

The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 45--No. 4.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916.

Whole No. 2298.

GLENCOE PICTURE SHOW TOWN HALL

Saturday Night, Jan. 29, 1916

Sparkling Universal Films
Drama Comedy
War Pictures
TWO SHOWS 7.30 and 8.45
Popular Prices 10c and 15c

A satin portrait of a European Ruler given to each lady as usual.

Annual Meeting.

The ninth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Glencoe Telephone Company, Limited, will be held in the Woodmen's Hall, Melbourne, at two o'clock afternoon of Wednesday the 16th day of February, 1916.

A motion will be presented to reduce the number of directors from seven to three, also a by-law will be submitted for confirmation increasing the capital stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000 and authorizing the company to borrow such sums as may from time to time be required for the purposes of the company.

Melbourne, January 24th, 1916.
G. W. SPONENBURGH, Secretary.

EKFRID MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Annual Meeting

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the above company will be held in the Town Hall, Appin, at 2 o'clock afternoon of Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1916, for receiving the report of the officers for 1915, electing two directors in the place of Neil A. Galbraith and Donald Dewar, the retiring directors, who are eligible for re-election, and transaction of any other business brought before the meeting.

A. P. McDougald, Sec.
Ekfrid, Jan. 25, 1916.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Kilmartin Cemetery will be held at Burns' Church, Moos, on Monday, February 7th, 1916, at two o'clock p. m.—C. C. Munroe, Secretary.

For Sale or Exchange.

Choice quarter section of land, unimproved, near Camrose, Alberta, for sale, or will exchange for farm land near Glencoe. Apply at the Transcript office.

Farm for Sale.

The south half of lot 16, 2nd range south, Ekfrid; 100 acres, more or less. This is a good grain and pasture farm. Apply to D. A. Campbell, Route 2, Appin.

Tenders for Wood.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Tuesday, February 1st, 1916, for six cords of hard body wood, 20 inches long, delivered at Tait's Corners Presbyterian church not later than March 15, 1916.—Bert. McEachren, Sec'y.

For Sale or Exchange for Farm.

Brick block—store and dwelling—in best location in Glencoe, in best of condition. Store will always be in demand, and comfortable residence over. Splendid opportunity for retired farmer to get a good home, at same time have the building revenue bearing. Apply at Transcript office.

Farm for Sale.

100 acres, north half lot 9, con. 4, Ekfrid. First-class grain and pasture farm. Situated 2 1/2 miles from North Appin C. P. R. station. For particulars apply to James Lotan, Jr., Route 5, Appin.

CHANTRY FARM

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

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

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

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

G. G. McNaughton
Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Plate Glass and Automobile Insurance
Phone Bothwell U. & R. No. 441 P. O. Newbury R. R. No. 2

Silverware and Cut Glass

Silver Butter Dishes \$2.50 to \$3.75	1 doz. Pearl Handle Knives and Forks, special price \$13.75
" Tea Service \$10.00 to \$25.00	Cut Glass Berry Bowls \$3.50 to \$5.00
" Bread Trays \$3.25 to \$6.00	Cut Glass Water Pitchers \$3.25 to \$5.50
Rodgers' Silver 1847 Knives and Forks, dozen \$4.75	Cut Glass Vases \$2.25 to \$5.25
Silver Bake Dishes \$5.00 to \$15.00	" Cream and Sugars \$1.75 to \$5.00
" Pickle Dishes \$2.25	Cut Glass Spoon Trays \$3.00
" Cake Plates \$3.50	" Bon Bon Dishes \$1.50 to \$3.75
Marmalade Dishes \$2.75 to \$2.85	Cut Glass Salt and Pepper Sets \$3.75 to \$1.75
Silver Tea Spoons, Rodgers, per dozen \$2.80	Cut Glass Tumblers, 1 dozen \$3.00 to \$6.00
Silver Pie Plates \$4.50	Cut Glass Wine Decanters \$2.25
" Spoon Trays \$4.75	" Glasses, 1 doz \$1.00
" Fern Pots \$3.25 to \$4.00	
" Berry Spoons \$1.00 to \$2.75	
" Meat Forks \$7.50 to \$1.50	
" Sugar Shells \$6.00 to \$1.50	

A complete line of Hand Painted and Limoges White and Gold China always carried in stock.

Watch, Clock and Jewellery repairing given special attention.

C. E. Davidson Jeweler

ISSUER MARRIAGE LICENSES

OPTICIAN

Keith's Cash Store

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

P. D. KEITH

MITCHELL & HAGERTY

Hardware Merchants, Glencoe, Ontario

HALTERS

HORSE BLANKETS

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

STOVE PIPE

FROST WIRE FENCING

SPECIAL VALUE

NOW OFFERING IN

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

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

CASH FOR FRESH EGGS AND GOOD TABLE BUTTER

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

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

W. A. CURRIE & CO.

McCREERY & YOUNG'S OLD STAND

Special Bargain Prices

For Month of January on

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

TERMS CASH

McPHERSON & CLARKE

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard

GLENCOE, ONT.

District and General.

Melbourne Fair has a cash surplus of \$482.

The 135th Middlesex Battalion has reached the strength of 800.

Chas. Mullins, of Ekfrid, killed a six months old pig which dressed 205 lbs. Tenders will be received by Ekfrid county council for alterations in the bridge at Wardville.

The Loney Hotel at Port Stanley was almost completely destroyed by fire Tuesday afternoon.

The coach on the M. C. R. east bound freight caught fire at Melbourne one day last week and was totally destroyed.

Macsey-Harris Co. and staff are building a hospital in France and equipping and maintaining it till the end of the war.

Frank Pineo, reeve of Malahide, and Wm. Hall, reeve of Warwick, were elected wardens in Ekfrid and Lambton respectively.

Anti-local optionists in Petrolia have abandoned their case, and the by-law stands, after recount and scrutiny, by a margin of 338 votes.

Francis L. Harrison, a former mayor of Stratford, died in Toronto on Sunday, in his eightieth year. He was a native of Middlesex county.

The prohibition referendum in Manitoba will be taken on Friday, March 10, and the afternoon of that day will be declared a legal half holiday.

John Hand was elected president of the Brooke and Alveston Agricultural Society. W. O. Moffatt was re-elected secretary. A field crop competition will be held.

The public schools and high school of Petrolia were closed Monday afternoon to respect the memory of Miss McRobie, a member of the staff, who was buried in the afternoon.

The Canadian Patriotic Association expects to raise \$8,000,000 during the current year to meet the requirements of the fund. Of this amount Ontario is expected to contribute \$4,000,000.

Thirty-nine young men in Aurora who asked to be put on the voters' lists, making affidavits of \$400 assessment, before the local option vote, now want to have the entries stricken off the assessment books.

John Patton, an old resident of Dunwich, died Thursday morning, at the age of 70 years. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to Canada when he was a young man, settling at Port Talbot. After working for some years for Col. Talbot he settled where Dunwich is now situated and built the first house in that vicinity.

Frederick J. Payne died at his residence at Payne's Mill, Thursday, aged 80 years. Mr. Payne came to Canada from England when a child with his parents, who settled in Ekfrid county, and operated a saw and grist mill at Payne's Mill. He was a well known and respected citizen.

In his opening address T. Morrison of Mossley, president of district No. 8 of the Ontario Fairs Association, which met at St. Thomas Tuesday afternoon, strongly insisted upon the holding of strictly agricultural fairs rather than amusement exhibitions. The attendance of representatives was not up to the average, but considerable constructive discussion was heard by the convention until its close.

The question of prizes was settled on the plan that all goods be placed on a five per cent. basis.

The oil fields at Bothwell are still producing considerable oil after being pumped almost continuously for the past 20 years or more. James McKitchie, who has a number of wells on his farm, states that between 300 and 400 wells are still producing oil and he estimated the value of the monthly output at \$12,000. He states that the oil is obtained from the rock and not from small pockets as is the case with many boom fields and he expects that the wells will continue producing for many years.

Ontario's Hardy Pioneers.

Peter McArthur gave a humorous address, entitled "The Red Cow," in Toronto Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Red Cross Society. Having enlarged upon the proclivities of the Red Cow to the distinct enjoyment of the audience, he directed his attention to the "tragedy of the back-to-the-land movement." "Having given the young people a finished city education, you can whisk them off the land inside of an hour, but it takes time to get them back again," said he. "It is one of the saddest things of the times that the hardy, virile pioneer stock is disappearing." He urged a greater interest by city folk in the lives of the people who compose the rural population. Mr. McArthur told a number of stories of pioneer life in Ontario. He reminded the audience of how Neil McAlpine saved the settlement at Fingal when the crops had failed in the early days. This narrative of the extreme generosity of the hardy Scotch pioneer was a true-to-life story of the days when the community spirit dominated, and it gave a glimpse of the "men who went back to the land and saved Canada."

Methodist Minister.

REV. W. G. BOWSON, MINISTER.
Rev. Arthur Sinclair, of Sarnia, may be expected to preach our annual missionary sermons next Sunday, morning and evening, and at Newbury with the afternoon of those he has this rising young man of our conference. Everybody welcome.

Letter From the Front.

The following is from Lieut. Currie, son of Rev. D. Currie, of Beaverton, formerly of Glencoe:—

December 2nd, 1915.
Dear Father,—Yesterday I was very fortunate in the share of mail which I received, about seven letters in all, two of which were from you. The Canadian mail always comes with a rush at intervals. I don't think that I ever before appreciated receiving letters so much. The mail boy is always very welcome. One of our chief jobs every afternoon is censoring the letters of the men. As Christmas is approaching and as the last mail for Canada to arrive in time for Christmas leaves tomorrow, there is an unusual number of letters to censor. Of course I have not the opportunity of buying Christmas presents in this country, and consequently letters must take their place.

We were moved to the northern area last week, and have joined the Canadian Corps which is holding a very difficult part of the line where most of the fighting upon this front has occurred. The country is low and flat and the ground just oozing with water. You can hardly imagine what an awful country it is in which to fight, this weather. If you place an ammunition box on the ground it disappears beneath the surface in a very short time. The rain is almost continuous with frost quite often. We have still to experience the trenches, but we have a good idea of what they are like.

I was battalion orderly officer yesterday, if you know what that means. One of our duties is to visit the sentries at night. Can you imagine yourself standing out alone on a plain in Flanders upon a slight mound, on a windy and stormy night. The clouds were travelling very fast and you could see occasional stars through them. Every few minutes there was a drive of misty rain which came so strongly that you almost felt it cut your face. It was quite a sensation and I stood quite a while appreciating it. Away in front was the firing line with the big guns booming and flashing all the time. Occasionally I could hear a machine gun. Whenever a big gun was discharged the sky was lit up as it were with sheet lightning. Both sides are continually sending up magnesium flares which make the interval between the trenches as bright as day so that you could count the blades of grass. Last night these were going up all the time. You could see a streak of light as a flare went up, then it would burst out into a bright light, hover a short while in the air, and then die out. It was really wonderful to see it and to realize that this sort of thing was going on all the time for hundreds of miles and has been going on for over a year. When you actually see it you realize all the more what a tremendous amount of munitions of all sorts is required and what a tremendous struggle it is. You in Canada cannot appreciate it as it is impossible to give you any real idea of it in words. One must be here himself to see it at first hand. No matter where you are in the line you always have the impression that you are up in a salient as the guns and flares seem to be all aimed at you except immediately in the rear. Some time before this letter reaches you we shall be doing our share and will probably spend Christmas thowing "jam tins" at the Boches.

Although reports always say that it is quiet along the line, it gives you, at home, a wrong impression because there is a continuous fighting almost all the time especially in the localities. The wastage of men and materials is going on all the time. Just as surely as there is an end to every human life, so surely must a break come some time. This cannot be kept up forever by both sides, and we are going to be able to stick it out longer than the enemy. The chief thought in our minds (who are out here now and who will have to face the winter campaign) is that sufficient men will be available in the spring to take our places and give another big push. The weather makes more casualties during the next few months than the enemy. We can undertake to hold them till the spring, and there is no doubt at all that we can do it, but it would give us a great satisfaction if we felt that those at home were putting as much of themselves into the game as we are to provide a big army to be behind us in the spring. There is absolutely no doubt as to the successful outcome of this show in our favor if everyone sticks to it. We are more than holding them now, and there is a big day of reckoning coming for the Boches in the spring. The tables will surely be turned then.

I take my hat off to the soldier and officer who have been out here. They have done deeds that would have been declared absolutely impossible had they even been thought of before. Those who have been here from the start are amazed at what the human body has shown itself capable of enduring. Men stood for days and weeks last winter soaked to the skin and oftentimes for long stretches without food. It will not happen again.

The men are always very cheerful and happy, and I seldom hear a grumble about anything. Before the war started I think that there was a general impression that the days of chivalry and heroism in war were over, but this war has proved the contrary. There are deeds being performed every day which surpass, in bravery, etc., any that were ever done before. Old soldiers laugh when they think what won a Victoria Cross in other wars. A V. C. won in this war is not to be compared with the majority of those won in previous wars. The human race has not been decaying.

I am in command of two platoons now, as we are slightly under strength in officers, which adds to my duties in a small measure. We have a splendid battalion and of course we believe it second to none in the whole British army. Our discipline is splendid and the smartness of our men has been many times commented upon by the staff. Our average age is quite young, which probably accounts for some of the smartness. I am older than the average of the men under my command.

Canvass for Dry Ontario.

The canvass for signatures to the petitions of the Committee of One Hundred began on Monday and will be completed this week, it is expected. The work seems to be systematically in hand and the canvass promises to be thorough. Three petitions will be circulated—one on white paper being designed to bear the names of voters only. The women petitioners will be placed on blue paper, as will also all petitioners who are young men between 18 and 21 years of age.

The petition, when completed from all parts of the province, will be presented to the Ontario Government with a request:—First, for the absolute abolition of the sale of intoxicating liquor; second, failing the first request, that a plebiscite be taken, the majority for which shall determine the issue.

Wardville Entertains Soldiers.

Wardville, Jan. 21.—Wardville went military today when D Company of the 135th Battalion, quartered in Glencoe, was entertained to dinner by the Red Cross Association. A sumptuous repast was served in the town hall. Seldom has such a spread of chicken, pumpkin pie and every other enticing edible been provided in such abundance.

Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the Mossa & Ekfrid Agricultural Society was held in the council chambers, Glencoe, on Thursday, Jan. 20th, and was well attended. A creditable statement was presented by the secretary and treasurer, showing a good balance from last year's work. Officers for 1916 were followed by the following:—President, D. McCullum; 1st vice, A. B. Gillies; 2nd vice, N. J. McKellar; directors—J. W. Eddie, J. E. Hull, Chas. Davidson, D. M. Munroe, Mungo Leitch, D. M. Sutcliffe, J. C. Gillies, treasurer, J. A. McCullum; 1st auditor, J. A. McKellar; 2nd auditor, J. A. McKellar; secretary, R. W. McKellar. The date of fall fair for 1916 was set for Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 20th and 27th.

R. W. McKellar was appointed a delegate to the Ontario Fairs' Association at Toronto on February 2nd and 3rd.

Put One Over on Him.

A family in town has two boys, both of whom were anxious to join the colors. At a family conference it was agreed that one of the boys should join and the other stay at home. This appeared to be satisfactory and Tom was selected to wear the khaki. He started for the army to give his name to the recruiting officer. When he arrived there he was dismayed to find that Sam had forestalled him by getting there first, and had already signed up.—Watford Guide-Advocate.

Ontario Corn Show.

The Ontario Corn Growers' annual show is again announced, and prize lists are before the public. This year the show and convention will be held in Chatham Curling Rink, on Feb. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, and it is hoped the association will meet with the same hearty support of the corn growers it has been afforded in the past.

Every grain grower should enter all classes open to him. For prize lists and further information, write the secretary, J. W. Noble, Essex, Ont.

Dr. McGowan Stricken.

Thamesford, Jan. 24.—Shortly after 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon while Dr. H. McGowan was preparing to pay a call in the country he was stricken with hemorrhage of the brain. He was able, with assistance, to reach his bedroom, but since then he has lain in a comatose condition. Dr. McGowan has been unusually busy during the past two weeks and has had a great number of calls to outlying parts.

The overwork, nervous strain and excessively trying weather are no doubt responsible for the breakdown.

Dr. McGowan is well known in Glencoe, being a son of Mrs. McGowan, who formerly lived near here but is now residing at Port Arthur.

Middlesex Warden.

T. G. Turnbull, of Lobo, was elected warden of Middlesex when the county council assembled for its January meeting in London on Tuesday.

Mr. Turnbull was chosen at the Liberal caucus, at which J. A. McLachlan, of Glencoe, and B. C. Brooks, of London Township, were also candidates for the office. At the Conservative caucus Reeve Fitzgerald, of Nisour, and deputy-revee Thomas Clarke, of London Township, were candidates, the choice falling upon Mr. Fitzgerald.

The Liberal members of the council number 19 and the Conservatives 12, and when the council opened Mr. McLachlan moved, seconded by Mr. Brooks, the nomination of Mr. Turnbull, whose election was made unanimous.

Ekfrid Pioneer Dies.

Malcolm Galbraith, a highly esteemed pioneer of Ekfrid township, passed away at his home on the Longwoods Road Thursday, Jan. 20th, in his 82nd year.

Mr. Galbraith was born on the farm on which he died, and during his lifetime experienced many of the hardships peculiar to the settlement and clearing of this part of the country. He was a man of sterling integrity and good business acumen and served for several years on the township council both as councillor and deputy-revee. His wife, who died in July, 1914, was Mary McAlpine, a daughter of the late Malcolm McAlpine, also of the Longwoods Road. He leaves seven sons and one daughter, as follows:—Dr. John, of Montrose, Mich.; Dr. Douglas, of Lansing, Mich.; Hugh, D. Drumbo; Peter, of Brantford; Neil A., of Appin, and Bernie, Malcolm and Annie, at home. He also leaves one sister, Mrs. Graham, widow of the late Archibald Graham, of Glencoe.

The funeral took place from his late residence on Sunday afternoon to the Baptist cemetery at Mayfair, service being held in the church adjoining.

McDougald-McGregor.

Delaware, Jan. 22.—A pretty event took place at the manse, Delaware, on Wednesday, when Miss Maud Irene, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter McGregor, of Muncey, was united in marriage to Wallace McDougald, of Rosetown, Sask. The ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Dr. Rayson, of Delaware, the happy couple left on a short honeymoon. Upon their return, after a short stay with the bride's and groom's parents here, Mr. and Mrs. McDougald will leave for their future home in Rosetown, Sask.

Leitch-McArthur.

A quiet wedding took place at the manse, Glencoe, on Wednesday, Jan. 26th, when John A. Leitch, of Mossa township, was married to Phemina McArthur, only daughter of Mrs. Janet McArthur, of Glencoe. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Weir, pastor of the Presbyterian church here, after which the young couple left on the train to St. Thomas on a trip.

Twenty Years Ago.

Glencoe's debt, \$8,885. Huston's grocery store and J. Hurley's barber shop destroyed by fire on Christmas morning.

John A. Leitch, Glencoe, Middlesex warden in 1895.

Glencoe council—George Leithbridge, reeve; Donald Graham, John Oldreive, J. N. Sexsmith, Alex. Stuart, councillors.

Moss council—Wm. Webster, reeve; Daniel Taylor, Thos. Simpson, John Stinson, Hugh L. Walker, councillors. Ekfrid council—A. P. McDougald, reeve; Geo. B. Campbell, deputy-revee; John E. Hull, Donald McAlpine, Alex. Douglas, councillors.

Mark Walker president and John S. Walker secretary-treasurer Mossa and Ekfrid Fairs boards.

Wheat 75c, oats 22c, butter 10c, eggs 10c, potatoes 27c a bag, hogs \$3.50, hay \$11.

Some advertisers—J. A. Young & Co., dry goods; A. Clananah, building contractor; Geo. Wilson, furniture; Geo. Parrott, grocer; H. D. Mitchell, manager Traders Bank.

High School Notes.

A meeting of the Literary Society was held on January 20th for the purpose of electing officers for the 1916 term.

In the absence of the president, the vice-president, Miss Jean McLachlan, occupied the chair. The following officers were elected:—Honorary president, Miss McEachren; honorary vice-president, Miss Johnston; honorary secretary, Miss Graham; president, Miss M. Bayne; vice-president, Miss L. Eddie; secretary, Miss A. Campbell; treasurer, R. Leithbridge; councillors, Form I.—J. Eddie, Miss A. Poole; councillors, Form II.—Miss C. Hicks, L. Dalgety; councillors, Form III.—S. McCutcheon, Miss E. Smith; councillors, Form IV.—A. Munroe, Miss M. Chalk; reporters, Miss P. Keith, H. Moss; pianist, Miss M. Galbraith.

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

FRENCH LINES ARE PIERCED BETWEEN ARRAS AND LENS

German Forces Captured Trenches but Counter-attack Recovered Greater Part

A despatch from Paris says: Heavy fighting has been in progress in France, a French advanced position on the road between Arras and Lens being attacked by strong German forces. The infantry attack was preceded by mine explosions and a violent bombardment, and the Germans captured a first line trench on a front of several hundred yards.

French counter-attacks were immediately inaugurated and a portion of the captured trench was retaken. The Germans, however, at the close of the day occupied about 200 yards of the advanced trench, which formed a salient in the French lines.

Twenty-four French aeroplanes made a raid on the railway station

and barracks at Metz, dropping 130 shells. The French airmen were heavily bombed, but all returned undamaged save one, who was forced to land south-east of Metz.

President Poincaré and Albert Thomas, Under-Secretary of War, were present at the trials at Satry Camp on Saturday of the newly-invented trench cannon and bullet-proof shields.

The explosion of a German mine south of Ypres on Saturday destroyed nearly 100 yards of British trenches, according to the official report from Berlin. The British, however, assert that they retain possession of the crater. Bombardments of considerable intensity are reported from other sectors of the front.

CANADA'S TRADE RAPIDLY EXPANDING

REVIEW BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

Statement Reveals Heavy Increases In Both Imports and Exports.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Trade statistics covering the nine months of the fiscal year ending December 31st, issued the other day by the Department of Customs, show the commerce of Canada to be expanding enormously.

Taking into account re-exports and the movement of coin and bullion, the grand total of the trade of the Dominion for the nine months reaches the imposing figure of \$1,012,486,203, compared with \$837,009,759 for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. That the volume is increasing is shown by the December returns, the trade of last month having reached a total of \$148,815,954, compared with \$70,382,903 for the same month in the previous year.

The December statement reveals heavy increases in both imports and exports, without taking into account the movement of gold or the export of foreign merchandise. For the nine months' period the imports show a slight shrinkage, amounting to \$343,923,332, as against \$348,746,920, but the December imports increased from \$30,392,913 to \$45,690,721.

Exports of domestic merchandise in December totalled \$92,171,402. In the previous December they amounted to the comparatively low figure of \$37,193,600, while in the nine months' period they jumped from \$306,823,039 to \$511,534,048. The increase in exports were found in nearly every column. Manufacturers rose from \$63,186,926 to \$119,392,269. Agricultural produce from \$106,608,923 to \$202,506,936, and animals and their products from \$58,436,712 to \$78,559,424.

The inland revenue returns, issued Thursday, also show a substantial increase, the total for the month being \$2,416,195, as against \$1,897,774 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

AUSTRALIA PROHIBITS EXPORTS TO NETHERLANDS

A despatch from Melbourne, Australia, says: A proclamation has been issued prohibiting all exports to the Netherlands.

BRITISH RESCUE FORCE IN FIERCE ENGAGEMENT

General Aylmer Attacks Turkish Position in Effort to Reach Kut-el-Amara

A despatch from London says: Gen. Aylmer's relief force last Friday attacked the Turks, who are strongly entrenched at Essian, six miles east of Kut-el-Amara, where the main British army to whose aid the relief force is trying to hasten, is bottled up. A violent battle ensued, in which success alternated between Britons and

Turks. The fighting lasted all day. Torrents of rain, causing floods, prevented a renewal of the attack on the following day, but Gen. Aylmer's force managed to entrench itself a little more than two-thirds of a mile within the Turkish line. The British report speaks of "very heavy losses on both sides," which indicates the fury of the battle.

FEAT OF BRITISH SUBMARINE ON THE UPPER ADRIATIC

Sank Austrian Hydro-aeroplane and Also Torpedo Boat, Which Went to the Rescue

A despatch from London says: A despatch of the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says a British submarine has sunk in the upper

Adriatic an Austrian hydro-aeroplane and also an Austrian torpedo boat which went to the rescue, taking the crews of both craft prisoner.



"ARCHIBALD" AND HIS MERRY MEN.
One of the gun-rocket guns—known to the Canadian soldiers as "Archibald," and its smiling crew "somewhere in France."

PANIC FLIGHT OF THE TURKS

Dislodged From Caucasus Positions Extending Over 66-Mile Front.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The Russian offensive in the Caucasus is developing favorably, the Russians capturing strong Turkish positions with relatively slight losses and taking from the enemy many guns, huge quantities of munitions, and numerous prisoners. Some of the Turkish regiments were annihilated.

The official report gives details of the dislodgement of the Turks from a strong position over a front of 66 miles, extending from the region of Lake Tortu to the region of Chariasson River, north of Melazghert. The Ottomans retreated in the direction of the fortified plain of Erzerum. At many places this retreat assumed the character of a panic flight. Several Turkish units were almost annihilated, and hundreds of bodies cover the route of the Russian offensive.

At many points the Car's troops had to advance on heights above the clouds, cutting trenches in the deep snow during heavy snowstorms. They occupied the village of Koprunkent, on the Arax, 30 miles east of Erzerum. In the course of the fighting on the 17th the Russians took prisoner five officers and 308 men, and captured much material, including machine guns and caissons. They seized a Turkish ammunition depot at the village of Tournabel, in the Chariasson district.

U.S. MULETEERS KILLED GERMAN SUB. SAILORS

New Version of Baralong Affair Published in Norse Paper.

A despatch from London says: The Central News correspondent in Christiania says: The After Posten on Friday published from its London correspondent a new version of the Baralong affair which he received from a reliable source. According to this version, when the submarine attacked the Nicotian, the latter's crew, including the American muleteers, took refuge in the lifeboats. The Baralong hove in sight and sank the submarine, whose crew sought shelter on the Nicotian.

The story proceeds: "When the American muleteers, having returned with the crew to their own ship, discovered members of the German submarine's crew on board, these muleteers not unnaturally became quite furious. A fight ensued, in which the muleteers wreaked fury upon the men who in attacking the British ship were really guilty of attempting cold-blooded murder. I understand that if, as proposed by Sir Edward Grey, the Baralong affair had been submitted to an independent jury of American naval officers the above-mentioned facts would have been disclosed."

TERRIBLE HAVOC WROUGHT IN EXPLOSION AT LILLE

A despatch from London says: The Amsterdam correspondent of The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, who witnessed the recent explosion of the large German ammunition depot in Lille, northern France, describes the damage done as enormous. Not only was the munitions depot entirely destroyed, but havoc was caused in the surrounding area to houses and factories, most of which were razed to the ground. The German Landsturm troops which were guarding were killed.

LORD DERRY'S TRIBUTE.

Earl Says Canadian Young Men Shame English Shirkers.

A despatch from Vancouver says: Warm tribute to the patriotism of the men of Canada in rallying to the flag in this time of Britain's stress is paid by Lord Derry in a personal letter received by C. G. Henshaw, Recruiting Officer for Vancouver. "The way the young men of Canada have come forward ought to put to shame some of those in England who are still shirking," comments the Earl.

SHOT DOWN TWO BATTLEPLANES AND FORCED THIRD TO DESCEND

Greatest Feat of Its Kind on Record Scored by British Airman on Western Front

A despatch from London says: One of the British correspondents at army headquarters in a despatch reports that the greatest feat of its kind on record is to be credited to one of the best known British airmen, who in the course of a single flight shot down two Fokkers and chased an Albatross and forced it to descend.

"How great the feat was," he telegraphs, "can only be understood by those who know the power of the Fok-

ker. It is thought to be capable of 180 miles an hour, and is equipped with a device whereby it is enabled to shoot directly in front—a great advantage in air fighting. The machine is also in some degree protected.

"Scarcely any Taubes are now used. The new birds of prey were first seen in force shortly after the last German gas attack, when several flew over the position that had been attacked and were greatly admired."

CARRIED THREE PASSPORTS AND HUN WAR "DOPE"

British Authorities Removed New Yorker From Steamer.

A despatch from London says: Isaac Rose, a New York theatrical man, was removed by the British authorities from the liner Rotterdam at Falmouth with a trunk loaded with German war literature, it is charged.

Rose, according to the authorities, was in possession of three American passports, one of which was much out-of-date, the second issued May 30, 1915, in the Dutch East Indies, and the third an up-to-date passport. These passports will be turned over to the American Embassy, and if nothing is found wrong with them Rose will be permitted to proceed, but the trunk will be retained by the British authorities. The trunk, they declare, was filled with pamphlets, newspapers, war pictures and books, all on the subject of the present conflict, many of the documents being addressed to M. B. Claussen, 30 East 42nd Street, New York, while other packages containing documents in five different languages were addressed to places in all the Central and South American republics and in the West Indies.

ALL ENEMY FIRMS TO BE CLOSED UP

Will Not Be Allowed to Do Business During the War.

A despatch to London says: The Board of Trade, under the bill amending the "Trading With the Enemy" Acts, will be empowered to prohibit any person, firm or company of hostile nationality or associations from carrying on business in this country during the continuance of the present war.

The Board may also, through petition of the Court, require that a business be wound up if it appears to be that any company registered in the United Kingdom is carrying on business outside the United Kingdom, and that in carrying on such business it has entered into or done acts which if entered into or done in the United Kingdom would constitute the offence of "trading with the enemy."

HUGE RUSSIAN SURTAX ON GERMAN GOODS

A despatch from London says: Upon the reassembling of the Russian Duma, says a Reuter despatch from Petrograd, the Minister of Finance proposes to introduce a bill placing a surtax equivalent to five times the amount of the Customs duty on goods of hostile belligerents, especially German, with a view to preventing their entry into Russia.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS DESTROY 163 TURK SAILING SHIPS

A despatch from Petrograd says: The official statement issued Thursday says: "On the Black Sea on January 17 our torpedo-boats raided the Anatolian coast, destroying 168 sailing vessels, 73 of which were loaded with various commodities. Thirty men were taken prisoner. Other vessels made their escape on our approach."

GROSS CASUALTIES OVER 14,500,000

Estimates of the Losses Accredited to a Prominent Statistician.

A despatch from London says: The gross casualties in the war up to the beginning of January exceed 14,500,000, according to the computations of a prominent statistician and student of war estimates. The basis for the figures is official and other reliable information. The number of killed is estimated at one in every five; prisoners taken, average one in every seven or eight.

The experts estimate the gross casualties suffered by each warring nation as follows:

Russia	4,000,000
Germany	4,000,000
Austria-Hungary	2,800,000
France	2,300,000
Great Britain	500,000
Belgium	300,000
Italy	1,000,000
and Turkey	1,000,000
Grand total	14,900,000

In the present war at least 21,000,000 men are under arms.

Figures furnished by previous wars show that in the Balkan struggle of 1912-13 350,000 men were killed out of 1,250,000 engaged. In the Russo-Japanese war 558,000 were killed out of 2,500,000 engaged.

STATUE TO BE ERECTED TO EDITH CAVELL IN PARIS

A despatch from Paris says: The site has been chosen for the statue which is to be erected in commemoration of Edith Cavell, the British nurse who was executed in Belgium. The statue will be erected at the Tuileries Garden, at the angle fronting Rue de Rivoli and Place de la Concorde, one of the spots most familiar to Parisians and tourists.

HAS TEN SONS SERVING IN THE EMPIRE'S CAUSE

A despatch from London says: One of the most remarkable records of family patriotism is possessed by Captain Alfred Pope, National Reserve, of Wrackleford House, Dorset, who has ten sons and a son-in-law serving in the King's forces.

THE KING'S AIDE-DE-CAMP IS KILLED IN FRANCE

A despatch from London says: The name of Brigadier-General Hugh Gregory Fitton, Aide-de-Camp to the King, appears among the killed in the casualty lists from the British front in France published on Sunday.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Jan. 24.—Manitoba wheat, new crop—No. 1 Northern, \$1.24 1/4; No. 2, \$1.22 1/4; No. 3, \$1.20, in store Port William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 47c; No. 3 C.W., 45c; extra No. 1 feed, 45c; No. 1 feed, 44c, in store Port William. American corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 82c, on track Toronto.

Canadian corn—Feed, old, 77c, nominal, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 42c to 45c; commercial oats, 41c to 42c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$1.09 to \$1.10; slightly sprouted and tough, according to sample, \$1.09 to \$1.09; sprouted, 97c to \$1.02; feed wheat, 85c to 90c.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, per car lots, \$1.75; according to sample, \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Barley—Malting barley, 63c to 65c; feed barley, 55c to 57c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 78c to 79c, according to freights outside. Rye—No. 1 commercial, 90c to 91c; rejected, 77c to 87c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, 87c; second patents, in jute bags, 86c; strong bakers', in jute bags, 86c, 30c, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, \$4.80 to \$4.90, according to sample, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.

Milled, car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, \$24; shorts, per ton, \$25; middlings, per ton, \$26; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.75.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 28c to 31c; inferior, 24c to 25c; creamery prints, 33c to 36c; solids, 32c to 34c.

Eggs—Storage, 30c per dozen; select, 32c to 33c; new-laid, 40c to 45c, case lots.

Honey—Prices, in 10 to 60-lb. tins, 12c to 12 1/2c; combs, No. 1, 83c; No. 2, \$2.40.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 17c to 18c; fowls, 15c to 14c; turkeys, 23c to 26c.

Cheese—Large, 19c; twins, 19 1/2c.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontarios quoted at \$1.70 to \$1.75, and New Brunswick at \$1.90 to \$1.95 per bag, on track.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Jan. 24.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 84c to 85c. Oats, No. 2 local white, 50c; No. 3 local white, 49c; No. 4 local white, 48c. Barley, Man. feed, 40c; malting, 68c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 82c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$7.10; seconds, \$6.60; strong bakers', \$6.40; Winter patents, choice, \$6.50; straight rollers, \$5.90 to \$5.90; do. bags, \$2.75 to \$2.85. Rolled oats, barrels, \$5.20 to \$5.25; bags, 90 lbs., \$2.40 to \$2.50. Bran, \$2.4. Shorts, \$2.6. Middlings, \$2.8 to \$3.0. Moullie, \$3.1 to \$3.3. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$20 to \$20.50. Cheese, finest westerns, 18 1/2c to 18 3/4c; finest easterns, 18 to 18 1/2c. Butter, choicest creamery, 34 1/2c to 35c; seconds, 32 1/2c to 33c. Eggs, fresh, 40c to 42c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 28c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.75 to \$1.80. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$14 to \$14.50; country, \$12 to \$13. Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, \$30 to \$30.50; Canada short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, \$29 to \$29.50. Lard, compound, tierces, 37 1/2c; 11 1/2c; wood pallets, 20 lbs. net, 12 1/2c; pure tierces, 37 1/2c; 14 1/2c; pure, wood pallets, 20 lbs. net, 15c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Jan. 24.—Wheat—May, \$1.29 1/4; July, \$1.29 1/4; No. 1 hard, \$1.28 1/4; No. 2 hard, \$1.27 1/4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.26 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.25 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.24 1/4; No. 4 Northern, \$1.23 1/4; No. 5 Northern, \$1.22 1/4; No. 6 Northern, \$1.21 1/4; No. 7 Northern, \$1.20 1/4; No. 8 Northern, \$1.19 1/4; No. 9 Northern, \$1.18 1/4; No. 10 Northern, \$1.17 1/4; No. 11 Northern, \$1.16 1/4; No. 12 Northern, \$1.15 1/4; No. 13 Northern, \$1.14 1/4; No. 14 Northern, \$1.13 1/4; No. 15 Northern, \$1.12 1/4; No. 16 Northern, \$1.11 1/4; No. 17 Northern, \$1.10 1/4; No. 18 Northern, \$1.09 1/4; No. 19 Northern, \$1.08 1/4; No. 20 Northern, \$1.07 1/4; No. 21 Northern, \$1.06 1/4; No. 22 Northern, \$1.05 1/4; No. 23 Northern, \$1.04 1/4; No. 24 Northern, \$1.03 1/4; No. 25 Northern, \$1.02 1/4; No. 26 Northern, \$1.01 1/4; No. 27 Northern, \$1.00 1/4; No. 28 Northern, \$0.99 1/4; No. 29 Northern, \$0.98 1/4; No. 30 Northern, \$0.97 1/4; No. 31 Northern, \$0.96 1/4; No. 32 Northern, \$0.95 1/4; No. 33 Northern, \$0.94 1/4; No. 34 Northern, \$0.93 1/4; No. 35 Northern, \$0.92 1/4; No. 36 Northern, \$0.91 1/4; No. 37 Northern, \$0.90 1/4; No. 38 Northern, \$0.89 1/4; No. 39 Northern, \$0.88 1/4; No. 40 Northern, \$0.87 1/4; No. 41 Northern, \$0.86 1/4; No. 42 Northern, \$0.85 1/4; No. 43 Northern, \$0.84 1/4; No. 44 Northern, \$0.83 1/4; No. 45 Northern, \$0.82 1/4; No. 46 Northern, \$0.81 1/4; No. 47 Northern, \$0.80 1/4; No. 48 Northern, \$0.79 1/4; No. 49 Northern, \$0.78 1/4; No. 50 Northern, \$0.77 1/4; No. 51 Northern, \$0.76 1/4; No. 52 Northern, \$0.75 1/4; No. 53 Northern, \$0.74 1/4; No. 54 Northern, \$0.73 1/4; No. 55 Northern, \$0.72 1/4; No. 56 Northern, \$0.71 1/4; No. 57 Northern, \$0.70 1/4; No. 58 Northern, \$0.69 1/4; No. 59 Northern, \$0.68 1/4; No. 60 Northern, \$0.67 1/4; No. 61 Northern, \$0.66 1/4; No. 62 Northern, \$0.65 1/4; No. 63 Northern, \$0.64 1/4; No. 64 Northern, \$0.63 1/4; No. 65 Northern, \$0.62 1/4; No. 66 Northern, \$0.61 1/4; No. 67 Northern, \$0.60 1/4; No. 68 Northern, \$0.59 1/4; No. 69 Northern, \$0.58 1/4; No. 70 Northern, \$0.57 1/4; No. 71 Northern, \$0.56 1/4; No. 72 Northern, \$0.55 1/4; No. 73 Northern, \$0.54 1/4; No. 74 Northern, \$0.53 1/4; No. 75 Northern, \$0.52 1/4; No. 76 Northern, \$0.51 1/4; No. 77 Northern, \$0.50 1/4; No. 78 Northern, \$0.49 1/4; No. 79 Northern, \$0.48 1/4; No. 80 Northern, \$0.47 1/4; No. 81 Northern, \$0.46 1/4; No. 82 Northern, \$0.45 1/4; No. 83 Northern, \$0.44 1/4; No. 84 Northern, \$0.43 1/4; No. 85 Northern, \$0.42 1/4; No. 86 Northern, \$0.41 1/4; No. 87 Northern, \$0.40 1/4; No. 88 Northern, \$0.39 1/4; No. 89 Northern, \$0.38 1/4; No. 90 Northern, \$0.37 1/4; No. 91 Northern, \$0.36 1/4; No. 92 Northern, \$0.35 1/4; No. 93 Northern, \$0.34 1/4; No. 94 Northern, \$0.33 1/4; No. 95 Northern, \$0.32 1/4; No. 96 Northern, \$0.31 1/4; No. 97 Northern, \$0.30 1/4; No. 98 Northern, \$0.29 1/4; No. 99 Northern, \$0.28 1/4; No. 100 Northern, \$0.27 1/4; No. 101 Northern, \$0.26 1/4; No. 102 Northern, \$0.25 1/4; No. 103 Northern, \$0.24 1/4; No. 104 Northern, \$0.23 1/4; No. 105 Northern, \$0.22 1/4; No. 106 Northern, \$0.21 1/4; No. 107 Northern, \$0.20 1/4; No. 108 Northern, \$0.19 1/4; No. 109 Northern, \$0.18 1/4; No. 110 Northern, \$0.17 1/4; No. 111 Northern, \$0.16 1/4; No. 112 Northern, \$0.15 1/4; No. 113 Northern, \$0.14 1/4; No. 114 Northern, \$0.13 1/4; No. 115 Northern, \$0.12 1/4; No. 116 Northern, \$0.11 1/4; No. 117 Northern, \$0.10 1/4; No. 118 Northern, \$0.09 1/4; No. 119 Northern, \$0.08 1/4; No. 120 Northern, \$0.07 1/4; No. 121 Northern, \$0.06 1/4; No. 122 Northern, \$0.05 1/4; No. 123 Northern, \$0.04 1/4; No. 124 Northern, \$0.03 1/4; No. 125 Northern, \$0.02 1/4; No. 126 Northern, \$0.01 1/4; No. 127 Northern, \$0.00 1/4; No. 128 Northern, \$0.00 1/4; No. 129 Northern, \$0.00 1/4; No. 130 Northern, \$0.00 1/4; No. 131 Northern, \$0.00 1/4; No. 132 Northern, \$0.00 1/4; No. 133 Northern, \$0.00 1/4; No. 134 Northern, \$0.00 1/4; No. 135 Northern, \$0.00 1/4; 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Young Folks

When Little Bear Bragged.

One rainy day the three bears were sitting by the fire in their comfortable house in the woods, telling stories. First Father Bear would tell a story, and then Mother Bear would tell a story, and then Father Bear would have a turn again. Between times Little Bear asked questions.

The three were happy and merry until Mother Bear told the old story about the race between the hare and the tortoise, and how the slow-going tortoise was the first to reach the goal because the hare took a nap and did not wake up until after the tortoise had passed him and had won the race.

"You see," Mother Bear explained, "the hare was so sure he could win that he did not even try to reach the goal quickly. He was so swift-footed that he thought he could go to sleep if he chose and still come out ahead of the patient tortoise."

"Wasn't he silly?" exclaimed Little Bear. "If I were going to run a race with Grandpa Tortoise, I should go this way until I reached the goal!" And Little Bear pranced up and down the room until he made the porridge bowls rattle in the cupboard. "I guess I should know enough to know that Grandpa Tortoise would keep stepping ahead and stepping ahead and get to the goal in time! I would not catch me taking any naps if I started out to run a race with anyone!"

Mother Bear laughed, but Father Bear looked solemn; he did not like to hear Little Bear brag.

"So you think, Son Bear," said he, "that if you should run a race with Grandpa Tortoise, you would be wiser than our old friend, Peter Hare?" "I know I should," bragged Little Bear. "I'd say, 'Good-by, Grandpa Tortoise!' and off I'd start, and I should beat him before he had time to think. Then, afterward, if I were sleepy and wanted to, I should take a nap."

"Very well," said Father Bear, "I shall see Grandpa Tortoise, and if he is willing to run a race with you, you shall have your chance, and Peter Hare shall be the judge."

So it came about that, when the rain was over, the friends of the three bears and of the hare and the tortoise met in the woods to see the fun.

Little Bear noticed that before the race began, the hare and the tortoise were laughing about something, but he did not even wonder what it was. He had nothing to worry about. At last the word was given: "One, two, three, go!"

Away went the tortoise, slow and easy. Off started Little Bear, running so fast that he was out of breath before he had passed the first oak tree, and was glad to stop a second and have a drink of dew from an acorn cup that Father Trefoil offered him.

"Thank you," remarked Little Bear, as he returned the cup, "but that was not enough. I shall have to step over to the spring."

"Remember how the hare lost the race," Father Trefoil warned him. "Oh, I shall not go to sleep," answered Little Bear, "and, really, Grandpa Tortoise walks slower than I thought he did."

Beside the spring were a number of Little Bear's old friends dressed in green satin coats, who were playing leapfrog. They asked Little Bear to play with them, and soon he was showing the frogs what long leaps he could make; and then, in a little while many baby rabbits came and joined in the fun. The next that Little Bear knew, he was chasing baby rabbits over the rocks and catching nuts that the squirrels threw to him from the trees tops and having a joyful playtime.

An hour passed quickly, and then Little Bear suddenly remembered that he had started out to run a race. Back he ran to the path and away he flew toward the goal, while the baby rabbits laughed and danced and danced and laughed. Father Bear had sent them to play with Little Bear, but they did not know why he had sent them until that minute.

Stepping along, stepping along, slowly but surely, Grandpa Tortoise had reached the goal, just as he had in the long day when he ran the race with the hare. Little Bear, as he came near the goal, heard the neighbors shouting, "Hurrah for the champion! Hurrah for Grandpa Tortoise!" Even Father Bear was shouting.

Little Bear remembered his manners and, as his father had told him what to do if he lost the race, he straightaway walked up and shook hands with Grandpa Tortoise. And the hare, although he must have been laughing up his sleeve, remembered his manners, too, and did not let anyone see him laugh.

After that the old friends and neighbors went home with the three bears to eat blackberries and honey and to tell stories round the fire. Grandpa Tortoise went, too; he had traveled so slowly that he was not even tired. Little Bear asked a few questions, as usual, that afternoon when the stories were told, but he did not brag; and when Peter Hare winked at him once or twice he laughed.

Youth's Companion.

The way of the reformer is almost as hard as that of the transgressor.

THE AGONIES OF NEURALGIA

A Nerve Trouble, Always Due to Weak, Watery Blood.

Only those who have been attacked with neuralgia can form the faintest idea of what its victims suffer. A tingling of the tender skin, a sharp sudden stab from some angry nerve; then piercing paroxysms of pain—that is neuralgia. The cause of the trouble is disordered nerves, due to weak, watery blood. The cure is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which make new, rich, red blood, and thus soothe and strengthen the disordered nerves and cure neuralgia. Mr. Louis Martin, Mildmay, Ont., says:—"I am writing to let you know the great benefit Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been to me. Two years ago I was a physical wreck. My nerves were all unstrung and I suffered tortures from neuralgia, in the head and throughout the nervous system generally. I was almost unfit for work, and only managed to get along with the greatest difficulty. I doctored for about five months, and in this time took over forty dollars worth of medicine without any benefit. Most of I was actually growing worse, and finally had to take to my bed. My nerves got so bad that I could not turn over in bed without help, and the pain was something awful. As I am a farmer, you can easily see that necessary work was being neglected, so I sent for a brother who was in Alberta, to come and take charge of the work. When my brother arrived he at once urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, telling me of some cures that had come under his observation. I got half a dozen boxes, and before they were all gone there was no doubt they were helping me. Altogether I used nine boxes of the Pills, and by that time I was a well man, and it is impossible to say how thankful I was for my release from pain."

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

REVIVING THE MONITOR. Used Wherever Possible in the Present War.

The monitor, which played such an important part in the naval history of the American Civil War, has been revived by the British naval authorities.

They have succeeded in producing vessels of that type that can carry the heaviest guns and that are virtually invulnerable to torpedoes. The monitors have been particularly serviceable in the shallow waters off that part of the coast of Belgium which is in the hands of the Germans, including the German submarine base at Zeebrugge. Monitors can be run in waters that are too shallow for the submarine. Two vessels of the monitor type, the Severn and the Mersey, were able to follow the Konigsberg up the Rufiji River on the east coast of Africa and, although she was much more heavily armed and a larger vessel than both of them put together, to destroy her. Monitors, too, have been used to support the French and British troops in the fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Some of these shallow-draft, heavy-armed craft carry 14-inch guns in the central turret; others have on 9.2-inch gun in the bow and a 6-inch gun in the stern. The 14-inch guns fire projectiles weighing sixteen hundred pounds for a distance of fifteen miles. The vessels are slow—a quality that does not matter much, since they are virtually invulnerable.

NO "FRILLS"

Just a Statement About Food.

Sometimes a good, healthy commercial traveller suffers from poorly selected food and is lucky if he learns that Grape-Nuts food will put him right.

A travelling man writes: "About a year ago my stomach got in a bad way. I had a headache most of the time and suffered misery. For several months I ran down until I lost about 70 pounds in weight and finally had to give up a good position and go home. Any food that I might use seemed to nauseate me."

"My wife, hardly knowing what to do, one day brought home a package of Grape-Nuts food and coaxed me to try it. I told her it was no use, but, finally, to humor her, I tried a little, and they just struck my taste. It was the first food that I had eaten in nearly a year that did not cause any suffering."

"Well, to make a long story short, I began to improve, and stuck to Grape-Nuts. I went up from 135 pounds in December to 194 pounds the following October."

"My brain is clear, blood all right and appetite too much for any man's pocketbook. In fact, I am thoroughly made over, and owe it all to Grape-Nuts. I talk so much about what Grape-Nuts will do that some of the men on the road nicknamed me 'Grape-Nuts,' but I stand to-day a healthy, rosy-cheeked man—a pretty good example of what the right kind of food will do."

"You can publish this if you want to. It is a true statement without any frills."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

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

Rapid Disintegration Urged by French Academy of Medicine.

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She Gives Them All the Credit.

Says Dodd's Kidney Pills Made Her Well.

Miss Gertrude Newman, After Two Years' Suffering, Tells How She Found a Complete Cure.

Boy's Cove, Notre Dame Bay, Nfld., Jan. 24th (Special). — "After two years of weakness and suffering I am again in perfect health and I give all the credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

That is the statement made by Miss Gertrude M. Newman, an estimable young lady living here. She is so overjoyed at her recovery that she wants all suffering women to know how she found her cure.

"I had a cold to start with," Miss Newman continues, "and then things just seemed to go from bad to worse. My back ached, I had cramps in my muscles and I suffered from headaches. My sleep was broken and unrefreshing, my eyes were puffed and swollen and I perspired freely with the least exertion. I was always irritable and in the mornings I had a bitter taste in my mouth."

"Reading of cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills I decided to give them a trial. I took a dozen boxes in all, and you can see how they helped me. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all suffering women."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are suffering woman's best friend.

29 WARS NOW WAGING.

The Way Germany Looks at Huge World Conflict.

The present war really consists of 29 different wars, says the Cologne Zeitung. There are 14 nations or states fighting each other. On one side are Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, and on the other England, Russia, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Serbia, Montenegro, Monaco and San Marino. The latter must be accounted a part of Italy for war purposes.

Germany is at war with eight powers (Italy excepted) . . . 8

Austria-Hungary with all of the allies . . . 9

Bulgaria with Russia, England, France, Italy, Serbia and Montenegro . . . 6

Turkey with the same powers as Bulgaria . . . 6

Russia with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey . . . 4

England with the central powers and their allies . . . 4

France with the same powers as Belgium with Germany and Austria-Hungary . . . 2

Italy with Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria . . . 3

Japan with Germany and Austria-Hungary . . . 2

Monaco with the same powers as . . . 2

Serbia with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey . . . 2

Montenegro with the central powers, Turkey and Bulgaria . . . 4

As the wars are counted double in the above list the sum has to be divided by two to get the number of wars that are now being fought out all over the world.

Why Roman Meal is Best for Your Child.

The intestinal muscles must have waste to properly develop. The growing muscles and organs must have abundant nutrition. The teeth and bones, nerves, muscles, organs and blood must all have abundant inorganic salts. Roman Meal is filled with branny waste which any other known food lacks the most nutritious food sold. Ask your doctor. Do not let your child starve. At grocers, 10c and 25c.

Roman Meal is made by Roman Meal Co., Toronto, and your grocer can procure it from any wholesaler.

Mrs. Anderson—"I hope you can come next Thursday. We're having some music by my daughter before supper." Mr. Jackson—"Oh, yes, I'll come. But—er—I may be late!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

"LIGHT OF THE HAREM."

An English Woman Tells of Some Inside Secrets.

Most English women have but a faint idea of life in the harem (or hareem, to be correct). The most prevalent notion poor over-tired Mrs. Smith has of it is that, anyway, the women are not overworked, and that is true enough.

Recently it has been my privilege to have quite a long talk with an English woman who has spent several months as companion to the wife of a high personage in India. Many good-class Indians are educated at our Universities in these days. They form friendship with Englishmen, and become enamoured of many of our English ways of living, says a writer in London Answers.

They cannot understand the freedom allowed to our women, but are charmed with the result of such an upbringing, and when they return to their own land they try to introduce many things to relieve the monotony of life in the harem.

It seems almost incredible to an English girl that her little Indian sister never sees her husband until after the marriage ceremony. The parents choose the wife for the son of the house without consulting either party. Sometimes the bride is as young as fourteen. The child is gorgeously dressed, and placed on a dais behind a sheet; the women of the family being in attendance.

On the other side of the sheet is the bridegroom and many of his young men friends. The groom keeps throwing over jewels attached to flowers, which the women of the bride's side remove and place in her lap or on her person.

This first ceremony is called the Shabdee, and although the man is allowed four wives, no other ever holds the same position as the first chosen for him. The others are of little importance, living their lives more or less as servants to the first wife. As the first wife gets to middle age she is known as The Begum.

COST OF WAR TO FRANCE.

To End of Year, Expenses Will Be \$6,204,800,000.

The appropriations committee of the French Chamber of Deputies, reporting upon the requirements of the Government for the first quarter of 1916, summarizes the cost of the war thus: The total expenses of the Government from Aug. 1, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1915, were \$6,204,800,000, of which the purely military expenditures were \$4,899,400,000. While the average cost of the Government during the first five months of the war were \$356,000,000, the estimates for the first quarter of the new year average \$501,000,000 monthly.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

Mrs. Geo. Huffman, Willington, Ont., writes:—"I have used Baby-Owl Tablets and can recommend them as a wonderful medicine for children. I am the mother of five and have used no other medicine for any of them."

Thousands of other mothers say the same thing of the Tablets. That is why once a mother has used them for her little ones she would use nothing else. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF DEFEAT.

What General Foch, the Famous French Commander, Says.

In "Behind the Scenes at the Front" Mr. George Adam, Paris correspondent of the London Times, tells a good deal that is interesting about the opinions of General Foch, who for five years lectured on strategy and tactics at the Ecole de Guerre. There he used often to quote a saying of Joseph de Maistre, which summed up the psychological element in defeat: "A battle lost is a battle that you think is lost, for battles are not lost materially."

To that military summary of the doctrine of Christian Science, General Foch added this formula of victory: "Battles are, accordingly, lost morally, and it is, therefore, morally that battles are gained; and a battle won is a battle in which you refuse to admit yourself beaten."

That is the more convincing since it comes from a soldier with a scientific mind. Moreover, on at least one occasion, when he had been forced three times to retire, he put his faith into practice.

After each retirement General Foch refused to admit defeat. He and the men under him had the moral strength, in which science plays no part, to refuse to know when they were beaten. On the third day the retirement began early in the morning. In the course of the day General Foch once more took the offensive, and by nightfall he had delivered the decisive blow on the centre of the German army that led to its final precipitate retreat all along the line.

DISPOSED OF WAR'S DEAD.

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Is Your House a Home—

or is it a collection of brick walls, carpets, chairs and tapestries?

Make it a home by serving for breakfast Shredded Wheat, the food of health and strength. Being ready-cooked it is so easy to prepare a delicious meal with Shredded Wheat in a few minutes. Contains all the goodness of the whole wheat—better than porridges for children or grown-ups. Made in Canada.

TO REDUCE FIRE LOSS.

More Attention Should Be Paid to Inspection.

"Locking the barn-door after the horse has been stolen," is a time-honored expression; but it applies to our supposedly modern municipal governments. Especially is this true in the matter of the fire loss.

While enormous sums are spent annually in the equipment and upkeep of fire departments for the purpose of controlling and extinguishing fires, it is almost a novelty to find a municipality with a department charged with the inspection, and with authority to enforce the correction, of conditions favorable to fires. In some of our larger cities some progress has been made by the fire departments, which have set apart small details of their staffs, charged with inspection work. The result of their work is minimized, however, by the fact that the inspectors have not sufficient authority.

The fire chiefs have it in their power to advance the fire prevention campaign and secure results. If a fire chief's record depended upon his keeping down the number of fires, instead of his ability to handle fires after they have broken out, there would be greater effort at inspection. Fire chiefs should insist upon sufficient men for inspection work; these men should be held responsible for the inspection and correction of dangerous conditions, and to make their work effective, the inspectors should be clothed with fire marshal authority, in order that any fire breaking out in their inspection districts might be thoroughly investigated and the cause definitely assigned. In this way an inspector's reputation for thoroughness would be at stake, and with the knowledge that a fire would be investigated by one familiar with the conditions, there would be fewer fires of a suspicious character or due to carelessness.

Municipalities can well afford to make generous appropriations for fire-prevention inspection work. It is an investment which will yield large returns, not only in reduced fire loss but in reduction in the cost of upkeep of fire departments and equipment.

Sore Eyes.

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Marlin Eye Remedy. No Smarting, No Burning, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Marlin Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Remedy Druggists or Marlin Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

A Moving Target.

A Highlander with bagpipes entered the street and commenced his plaintive lay, and at the same time marching up and down in time-honored fashion.

"Why does he move about all the time he plays?" asked Johnny of his father.

"I don't know," answered the lad's father, warmly, "unless it is to prevent me getting the range with the inkpot."

THE AEROPLANE GUNNER.

Most of the aeroplanes used in the great war carry two persons, the pilot and the "gunner-observer," who sits forward and spies out the land or handles the machine gun. When an aeroplane armed with a machine gun attacks a hostile aeroplane, the pilot at once manoeuvres the machine into position so that his companion can bring his gun into action. In firing, the gunner does not take deliberate aim, but swings the gun up and down and round so that a fan-shaped stream of bullets shall be sure to fill all the space through which the opposing aeroplane has to travel. When both aeroplanes are armed with machine guns, the most skillful pilot usually wins the fight, although luck often plays a part in the result.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"Mr. Anderson," said the doctor, "I fear your wife's mind is gone!" "That doesn't surprise me," replied Mr. Anderson. "She has been giving me a piece of it every day for the last ten years."

Some small minds have great thoughts.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

VALUABLE NATIONAL ASSET.

Canada's Balance on Fish Trade in 1914-15 About \$17,000,000.

In view of the exceptional importance which at present attaches to a favorable balance of trade, the unique position of our fishing industry is worthy of note. No other branch of Canadian industry contributes to our exports so large a proportion of its total output as the fisheries. During 1914-1915, out of a production valued at \$31,000,000 in round numbers, Canada exported fish products valued at more than \$19,000,000, or nearly 63 per cent. of the total. As we imported about \$2,000,000 worth of fish products, the net balance in our favor on this branch of trade is about \$17,000,000. The fisheries must, therefore, be regarded as a valuable national asset.

But it is scarcely open to question that the fishing industry would be in a much stronger position, and the prosperity of those engaged in it more solidly based, were it rendered less dependent upon foreign markets by the development of the domestic demand to absorb a large portion of its output.

TO SAVE EYES.

Is the Object of This Free Prescription—Try It If Your Eyes Give You Trouble.

Thousands of people suffer from eye troubles because they do not know what to do. They know some good home remedy for every other minor ailment, but none for their eye troubles. They neglect their eyes, because the trouble is not sufficient to drive them to an eye specialist, who would, anyway, charge them a heavy fee. As a last resort they go to an oculist or to the five and ten-cent store, and oftentimes get glasses that they do not need, or which, after using a few months, do their eyes more injury than good.

Here is a simple prescription that every one should use: 5 grains Borax, 2 ounces water. Use three or four times a day to bathe the eyes. This prescription and the simple Borax-Opto system keeps the eyes clean, sharpens the vision and quickly overcomes inflammation and irritation; weak, watery, overworked, tired eyes and other similar troubles are greatly benefited and oftentimes cured by its use. Many reports show that wearers of glasses have discarded them after a few weeks' use. It is good for the eyes and contains no ingredient which would injure the most sensitive eyes of an infant or the aged. Try it and know for once what real eye comfort is. If your own druggist cannot fill this prescription, send \$1 to the Valmain Drug Co., Toronto, for a complete Borax-Opto Home Treatment outfit—tablets and eye drops.

Feas.

"How much does that stylish doctor of yours charge?"

"Ten dollars a visit."

"Gee! How often has he culled at your house this month?"

"Twenty times."

"Gosh. You owe him \$200 then?"

"Nope, only \$10. He's made the other nineteen calls trying to collect it."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Sirs—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years, and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours. If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure cold in the head in 24 hours. It is also the Best for bruises, sprains, etc.

Yours truly,

J. G. LESLIE.

Dartmouth.

Steam Roller Cracks Eggs.

We have often heard of using a steam hammer to crack a nut, but who ever heard of using a steam roller to crack an egg? Millions of bad eggs intended for human consumption are seized every year in London, and the way they are destroyed is to tip them out of their cases and run a steam roller over them.

SPEND THE WINTER IN CALIFORNIA.

Round trip Winter Tourist tickets on sale daily to California via variable date and scenic routes. Four fast modern trains leave Chicago daily from the most modern railway terminal in the world. Overland Limited (Extra Fast) leaves 7:00 P.M. Los Angeles Limited—direct to Southern California—leaves 10:00 P.M. San Francisco Limited leaves 10:00 P.M. Let us help you plan an attractive trip. Booklets, giving full particulars, mailed on application to R. H. Bennett, C.A., Chicago & North Western Ry., 15 Young St., Toronto, Ont.

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Cut Prices!

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

CHAS. DEAN

MRS. W. A. CURRIE MILLINERY PARLORS

SYMES STREET,
GLENCOE Phone 25

WARDSVILLE
ONTARIO

BORN.

Dobson.—On Friday, January 21, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. William Dobson, Aldborough, a daughter.

Lumley.—On Wednesday, January 19, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Lumley, Glencoe, a daughter.

LOCAL.

Councillor A. J. Wright is confined to the house with a severe cold.

W. A. Currie & Co., grocers, are moving this week into McCreery & Young's old stand.

Mrs. Graham, widow of the late Archibald Graham, is recovering from a serious illness.

Appin Women's Institute realized \$45.45 from a bazaar held last Thursday for the Red Cross.

The ladies of the Patriotic Society acknowledge with thanks the receipt of \$5 from Mrs. Oxley for Red Cross purposes.

The ladies of the Red Cross will give a social evening to the Soldiers on Friday evening at the Soldiers' Club Rooms.

Mrs. J. A. McKellar is improving after a serious illness during the past week in which doctors were called into consultation.

Parents are urged to send their children to school regularly. Irregular attendance is a great handicap to both teacher and scholar.

"We are always glad to get the Transcript, and in our estimation it is the best local paper printed," writes a subscriber in the United States.

The marriage took place at the manse in Glencoe on Tuesday evening of Walter Hallstone, of Strathburn, and Miss Margaret Weir, of Dunwich.

Major Duncan Stuart of the 135th Middlesex Battalion, who has arrived here from Calgary, Alberta, and assumed his duties as an officer of the battalion, will spend some time at Glencoe for the purpose of accelerating recruiting for the Glencoe company in the surrounding district.

The Glencoe Book Club held their annual social evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Suttler on Monday and were agreeably entertained at military euche.

Glencoe platoon of the 135th Middlesex Battalion had a route march to Newbury on Tuesday and were handsomely entertained at dinner by the ladies there.

Two enjoyable evenings of military euche given by Mrs. Rose Stuart and Mrs. C. H. Young at the home of Mrs. Stuart last week netted \$25 for the Red Cross fund.

The soldiers in training at Glencoe express themselves as highly pleased with the kind treatment accorded them at Wandersville on their recent route march to that place.

The Comber Herald says:—H. S. Archer has enlisted for overseas service and will dispose of his jewelry stock here. He reports at Glencoe, his home, in three weeks' time.

R. W. McKellar, secretary of the Moss and Ekfrid Agricultural Society, attended a meeting of the District Fairs Association at St. Thomas on Tuesday. There are 38 fairs in the association.

In response to a query, the Canadian post office department states that while the first two-cent stamp was issued in 1864, the domestic rate of postage in Canada was reduced to two cents on the first of January, 1890.

Mary A. Huthers, widow of the late Craig L. Huthers, of the Post Office Department, Ottawa, died at her home in Toronto on Jan. 19th. She was the second daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. John Arthurs, of Napier.

Duncan Mitchell, one of the pioneers of Moss township, passed away on Wednesday of last week, after a brief illness, aged 82 years. The funeral took place from his late residence, lot 8, con. 6, on Friday afternoon to Alvinston cemetery.

The manager of the picture show wishes to apologize to the patrons of the show for the delay in starting last Saturday night, which was unavoidable owing to a mishap to the operator, whose horse ran away while he was on his way here from Bothwell.

"Tell all the young men to enlist and come on over and help us." This is the earnest appeal from a Canadian private in the trenches. Surely that should prove to be the most effective recruiting appeal that could be made to Canadian manhood. Our brother Canadians at the front need our help.

At the recent Madison Square Garden show in New York the Rock Lodge Poultry Farm, Fawcett, Mass., of which John Walker, formerly of Glencoe, is manager, won the first prize for cock, and at the Boston show won first for cock and \$100 challenge cup for best bird in single and rose comb Reds.

Some forty or fifty delegates from the various patriotic organizations in Middlesex will wait upon the county council at Leth today with the proposal to substitute a county rate for patriotic purposes, including the Red Cross and relief funds, instead of raising these funds by canvassing for private subscriptions.

Interest in the Agricultural Short Course at Mount Brydges is extending and the various sessions are being largely attended. Mr. Crawford, assistant representative, conducted a business meeting on Monday of last week, instructing the class how to conduct business. On Wednesday H.

A LIFETIME OF SICKNESS

Worn Out, Thin and Miserable Until She Took "Fruit-a-lives"

PALMISTON, June 20th, 1914.
"Stomach Trouble and Distressing Headaches nearly drove me wild. Some time ago, I got a box of 'Fruit-a-lives,' your famous fruit medicine, and they completely relieved me. To-day I am feeling fine and a physician, meeting me on the street, asked the reason for my improved appearance. I said, 'I am taking Fruit-a-lives.' He said, 'If Fruit-a-lives make you look so well, go ahead and take them. They are doing more for you than I can.'"

Mrs. H. S. WILLIAMS.
50c, a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

J. Revell led a very interesting discussion on Poultry. Friday afternoon A. McLaren, of Guelph, spoke on Community Leadership, and the evening gave a lecture on the same subject, which was largely attended. There were also very interesting lectures during the week by the district representative on Poultry, Botany and Live Stock, with a practical discussion and demonstration on Sheep. This week the class will be favored with addresses by W. McCubbin on Diseases of Plants and by S. Stevenson, of Annapolis, on Dairy Cattle. On Friday evening Mr. Gardhouse, one of the most noted beef cattle men in Canada, will give an address on Beef Cattle and Sheep, and a very hearty invitation is extended to everybody to be present.

The death occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Robert McIntyre, Glencoe, on January 17, of Mrs. Kelly, widow of the late David Kelly, after a lingering illness, aged 73 years. Her husband predeceased her 25 years. She is survived by a family of six children—three sons and five daughters. The funeral will take place Thursday at the Simpson cemetery, service being held in the Presbyterian church, conducted by the pastor, Rev. George Weir.

A London paper says:—Major Duncan Stuart, a law practitioner of Calgary and brother of John Stuart, county clerk, arrived in this city Thursday evening to take over his duties as junior major of the 135th Battalion. He had been in charge of a detention camp in Banff since the war broke out, but some time ago he received an appointment with the London company. Major Stuart was in active service during the South African campaign.

The Petrolia Advertiser says:—Another old and worthy citizen, John Andison, passed away on Monday, Jan. 10th, at his home here, in his 78th year. Deceased was born in Ft. William, Scotland, and came to Canada with his parents in 1840, who first settled in the county of Oxford. In 1850 he married Miss Catharine McLeod, and they resided in St. Marys during the years that he filled the position of engineer on the Great Western Railway, running between St. Marys and Sarnia. He came to Petrolia in 1865 and owing to his mechanical knowledge filled good positions with several of the leading oil companies. Deceased is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters, viz.:—Wm. and John, Petrolia; Mrs. R. F. Howard, Edmonton; Mrs. Elliott and Mrs. Arthur Elliott, Winnipeg, and Mrs. Jas. Wilson, Petrolia.

High School Exams.

Form I.—Science.

J. Eddie	99
R. Gilbert	97
E. McKellar	95
S. McLachlin	88
M. Mitchell	84
M. B. Duncanson	84
G. Hurley	82
A. Poole	77
V. Eddie	76
E. McKellar	76
M. Fryer	71
L. Grant	71
M. Westcott	63
(5 pupils absent.)	

Form II.—Grammar.

C. McBean	90
S. McKellar	88
M. Baldwin	76
H. Sutherland	74
E. Campbell	70
G. Grant	68
R. Owen	67
C. Hicks	66
J. McAlpine	64
E. Leitch	61
E. McDonald	61
D. McAlpine	60
M. Gardiner	58
A. Barker	57
R. Sutherland	56
F. Westcott	54
F. Smith	48
A. Aldred	33
L. Dalgety	30
(7 pupils absent.)	

Form III.—Canadian History.

F. McLachlin	87
S. McCutcheon	83
F. Keith	76
L. Eddie	75
L. Luckham	74
J. McLachlin	74
A. Campbell	72
M. McArthur	71
J. Humphries	68
A. D. McDonald	68
M. Galbraith	64
H. Moss	62
B. Macdonald	60
R. Clannahan	53
A. McCallum	44
E. Smith	44
(3 pupils absent.)	

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

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

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—D. A. Dobie visited his sister, Mrs. Ross Watterworth, St. Thomas, on Friday.

—Mrs. and the Misses Blackburn will, in future, receive the first Monday in the month.

—Joseph Johnson, Symes street, is making good recovery after a severe attack of the grippe.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kettlewell, of Brownlee, Sask., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Frank I. Abbott.

—Mrs. Ross, of McCready, returned home on Tuesday after spending a week with her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Johnson.

—Mrs. W. H. Watterworth received word last week of the serious illness of her father, Anson Thomas, of Chilliwick, B. C.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Lethbridge announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Annie Lila, to Wilfred C. Laughton, of Appin, Ont. The marriage will take place the second week in February.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Shelled corn for sale.—N. Currie. Choice table butter at 28c per lb. for sale at Mayhew's.

Best Manitoba flour for sale at McLachlin's Bakery.

For shoes and rubbers go to Smith's. Repairing a specialty.

"Courtless Court" at Glencoe Picture Show next Saturday night. A rare comedy.

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

For sale—a quantity of lumber suitable for door frames or similar purposes.—Fred Hills, Glencoe.

For sale—fifty acres of good grass land in Moss. Well watered. Apply to W. H. Watterworth, Glencoe.

A Red Cross picture show will be given Saturday evening, Feb. 5th. Special films. Watch for posters.

All unpaid accounts due me will be put into other hands for collection after January 31st.—G. A. McAlpine.

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

Don't sell your old rubbers to the junk men this spring. The girls of the Red Cross are collecting them for their fund.

To rent—107 acres of pasture. Good water, good pasture. For particulars apply to Mrs. Alex. D. McAlpine, lot 23, con. 14, Metcalfe.

Ross Douglas will set his saw mill on lot 9, con. 2, Moss, opposite Thomas Gardiner's house. April 1st, or sooner, for custom work. Good work guaranteed.

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

See the great 4-reel drama Saturday night at Glencoe Picture Show, "Called Back" in 4 acts. A vivid dramatization of Hugh Conway's astounding mystery story.

An amazing 3-act comedy, "Hello, Bill," will be put on in the Opera House in February by some of the young people of the town in aid of the Red Cross. Full particulars later.

AUCTION SALES

Auction sale of cows and young cattle at the McAlpine House yards, Glencoe, on Saturday, Jan. 23, 1916, at two o'clock sharp—6 cows, coming in in February; 10 cows, coming in in March and April; 17 two-year-old steers and heifers; 6 calves. Terms—Six months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes. Seven per cent. per annum off for cash. John J. Shannon, proprietor; T. V. Ridley, auctioneer.

The annual meeting of the Ekfrid Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held at Appin on Wednesday, 16th February. This company at the end of 1915 had 1,073 risks in force, representing an insurance of \$2,307,865. The losses paid in 1915 amounted to \$2,326.39, and expenses of management \$324.98. Total assets are \$63,339.80, including a cash balance of \$2,091.67. There are no liabilities.

We carry a Full Line of

Tin, Enamel and Galvanized Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.

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

J. M. Anderson
Tinsmith Plumber

Now is the time to buy your Bran and Shorts as the price is advancing.

Lackawana Chestnut Coal in stock, also Egg, Stove, Pea and Purity Cannel Coal. Oilcake Meal, pure Linseed Meal and Bibby's Calfmeal, etc.

A limited supply of Potatoes on hand.

McAlpine Bros.

BARGAINS BARGAINS — IN — STOVES AND RANGES

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

JAMES WRIGHT & SON
Cut Prices on Silverware O-Cedar Mops.

The Rexall Stores
ARE
CANADA'S FAVORITE DRUG STORES

100 lbs.
Neilson's
Chocolates

[The Kind that are Different]

Regularly sold at 60c a lb.

Special for
Friday and Saturday
39c a pound

¶ We do this to introduce the best bulk Chocolates on the market.

¶ Our regular price will be 50c lb.

¶ See our window.

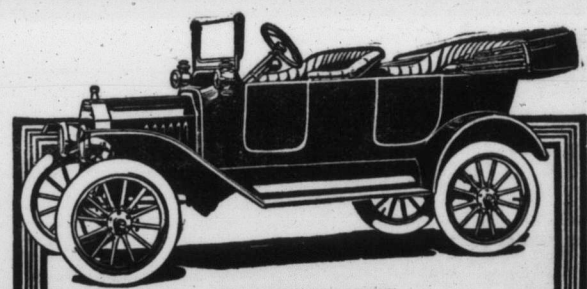
J. A. Scott
Drugs Stationery

WE ARE HERE TO SERVE YOU

Take a dose in time!

Don't let your system become lowered by the attacks of a cough or cold. "Safety First"—take a dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. It loosens the Cough so that it soon disappears; it heals the soreness; it strengthens the throat and lungs so they are unaffected by changes of temperature. Chamberlain's contains no narcotics or harmful drugs. While it gives relief from the first dose it may be safely used with the youngest. All druggists 25c. & 50c.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car
Price \$530

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

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



MID-WINTER SHOE SALE

200 PAIRS OF BROKEN SIZES

Men's Patent Leather Shoe, regular \$4.50 and \$5.00, for	\$2.75
Men's Box Calf Shoe, regular \$4.00, for	\$2.68
Men's Hockey Shoe, regular \$3.00, for	\$2.47
Boys' Hockey Shoe, regular \$2.50, for	\$1.87
Ladies' Hockey Shoe, regular \$2.50, for	\$1.98
Ladies' Cushion Sole Shoe, regular \$4.00, for	\$2.89
Ladies' Patent Leather Button Shoe, with cloth top, regular \$3.50, for	\$2.49
Ladies' Gun Metal Button Shoe, with high top, regular \$3.50, for	\$2.28
Ladies' Dongola Kid Shoe, with patent leather toecap, regular \$2.00, for	\$1.18
Ladies' Slipper, with kidney heel, patent leather with cloth top, regular \$3.50, for	\$1.19

THIS SALE WILL LAST FOR FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY

MODERN SHOE STORE
MAIN STREET, GLENCOE

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

CHAPTER XIII.—(Cont'd.)

Then he became conscious of the strained immobility of his hosts, and stopped.

"He is a relative," the Vicar repeated; "but not an acquaintance."

The conversation flagged awkwardly for a few minutes; then the visitor looked at his watch.

"It's time to go, I think."

In the garden the Vicar stopped short.

"Pardon me," he said to his guest; "I forgot a message to my wife. I will catch you up the road."

He went back into the house. His wife was standing where they had left her, quite still, her eyes on the door.

"Sarah," he began, and paused in the doorway.

She started, then recovered her self-possession, and came up to him.

"Did you forget anything?"

He hesitated, looking away from her. "You perhaps feel lonely when I am out so much?"

"No, Josiah; I'm used to being alone."

"Yes," he paused again.

"I was wondering whether you would like Dr. Jenkins little girl to come and sit with you sometimes."

She is a nice, quiet little thing, and you were always so fond of children."

The words died in his throat as he saw her draw back from him, her hands outstretched, her eyes widened, full of dread.

"No, no! Josiah. Oh, don't bring a child in here!"

His face had turned to stone.

"You mean, Sarah, that you don't want her?"

They stood still and looked at each other. He was brave enough, but not she. Her eyes sank; her old hand fluttered against the skirt of her gown.

"I—I'm not so strong as I was—and children are so noisy—"

He had not flinched. "It is as you prefer," he said, and went out.

She watched him from her window as he walked up the lane; a black and sunless blot upon the landscape; correct, professional, with stubborn shoulders still unbowed under the weight of grief.

She sat down at her neat work-table to darn his socks.

The church clock struck the hour; and, looking up, she saw the door of the board school open and a crowd of little girls coming out, laughing and chattering, their satchels swinging from their wrists. She put down her work.

"My eyes seem failing lately," she said aloud. "I am getting old."

Then she arose and pulled her stiff, white curtain aside, very carefully, not to spoil its starched perfection, and looked out at the children.

She shrank away, as Spotty used to shrink when any one crossed the yard, and drew the curtain forward again. But she peeped between its frilled edge and the shutter to see the children.

"Johnny dangerously ill. Diphtheria. Crying for you."

Jack repeated the words to himself over and over again. The wheels of the train hammered them out; the rattle of the windows, the breathing of his sleepy fellow-passengers, the heavy thumping of the thing that achieved somewhere inside his chest somewhere in the top of his head (he was not quite sure which) all worried and pursued him with their senseless iteration. Sometimes the refrain would break off for a moment and let him hear another one that was going on more softly underneath it, scarcely audible, but always going on: "You'll come too late; you'll come too late; you'll come too late."

Surely that must be St. Albans, that blur of brown streets in the shadowy landscape as the train rushed past. He would soon be home now. But it was a long time since Molly's telegram had called him from his breakfast in Edinburgh and set him tearing to the station for the first train back to London.

He raised the window blind and looked out. It was growing dark already, but it grows dark so early in winter. Patches of snow gleamed faintly here and there in the level pasture land.

Somehow he had never realized till to-day what the child was to him. In

deed, he had never had much time for thinking about his personal affections; there were always so many things to do, what with the hospital and the microscope work, and chance jobs of coaching students for examinations, to make both ends meet. One couldn't afford to neglect opportunities for earning a few odd pounds here and there, with three mouths to feed and Johnny's education to save up for. And when he did get free, he was tired or worried about patients, or rushing across the Continent in express trains in response to wild telegrams from Theo.

Poor Theo! The periodical tragedies with his duchesses and countesses had a trick of coming at such inconvenient times; and they were so real to him, while they lasted. Only a year ago he had tried to asphyxiate himself with charcoal fumes, together with the misunderstanding and beautiful young wife of some ambassador. The farewell telegram had come when Jack was down with influenza, and he had dragged himself out of bed and caught the mail for Brussels. He had arrived just in time to open the windows and to keep the scandal out of the papers, and administer the first restoratives and then consolation and fatherly advice to the two grown-up children. They had probably forgotten each other's existence by now.

"You'll come too late. You'll come too late."

It was a bit hard that it should be diphtheria, the very disease that he had toiled and labored over, that had been the centre of his secret hopes for the last three years. He was nearly convinced now that he was on the track of discovery; but what use are discoveries if they cannot save the child you love?

He lowered the blind again and leaned back in his corner with closed eyes. He had been tired when he left Edinburgh; and now his head throbed like a steam-thresher.

Ah, the staircase . . . and the door that creaked when his uncle pushed it open . . . and the room with the sloping ceiling . . . the two rafters . . . He started and opened his eyes. He had slipped back somehow to childhood, to the vicarage at Porthcarick, to the room of horrors. It was some years now since he had last been troubled by that particular nightmare, the same which had haunted him after Helen died. He brushed his hand across his forehead; it was quite wet.

"Tickets, please!"

As the door jerked open he sat up straight and realized dimly that he had been bargaining in his sleep with some unknown god; promising to forget Porthcarick, to wipe out the image of the gable room, if the child might live.

His sister met him under the disinfectant sheet on the landing of the stairs. Her face wore a strangely passive look, as if she had been suddenly awakened, as if her eyes were still heavy with sleep.

"Molly," he said, and paused; then again, in a whisper: "Molly—"

She leaned her head against his shoulder.

"You're too late."

They went into the room. It had already been put in order; a shaded lamp burned beside the cot where Johnny lay like a big wax doll, his yellow hair spread round him. A bunch of snowdrops had been placed in his right hand. Jack knelt down and stayed a long time motionless and silent. At last he uncovered his face and kissed the rigid baby hands. As he rose, the sleeve of his coat brushed against the lamp-shade and tilted it back. A band of yellow light fell across the cot and lit up the profile of the little corpse. It was like Helen's.

Jack stood quite still beside the cot. The minutes dragged by heavily, and he stood looking. Something seemed to have dried up in him, and withered. One made so many mistakes in life, and when one found them out they mattered very little; indeed, nothing in the world mattered much.

Something moved on the other side of the cot. It was Molly; and as he looked up their eyes met. She put out her hands as if he had struck her.

"Ah, don't look so hard! He wanted

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Soothes and smooths chapped hands and lips. Keeps the skin soft. Sold in metal boxes and tin tubes at chemists and general stores everywhere.

Refuse substitutes. Free booklet on request.



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to tell you; it was not his fault, it was mine!"

"It was mine," he answered wearily, and turned away. "I might have seen."

He crossed the room and leaned upon the mantel-piece, looking down at the helpless grudge. Molly came to him.

"I couldn't tell you, dear; it might have made you hate him. He has no one else in the world that will love him faithfully, only you and me; and me he has forgotten. If you were to desert him—"

She broke off. Jack had not moved, and his face was still hard. She slipped her arm about his neck, as Helen used to do.

"Remember, he is not quite a human being. It is not fair to blame him if he hurts us; he can't understand responsibilities, any more than an angel might, or a skylark. It's not his fault that he has genius. And if I bore a child to him, he bore one to me; his first sympathy. Anyhow, if there ever was any thing to forgive, I forgive it long ago. Some one must pay for the music."

He shook his head with a hopeless gesture.

"You don't understand. It wasn't of you I was thinking. You can't be quite forsaken while I live; and at the worst you're a grown woman and can defend yourself, as far as any creature can, in a world like this. But if you and I had happened to die, there are so many chances in life, and the child had lived, and fallen into uncle's hands—I wonder, did he ever think of that?"

She drew his head down against her cheek.

"Dear, that is morbid and unjust; it's not like you, you are always so just. There was never much danger for Johnny; surely either you or I could always have managed to save him from that, if only with a little chloroform. And anyway the fates have been merciful; whatever they may do to us, they have at least spared the child. Jack, you have no right to be bitter against him, the child has sinned no wrong. He has hurt no one but me, and I have not complained."

"Don't be afraid," he answered, sighing. "It will make no difference; nothing will ever make any difference. He's her son and he has a right to me. I must just bear it."

"A knock at the street door roused him."

"That sounds like a telegram. From Edinburgh, perhaps; I was to have shown some sections to-night. For me, Susan? No, there's no answer."

There was a little hush after he shut the door.

"Is it from Edinburgh?" Molly asked, looking round. Jack was standing by the table, the telegram still in his hand. As he turned his head to answer, the look on his face cut her to the heart. Something faint and bitter, scarcely a smile, flickered for an instant round the bearded mouth.

"No," he said. "Something wrong with one of the duchesses, I suppose."

He handed her the telegram. It was dated from Paris.

"A dreadful misfortune has happened. Come to me.—Theo."

She laid the paper down in silence and went back to her place by the dead child.

Jack passed a hand across his eyes. A dim reflection of his childish misery flitted before him, and vanished; a half-forgotten image of a bird flying away from an open cage. He went back to the cot.

"Molly, how much money have we in the house?"

"Three sovereigns and a little silver."

He looked at his watch.

"I'd better take the gold and write you a cheque to go on with. Where's the carbook, dear? Ask Susan to call a hansom while I get disinfected; I've only just time to catch the boat-train; it starts at nine from Charing Cross."

He stood a moment silent, looking down; then stooped, and drew the sheet over Johnny's head.

THE END.

A Hard Job.

One afternoon in the trenches, an Irish soldier discovered that one of his company was wearing a nice new pair of boots. "How did you manage to get hold of them?" asked Pat, enviously.

"Well," said his friend, "I stole out of the trench last night, and found them on a German I killed."

Pat became thoughtful and that night disappeared. Early next morning he staggered back into the trenches carrying a pair of boots. Making for his friend he whispered: "I've had the hardest job of my life. Had to kill about fifty of the blighters before I got a pair to fit me."

POULTRY

LESSONS FROM FAILURES.
By A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada.

When failures occur in a small way they do not seem to be very serious, but a failure on a big scale with large amounts involved may mean, at least, temporary disablement and place the individual beyond recovery for some considerable time. In the poultry game it is so easy to dream of immense possibilities, and, based on cost per hen, average production and profit, just by a little multiplication arrange the profits and immensity of the business to perfectly suit the desire of the operator.

Knowledge and the application of it seem to be absolutely essential, and whether secured through expert help or actual experience on the part of the owner, it is most unreasonable to look for any degree of profit without them. In the time that it takes one to gain the knowledge or experience in the necessary details for profitably growing and breeding of poultry the good values of the original stock may be lost and entirely ruined at a loss of most of the first expenditure. If the start is small improvement can be made, and, if necessary, a fresh start made with but little loss. The dream of the possibilities in the first place may be quite correct, but without the application of known ways of securing results they never could be realized. Quite true many variations of systems are used, but the close analysis of each will be bound to furnish evidence of supplying the same essential. The results are obtained the required elements are furnished in better balance and in more satisfactory manner.

Watching the operations of a big start for amassing of big profits in a nearby well equipped plant has prompted this article. Here was the case of a man, rich in business experience, being a very successful manufacturer, but sadly lacking in the poultry knowledge that goes to produce even ordinary results. In his own business accustomed to watch and control every detail, his natural tendency was to keep the same watchful eye on directing the poultry and using really inexperienced workers with the poultry. At the start it was an inspiration to talk chicken, for it conjured up pictures of a manufacturing plant, where all kinds of poultry products were turned out as they might be from a factory, and by using attractive packages and judicious advertising building up a steady trade, select, that would bring in a continuous profit. He was the case of a man who actually believed that in a year's time he could, with a hundred-acre farm, mostly laid out in fruit, establish a plant that could produce everything and buy nothing. What a delusion he has found that to be!

But what has been the trouble? In his own business success was not accomplished in a few weeks or a year. No, it has taken a great many years to perfect the organization, and there were many years when the work was hard and up-hill. Could he expect results at once that could be called good unless he could supplement his good equipment with the knowledge and experience that was so essential in the own business? The plant a 1,400-capacity incubating and brooding equipment was installed, which, together with the 4,000-capacity colony houses, were the best earmarks of good judgment on the place. To handle the building up to this equipment of poultry was hired to "buy up" for "crist rail" of the community. He told the writer they offered their culls and good-for-nothing runts, telling the man they were only such, and he seemed satisfied to buy at a lower price and, we suppose, got a higher commission. 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About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Help for Home Laundries.

Every woman who has wrestled with the problem of looking well on a small income realizes that the ability to do things for herself goes a long way toward its solution. A crumpled blouse or a soiled vest will spoil the effect of an otherwise smart costume, but professional cleaning is always expensive, and apparently one must be born with a talent for laundry work just as one must be born with a talent for music. So if you have a knack for wringing a smoothing iron and applying soap and water rejoice, and if you haven't—well perhaps even then you may find these suggestions worth while.

Never wash your sheer blouse, collar, etc., without mending any tiny rips or breaks that may have appeared, nor without removing possible stains. There are, of course, many proprietary cleansers and stain eradicators on the market, whose merits have no part in an article like this. But it is well to remember that most, but not all, fruit stains and those made by tea or coffee can be removed by pouring boiling water over the spot. Blood stains should be soaked in cold water, then washed in cold water, then in warm water with plenty of soap. Ink spots should be rinsed in repeated cold waters, then soaked in milk. Neither cold water nor milk will fix a stain.

Never wash white and colored fabrics in the same water, and in washing colored fabrics do not fail to "set" the colors. One method of doing this is to soak the garments overnight in a solution made by dissolving one ounce of sugar of lead in eight quarts of cold water. Another method is to rinse in salt water, using two rinsings. A third is to put a cup of vinegar in the final rinsing water. Wash colored fabrics in warm, not hot water, and do not rub soap on them; dry them in the shade and as quickly as possible. Some domestic science experts wash fine colored clothes in starch water instead of with soap. They use a quart of strained starch to four quarts of water, and a quart of the starch to eight of the water in the second.

Wash silk, crepe de chine or Georgette crepe garments in lukewarm soapwater, rinse in water of the "set" temperature and press before they are quite dry. Never use board or wringer for these delicate pieces, but pat and press with the hands. Corduroy skirts are washed in the same way, and if they are pinned carefully upon the line and allowed to flap in the wind you will find it unnecessary to iron them. Where white silk garments show signs of turning yellow it well to add a little borax to the water in which they are washed.

If you have found the ordinary starch unsatisfactory when "doing up" your fine lingerie try making starch either of borax or gum arabic. The borax method is the simpler in that it is merely added to the rinsing water (two heaping teaspoonsful of borax to five quarts of water is the proportion) and gives the garments when ironed just the right amount of crispness. To make gum arabic starch use half an ounce of the gum arabic to a cup of boiling water. Dilute to suit your taste in stiffness and use as you would the common laundry variety.

Never iron your dainty dress accessories on a sheet that is not immaculate nor with an iron that is not above suspicion. If you are the fortunate possessor of a gas or an electric iron, so much the better, but keep any kind clean. See to it that your board is well padded and evenly covered, otherwise the lumps may mark the appearance of your finished work.

Dainty Dishes.

Raisin Sauce.—One cup quartered raisins, one and one-half cups cold water, one-half cup sugar, juice one-half lemon. Simmer raisins in water until soft, add sugar, boil gently five minutes and just before serving flavor with lemon juice.

Carrot Croquettes.—Boil carrots tender in two waters, mash smooth, add beaten egg, one large teaspoonful melted butter, pepper and salt to taste, and set paste aside until cool enough to handle. Form into croquettes, roll in fine crumbs, set in cold place for one-half hour or longer, and fry in deep fat until well browned.

Amber Pudding.—Into one pint scalded milk stir one cupful yellow corn meal and one quart sliced sweet apples. Add one-half teaspoonful salt and one cupful molasses. Mix all thoroughly; add two quarts of milk, and pour into large buttered dish and bake in slow oven four hours. When cold, a clear, amber-colored jelly will have formed through the pudding and apples will be rich brown.

Red Cabbage.—One medium-sized head red cabbage, one large tart apple, one onion, two tablespoons beef drippings or lard, one-fourth teaspoon pepper, three cloves, one tablespoon salt, one cup water, one-half cup vinegar. Shred cabbage and wash in cold water. Melt drippings in heavy kettle, add cabbage, onion in which cloves have been stuck, apple in quarters and remaining ingredients. Cover

tight and simmer about two and one-half hours, adding more water if needed.

Nut Croquettes.—One cup stale ground crumbs, one cup milk, one or two slightly beaten egg yolks, three-fourths cup broken walnut meats, one-third teaspoon onion juice, one-half teaspoon salt and few grains pepper. Mix and form into balls containing about one tablespoon each; roll in extra crumbs, dip in beaten egg diluted with one-fourth cup water and roll again in bread crumbs. Let stand until wanted, then fry in deep fat hot enough to brown a bit of bread in forty seconds.

Oyster Shortcake.—For the filling: One quart oysters, two tablespoons butter, two tablespoons flour, one scant cup milk, salt, pepper and celery salt. For the shortcake: Two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon lard, butter or drippings, three-fourths cup milk. Sift together flour, salt and baking powder of shortcake, and mix with milk. If cake is to be made in one instead of several individual portions, divide dough into two parts and roll each thin, place one above the other, putting small pieces of butter between, and bake. For individual service roll dough thin, cut into small rounds, put two together, with bit of butter between, and bake. For filling make sauce of butter, flour and milk. Have oysters ready, cooked in enough of their liquor to thin white sauce, when added, to consistency of thin cream. Season, put portion between layers of shortcake and some on top and serve.

Handy Hints.

For Damp Feathers.—Throw some salt on the fire and hold the feathers over it, shaking them vigorously. Don't put them so near the fire that they will burn.

To Clean Cloth.—To clean black cloth or serge, take a large handful of ivy leaves. Steep them well in boiling water and leave until cool. Sponge the material with this infusion and it will be both clean and revived.

For Toothache.—Take a fresh cabbage leaf and roll it with the rolling-pin to crush all the veins. Then hold it to the fire till it is as hot as can be borne. Tie it on the face before going to bed. This is a simple, but an almost certain cure.

Bright Saucepans.—If saucepans or kettles have to be used over a smoky fire, try smearing a little grease over the bright parts. This will prevent the smoke from blackening them. If washed afterwards in hot water the pan will be as bright as ever.

Cure for Creaking Shoes.—Take a fineawl or a darning needle and insert it carefully between the soles of the shoes. Then introduce a little paraffin oil. A small oil-can such as is used to lubricate sewing machines may be used for the purpose. This will quite take away the creaking.

How to Keep Butter in Hot Weather.—Put the butter into a basin. Then take an ordinary plant pot, put a cork in the bottom and see that it is perfectly clean. Then fill with water and leave for one hour longer, then empty and place over the butter. The moisture from the plant's pot keeps the butter nice and firm.

For women of limited means it is best to have two or three pairs of inexpensive corsets, rather than one expensive pair. Try to change your corsets every day. Never wear the same pair two days running. The corsets that are not in use can be straightened out and aired. An expensive corset must be sent to the cleaners occasionally, but it is quite possible to clean a cheap pair at home; of course, they may not look so well as the one cleaned by a professional cleaner. This is how to clean corsets. Stretch on a board and scrub with a brush dipped in soapy water, to which a little borax has been added. They should be scrubbed until as much dirt as possible has been removed, and then they should be rinsed in clear water. Pin the corsets out flat on a board to dry in the air, but not in the sun.

FAMOUS INN CLOSED.

"The Three Pigeons" Has Many Literary Associations.

"The Three Pigeons," one of England's oldest and most famous inns, and the sole existing tavern of Elizabethan times, was closed recently by the Middlesex Licensing Justices in accordance with a movement inaugurated some time ago by the temperance leaders to restrict the number of licensed inns. The inn was used as a background for the low comedy scenes in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," and Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," and is alluded to in Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend." The inn perhaps has had more literary associations than any other English tavern.

A Failure.

"I hear old Gotrox has lost every dollar he had in the world." "You don't say! What was it—failure?" "Yes, heart failure."



A MERRY "DINNER TABLE" IN THE DESERT
Fortifying the inner man and making ready to receive the Turks with a dose of shrapnel. British gunners in Egypt enjoying a joke with the mid-day meal, "somewhere in the neighborhood of the Suez Canal."

Father and Son

"Don't want to go into the business!" echoed Robert Long, angrily. "What do you mean by that, pray?" "I'm afraid I take no interest in it, you see," returned his son apologetically, "so I'm sure I shan't make a success."

"Really! What do you wish to do, then, may I ask?"

"Haven't you guessed, father? You know how fond I am of music. I hope to go abroad and study—take it up professionally. Just listen!" he added, as his father stirred impatiently. "Think of the big incomes that well-known composers make!"

"Yes; and think of the crowds of them who can't earn a bare living!" Mr. Long retorted harshly. "Music, indeed! I've seen you about lately with Miss Spence, didn't you say her name was?—a nice, attractive girl. One of these days you'll be wanting to marry a girl like that."

"I mean to ask her directly I can." "Well, you'll be able to in a year or so if you come into the business with me."

"But I hate it! I want to study music, I tell you!"

"And I won't allow you to waste your time and money!"

Both were flushed, and had raised their voices. The young man pressed his lips together determinedly. "You don't give me any choice in the matter, then?"

"I'll take you as a partner directly you're capable, but I refuse to pay a penny-piece towards your musical education, as you call it! That settles the idea, I suppose—hey?"

Owen Long realized that his father would be quite capable of keeping his word. He swung round in anger and disappointment. Without funds he would have to give up the career he desired. It seemed hard and unjust.

"I wasn't very keen on the grocery business myself when I was your age, Owen; but I had to get over that, and so will you. Understand? Don't let me hear any more of this nonsense, then!"

The young man left the house in a fury. "He could afford to pay my expenses if he liked! It wouldn't cost so very much!" he muttered, scowling at the pavement as he walked.

He was still frowning when he came to the huge premises of the International Stores, Limited. Outside a door marked "Office," he paced up and down.

"Hello! In a bad temper to-day?" The girl's merry voice made him turn hastily. Hilda Spence slipped a hand through his arm in the half-tender manner she sometimes showed him. "Well, and I've enough to make me bad-tempered!"

"I'm sorry. That means you've interviewed your father, I suppose? But I warned you that in all probability you'd be disappointed. What did he say?"

Owen Long growled a response. "Many business men would agree with him, too. Perhaps your father knows best, after all."

"Now, don't you side with him!" "It's difficult for most people to earn a living at music, don't you think? There are plenty of clever men who have to give lessons to irritating children at about sixpence an hour! Even being partner in a grocer's would be better than that, surely?"

"You've a very poor opinion of my ability, I must say!" He shrugged his shoulders. "But nobody understands!"

The girl shot an aggrieved glance at him. "There's a vacancy in our export department, as it happens. That might suit you better. And, meanwhile, you might keep up your music. Perhaps you'll think it over?"

"I don't see the slightest use!" "Good-night!" called Hilda Spence, hotly, nettled at his tone.

She had boarded a bus almost before he moved. Standing rigid, he watched it disappear.

Mr. Long at first would not give way in one single particular, but finally he agreed that experience gained in the International Stores, Limited, might prove valuable.

GERMAN LOSSES 3,500,000.

Colonel Repington Looks for Final Effort Against Russia.

Colonel Repington, military expert of the London Times, says the German military situation is "not brilliant," notwithstanding Germany's successes.

He figures that Germany has probably lost 3,500,000 out of the total of 9,000,000 men she was able to mobilize.

Colonel Repington continues: "If the war continues in the future as it has in the past Germany will find herself some time between May and October unable to maintain her army effective with the men of military age then at her disposal. She must therefore before that date force a decision on one front or another."

Reviewing the probabilities, Colonel Repington thinks that the main attempt will be made against Russia. He regrets that Russia's new offensive in the south synchronizes with quiescence on the part of the other Allies, and sounds a warning against what he calls "the pleasing fancy that Russia is going to win the war for us," adding: "We must firmly decide to win it ourselves."

The writer reiterates his previous warnings of a possible German dash against England. "Desperate needs," he says, "often entail desperate remedies."

"England, therefore, ought not to neglect a single precaution," concludes Colonel Repington.

What was the biggest mistake you ever made?

"Thinking I was too busy ever to make a big mistake."

Lakes free from ice owe their immunity to their depth, and to the presence of springs.

You never knew her, boy. She was quite young when she was taken away from me.

"I made your father enter trade. Eventually my wife conquered him. Not before he'd left home, though. He ran away without a penny, and a few months later he was forced to come back. His pride was broken. He had starved at his music. And he let me set him up in business, but I— I wasn't his father any more. My victory cost a lot, boy—more than it was worth—far more!"

The old man gazed at Owen Long. He was half smiling, but his voice was unsteady.

"And now the same thing's happened again, eh? He won't have you a musician? Ah, but I was wrong! And he's wrong, in his turn. You'll leave him. You'll go away, and he'll be left alone, just as I've been, these twenty years!"

The head clerk and staff of the export department positively staggered ten minutes later. They had waited for Owen Long to sink back in disgrace and humiliation. Now he came walking with the dreaded chief, whose hand rested on his shoulder.

"Long is leaving the firm," he instructed curtly.

They passed outside to where an electric brougham waited.

"Now, we'll go to your home, Owen."

At the house he became suddenly nervous.

"You first, my boy. Say that I'm here. Ask him—"

The young man darted in, calling to his father, clutching his shoulder.

"He's come?" Robert Long blurted. "He swore he never would come to me again!"

In an instant he was hurrying out to the kerb, helping the old man to alight.

"Father! I'm so glad—so glad!" Presently the three sat together.

"This lad of yours, Robert, must have his heart's desire. You mustn't thwart him as I thwarted you. Maybe he's been inconsiderate and headstrong, but overlook that. I'm rich, Robert, and there's nobody I can spend my money on except you two."

Half an hour later Owen Long was back at the International Stores, waiting outside as he had been accustomed to until Miss Spence appeared.

At first she would not greet him or listen; but, continuing by her side, he poured out his news.

"And you'll be away a long time?" "She had betrayed her interest at last."

He took her arm, pressing it tightly. "Listen now! I've been misleading you purposely. I'm not going."

She gave a start.

"Owen, you actually mean—"

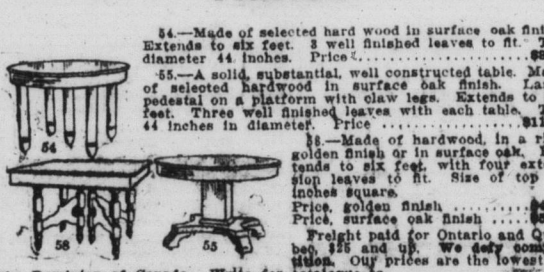
"I've decided to stay. I can't leave you. Besides, I'll help my father with his shop. I was a stuck-up fool to think it wasn't good enough for me. His health's been bad lately, too. He's been in pain, and I never knew. Somehow I—I want to stop with him. We're the best of friends again."

"But what does your grandfather say? It seems ungrateful, after he's promised—"

"He understands. He'll give me the money my studies would have cost. That means we can get married as soon as ever you'll say 'Yes.'"—London Answers.

An ignorant man is usually ignorant of the fact that he is ignorant.

Three Extension Dining Tables



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55.—A solid, substantial, well constructed table. Made of selected hardwood in surface oak finish. Large pedestal on a platform with claw legs. Extends to six feet. Three well finished leaves with each table. Top 44 inches in diameter. Price \$11.75.

56.—Made of hardwood, in a rich golden finish or in surface oak. Extends to six feet with four top leaves to fit. Size of top 44 inches square. Price, golden finish \$14.95. Price, surface oak finish \$13.95.

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CITY HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY,
1840 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal, Que.

From the Middle West

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

Three Lethbridge men have already won the D.C.M. at the front.

Fred Turgeon of Crystal Springs, Sask., has been missing since last fall. At Regina there are 27 first-class teachers, 106 second-class, and 54 third-class.

At the Saskatoon Normal School this year there are 28 first-class, 93 second, and 74 third-class students.

For taking a hunk of coal valued at \$1, Harry Harasyn was fined \$25 and costs in the police court at Winnipeg.

It is said that a supply of 40 cars a week for four months would still leave grain in the district around Oyen, Alta.

Lethbridge must seek a new chief of police, the result of Chief Skelton's appointment as a captain of the Kilnicks.

The city of Calgary will offer a reward of \$250 for the return of the lost waterworks plans and the conviction of the thief or thieves.

There is still a small quantity of grain unthreshed in Alberta, considerable of that small quantity being in stack in the northern districts.

Many wolves have been killed this winter around Brancepeth, Sask. Rabbits died off, consequently food for the wolves became scarce and they grew bold.

In Winnipeg the other day a young lady found a roll of \$700 under a street car seat when she bent to look for an orange lost from a parcel. The owner was found.

Clearing the 500 miles of sidewalks in Winnipeg and removing the snow from the centre of the street pavements is costing the city \$3,000, as the result of a recent snowstorm.

The sum of \$40 in bills conscience money was sent to the city treasurer of Saskatoon recently. A note said this amount had been wrongfully taken from the city some time ago.

Following negotiations which have been under way since August of last year, the Imperial Oil Company, capitalized at \$50,000,000, has decided to make Regina the distributing point for the Canadian west of a huge oil refining plant.

GERMAN LOSSES 3,500,000.

Colonel Repington Looks for Final Effort Against Russia.

Colonel Repington, military expert of the London Times, says the German military situation is "not brilliant," notwithstanding Germany's successes.

He figures that Germany has probably lost 3,500,000 out of the total of 9,000,000 men she was able to mobilize.

Colonel Repington continues: "If the war continues in the future as it has in the past Germany will find herself some time between May and October unable to maintain her army effective with the men of military age then at her disposal. She must therefore before that date force a decision on one front or another."

Reviewing the probabilities, Colonel Repington thinks that the main attempt will be made against Russia. He regrets that Russia's new offensive in the south synchronizes with quiescence on the part of the other Allies, and sounds a warning against what he calls "the pleasing fancy that Russia is going to win the war for us," adding: "We must firmly decide to win it ourselves."

The writer reiterates his previous warnings of a possible German dash against England. "Desperate needs," he says, "often entail desperate remedies."

"England, therefore, ought not to neglect a single precaution," concludes Colonel Repington.

What was the biggest mistake you ever made?

"Thinking I was too busy ever to make a big mistake."

Lakes free from ice owe their immunity to their depth, and to the presence of springs.

HEALTH

Migraine or Sick Headache.

Migraine or sick headache, which is much more common in women than in men, and usually begins at puberty and continues until middle life, is probably a hereditary toxic neurosis—or, in more humane language, a nervous disease inherited from one or the other parent, characterized by periodic seizures, like epilepsy, which are produced by some poison retained in the blood, by fatigue, by excesses, or by mental excitement.

But, causes aside, what should be done for migraine?

Since attacks recur with more or less frequency, it is obvious that the patient must beware of drug habits. Virtually all of the popular migraine or headache tablets contain, as the pain-killer, either acetanilide, phenacetin or an analogous coal-tar derivative, which, while it certainly knocks out any kind of neuralgic pain, also knocks out the heart and breaks down red blood corpuscles. The acetanilide habit is more destructive than the morphine habit. It sends many a victim direct to the insane hospital.

Persons overweight who have attacks of sick headache ought to join the Bread and Milk Club—no dues, but members struggle along somehow on a plain fare of bread and milk or crackers and milk one day in each week.

A diet containing little or no meat, but plenty of bread and butter, vegetables, fruit and sweets, has done much good for migraine. If there is a tendency to constipation in spite of such a diet, then either a mineral water laxative or any of the unadorned saline laxatives, like Epsom salts, or phosphate of soda, or Sedlitz powders, may be taken every few days, to favor the elimination of toxic matter.

Rest in bed, bathing the head with cologne water containing a few grains of menthol, or rubbing it gently for ten minutes with coriander (a menthol derivative), and a tepid pack will give relief. Instead of resorting to the pain-killers, it sometimes suffices to take a little strong tea or coffee, hot, unsweetened, without milk, in sips; or in lieu of that the stimulating principle of coffee, caffeine, may be taken, a grain or two, with or without ten grains of sodium bromide in solution.

Certain cases of migraine respond well to prolonged and heroic use of our most hated domestic remedy, castor oil. About an ounce a day as a regular routine is advised by those who believe in it.

How to Blow the Nose.

No, you don't know how to blow your nose. Neither do 75 per cent. of the people. If they did just three-fourths of the catarrhal cases in the land would be gone. So says Dr. E. Harrison Griffin, writing in the Medical Record. He recommends that nose blowing drills be instituted in public school curriculums, and that the science of handkerchief use be taught correctly. Dr. Griffin scorns both of those classes of laymen who go about nose blowing in the awkward way. They are, he says, those who dab with ultra and overnice politeness at their olfactory organs and those who delight in producing a stentorian noise in the operation.

Results as perilous as tuberculosis are within striking distance of those who neglect the proper technique in the art. He says: "To blow the nose properly it is best to look at it as a double shotgun, rule nose as the muzzle of the gun and the chest as the air receiver."

"It is best to take a deep inspiration, filling the chest with air, and then after a finger is placed upon the side of one nostril, obstructing the nostril, with one violent expiration, force the air from the chest through the open chamber of the nose. This should be repeated on the other side of the nose."

"It is a simple process, but a very important one, and one which seems to be little known."

Dr. Griffin insists that schools devote as much time to teach nose blowing as tooth brushing.

Fear of being ill-mannered and vulgar hinders the work of instruction in the subject and only when it is realized that health in many instances depends upon it does the absurd finicky attitude become dispelled.

In cold weather the keener appetite is due to the air containing more oxygen, which increases the rate of digestion.

"Fred, dear, I feel it in my bones that you are going to take me to the theatre to-night." "Which bone, darling?" "I am not sure, but I think it is my wish bone."

Adolphus—"Did you go to Mrs. Dilwater's gathering, Percy?" Percy—"No; I had a little gathering of my own." Adolphus—"Where?" Percy—"On the back of my neck."

Geraldine—"William means good; James means beloved. I wonder (blushing) what George means?" Mrs. Fondhopes—"Well, dear, let us hope that George means business."

Young Lady (writing love-letter for the kitchen maid)—"That's about enough now, isn't it Jane?" Jane—"One thing more, miss; just say, 'Please excuse had spellin' and writin'."

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES MAYHEW'S GREAT January Clearance Sale

THE GREAT ANNUAL LOOKED-FOR EVENT

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

Wool Sox
Dark colors—reg. price 35c 19c
Best like elastic—reg. 35c, for 19c

Suspenders
Others, silk knit
Men's Tan Mocha Gloves, wool lined, reg. price \$1.25 70c

Great Reductions in Sweater Coats
Children's Sweaters, reg. 90c 50c
Misses' Sweaters, reg. \$1.25 to \$1.50 68c
Women's Sweaters, reg. \$3.50 \$1.95
Men's Sweaters, reg. \$1.75 98c

20 PER CENT. TO 50 PER CENT. OFF FURS

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

E. MAYHEW & CO.

The Store That Saves You Dollars

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916.

Newbury

Several members of the Florence I. O. O. F. visited the lodge here on Thursday. After the regular business, refreshments were served.

R. L. McVicar spent a few days with his parents at "Ingleside" this week.

Mrs. Will Stokes, of Calgary, is visiting friends here.

The song service in Knox church on Sunday evening was a musical treat. Mrs. J. W. Webster, of Melville, Sask., has a beautiful voice and sang well.

An old resident passed away about nine o'clock Monday morning in the person of Sheldon G. Ward. Deceased had been in poor health for a long time but kept about and always had a cheerful word for everyone. He went to Fratt's Siding election day to vote and took a cold from which he never recovered, although about till within a few days of his death. The late Mr. Ward connected a barber shop here for years and was known to everybody, being one of the Wards of Wardsville. He always had a minute to chat with a friend. The funeral services were held in Christ church on Wednesday, conducted by Rev. J. Hale. Interment at Wardsville. Besides his widow he leaves one daughter, Maggie, to whom sympathy is extended.

The Women's Institute of Newbury will hold their regular monthly meeting February 9th at the home of Mrs. Yates at 2:30 p. m. The president hopes for a full attendance as a discussion will be asked for as to best way or ways of using the Red Cross money now in treasury.

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

EKFRID STATION.

Chickenpox is prevalent among the school children.

George Lee has been laid up with an attack of la grippe.

Miss Jessie Murray is visiting with her sister, Mrs. D. McCallum.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hillis returned to their home in Delhi last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ghosh, of London, are visiting at W. H. Switzer's.

Mrs. Etta Smith has returned to her home at Iona, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. McRobert.

Malcolm Galbraith passed peacefully away at his home last Thursday afternoon.

KILMARTIN.

Miss Bella McIntyre is visiting in Yarmouth.

Fred McGill and Miss Bessie McAlpine are delegates to a young people's convention at London this week.

Miss Grace Wood, of London, spent a few days here last week.

Alexander, seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Munroe, was taken to the hospital at London on Sunday and operated upon for appendicitis. He is doing nicely.

The Literary Society of No. 17, Moss, will hold its regular meeting on Friday evening of this week, when a good program is expected.

If the liquor traffic were left in the hands of the farmers they would soon wipe it out. Ninety per cent. of them and all the ladies in this community are signing the anti-liquor petitions.

Strathburn

Our merchant, D. H. McRae, has been on the outlook for a general all around mechanic to locate here. He has been successful in procuring one Mr. Sharp, who comes highly recommended as a watch repairer, tinmith and cobbler. Now Strathburn has another business established in the burg for the first time in fifty years.

John Hick is under the doctor's care.

Miss Mary Hurley, who has been ailing, is much improved.

Wedding bells are ringing this week here.

Much disappointment here when it was learned the soldiers in their march to Wardsville did not pass this way. Two baskets of apples were waiting for them on the road, but they never came. Come this way next time, boys.

TRIAL PROVES ITS EXCELLENCE.—The best testimonial one can have of the virtue of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the treatment of bodily pains, coughs, colds and affections of the respiratory organs, is a trial of it. If not found the sovereign remedy it is rejected to be, then it may be rejected as useless and all that has been said in its praise denounced as untruthful.

Wardsville

At a meeting of the Patriotic Association held on Friday evening it was decided that it would not be necessary to appoint a delegation from Wardsville to wait upon the county council with regard to raising funds for patriotic purposes. Any decision which the council may reach in the matter, however, will have the support of the patriotic people here.

A hockey match between Clachan and Wardsville will be played on the pond here on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 4th, under the best weather conditions are favorable.

The Leap Year Social Club are having an assembly on Wednesday night of this week.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. John Bilton on Friday afternoon, Feb. 4th, and not on date first arranged for.

KNAPDALE.

Born—on Friday, Jan. 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Turner, a girl, Mesers. Hugh and Peter Munro, of Wardsville, Sask., are visiting their mother here.

George Mitchell, of Lealand, visited at Neil Mitchell's recently.

Mrs. George Babcock, of Glencoe, is visiting at Joseph Babcock's.

One of the oldest residents of this community passed away Wednesday of last week in the person of Duncan Mitchell, he being in his 82nd year. Interment took place on Friday at the Alvinston cemetery.

Plewie Hillman, we are sorry to say, is at present confined to his bed.

Wesley Babcock, of London, spent the week-end at his home here.

Appin

The Appin Women's Institute will hold their monthly meeting on Thursday, Jan. 27th, at the home of Mrs. John Jones. Programme as follows:—"Home Management," by Mrs. Geo. Mills; music, the Misses Macfie; "Table Decorations in Winter." Current Events. Hostesses—Mrs. Peter MacArthur, Miss Annie Patterson, Mrs. David MacArthur.

CASTORIA

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

Mosa Council.

The council elected for the township of Mosa for the year 1916 met in the Town Hall, Glencoe, on Monday, January 10th, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Present—Elias F. Reyecraft, reeve, and Councillors Chas. S. Morrison, Fred J. James, Andrew Gardiner and Dan N. Munroe.

The reeve and councillors made and subscribed to the declarations of office and qualification.

The minutes of the last meeting of the council in 1915 were read, approved and signed by the reeve.

Moved by C. S. Morrison, seconded by F. J. James, that Angus Taylor be appointed assessor for 1916 at a salary of \$75. Carried.

Moved by F. J. James, seconded by D. N. Munroe, that John C. Simpson be appointed collector for 1916 at a salary of \$80. Carried.

Moved by D. N. Munroe, seconded by A. Gardiner, that Harry Harvey and Angus Taylor be appointed auditors for 1916. Carried.

Moved by Andrew Gardiner, seconded by Chas. S. Morrison, that the following road commissioners be appointed:—Chas. S. Morrison, for Ward No. 1 and townline between Mosa and Zine and Mosa and Euphemia and the Hagerty road west of Newbury; Fred J. James, for Ward No. 2 and Hagerty road south of Newbury; Andrew Gardiner, for Ward No. 3; Dan N. Munroe, for Ward No. 4 and townline between Mosa and Metcalfe and Mosa and Brooke; Elias F. Reyecraft, for townline between Mosa and Ekfrid. Carried.

Moved by D. N. Munroe, seconded by F. J. James, that the deputy returning officers be paid \$5 each for holding the municipal election, and that \$5 be paid to each polling place. Carried.

The 25th day of May was set as the date for holding the court of revision on the assessment roll for 1916.

The council adjourned to meet at Newbury on Saturday, Feb. 19th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

At a special meeting of the council held at Newbury on Jan. 22, Peter O'Malley was appointed an auditor instead of Angus Taylor who declined to accept the office.

C. C. McNAUGHTON, Clerk.

No More Asthma. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy cures the death knell of this trying trouble. It stops the awful choking and painful breathing. It guards against night attacks and gives renewed ability to sleep and rest the whole night long. Much is claimed for this remedy, but nothing but what can be demonstrated by a trial. If you suffer from asthma try it and convince yourself of its great value.

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Daily Free Press, afternoon 2.95
Daily Globe 3.90
Daily Mail and Empire 3.90
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Weekly Sun 1.85
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Weekly Advertiser 1.85
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Weekly Witness, new subscribers 2.80
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Everywoman's World 1.75
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All subscriptions are payable in advance. Address
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PRECIOUS ORES FOUND

Western Canada Has Had an Epidemic of Strikes.

Smaller Forms of the Famous "Ninety-Eight" Are Under Way in Various Parts of the Western Section of the Dominion—Saskatchewan Leads in the Reports of Deposits of Valuable Metals.

Even war time is opportune for gold strikes, and out West we have been varying the slow and uncertain excitement of field fights in Europe by occasional flurries of old-time mining fever, to say nothing at all of oil strikes. It would be a very good time to find a yellow paystreak, west, north, or anywhere, for several thousand people are greatly desiring the kind of money that has since been dropped to nothing. There are those who would be willing even to repeat the trail of '98, and as a matter of fact, an abridged edition of that historic gold hunt is now under way, say Aubrey Fullerton in Toronto Star Weekly.

Everybody knows that there is gold somewhere in this Western North. So, too, there are silver, nickel, copper, and perhaps a dozen other minerals; but the thing is to get at them.

Last fall there was a renewal of the gold-washing industry on the Saskatchewan River, at Edmonton. For several years a little work of this kind has been done, from which enough gold has been produced to supply the local souvenir jewelry trade, and sometimes to turn in fairly good-sized bricks to the banks. How long it has been a while, of course, a question for geologists to answer, but according to the most likely theories it came down from the gold-bearing mountains of the far West before the Rockies were reared to block the way. At that time, of course, the river now, in such minute particles of well-worn dust that to get an ounce of it one must dig up and wash a great many yards of gravel. Yet a gravel company paid its running expenses a few years ago with the gold that was collected in its dredge merely as a side-line.

It therefore seemed quite feasible, when the hard times began to settle down, to try the old-time method of working on the river at gold washing. Demonstrations in the handling of the "grizzly," the machine in which the washing is done, were given by some of the old-timers, and a goodly number of the unemployed took the hint and turned to gold hunting in the gravel beds of the Saskatchewan. No one struck it rich, but some made wages at it. Then winter came, and the grizzlies were put away, and the gold hunters now come out again, and their parting operators are still courting favor with fortune in terms of gravel.

But a much more pretentious strike was being carried through the winter, and it is as a result of that that there has been this spring a repetition on a small scale of the famous Klondike stampede. Only it's silver, instead of gold. Silver is good though, in these hard days, and men to whom wheat-growing does not greatly appeal have gone in quest of it. The find was made away up in the northland, at the eastern end of Lake Athabasca, which map shows to be within the bounds of Saskatchewan. The trail thereto, however, is via Edmonton, like that of '98.

Lake Athabasca is in a region that nature has made a land of great wealth. Its potentialities have been prophesied many times, and are constantly being added to. Twenty years ago, when J. B. Tyrrell made a map of the district, he said that it was a most interesting field for a mining man and that in due time rich discoveries would be made thereabouts. He was well within the mark. The discovery that has led to the present strike was made by some British Columbia prospector, and later investigations have shown their find to be a real one, and one that is likely to hasten the industrial development of the country.

Fond du Lac is the name of this newest silver camp. It is on the north shore of the lake, where it begins to narrow down from the proportions of an inland sea to those of an elongated waterway, and from Edmonton, by way of the Athabasca River, the distance is very nearly seven hundred miles. The ore that was found there is a combination of silver and nickel, of a grade that mining experts declare "looks good." The general appearance of the country is not unlike that of northern Ontario, and the strike is expected to be a second Cobalt. Geologically the rock is pre-Cambrian strata, with its mineral ore right on the surface. The first prospector to return from his winter's visit to Fond du Lac reported that two hundred claims had already been staked in April, and on his way down, while the northland was still in the grip of winter, he met some eighteen or twenty parties going in. It is not unlikely that by next fall there will be a thousand men in the silver camps of Lake Athabasca. The Hudson's Bay Company, awake to the opportunity, is putting on a steamboat service by the Peace River route that is intended to cater especially to the prospectors and miners who want to get to Fond du Lac. All this does not quite make a stampede, but it approximates sufficiently near to that point to develop into full maturity at almost any moment.

Teuton Gun Coming.
A box sixteen feet long, nine feet high, and eight feet wide is required to enclose the captured German gun that the British War Office is loaning to the Canadian National Exhibition. In a communication to the Exhibition Board it was stated that out of the hundreds of guns in possession of the British this is the only one that is complete.

CARVED A LIVING FISH.

Part Was Cooked and the Other Part Swam Around Till Needed.

Not many years ago, being one of the few foreigners permitted to reside in the interior of Japan, I was favored with this interesting experience.

Living near a small fishing village and out of convenient reach of the treaty ports, I found it necessary to content myself to a great extent with native subsistence. However, a daily supply of delicious living fish went far to compensate for the absence of beef-steak and bread and butter.

The peddlers of fish carry their gunny merchandise in shallow tubs filled with water, suspended from the ends of a yoke across the shoulders. In this fashion they trot along for miles on their rounds.

Having the advantage of first choice, I could usually select one of a size suitable for the day's needs, but one morning they were all entirely too large, and when it was pointed out that the smallest was double the size wanted he replied:

"Oh, but you can cut it in two; use half today, the other half tomorrow." This suggestion would seem simple enough in American markets, but when he was told that stale fish was undesirable he explained that the remaining half would be as lively tomorrow or any day thereafter until used; that the operation would not hurt the fish in the slightest respect. At this point curiosity prompted me to direct the flip vivisectionist to proceed with his barbarous act.

He immediately laid one of the fish on a board and placed his long, keen edged knife just back of the gills and quickly sliced off all of one side down to the tail and so close to the ribs that you could almost see them. The part containing the vital organs was returned to the water, where, of course, owing to loss of equilibrium, it turned on its side. But to my astonishment it swam round lively as ever, seemingly undisturbed by the loss of so much flesh, and remained so until the next day when I was ready to cook it.

My native friends smiled at the suggestion of cruelty and related the story of a distinguished daimyo who caught a fish sliced in this manner that had been placed in the river years before and lived this long time happy and lively as other fish. But the idea of carving a living fish made me shudder, and I never tried it again.—C. D. Welton, in New York Tribune.

SYMBOLS AS SHOP SIGNS.

A Legacy From the Old Days When but Few Persons Could Read.

The man on the street, and especially the man on the street in Manhattan, does not realize that he is every day perpetrating in the signs that he uses the customs of a people who could not read. In the old days it was useless to put up the sign "apothecary," because few could read it. So the apothecary decorated his shop front with a mortar and pestle as a sign of his trade.

We can read now, most of us, but we cling to signs of this sort still. The symbol lingers.

Here and there a barber tries to throw off his yoke by painting a sign that reads "tonsorial parlor," but the normal barber shop proudly sets up its totem pole, which retains as a tradition the silent but eloquent testimony of the former practice on the part of the barber of blood letting.

Similarly the pawnbroker hangs up his trinity of golden balls because the original pawnbroking business was started by a Medici, whose coat of arms was charged with three golden balls on a field of silver.

The wooden Indian signifies a tobacco store because it was from the Indians that the idea of smoking originally came. The noble red man has thus been debased and doomed to hold forth in effigy a bunch of cigars to both the willing and the unwilling.

A boot that swings as a sign says plainly to every man, "This is a shoe shop." The shoe within will wear themselves out in the service of those who buy them. A large wooden watch can mean only one thing, and that is that the sign owner is a horologist.—New York Mail.


A Dry Land Boat Race.

A dry land boat race took place at some sports in the north of England last year and caused much merriment. The "crews" sit astride a pole and run backward round a course, steered by a "cox," who faces in the right direction. Tumbles, needless to say, are very frequent, and when the leader happens to lose his footing he generally "shipwrecks" the whole crew, to the vast enjoyment of their rivals and the spectators.—Wide World Magazine.

How Rusty Kettles Were Cleaned.
An old fashioned recipe for cleaning the inside of a rusty kettle consisted in filling it to the brim with hay. As much water as it will hold should then be poured over the top, the kettle placed on the fire and boiled for several hours, more water being added when required.

The Razor Quartet.
"Haydn once exclaimed when shaving, 'I will give my best quartet for a razor,'" remarked Sir Alexander C. Mackenzie in an address before the Royal Institution, "and a man offering him a couple secured the manuscript of what is now called the 'Razor' quartet."

Gave Him a Hint.
Caller—A physician says foot feet are a sign of tight shoes.—Maiden Lady—Well, isn't snakes, next time you come to see me, wear a pair that's comfortable.—Buffalo Express.

Worry kills more people than work, because more  up against it.

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