval to the campaign of thrift.

A Parliamentary Committee has been appointed to act in collaboration with the treasury department. Offices have been opened as headquarters, and a great national organization has been formed to sound in the ears of every man, woman and child in Great Britain the praises of Thrift and to make known everywhere how individual and national welfare alike depend upon the small and too-often despised economies of everyday life. Extravagance has not only gone out of fashion, it is regarded with dislike and contempt. The man who to-day should flaunt his wealth and try to bring in again the fashion of lavish and ostentatious spending would be looked upon as a fool or worse. Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, Attorney-General, has given this word to the British people, and it is being repeated everywhere:

"Extravagance, always a folly because it is a crime; thrift, always a virtue, becomes in wartime a great national duty."

Britain has spoken: by her decree this world-to-day is a world of Thrift.

Britain has grown abroad to seventy-eight times her area at home.

## IN THE CLUTCHES OF RHEUMATISM

The Great Suffering of a Calgary Lady Before Relief Was Found

There is still a very prevalent belief that rheumatism is due to cold or wet weather. This belief is probably due to the fact that when the blood is thin and watery there is an acute sensitivity to atmospheric conditions and a change to wet weather often means a return of the excruciating pains. Rheumatism, however, is rooted in the blood, and it can only be driven from the system by building up and enriching the blood. Hot baths and outward applications of liniment may give temporary relief, but cannot cure. If the disease is not attacked through the blood, it simply fastens itself more firmly on the system, and the sufferer ultimately becomes hopelessly crippled. The truth of this is proved by the case of Mrs. Frank Ford, of Calgary, Alta. Mrs. Ford says: "I was almost helpless, crippled from rheumatism. It seemed to have settled in every joint. My arms and hands had to be bandaged. My ankles were so swollen that I had to use crutches. After doctoring for a long time and growing steadily worse, the doctor advised me to go to Banff Springs. I stayed there for eight weeks taking daily baths and returned home poorer in pocket by about \$150 and not one bit improved in health. I then entered a local hospital, but did not derive any benefit. I was in such constant pain that I almost wished to die, and I felt sure I would be a lifelong cripple. It was at this stage that a friend who had been greatly benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills urged me to try them. I began the use of the Pills and after taking them a few weeks the swelling in the joints began to go down and the pain was relieved. This greatly encouraged me and I continued the treatment until in the course of three months the cure was complete. I had thrown away the crutches, could walk anywhere and do my own housework, and I never felt better in my life than I do at present time, and all this is due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have also given the Pills to my daughter who suffered from anaemia and she has gained in flesh and become a strong, healthy girl."

If you are suffering from rheumatism or any weakness of the blood give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and they will speedily restore you to health and strength. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PERSONAL POINTERS.  
Interesting Gossip About some Prominent People.

The Queen of the Belgians, called affectionately the "Angel Queen" by the Belgian soldiers, is a daughter of Duke Carl Theodore of Bavaria. The Duchess d'Aosta, who takes a great part in Red Cross work in Rome, was born at Twickenham. Although delicate, she is a great devotee of big-game hunting.

Captain J. H. S. Dimmer, who won the V.C. by gallantly handling a machine-gun against the Prussian Guards, confesses that the honor has brought publicity to the point of becoming "a worry and annoyance."

Miss Mary Garden, the opera singer, is of Scottish extraction, and has a pretty wit. When asked if a woman of the world could dress on \$1,250 a year, she promptly retorted: "It may be possible, but what's the use?"

Lady Curzon, whose "Memoirs" caused such a stir a few years ago, has many Crimean relics in her home at Deene Park, Northamptonshire, including the head of the charger which her husband rode at the head of the famous Light Brigade at Balaklava.

Mr. John Redmond has sartorial ambitions. He is wearing a silk hat with a rather low, massive crown that suits his striking head. When the sun shines he blossoms forth into a light-colored trolley and a flower in his buttonhole. He is easily the best-dressed man in the Irish Party.

The least-discussed member of the British Government to-day is Mr. Birrell, who seems to have relapsed into obscurity. He makes no speeches, and he no longer "Birrells"—that is to say, talks charmingly in the "obiter dicta" vein. He looks a tired man, and it is doubtful whether he would not welcome retirement from the Cabinet.

There was a discussion at one of the London clubs the other evening as to the unlucky thirteen superstition. An M.P., who had been quietly listening, intervened with the remark: "The best speech for years was based on a phrase of the thirteen letters. It was 'Wake up, England!' by his Majesty the King." That settled the discussion.

If you were to ask General Smith-Dorrien what he thought of the Canadian heroism at Ypres his answer in all likelihood would be: "I always said that they were fine." For years he has said: "Give me a thousand Colonials who can ride and shoot, and in six months' time they will be able to meet with advantage the finest Continental troops that can be brought against them."

Paderewski, whose eloquent appeal for our help for the Polish victims of the war has brought him into the limelight again, probably thinks the highest honor ever paid to him was

when he was asked by the Princess Louise to sit to her for his portrait, which her Royal Highness finished in three sittings. It would be rather interesting to know what has become of that painting.

Of a morning, taking a walk in Hyde Park, London, there may be met a bachelor who lives in one of the largest mansions in London. He is M. Paul Cambon, France's trusted Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and one of the pillars of the Entente Cordiale, and his house is the great corner building by Albert Gate, where, in a quiet hour stolen from the cares of diplomacy, he may be found immersed in the chessboard.

A very anxious sovereign at the moment must be Queen Wilhelmina, whose country the war has placed in such a difficult position. Happily her health nowadays is better than it used to be, and this no doubt gives her greater strength to face whatever issues the future may have in store. Her chief pleasure, however, is the study that she has fitted up in her palace, and there, some time ago, she painted a number of beautiful illustrations founded on "The Arabian Nights."

Sir Percy Girouard, who is helping in the organization that is to give the Army more ammunition, is a notable figure with his monocle. He does not strike you at first as a leader of men, but when you have spoken to him for about half an hour, you change your opinion. A stern disciplinarian, he has the gift of making himself popular, as witness the testimonial signed by three thousand of the employees, when he gave up his appointment as Commissioner of the Railways for the Transvaal.

Soldiers as a rule do not take much interest in Parliamentary proceedings. Lord Grenfell, however, in an exception, for he regularly attends the debates in the Lords. He has a keen sense of humor, and some good stories are told of him. Once he sent a drawing of an episode in some Afghan fighting to an illustrated paper, and to his great astonishment, found when published that palm-trees had been added. He protested, but was blandly assured the public expected palm-trees in "Afghan" scenery.

WORDS OF THE WISE.

"Frugality may be termed the Daughter of Prudence, the sister of Temperance, and the Parent of Liberty."—Samuel Johnson.

Men live best on moderate means. Nature has dispensed to all men wherewith to be happy, if mankind did not know how to use her gifts."—Claudian.

"A man that only translates shall never be a poet; nor a painter one that only copies. So people that trust wholly to others' charity will always be poor."—Temple.

"I earn that eat, get that I wear; owe no man, envy no man's happiness; glad of other men's good content with my harm."—Shakespeare.

No, when the fight begins within himself, A man's worth something."—Robert Browning.

"No change of circumstances can repair a defect of character."—Emerson.

"There are but two ways of paying debts: increase of industry in raising income, increase of thrift in laying out."—Carlyle.

SLUGS HARD.

Tea and Coffee Are Sure and Powerful.

Let the tea or coffee slave be denied his cup at its appointed time! Headache—sick stomach—fatigue, etc.

"Strange that thinking, reasoning beings will persist in the use of coffee," says a Western man.

He says further that he did not begin drinking coffee until he was twenty years old, and that slowly it began to poison him, and affect his hearing through his nervous system. (Tea produces about the same effects as coffee, because they both contain the drugs, caffeine and tannin.)

"Finally, I quit coffee and the conditions slowly disappeared, but one cold morning the smell of my wife's coffee was too much for me and I took a cup. Soon I was drinking my regular allowance, tearing down brain and nerves by the daily dose of the nefarious beverage.

"Later I found my breath coming hard, had frequent fits of nausea, and then I was taken down with bilious fever."

"Common sense came to me and I quit coffee for good and went back to Postum. I at once began to gain and have had no returns of my bilious symptoms, headache, dizziness, or vertigo.

"I now have health, bright thoughts, and added weight, where before there was invalidism and the blues. My brother quit coffee because of its effect on his health and now uses Postum. He could not stand the nervous strain while using coffee, but keeps well on Postum." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

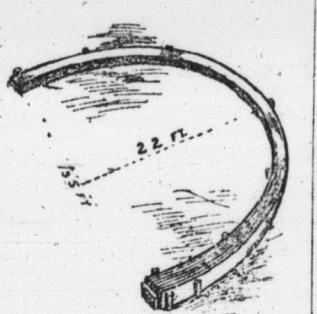
Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup. "There's a Reason" for Postum. —sold by Grocers.

## CURVED BARN ROOF SUPPORTS.

A Circle Drawn on the Ground and Marked by Stakes Makes the Form.

(The following article, taken from the Kansas City Star, will be found to be very interesting to farmers who are interested in saving space and providing convenience throughout in this construction of the curved roof barn. A correspondent of that paper asks for information regarding this construction from a description given in a previous issue.—Ed.)

The barn referred to is in Johnson County, Kansas. It is sixty feet long and thirty-five feet wide. The foundation floor contains stanchions for cows and is built of limestone taken from the hillside the barn is on. Above the foundation is the haymow. This was made by standing nineteen great half-hoops on the foundation and putting sheet iron on them. That made a mow without an inch of waste space, as no cross braces were needed, and it was all clear space from the floor of the



A Bow for a Wagon Bow Barn in the Making.

mow to the roof. These big hoops were placed three feet four inches apart on centres.

To make these hoops the barn builder figured out how high he wanted the haymow to be. He believed twenty-two feet was high enough and as the barn was thirty-five feet wide he drove two stakes thirty-five feet apart on a flat piece of ground. The next step was to run a line between those stakes and at the exact middle point to put in a small stake. From this centre stake he drew another line at exact right angles to the first. He measured twenty-two feet out on the second line away from the centre stake and drove another stake.

With this last stake as the top or apex of the circle and with the two stakes first driven the curve of the barn can be drawn out on the ground. This is not an exact semi-circle, as the bows in this barn were almost perpendicular several feet above the foundation. With the curve drawn out on the ground, stakes should be driven along it at intervals to hold the boards when bent into place.

Take pine boards six inches wide and an inch thick and bend them along the curved mark, setting them edge-wise to the ground and nailing them lightly to the stakes by "toeing" them in with nails driven first through the stake and then into the boards. Any size boards may be used for this purpose. The 1x6s were used in this barn. After this first circle is made put more boards on the inside, thus making a second thickness, but being careful not to have the joints coming at the same place in any two thicknesses. Add more boards until the desired thickness or strength is reached and nailing the pieces lightly together, using just enough sixes. In the Johnson County barn the hoops were six inches thick.

After the desired thickness has been reached bolt or nail all together fast. Use spikes generously or bolts or both. Either of both may be made to serve the purpose just as well. They pull out the nails "toed" into the first thickness and lift the hoops into place.

This barn roof was designed and built by a farmer. If the details here given do not seem clear ask any neighborhood carpenter to lay out the circle and drive the stakes for you. It is difficult to make the details any clearer than this, but no doubt this will be sufficiently explanatory.

SAVING BY SPENDING.

The Wise Buyer Is the One Who Saves.

Benjamin Franklin, the great apostle of thrift, was not a mere penny-saver. Few men have given their money more generously than he gave his, even when each cent he got was earned only by industry which even his hard-working neighbors thought prodigious. He saved when saving was necessary, but for that very reason he had money for his friends as well as for himself when the need for money arose. He was just as strong in advising wise spending as he was in advocating timely saving. The wise buyer is the true economist; for he saves his money by using it. The storekeeper who knows his business and has a true regard for it desires the custom of the thrifty. His business is to give service, and a man finds more pleasure in serving those who can appreciate what he does than in serving those who have so little regard for their own interest that they know not whether they are served well or ill. The merchant who advertised his goods thereby calls up on the public to judge his work and declares his willingness to be rewarded strictly according to his merits.

"Lose not time own for want of asking for it; 'twill earn thee no thanks."—Fuller.

## Smoothest Regulator of Them All Is Hamilton's Pills

NO HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, OR SOUR STOMACH WHERE THEY ARE USED.

A Perfect Constipation Cure

They Cleanse the Liver and Move the Bowels While You Sleep.

Like a ship in the night your constipated headache and digestive troubles will disappear after using Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They cure the worst cases, act quietly at night while you sleep, and give you next morning the freshest, briskest, happiest feeling you have known in many a day. Hamilton's Pills will cheer up the most despondent sufferer. They will make tired old folks feel like kids at play. They overcome back-ache, side-ache, liver-ache and stomach-ache, and kidney ills. If they fail to do this you can have your money refunded. Fair enough, eh? Don't stay sick or ailing, use this grand family medicine at once. It will give you energy, spirits, ambition, appetite, good blood, better nerves—in short good health. You can get all this in a 25c. box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut which are sold by all good dealers in medicine.

More Enterprise.  
"That landlord is certainly an enterprising fellow."

"How now?"  
"He has installed outside roller towels that run the full length of a three-story hotel. Guests on every floor can lean out of the windows and wipe their hands."

"But why have the towels outside?"  
"Oh, that's so the rain can wash 'em."

St. Joseph, Levis, July 14, 1903.

Minard's Liniment Co. Limited, Gentlemen,—I was badly kicked by my horse last May, and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

JOS. DUBES,  
Commercial Traveller.

We Always Do.  
"Don't let people bore you to death with their moss-covered anecdotes. Spring a few of your own old favorites."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Using Discretion.  
"I've dropped out of the race for Mabel's hand."

"You have? Why?"  
"My nearest competitor is a man with millions. I think she loves me, but I've decided to withdraw."

"You're foolish, man. If she loves you and is as sensible as I think she is you can win her without money."

"That's just the point. I think I could win, all right, but ever after she'd have the opportunity to remind me of the millionaire she could have married. I've decided for my own happiness that perhaps I'd better let him have her."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

A Gentleman.  
A true gentleman never forgets himself—or fails to remember others.

Wise City Belle.  
Stella—Why do they put bells on the cows?  
Bella—It gives warning so you can run away from them.

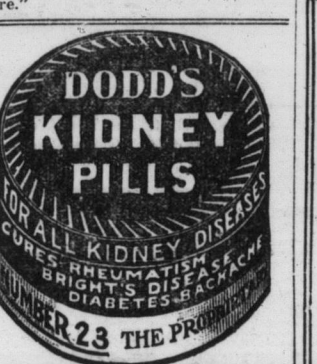
LOW FARES TO THE CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS VIA CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Four splendid equipped daily trains from the New Passenger Terminal—Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. Choice of scenic and direct routes through the best of the West. Something to see all the way. Double track, automatic electric safety signals all the way. Let us plan your trip and furnish folders and full particulars. Ask for free booklet "Itineraries of some of the Forty Ways and More to the California Expositions." It will save you time and money. B. H. Bennett, G.A., 46 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Silence Is Golden.  
"I think I made a mistake in arguing the question of expense with my wife."

"What do you mean?"  
"She wanted an automobile, and I inadvertently told her that I couldn't afford it."

"Well?"  
"Now she wants it worse than before."



ED. 7. ISSUE 38-15.

## THE "KISS-AND-WASH" BRIGADE

Is Not Very Popular With the Wounded Soldiers.

Lady Warwick, in her characteristically fearless and out-spoken manner, has drawn attention to the scandal that a number of the women volunteers for nursing work at the front only offer to help because the novelty appeals to them. They have no special qualifications, and pester the authorities for permits until the wearied officials sometimes give way.

Lady Warwick says that most of the fashionable nurses who go to the front are bent upon nothing but having a good time, and adding to their collection of sensations. They drive a coach-and-four through such things as regulations and discipline, and are a sore trial to the really-trained nurses. Such a statement by one who is in a position to know what she is talking about has caused not a little asperation in certain high places.

Soldiers at the base hospitals have given the name of the "Wash and Kiss Brigade" to those ultra-fashionable nurses. "What they seem to do most," said a friend of mine from the front, "is to wash the wounded man's face and then kiss him for his mother." Which reminds one of a story of the South African War. A fussy nurse went to one bed and asked the wounded soldier what she could do for him. Anything you like ma'am, blurted replied Tommy, "but don't wash my face again. Them other ladies have washed it six times already."

Cure Guaranteed.  
Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing, takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c. per bottle.

A Match for Her.

A certain suburban theatre was very full when the young man entered. Presently he stopped beside a somewhat stout lady who was trying to occupy enough room for two.

"Is this seat engaged?" he asked politely.

The stout woman looked up angrily.

"Yes, it is!" she snapped. "I'm keeping it for a gentleman."

"That's me right enough!" smiled the witty youth, as he slid into the seat. "But how did you know I was coming?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Not Mercenary.

Mr. Cottrox—My daughters, young man, are both worth their weight in gold.

Suitor—Then the fact that I am asking you for the smaller one proves, at any rate, that I am not mercenary.

It isn't always the loser in a pugilistic contest that gets the swelled head.

Highest Cash Prices Paid for GINSENG

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

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

ANY CHRISTIAN

Man or Woman in need of employment should get our plan of distributing religious literature.

Even those with occasional leisure hours can undertake the work and be assured of receiving adequate compensation. Previous experience is not essential and there is no expense to you. Let us give you particulars.

The International Bible Press Co.  
182 Spadina Ave. Toronto, Ontario

"Overstern" V Bottom Motor Boat \$55.00

Freight Prepaid to any Railway Station in Ontario. Length 19 Ft., Beam 3 Ft. 9 In., Depth 1 Ft. 6 In. ANY MOTOR FITS.

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

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

## NO ALUM

ALL INGREDIENTS PRINTED ON THE LABEL

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

MADE IN CANADA

Love Will Find a Way.

Master—Norah seems quite gone on that letter carrier.

Mistress—Gone! Why, she actually mails a postcard to herself every night, so he'll be sure to call at the house next morning.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Back to the Front.

Passing through a military hospital, a distinguished visitor noticed a private in one of the Irish regiments who had been terribly injured.

To the orderly the visitor said: "That's a bad case. What are you going to do with him?"

"He's going back, sir," replied the orderly.

"Going back!" said the visitor in surprised tones.

"Yes," said the orderly. "He thinks he knows who does it."

Ready money is seldom ready when you want to borrow some.

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—40c. box.

Zam-Buk

FARMS FOR SALE.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

Suitor—Then the fact that I am asking you for the smaller one proves, at any rate, that I am not mercenary.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

KERMATH Marine Engines

"America's Standard" 4 Cycle Marine Motors

Ontario's Best Business School.

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., TORONTO. We place many graduates in positions. Write to-day for College Calendar. W. J. Elliott, Principal, 734 Yonge Street, TORONTO.



## 1915 FALL VOGUE SUGGESTS DISPLAY

That before you spend a penny on your New Clothes—before you even plan your wardrobe—you consult the Latest Styles and Fashions now on display at

### THE E. MAYHEW & CO. STORE

There is no doubt about a big fall business for this store. We can feel it. Every department is filled to overflowing with Bright, New Merchandise.

### NEW FALL HATS AND GARMENTS HERE IN ABUNDANCE

#### Millinery an Important Question Soon To Be Decided

It's the question that looms up large in any woman's mind at this season of the year, and one that can be decided here to your best advantage. The milliners, with Miss Quinn in charge, are busy preparing for the GRAND OPENING DISPLAY which will take place TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, SEPT. 21st, 22nd and 23rd. Miss Quinn, for the past two seasons, has had charge of the millinery department in the large establishment of Ferguson & Co., Petrolia, which is sufficient guarantee she is an artist in this line. Rush orders will be attended to promptly.

#### Ladies! If You Want "Style" and "Quality" Fabrics, Choose Them Here

It's the fabrics more than anything else that make or mar your suit or dress. Here you'll find such a choice of different weaves, moderately priced in spite of the great wool scarcity brought about by the war, that you're quite sure of getting something to your liking.

#### And Then! Those New Fall Shoes

There is nothing that sets off one's toggery as a nice pair of Shoes. We have the very newest in men's, women's and children's at a little lower price than you can buy elsewhere.

We invite all men and young men to view the new ideas in

#### Fall Headgear

The "King" Hat at \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50

brings home to you as fine a quality, as handsome a style, as the best \$5 hats sold anywhere.

#### Groceries Specials

Corn Starch, per package ..... 7c  
Fresh Royal Yeast Cakes, per package ..... 3c  
Corn Flakes, 3 packages for ..... 25c  
Snow Flake Ammonia, per package ..... 3c  
1 quart sifter Baking Powder ..... 19c

## E. MAYHEW & CO.

### The Transcript.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1915

#### Newbury

Duncan Fletcher received a letter from France from Gibb, last week. He is well and writes in good spirits.

Miss Margaret McRae is home from Detroit.

Miss Bowey, of Brucefield, is again in charge of W. Bayne's millinery dept.

D. G. and Mrs. Archer, of Windsor, are enjoying a trip to San Francisco.

Preparations are on for the School Fair to be held Friday, October 1st.

Let everybody lend a hand to make the fair a big success and encourage teachers and scholars.

Dr. J. P. McVicar and Mrs. McVicar attended the funeral of the latter's sister, the late Mrs. Mary Murdoch, at Bridgen, on Sunday. The deceased had frequently visited her sister here and made many friends, who will sympathize with the family.

Born—Sept. 7th, at Longhead, Alberta, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Wells (nee Hattie Guy), a daughter.

Pte. A. Field, of the 33rd Batt., spent the week-end at the home of Miss Graydon.

Misses Jean and Carrie Fletcher are visiting in London.

A name known to many here appeared in the casualty list on Saturday—Mary Frances Eliza Munroe.

Miss Munroe was a daughter of the late Mac Munroe and a cousin of Misses Annie and Rachel Smith.

"Frank," as she was called by old schoolmates, went as a nurse some time ago. Friends here will sympathize with her bereaved family.

Miss Hazel Fennell left Monday afternoon for London to attend the Normal School.

The ladies of the village and surrounding country are busy for the soldiers. This time it is a fruit or jam shower.

Any one who wishes is welcome to contribute and help. The fruit may be brought to the Town Hall Wednesday, 22nd, afternoon, to be packed there.

In the evening a patriotic tea will be served from 5 to 7. Even a jar from each one will mean a lot when all together. This is something the soldiers especially like—"sweets," fruit or candy.

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

#### Melbourne

Melbourne, Sept. 13.—Mr. Broley, of the Home Bank staff, is spending his holidays in London.

L. Cook, of the Union Bank staff, is also on his holidays.

Rev. Mr. Currie and wife have returned after spending a delightful holiday with friends in Toronto.

Ed. McKenzie and wife spent Labor Day with friends in Detroit.

Melbourne visitors to the exhibition at Toronto last week were Dr. Dewar, J. W. McKenzie, Robert Campbell and M. D. McKenzie.

A. S. Newton, formerly of the Standard Bank staff, Strathroy, has taken Chas. Munson's place at the Home Bank here. Mr. Munson is resigning on the 15th and intends going into the poultry business.

Anniversary services at the Presbyterian church will be held on the third Sunday of this month.

#### Wardsville

Wardsville, Sept. 14.—Miss Gwendolyn Carson, of Detroit, spent last week with friends here.

Mrs. J. Purcell is visiting in London.

Mrs. A. Douglas and son Jack returned home Saturday after a two-months' visit in Edmonton, Moosejaw, Winnipeg, Chicago and Toronto.

J. A. N. Shore, of Ingersoll, spent a few days in town.

Miss Bessie Wilson, of Dutton, and J. A. McLarty, of Guelph, spent Sunday at her home here.

Chas. Wilson is visiting his brothers in Toronto.

W. Watterworth is remodelling his house.

Miss Oread Sheppard has returned home after visiting for some time in Toronto.

Geo. Constant, of the 33rd Battalion, London, spent the week-end at his home here.

Miss Elva Brinson left Monday to attend Normal School in London.

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

#### CAIRO.

J. E. Cutler, of Battle Creek, Mich., returned to his home on Tuesday.

Mr. Gilbert, of St. Thomas, is visiting at the home of his friend, C. J. Watson.

Mr. and Mrs. George Banghart and son George, accompanied by Miss Burch, all of London, spent Sunday in this vicinity visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. E. Fenby left in their auto for Lambeth, London and elsewhere on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Moody and family, of Highgate, spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. M. Wehlann.

FOR INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

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

#### KILMARTIN.

Misses Malcolmina Munroe, Elizabeth McAlpine and Margaret Leitch left this week to attend London Normal School.

Sorry to report that George L. Munroe is on the sick list.

Mrs. Janet McIntyre has returned to her home in Walkerville after spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Malcolm C. Munroe.

The Women's Missionary Society of Burns' church will quilt and pack a bale of clothing for missions at the manse on Friday of this week.

The Misses Dewar have resumed their positions in Detroit after spending some time at their home here.

#### SPECIALS

Millinery Openings For the Children

Friday & Saturday

A complete showing of new Effects—lots that will win the approval of the girls. Your call will be appreciated.

B. G. BUCHANAN

MELBOURNE

Store will close Wednesday at 6 o'clock

#### True to the Flag.

In a letter to J. N. Currie from Duncan A. McRae, of Chico, California.

Mr. McRae says in part: "I was very glad that I was able to help our cause. I think that every man and woman who has been born under the British flag should do what he or she could to help out these loyal young men who have gone to the front probably to give their lives for the Empire. I want to see German militarism crushed. It may take some time but it will come in the end. The American sympathy is with the Allies—that is, with the exception of the German-Americans. I like this country very well, but I like the old home country better, and for that reason I shall always remain a British subject. A person does not forget the friends of a lifetime even though he does make new friends."

Mr. McRae referred to above left here a few years ago and made good in California. His cheque for \$100 to Glencoe Patriotic Fund showed his loyalty both to the old town and the British flag.

#### FRUIT BULLETIN

Note the Government's Advertising telling you about Canadian Crawford Peaches. You should see your grocer at once and put down an extra supply of Niagara Peninsula Grown Fruit. This year quality is extra fine for canning. Fruit means good health.

Middlesex county temperance workers are meeting at London this week to elect officers and make arrangements for holding local option contests in the remaining municipalities of the county outside of London which are still under license next January. These municipalities are London and Biddulph townships, the town of Parkhill and the villages of Lucan and Glencoe. They include fourteen licenses. There is some possibility of a Canada Temperance vote throughout the county, instead of local option contests in the separate municipalities, being favored.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

NEIL GRAHAM, Supply Committee.

Glencoe, Sept. 15th, 1915.

793

UNDERTAKERS

— AND —

FURNITURE DEALERS

Having taken over the Furniture and Undertaking business from Mrs. Mary D. McAlpine of this place, we wish to state that we will endeavor to give our patrons the best service possible. We are adding to our stock and will at all times show a large range in all lines of Furniture. The Funeral Direction remains under the management of Mr. Wehlann.

J. B. GOUGH & SON

Day Phone 23 Night 93

G. A. McALPINE

Seed Oats, Barley, Peas, Spring Wheat, Clover, Timothy, Alsike, Hungarian and Millet Seed, Fresh Mangel and Sugar Beet Seed, Rennie's, Steele-Briggs and Ferry's Garden Seeds.

Blended and Pure Manitoba Flour, Wheat taken in exchange, satisfaction guaranteed: Feed Flour, Corn Chop, Shorts, Bran, Shelled Corn, Fertilizer in stock, Cornsine for grain, Pedlar People's Galvanized and Rubber Roofing in stock, Bibby's Cream Equivalent and other Calf Meats, Linsseed Meal, Oil Cake, Molasses Meal, Coal, Cement, Wood.

## ORIGIN OF THE PEACH

(By Peter McArthur)

It is sometimes a mistake to consult the Encyclopedia before writing an article. The misinformation in the world is much more picturesque than the facts. Facts have tendency to make one prosy and commonplace.

I am moved to make these observations because for some time past I had been meditating a little essay on the peach, and I remembered a story I had heard or read somewhere about the origin of this most delicious fruit.

According to the best of my information and belief up to fifteen minutes ago the peach originated in Spain after the Moorish invasion. The African conquerors brought with them bitter almonds with which to poison their arrows and planted the pits in the newly conquered country so that they might have an unfailing supply of this method of spreading Moorish Kultur. As they had no Hague Tribunal in those days there were no international agreements against using poisoned weapons—and it probably wouldn't have mattered much if there had been.

But to resume. According to the pretty tale I remembered, the bitter almond developed in the salubrious climate of Spain and lost its ancient character, ceased to be poisonous and became a peach. With this as a text I had proposed to show that the peach is the one really good thing in the world has ever derived from war, but alas, I needed a few more facts and I consulted the Encyclopedia, where I found no mention of my pretty Spanish tale. I found both Greek and Latin references to the peach and a learned discussion as to whether the fruit had been first developed to perfection in Persia or in China. The only reference to the bitter almond was a note to the effect that Darwin regarded the peach as a relation of the almond. It seems that in China they do not raise peaches of excellent quality but also of unusual shape. They have a flat peach in which the ends of the pit are merely covered by the skin while the sides have a thick layer of fruit pulp which is like another kind which is long and crooked and as nearly as I could learn from the dictionary all kinds of peaches are good eating. It is pleasing to know that even the Encyclopedia gives Canada the credit for raising the best peaches of all, and now they are their best.

IT NEEDS NO TESTIMONIAL.—It is a guarantee in itself. If testimonials were required they could be furnished in thousands from all sorts and conditions of men in widely different places. Many medicines are put forth every year which have but an ephemeral existence and then are heard of no more. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has grown in reputation every day since it first made its appearance.

#### Fall Fair Dates.

Alisa Craig	Sept. 28 and 29
Blenheim	Oct. 1 and 2
Braden	Oct. 7 and 8
Bridgen	Oct. 5
Chatham	Sept. 21-23
Comber	Sept. 29 and 30
Dalhousie	Oct. 13
Dorchester Station	Oct. 6
Dresden	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Essex	Sept. 29 and 30
Florence	Oct. 11 and 12
Forestburg	Sept. 29 and 30
Galt	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Glencoe	Sept. 28 and 29
Hamilton	Sept. 15-18
Harrow	Oct. 5 and 6
Highgate	Oct. 1 and 2
Kingston	Sept. 28-30
Lambeth	Oct. 5
Leamington	Oct. 6-8
London	Sept. 19-18
McBourne	Oct. 4
Munroe	Oct. 1
Ottawa	Sept. 20-18
Parkhill	Sept. 23 and 24
Petrolia	Oct. 11-13
Ridgeway	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Sarnia	Sept. 28 and 29
Strathroy	Sept. 20-22
Thamesville	Oct. 5 and 6
Wallacetown	Sept. 28 and 29
Watford	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Windsor	Oct. 31, Sept. 3
Woodstock	Sept. 23 and 24
Wyoming	Oct. 1 and 2

#### Wood Wanted.

Notice is hereby given that offers for a quantity of twenty cords of 12-foot hard wood will be received by the supply committee of the Glencoe High School Board up to Oct. 1st next, the wood to be delivered at the school house this fall.

NEIL GRAHAM, Supply Committee.

Glencoe, Sept. 15th, 1915.

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J. B. GOUGH & SON

Day Phone 23 Night 93

G. A. McALPINE

## CAMP ON GOLF GROUNDS.

London Military Camp Said to Be the Finest in Canada.

London is said to have the finest military camp in Canada. London admits it and it must be so. It is composed of the 33rd and 34th Battalions, full strength the 29th Battery, a field hospital and Ambulance Corps, Headquarters Staff, and a Home Guard, located in the Barracks. Twenty-six hundred men under canvas, and a city of tents set upon a hill, so that all may see, testify that this war is Canada's war, and that the rural districts of Western Ontario intend to do "their bit."

Typical of the changed activities of the nation from those of a year ago is the fact that what is now an armed camp, bristling with guns and echoing to the bugle's call, was a golf course last year. The company of regulars has long since vacated the Barracks, and is fighting on the fields of Flanders. The golfers are gone—no one knows where. Maybe they enlisted in chagrin. The place of the departed regulars is taken by a stalwart Home Guard, which does police duty for the camp. It is said that six of them arrested one of the 34th men the other night. They are called the "Safety Firsts" by the men in camp.

The Barracks stand on a sandy hill looking south over the city. Around them are some fifty acres of level plain, breaking away in a steep hill along the southern border. An ideal site for a camp. The hill, which once formed a series of excellent natural hazards for the golfers, is now lined at its crest with trenches where the men learn to handle the spade and pick, a very necessary training for a war of attrition. Here, too, at night they await attacking parties and learn patience and the wisdom of the stars.

The camp grounds are high and dry and make a splendid spectacle, with their 500 tents in orderly array and the "cleanest lines of any camp in the country." Out in front, on what used to be the long second hole, and a terror to those who slice or pull, can be seen, any morning, half a brigade at drill, letter-perfect and wearing "cow's" breakfasts. The sanitation features are almost perfect. There is an abundance of running water, and shower baths are as plentiful as the most fastidious could desire.

There is keen rivalry between the two battalions, and the interest the men take in the look of the camp is evident as soon as one enters the gate. The kitchens are ranged along the north side, and a small garden is set in front of each. Whitewash is plentiful; there are little walks and squares of whitewashed stones, while whitewashed ropes enclose the officers' quarters, and whitewashed everything that is ugly makes for the appearance of a Spotless Town.

Lucky officers—each has electric light in his tent, a wooden floor, camp bed, and dresser. The men sleep ten to a tent, feet to the pole. "Grub" is excellent, if the officers' mess is any criterion. The men seem happy, though they were somewhat upset at being left behind when a detail was drafted into the second contingent. But they have settled down again to the routine of preliminary training.

A wise sergeant of the 34th discovered that the Y. M. C. A. canteen was making money and the men decided that they might just as well get what profit there was for themselves. So they started a canteen. The 33rd followed suit, and with the profits they opened a moving picture show with a change of reel three times a week.

#### NO IDLERS NOW.

Summer Resorts Are Busy Hives of Industry These Days.

Everywhere you turn this summer you find an unceasing activity in Red Cross work. In Muskoka, where hundreds of Toronto people go, at the "Royal Muskoka" there and at other places, women are meeting every week for work.

"We are going to do Red Cross work at Nepahwa to-morrow," writes someone from that summer spot.

Up at Georgian Bay, at Go Home Bay, the same spirit of service broods over the summer homes. There everyone assembles once a week at a certain centre where sewing and surgical supplies to be made up, are given out. Cottagers arrive from all around lovely Go Home Bay, coming in sail boats, canoes, rowboats, or electric launches. The work done through the past week is taken there and packed, a fresh supply is provided, and the little boats hurry away home again, laden with their Red Cross work.

Up at Stoney Lake similar work is going on, in fact the summer resort not engaged in Red Cross work is yet to be found.

Down at Metis, in Quebec, a "Little Metis" as it is correctly speaking, there is quite a summer colony of Toronto people, and they are doing all kinds of patriotic work. They have secured a summer club house and have transformed its quiet into a hive of workers. Probably when the members of the little summer colony drift back to their homes, the inhabitants of Little Metis will carry on the work which is gaining for their quiet place by the sea, a niche in the history of to-day.

In town and city, over at Niagara, almost within shout of Niagara Cap, ladies are living the summer months with a background of Red Cross. Every tea, every bridge and garden party, every game of tennis or golf brings in more for the needs of the soldiers.

Here at the Island both Hanlan's and Centre Island have organized and women are earnestly doing their bit.

Everything else seems small when compared to the importance of keeping that endless stream of all that may be needed, making its way across the ocean—as we used to say when children "keeping the pot boiling."—Helen Ball in Toronto Globe

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP - \$ 11,560,000  
RESERVE FUND - \$ 12,560,000  
TOTAL ASSETS - \$187,000,000

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

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

Glencoe Branch - E. M. DOULL, Manager

## MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

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

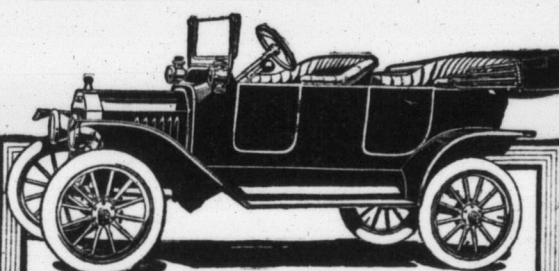
#### SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

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

#### FARMERS' BUSINESS

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

J. A. McKELLAR, Manager GLENCOE BRANCH



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car  
Price \$530

Ford Runabout  
Price \$480

Ford Town Car  
Price \$780

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

ALEX. DUNCANSON'S - GLENCOE

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

BEFORE DECIDING ON A CAR SEE THE

# OVERLAND

## MANY REASONS WHY

It has the reputation for being the