

The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 44--No. 48.

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

Whole No. 2290.

Glencoe Picture Show Saturday Night, Dec. 4th, 1915

Those who attended our show last Saturday were well pleased with the clean, up-to-date pictures. We expect something equally good this week and are sparing no expense to give the public more than their money's worth. Program: "Man and His Brother," played by Warren Kerrigan; "An Awkward Cinderella," a modern fairy story; "When Swallow Loves," a side-splitting comedy; Special Features: Patriotic Speech by Chaplain Graham of London, Violin Solo by Lieut. Simpson, Patriotic Songs by F. Elliott.

Two Shows, Starting at 7.30 and 8.45
Popular Prices 10c and 15c

Farm for Sale.

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

Farm for Sale.

60 acres; lot 6, 1st range. Longwoods Road, Township 20 S., 4 miles from Glencoe; soil sandy and clay loam; 2-story frame house, 7 rooms; good barn, cement foundation; buggy shed, ice house and chicken coops; 2 wells and spring water in barnyard, also creek through pasture; 2 acres orchard, 5 acres wheat and 9 acres clover; one of the best farms in Middlesex; 1 mile to school, 1 mile to church. Reason for selling, poor health. Owner, L. H. Cloonan, R. R. No. 1, Glencoe, Ont.

For Sale.

Livery, bus and truck business; also beautiful stone building in thriving manufacturing town of 2,000 people. An old established stand, with 18 horses, first-class outfits. Really no opposition in town. Supplies all the undertaker work in town both with horses and rigs for funerals, as well as the black team for the undertaker. Finest equipped barn in the province. Doing a business approximately \$1,500 for bus and \$5,000 for livery. Price \$10,000, half cash. Immediate possession. If interested apply to Box 110, The Transcript.

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Shorthorn Cattle and
Lincoln Sheep; also
S. G. Dorking Fowls
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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.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC S. S. LINE

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A RELIABLE STORE
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If you want the Good Quality, the Right Article and the Reasonable Price, inspect our line of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, CHINA, EBONY AND SILVER TOILET SETS, NOVELTIES, ETC.

Jewelry for Ladies

Ladies' Gold Filled Watch Fobs \$2.00 and up
Ladies' Ribbon Fobs \$1.00 and up
Rings, Signet \$1.00 to \$5.00
Single Stone 10k Real Pearl Rings \$3.00 to \$10.00
5-Stone, 14k Gold, Pearl Ring \$9.50 to \$14.00
Birthdays Rings, 10k Gold \$1.50 to \$2.00
5-Stone Ruby or Sapphire, 10k, \$3.50
We can supply you with any stone or style of mounting.
Lockets, Plain and Stone-set \$1.00 to \$10.00
Bracelets, Plain and Engraved \$1.50 to \$15.00
Pendants, set with Pearls, Amethysts, Sapphires, Gold Filled, with Chain \$1.50 to \$4.00
Necklets, with Bird Centre and other designs, Solid Gold, extra value \$4.50 to \$25.00
Solid Gold Pendant and Chain, set with Fancy Stones \$4.00 to \$7.50
Fancy Pins, set with Pearls, Solid Gold \$2.25 up
Gold Filled Brooches 25c to \$2.50



Ladies' Watches

All works guaranteed
Regina Works in 14k Gold Filled 25-year Case \$15.00
Waltham Works in Gold Filled Case \$12.00
Regina Works, 17 Jewels, in beautifully Hand Engraved Case \$25.00
17 Jewel Waltham Works in Solid 14k Gold, Diamond-set Case \$45.00
Guaranteed Works in 10k Solid Gold, Wristlet Watch \$19.75

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A written guarantee with every watch sold
Davidson's Special Watch \$1.00
Boys' Watch in strong Nickel Case \$3.50
Heavy Nickel Case with 7 Jewel Movement \$5.00
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Regina Works in Gold Filled 20-yr. Case \$12.00
Regina Works, 17 Jewels, in Dust-proof Case \$14.00
Regina Works, 21 Jewels, in 20-year Gold Filled Case \$25.00
Elgin Works, 17 Jewels, in 14k Gold Filled Case \$17.00

Jewelry for Men and Boys

Cuff Links, Gold Filled, Engraved and Stone-set \$1.50
Cuff Links, Solid Gold, \$3.50 to \$6.00
Tie Pins, Signet (engraved free) \$1.00 to \$3.00
Tie Pins, Pearl-set \$1.50 to \$5.00
Lockets (initials engraved) \$1.50 to \$6.00
Watch Chains, Gold Filled \$1.00 to \$5.00
Watch Fobs (Gold and Ribbon) \$1.25 to \$8.00
Rings, heavy Claw Set, 10k, Ruby, Amethyst and other Stones \$3.00 to \$5.00

Jewel Cases

Fine Gold Plated Jewel Cases 50c to \$4.00

Clocks

Fine Gold Plated Clocks, guaranteed \$2.00 to \$5.00

Toilet Sets

Ebony Toilet Sets—Brush, Comb and Mirror—in Satin Lined Leather Case \$6.00 to \$10.00
Ebony Manicure Set, in Leather Case \$2.50 to \$5.00
Silver Toilet Sets, in Satin Lined Case—Brush, Comb, Mirror \$7.00 to \$15.00
Sterling Silver Manicure Sets \$1.50 to \$6.50

Diamond Rings

Mounted in all the newest styles of settings. Single, Twin and Three Stones, in Platinum and 14k Gold \$10.00 to \$125.00
We are offering a number of specials with a brilliant White Diamond \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$25.00

For the Baby

Silver Baby Spoons 50c to \$1.25
Silver Baby Mugs 75c to \$2.00
Bracelets \$1.00
Necklets 25c to \$2.00
Bib Holders (sterling silver) \$1.00
Rings, 10k Gold (initials engraved) \$1.00
Baby Pins 25c and up

Hand Painted China

Pieces 2 1/2 and upwards make a fine moderate gift. Butter Tubs 75c, Bon Bon Dishes 50c and up, Salt Dips 25c, Spoon Trays 50c, Cream and Sugar Sets 80c to \$2.50, Chocolate Set 50c, Cup and Saucer 25c to \$1.00, Mustard Dishes 50c, Napkin Rings 25c, Jewel Trays 50c, Dresser Set 25c, Condiment Sets \$1.00, Cake Plate \$1.50, Nut Bowls 25c, Sugar Racks, 50c.

Fountain Pens

Waterman's \$1.50 to \$5.00

Other Gifts for Men

Fine Gold Handle Umbrellas, Military Brushes, Safety Razors, Ash Trays (brass), Pocket Books, Bill Wallets, Cigar Cases, Pipes, Spectacles.

Other Gifts for Ladies

Fine Pearl and Gold Handle Umbrellas, Leather Hand Bags, Sewing Sets, Gold, Ivory and Platinoid Picture Frames, Bedroom Clocks, Brass Inkwells, Sterling Silver Thimbles, Brass Candlesticks, Silverware, Cut Glass, Spectacles, Eye Glasses.

Make your selection now; we will lay aside any article you may choose until Christmas. Engraving done free of charge.

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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.

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



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

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POULTRY WANTED!

Highest market prices paid for live and dressed poultry, delivered at back part of old stand daily except Saturdays. Look for my sign over door of picking room at back part of building. No connection with any other buyer. Cream taken as usual.
Alex. McNeil, Glencoe

District and General.

Gasoline is soaring in price. Strathroy Presbyterians voted 67 for union and 207 against. The Royal American hotel at Inwood is being turned into a furniture store.

Dr. John L. Bray, of Chatham, died in Victoria Hospital, London, on November 24th.

The members of the Parkhill band have enlisted in a body with the Middlesex battalion.

Williamstown, a village of 250 population in Glengarry county, has up to date sent 25 men to the front.

A barn belonging to Mrs. P. J. Dodd, near Watford, was destroyed by fire a few nights ago.

Application will be made at the Middlesex county council to have Kerwood incorporated into a police village.

Tilbury Presbyterians in the recent vote on church union decided by a practically unanimous vote in favor of union.

Three Chatham citizens, drivers of automobiles, were fined a dollar each for driving their cars without the rear lights.

John C. Miller, of Orillia, well known in sporting circles, publishes a letter advocating the abandonment of hockey until after the war.

There are now over 400 independent telephone companies in Canada with some 80,000 members. This huge industry represents an investment of almost \$6,000,000.

A quiet wedding took place in Strathroy when Rachel Elizabeth Webster, Minneapolis, was united in marriage to John Henry Mostad, of Minot, North Dakota.

Miss Cora McGaffey, who has been night operator for several years at North Bothwell, C. P. R., is now in Thimble, having been transferred there to a more remunerative position. J. M. Capp, of Ayr, is her successor.

Thos. Dodge, an Indian living near Merlin, killed a catamount the other day. It weighed 20 pounds. The catamount is rare in these parts. It is a cross between the wild cat and lynx, and is striped something like a leopard.

Joseph Grant, a wholesale grocer at Ottawa, was fined \$200 for sending a letter through the mails fictitiously signed with the name of a detective agency that did not exist, in an effort to frighten one of his debtors into paying an account of \$75.

The county good roads plan, which has been hanging fire in the Elgin county council for many years, came to a head Thursday afternoon with the result that the plan to adopt the system to go into effect on Jan. 1, 1917, was knocked out by a vote of 11 to 6.

Commencing January 1st, of next year, tourists traveling from the United States into Canada in automobiles will be allowed to stay 10 days without giving bond for their cars, instead of seven days as under the regulation in effect during the last few years.

From the way in which the young men of Strathroy and district have responded to the appeal for recruits it is expected that a full company for the 135th Middlesex Overseas Battalion will be formed there. Already there are 75 enrolled and many more are awaiting examination.

Mrs. S. Y. Shantz, a pioneer of Waterloo county, died last week at Berlin. She had thirteen children, fifty grandchildren, fifty-one great-grandchildren, and four great-great-grandchildren, a total of one hundred and eighteen descendants in her lifetime. She was only 88 years old at that.

Although no definite announcement has been made, it is understood that between 200 and 300 licenses in the province will be cut off at the commencement of the next license year, as the result of the provincial tour of the license board. The decisions of the commission will be made known shortly after the new year.

A Strathroy merchant received a consignment of socks from a wholesale house and on opening the goods found the inscription "Made in Germany" on the heel of each article. It is almost needless to state that it was not long before the whole lot were on their way back to the importers, along with a note of explanation that German made goods are not wanted in Canada.

Two would-be sportsmen, out for an afternoon's squirrel shooting on a farm close to Ivan, had just started shooting, when the owner of the farm "opened out" at long range with a military rifle, and made things hot for the sportsmen, who were glad to get away whole. An arrest and action is threatened, as it is said the owner did not have the usual notices posted up against trespassing.

The automobile business in Ontario for the year indicates that there is much prosperity in the province. Figures at the provincial secretary's department show that in 1914 the department issued 32,000 licenses, while this year, to date, 4,500 licenses have been issued. The increase in the number of automobile owners in Ontario, together with the higher scale of license fees, means a gain of nearly \$200,000 in revenue.

Pte. Glenn Nichol, former editor of the Wyoming Enterprise and later connected with the Watford Guide-Advocate, who enlisted at the outbreak of the war and went to the front with the first contingent, was shot through both legs at the Battle of Langemark and crawled four miles before reaching a hospital. After recovering in an English hospital he is back at the front again with the First Battalion "doing his bit."

Death of James Lynn.

A Winnipeg paper records the death in that city of James Lynn, a former resident of Glencoe.

Mr. Lynn was one of the first residents of Glencoe and was for many years section foreman on the old Great Western Railway both before and after it became a part of the Grand Trunk System, and was highly esteemed in the community. He moved with his family to Winnipeg a few years ago where he since resided.

He is survived by his widow, three sons and three daughters, all living in Winnipeg. He was a member of the Oddfellows and Orange orders. The funeral took place Saturday to St. James Cemetery, Winnipeg.

Mr. Lynn's age is given as 80 years.

St. John's Church Bazaar.

The bazaar and high tea which was held in the basement of St. John's church last Friday, November 20th, was as great a success as ever, and the usual features which mark this annual event were not lacking. The school-room which was decorated for the occasion with gay pennons of red, white and blue, flags and fairy lights, presented a festive appearance. At the far end of the room was the stall where aprons and fancy articles were sold by the ladies, while at the other side a candy booth in connection with the Junior Red Cross Society was under the direction of Miss Matheson.

Two big pies, filled with mysterious parcels of all shapes and sizes, were a delight to the little folks, while last, but by no means least, were the long tables in the centre of the room, decorated with yellow mums and set for tea. The fame of the ladies of St. John's church in this connection has become so fully established that perhaps it would not be stretching a point too far to say that had it been possible for the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson, with his black worsted stockings, snuff colored garments and cocked hat, to have been with the crowd in person that his well-known and famous appetite would have been entirely satisfied. At all events, to judge by the merriment and laughter, his spirit must have been there anyway. Everybody was in good humor and everybody was generous, so that by the close of the evening the stalls were both sold out, the bran pies emptied, and nothing was left as a drug on the market but empty dishes.

The proceeds, which amounted to about eighty-one dollars, showed no falling off in the monetary part of the affair.

Young People's Society.

A competition in oratory featured last week's meeting of the Presbyterian Young People's Society. The competitors were Calvin McAlpine, Mac McAlpine, G. H. Singleton and Joseph Gratiot. All acquitted themselves with surprising ability and it was difficult for the judges, Mrs. A. E. Sutherland, Mr. Suttner and Dr. McLachlan, to decide as to which speaker had most to his credit, the honors falling, however, upon Mr. Grant.

A piano selection by Miss Mary Galbraith, of Appin, a reading by Mrs. Doull and a solo by Mr. McGuire were greatly enjoyed. Mrs. John Strachan was critic for the evening, and Andrew Strachan, vice-president, presided in the absence of the president, Mr. McLean.

On Tuesday evening of this week the regular meeting was given over to the Ross Mission Band for their annual thankoffering meeting, when the feature was an interesting missionary address by Mrs. (Dr.) Smith, of Kilmartin. A number was given by the male quartette (Messrs. Weir, Suttner, Gordon Abbott and Mac McAlpine), and a solo by Mrs. J. A. McKellar, which were much appreciated.

Temperance Field Day.

Representatives of the Dominion Alliance in connection with the Field Day for Middlesex will speak in the different pulpits in Glencoe and service next Sunday. Master George Branton, the noted boy singer, of Toronto, will sing at each of these services.

A mass meeting will be held at the town hall at three o'clock. This will be addressed by F. S. Spence, controller, of Toronto, and Mr. Duggan, also of Toronto. Master George Branton will sing at this meeting also.

Less Drinking in Canada.

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—The wave of temperance which is sweeping over the country is indicated in the figures of tobacco and liquor consumption, published anew in detailed form in the inland revenue department's annual report.

The per capita consumption of spirits was 572 gallons as against 1,061 in the previous year. Beer consumption was 6,071 gallons compared with 7,200 in 1914, while 995 as compared with 1,224, tobacco 3,427 pounds as against 3,711. The 1914 consumption, however, appears larger than it really was by reason of the quantities of liquor taken from bond that year and entered for consumption in the hope of avoiding the extra tax imposed after the war was started.

Even allowing for this there is a substantial falling off.

Methodist Church.

REV. W. O. HOWSON, MINISTER
Next Sunday morning Rev. W. J. Ford, L.L.B., will preach. In the evening Mr. Frank Duggan, Field Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, will give an address. Visitors always welcome.

Anniversary Services.

The anniversary services of St. John's church took place last Sunday, Nov. 28th, when the Rev. L. E. Skeay, of St. Ann's church, Toronto, preached for the occasion, assisted by the rector, the Rev. C. H. P. Owen. Mr. Skeay, who has a magnetic personality and forcible delivery, gave two eloquent and spiritual sermons in which he dwelt most earnestly upon the necessity for sacrifice in religion—sacrifice in the struggle for right in the present awful war crisis and sacrifice in our relations to our Maker. In the evening the church was filled to overflowing, and the courtesy of the Presbyterian and Methodist bodies in having given up their own services was much appreciated. The choir, which was well represented, added greatly to the success of the service. And just here it might be appropriate to remark how much the new vestments have added to the effect of the service. For this, much is owing to the organist, Miss Lila Rogers, who has filled her post so long and well. Great credit is also due to the rector, Mr. Owen, for his power as an organizer, and for his faithful and untiring ministry in the church.

A meeting for the purpose of stimulating recruiting for the 135th Middlesex Battalion will be held in the town hall, Glencoe, on Friday evening of this week, commencing at eight o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by a couple of soldiers returned from the front, by Canon Gamble, of London, J. C. E. Elton, M. P., who will occupy the chair, and it is expected also by Lieut. Col. Robson, who will be in command of the battalion. Capt. Woodward and Pte. George White, of London, will sing, and there will be patriotic music by local talent as well, including selections by the Glencoe brass band. Admission is free, there is to be no collection, and everybody is invited.

Major Tanton, who is recruiting officer for D Company, Glencoe, is here this week and has already secured a number of recruits.

Glencoe having been made the headquarters of one of the four divisions of the Middlesex Battalion, it is quite probable that one-quarter of the battalion (250 men) will be quartered and trained here during the winter.

High School Notes.

A meeting of the literary society was held on Nov. 18th and the following programme was given:—Prisoners' address; instrumental by Meridian Huston; debate—"Resolved that the sewing machine is of greater importance than the binder." The leaders of the affirmative were Clea Hicks and Margaret Baldwin and those of the negative Arthur Moore and Arnold Aldred. The debate was decided in favor of the affirmative, solo by Clea Sutton; National Anthem.

Mosa Council.

A meeting of the Mosa council was held at Glencoe on November 15, 1915. Members all present. The minutes of the last meetings were read and approved.

Moved by E. F. Rycraft, seconded by D. N. Munroe, that the following be hereby instructed to notify the C. P. Ry. Co. that a drain on south half lot 3, con. 4, is being obstructed on account of not having sufficient outlet through the C. P. R. right of way, and to request the Ry. Co. to attend to the matter at once or proceedings will be taken to have an examination made by the township engineer. Carried.

Moved by A. Gardiner, seconded by E. F. Rycraft, that the report of Geo. A. McCubbin on his inspection of the McIntyre drain be accepted and that Stephen Fennell be paid \$150, balance of contract price. Carried.

Moved by D. N. Munroe, seconded by A. Gardiner, that D. C. Gillies be paid \$108.00, balance due him for contracting cement culvert on the Peter Mitchell drain, sidewalk No. 1. Carried.

Moved by D. N. Munroe, seconded by F. J. James, that George Turner be paid \$25 for repairing the township portion of the Hillman award drain, and Wm. McCallum \$200 for work done on the No. 8 sidewalk drain. Carried.

Moved by E. F. Rycraft, seconded by D. N. Munroe, that Johnston and McMaster be paid \$100 for work done on Sheriff-Bristow drain. Carried.

Moved by F. J. James, seconded by A. Gardiner, that James E. Corbett be paid \$145 in full of account for work done on the lower portion of the Peter Mitchell drain. Carried.

Moved by F. J. James, seconded by A. Gardiner, that the township engineer be notified to commence the excavation of the upper portion of the Peter Mitchell drain within six days from date of this meeting and vigorously prosecute the work until completed, and at the end of the time above mentioned, if the work is not begun and not being vigorously prosecuted by the contractor, the commission is hereby authorized to rescind the contract for completing the said drain. Carried.

Moved by E. F. Rycraft, that no action be taken re claim of James Duggan for damage to traction engine overturned in ditch on 2-r-n. Carried.

The council adjourned to meet at Glencoe on December the 15th at 10 o'clock a.m.

C. C. McNAUGHTON, Clerk.

Nothing looks more ugly than to see a person whose hands are covered with warts. Why have these disgusting eruptions on your person when a sure remover of all warts, corns, etc., can be found in Holloway's Corn Cure.

Delicious with Blanc Mange

Have you ever tried "Crown Brand" with Blanc Mange and other Corn Starch puddings? They seem to blend perfectly—each improves the other—altogether, they make simple, inexpensive desserts, that everyone says are "simply delicious."

EDWARDSBURG "CROWN BRAND" CORN SYRUP

is ready to serve over all kinds of puddings—makes a new and attractive dish of such an old favorite as Baked Apples—is far cheaper than butter or preserves when spread on bread—and is best for Candy-making.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 6, 10 AND 20 LB. TINS.

THE CANADA SYRUP CO., LIMITED
Head Office—Montreal

"LILY WHITE" is a pure white corn syrup—more delicate in flavor than "Crown Brand." Perhaps you would prefer it.

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

CHAPTER VII.

Accordingly, at the opening of the term, Jack went to school. His point once gained, he had been quite docile about all minor questions. Mr. Raymond's choice had fallen upon a good middle-class school near London; and Jack, when told of the decision, had acquiesced with the passivity of utter indifference. On the last morning, when it was time to start for the train, the Vicar called him into the study.

"I think it right to tell you," he said, "that in giving Dr. Cross the necessary particulars, I made no mention of what I have found out about you. If I had done so, he would certainly have refused to accept you; and I have some doubt whether I am not doing him wrong by letting him take you in ignorance. But my chief reason for choosing his school is that I have heard he exercises a close supervision over the conduct of his boys; you will, I hope, have no opportunity to injure your schoolfellows. You start, therefore, with a clean record, and it rests with yourself to live down the past. But you must understand clearly that this is the last chance I can give you. If Dr. Cross sends you back to me, you will go to a reformatory."

Jack stood still and listened, his eyes on the floor. As he did not speak, the Vicar added in a lower voice:

"I suppose it is useless to appeal to any natural feeling of affection in you, or I would ask you not to break your aunt's heart, and not to bring shame on your sister. But for your own sake I beg you to think before it is too late. From the reformatory to the convict prison is only one step."

"There was still no answer. He rose, signing."

"I had hoped you would repent and confess at last. Jack, this is the turning point of your life; have you nothing to tell me before you go?"

Jack slowly raised his eyes from the floor.

"Yes, one thing. Whether you send me to a reformatory or not, I suppose I shall live, somehow, and grow up. You've got Molly here, and I can't take her away from you, because you're stronger than I am. When I'm a man I shall be stronger than you; and if you've been unkind to her I shall come back, and kill you. As for Spitz, she's safe enough; I drowned her this morning. That's all; good-bye."

He soon settled down into the routine of school life, and plodded through the first half term, making neither friends nor enemies. No one was unkind to him, nothing ever happened; he was not even acutely miserable. "I'm getting accustomed," he thought, with dull self-contempt, to a creature that could placidly go on living after such violation of body and soul seemed to him not worth hating. Probably his nerves were blunted.

He began to see the world as it had been a huge fish pond, where the big fish eat the little ones, only to be dragged up with a hook through their gills and eaten in their turn by a fearsome two-legged monster whose name is Death. Seeing that from this final dread there is no escape, he found it a point of wisdom to keep the eyes turned away from that direction, and to fix them upon dangers which can be avoided.

Thus, when his schoolfellows came back after the holidays, they found a change in Jack; he was as surly, as reserved, as passively obedient to authority as ever, but he seemed to be waking out of his sleepy apathy, and now took an interest in at least one subject: physical training.

"Boys," said Dr. Cross on the first evening, "I want you older ones to keep an eye on a new boy that's com-

ing to-morrow, and see he doesn't get bullied. He's a little foreigner, a widow's only son, and supposed to be a bit of a musical genius. He's only eleven, and I daresay has been rather coddled up at home, especially as he's not very strong. Of course he must learn to rough it now; but let him down gently, like good fellows."

The first sight of the new boy aroused in Jack a certain cold and secret animosity. The broken English and the violin were bad enough; but he would have managed to put up with them somehow.

Dr. Cross was popular with the boys, and his wishes were usually respected, so on the whole the "kid," as the new boy was nicknamed, suffered less persecution than might have been expected. Nevertheless, when the monitors were out of sight, a certain amount of rather ferocious teasing went on; and the child's first weeks at school were scarcely happy ones.

For a month he drifted between quicksands of practical jokes and whirlpools of ridicule, a solitary little figure, uncomplaining and very desolate, clinging tightly to his violin, and waiting for the glorious day when his mother should come to see him.

She had arranged to come once every month, this being the most she could manage. She was too poor to travel often; and too feeble in health to live near the school.

On the occasion of her first visit Jack happened to pass through the hall as she entered, and glanced round carelessly at the slim black figure. "Theo!" he heard her call; then the child rushed past him in a whirlwind of tempestuous joy, and he turned and went out, that he might not see them kiss. His heart was bitter in him against this darling of the unfair gods, dowered so richly with beauty, and talent, and a mother.

"Molly's two years younger than that wax doll," he thought; "and she's got to grow up in my uncle's house, with no one to take her part but Aunt Sarah."

Two days afterwards he was sitting alone in one of the playing fields, reading. Several of his schoolfellows were at play on the other side of the hedge, and their shouts and laughter sounded in his ears without arousing him.

"I don't know what you mean!" a piteous voice cried out suddenly. "And I—I want to go and practise."

Jack looked up. At a little distance from him, by the gateway leading from one field into the other, stood a big boy named Stubbs, holding Theo by the arm. The scared face of the child roused Jack from his preoccupation. He laid down his book and sat watching. Neither of the boys had noticed his presence.

"Do I look such a little fool," he heard Stubbs say. "I don't want to hurt you."

The remaining words were too low to hear; but Jack had understood by the expression of the big boy's face. Surely the gods are just indeed, and loved out ruin with equal hands to mete and unloved alike; to this end comes innocence too weak for self-defence. "You don't know what it all means," he thought. "You're clean, and your mother comes and kisses you. Next time she comes you won't be so clean."

"I don't know what you mean," Theo cried out again; and, wrenching his arm free, he dashed toward the gate.

"You're wonderfully innocent," Stubbs called after him, "for a jail-bird."

Thee stopped short, stared at him silently for a moment, and burst into despairing sobs.

Jack had risen and was standing by the hedge. Something leaped out of darkness before his eyes: Trevenna glen, and the sunset, and the mavis. And then everything was blurred and dim, with a roaring noise that

filled his ears and quick lights flashing in a mist; and he was kneeling on the chest of something that gasped and writhed, and strangling it with both hands.

His fit of mad fury was over in a moment. He found himself in the middle of a crowd, evidently called in from the other field by the cries of Stubbs. Three boys were on the ground, and a fourth, one of the monitors, was saying in a breathless, injured voice: "Well, Raymond, you do know how to use your fists, anyway!"

Jack looked round him helplessly; at Stubbs, spluttering and choking in a corner; at another boy whose nose was bleeding; at Theo, white faced and scared. He put both hands up to his head; he was still dizzy, and felt, somehow, as if he were back in Porthcurrick.

"I'm . . . sorry," he said at last. "I lost my temper."

He went slowly away, his head bent, his feet dragging in the grass.

"There, stop sniffing!" And you, young shaver," he added, turning to Theo, "run after Raymond and give him his book; he's forgotten it."

As Theo ran off with the book, the monitor turned back to Stubbs, and said: "Look here! Raymond didn't start throttling you for nothing. The next time I catch you hanging about and bullying any of the little chaps, I'll punch your head myself. Now be off; we don't want cads here."

Stubbs slipped away, meekly enough. "Dirty little beast!" muttered the monitor.

After this incident Jack waked up to find that his position in the school was changed. He had been so indifferent to his surroundings that he only now saw how universally Stubbs had for long been disliked and mistrusted by the boys. If the masters heard anything of what had occurred they kept silence.

Theo trotted after him, indeed, like a "pet lap-dog" often grievously embarrassing his idol by the ways, in which his affection expressed itself. Jack would find his night-shirt carefully smoothed and folded, new laces threaded into his boots, the right page turned down in his lesson books, and early primroses laid on his plate at breakfast.

"Little duffer!" Jack would mutter angrily when the child's name was mentioned; yet he submitted in time, though with a very bad grace, and gradually came to be regarded as Theo's official protector and champion. "You'd better not bully the kid," one boy would say to another; "or Raymond'll cut your head open!"

His letters to his mother were filled with the praises of Jack. She could gain no definite idea as to the cause of the fight with Stubbs, for Theo, happily, had understood too little himself to be able to explain. On her next visit, however, she obtained from him an account, given in all innocence without any comprehension of its meaning, of what Stubbs had said to him. That afternoon Dr. Cross came into the classroom and said to Jack: "Raymond, I want you to go downstairs. Mirski's mother would like to speak to you before she goes."

Jack obeyed, with a scowling face. As if things were not bad enough already, he had got to go and be jawed at by the other fellow's mother now.

He found her sitting alone, her thin hands folded on her lap. As he came in she looked up; and he stopped short and dropped his eyes, with a sudden rush of jealous hatred against her child. What right had Theo to have a mother like that, when other people had nothing? "Nothing, nothing," he repeated to himself with dolorous insistence.

"Are you Jack?" she said. "I have heard so much of you from Theo; he can talk of nothing else."

"He's a little idiot," said Jack flushing angrily. He would have given a year's pocket money to get out of the room.

"He is rather a baby still," she said; "and knows nothing of the kind of danger you rescued him from. I could not go home without thanking you. I thought at first of taking him away; but I have been talking it over with Dr. Cross, and he suggests that, as you have already been so kind, I should ask you to help me. Will you let me put the child under your care?"

As she paused for his answer, Jack looked up. He was almost ready to burst out laughing at the brutal joke which the fates were playing at his expense. Then suddenly a lump came in his throat as his eyes met hers, and he looked down again at the floor.

"All right," he said huskily; "I'll see to it. He shan't come to any harm while I'm here."

She gave him her hand. "Thank you," she said, and rose; then paused a moment, looking at him.

"Theo tells me that the boy you fought had called him a 'jail-bird.' Is that so?"

"Yes."

"Do you know why?"

Jack hesitated. He had overheard vague hints about Theo's father.

"No," he said; "I—don't talk much to the others; and, anyhow, it's not my business."

"Have you ever read any Polish history?"

"I—no, I don't think so."

"Theo must have said something, and been misunderstood. He doesn't remember much about it; he was only a little thing. My husband was a political exile—do you know what that is?—in Siberia. When he died there, I brought the child to France. I have always tried to keep the shadow of these things away from Theo; there will be time enough for them when he is a man."

Jack went into the gymnasium, silent and very subdued. Helen Mirski and the things that she had told him belonged to a world of which he knew nothing. He understood only that she had talked to him, and gone away, and left him miserable. She

meanwhile, waiting at the station for her train, asked herself again and again: What is that child brooding over to be so unhappy?

In the gymnasium he went through his dumbbell exercises as conscientiously as ever; but for once he was not interested in them. Theo, stand-

ing in a corner, looked on, with wide-eyed admiration at the feats his idol could perform. As Jack swung his arms backwards, clashing the dumbbells together behind his back, the collar button of his gymnasium shirt snapped off under the strain; and when he stepped back for a moment's rest, letting his arms fall by his sides, the shirt slipped down a little from the left shoulder.

"What a queer mark you've got on your shoulder, Raymond!" said the boy behind him. "Is it a burn?"

He put out a hand to draw the shirt lower, but sprang back with a cry. Jack had turned on him, white to the lips with rage, the heavy dumbbell held above his head.

"I'll kill you if you touch me!" All the boys stopped in their exercises and stared, speechless with amazement. Then the master's grave voice broke in: "Why, Raymond? Raymond!"

Some one took the dumbbells out of Jack's hands. He surrendered them passively, stumbled to the nearest bench, and sat down. That horrible dizziness again, and the flashing lights and roaring noises.

"Oh, I can't help it!" he said. "When the lesson was over the monitor turned back to Dr. Cross, and told him what had happened. Jack, summoned to the head-master's study, went in, scowling, sullen, prepared for the worst."

(To be continued.)

THE MAN OF THE FUTURE.

War Is Expected to Breed a Warless Race.

Discussing the question "Has the war any advantages?" the Medical Journal says:

"The only apparent redeeming feature of the present war is the work of the physicians and nurses; and yet their labor seems pitiful and absurd, for they are engaged in picking out from the scrap heap of fine body machines those which are not beyond repair and in returning to the front as many as possible of these for future destruction."

"To those who believe that there is a wise purpose running through the universe and that everything that happens has a meaning the phenomenon of war seems to have no place; and yet it is hardly believable that war, with all its horrors does not serve some purpose in the general scheme of things."

The destruction of fine physique by war has seemed by all ordinary human standards of measurement wrong; the preservation of the feeble and sickly as accomplished by modern medicine has also, judged by a similar standard, seemed to be bad policy; but if there is a purpose in it all both must be for the best. Certainly both tend toward the same end, and if one is good in the long run the other must be so.

"Following this lead, the purpose of war as established by and continued by nature would seem to be the production of a race of beings less robust in body, though this does not mean that they are less persistent or short-lived, and one in which the bodily energies are directed toward mental development. Whether or not war is for this purpose the development in peaceful pursuits tends in this direction. The inventions of machinery for work and for getting about are making constantly for sedentaries and diminished muscularity, and mankind takes with apparent readiness to a change in this direction."

"If war has any real biological purpose it must, therefore, be intended for the end of bringing about a new type of man in which the combative qualities that make for war are being gradually done away with, and the elements which make for peace are being steadily brought forward. If there is any theory which will make war a good thing and reconcile the work of bullet and splint it would seem to be this. If these two factors are to produce, some day, a type of man who will be so peaceable and so wise as not to care to go to war, but content to settle his differences in milder ways, then we could perhaps become reconciled to the present struggle."

THE WORK OF BOMBS.

Remarkable Facts Regarding Victims of Zeppelin Raids.

Surgeons in English hospitals who have attended victims of Zeppelin raids give remarkable facts regarding the work of bombs launched from aircraft. Apart from their explosive force, missiles dropped from a height of a mile or two gain such momentum that they do great damage by their disturbance of air.

Some of those killed have met their death from the shock of explosions without being hit by any fragments of shell or sustaining wounds. Persons have lost legs and arms from the same cause. A large proportion of those killed in the streets and a majority of the wounded have received their wounds from broken glass.

More persons in the London area have been killed or wounded in the streets than in buildings. Notwithstanding the warnings of the Government that they should stay indoors, the inhabitants persist in crowding into the streets, running to windows and going to their houseboats when word that Zeppelins are coming is passed around.

A prominent American resident has mounted a large telescope on the roof of his house, and happened to be entertaining a dinner party on the evening of a recent raid. The party ascended to the roof and had a good view of the spectacle.

Of course, you can buy cheaper teas, but

"SALADA"

is undoubtedly the most economical and what appears to be 'cheap' in price will prove to be extravagant in use. The fresh young leaves of "Salada" will yield you generous value for your money.

B 115

HOLLAND, GERMANY, BELGIUM.

Barb-Wire Fences Only Separate Them in Some Places.

The barb-wire boundary between Holland and her neighbors, Germany and Belgium, presents a remarkable picture at some points, where it bisects farmhouses, towns, or even cuts straight across the platform of frontier railway stations.

There is one place where the street is divided up the middle, so that Dutch and German shops face each other across barriers of barb wire. On the further side of the street runs a street railway, which is in Germany. Separated from the tracks by a high wire fence there runs down the middle of the street a strip 12 feet wide, which is neutral ground. Then comes another fence, and the narrow bit of road and pavement beyond it are in Holland.

At each street corner are narrow openings to allow passage from one country to the other, sentries of each country standing careful guard on either side. It is the main street of a busy town, and the ordinary town life flows back and forth. While little Dutch street boys talk to the German street boys through the meshes, down this street at the beginning of the war the Dutch population watched for four days and nights the German army marching southward into Belgium.

All the villages on the frontier lead a confusedly bisected existence, a belt of barb-wire, as it were, separating their heads from their feet. In these places the work of the Dutch sentries is mainly to search the people who pass, lest they carry in or out illicit merchandise. The German guards are mostly concerned with keeping a look-out for deserters or able-bodied Belgians who seek to escape from German rule. At a few points the German side of the barb-wire fence is further protected by wires carrying electric current, and searchlights play up and down the line during the night.

In the towns which are bisected by the boundary line there are two or three contrasts which strike the observer immediately. All the soldiers on one side of the line are in one type of uniform, while in the other half of the town there are just as many soldiers, but, of course, in a different type of dress. The sentry boxes on one side are red, white and blue; on the other side they are red, white and black.

Part of the town of Baarle-Hertog, is Belgium, but it is saved from German occupation owing to the fact that it is entirely surrounded by Dutch territory—a little Belgian island in the middle of Holland. And there is no wire to mark the invisible frontier which runs through the middle of the main streets. From here to the real frontier one travels over a well-paved roadway, which is Dutch, while the ditch at the side is Belgian. At the railway station, which is Baarle in Holland and Wicde in Belgium, the frontier runs straight through the ticket office and out across the platform on either side. A line of colored tiling in the floor marks the boundary, and the words "Nederland" and "Belgie" are set into the concrete on either side. On both platforms the sentries of the two countries face

each other at a distance of a yard or so apart.

REFUSES TO REAR SWINE.

Denmark, Largest Pork and Butter Country, Now Imports.


Prices on all kinds of food have advanced enormously in Denmark, and for some few articles, they are even higher than in the belligerent countries. The most necessary articles of food have advanced 100 per cent, and others 40 to 80 per cent. One of the unusual features of the situation is, the fact that Denmark, which has been known throughout the world as a pork and butter producing country, has lately begun to import large quantities of pork from America.

The chances for exports were so enticing last winter that the Government found it necessary to fix maximum prices on pork, an act which made the farmers so indignant that they appear to have retaliated by refusing to rear swine, there being little profit in trade at the Government's price. The result is that Denmark can now scarcely supply its own market, and is forced to buy American pork.

Steps are also being taken to import meat from the Argentine republic.

The half hind of an orange makes an excellent drinking cup.

Some people do odd things in trying to get even.



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Trade Mark

It does all that a mustard plaster will do, is cleaner, easier to apply, and will not blister the skin. There are many other "Vaseline" preparations—simple home remedies—that should be in every family—"Vaseline" Carbulated, an antiseptic dressing for cuts, insect bites, etc.; Analgic "Vaseline" for neuralgia and headache; pure "Vaseline" for piles, chilblains, etc., and others.

AVOID SUBSTITUTES. Insist on "Vaseline" in original packages bearing the name, CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., Consolidated. For sale at all Chemists and General Stores. Free booklet on request.

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1880 CHABOT AVE., MONTREAL.

GERMAN TROOPS WANT PEACE

DIARY OF PRIVATE REVEALS SERVICE CONDITIONS.

Lieutenant, Never Seen When Battle Was On, Is Finally Awarded Iron Cross.

The London Times publishes extracts taken from the diary of Private Becker, of the 6th Company of the Ersatz battalion of the Third Foot Guards of the Landstrum, professor of Latin at the Gymnasium of Bonn. The writer throughout makes complaints of brutalities practised by German officers and non-commissioned officers on soldiers.

On Aug. 7, when on the Russian front, Becker wrote: "March of 17 to 18 miles. Everywhere graves, bodies of horses unburied or only half covered, flies, death. One lives like a beast in the filth. Disgusting conduct of officers. Officers divide presents from home among themselves. They take away tent canvas from the men and have five tents put up for themselves in which to wrap themselves up comfortably. They go on a spree, steal bread and wine out of wagons, and all the while they are drawing big rations."

All Dead or Wounded.

On Aug. 9 Becker wrote: "We are now three miles from the front. The third company has come back. All the men I know in it were either wounded or killed. They are horribly tired, and their morale is low."

August 10: "The endless threats of punishment for the smallest blunders make life unbearable. In the presence of the haughty and independent attitude of the non-commissioned officers, the men seem like mere ciphers."

August 13: "Everybody is fed up with the war, and especially with the whole of the military regime. It was five o'clock in the afternoon before we got anything to eat, for we had to march past before Prinz Eitel Friedrich. The Prinz looked well, and seemed in good spirits. He might almost have been having a treat."

Officer Fired on Men.

August 14: "In action. Awful fire. The regiment lost about 170 men. It is stupid to attack so strong a position," muttered Captain B—. All the same, it did not prevent him from firing on his own men."

August 15: "In pursuit of the Russians. Worn out by excitement and hunger. Exuberant cheerfulness of the officers. Colonel, major, captain laugh boisterously, their faces beaming and shining with fat. For us, hardships, dirt, and hunger. We are treated like criminals and worse. All of a sudden, for nothing, one is threatened a beating. The commissioned rank, from Major Stiffid down, set the example. Everybody is discouraged. Men of peaceful nature are crushed, the passionate desire for peace amounting to physical pain."

A Lieutenant's "Bravery."

August 5: "Lieutenant Reinicke is never there when the firing is going on. When the danger is over he rushes impetuously to the front. The whole company laughs at it. He is a grotesque sight."

"August 29: "As soon as the attack opened, the officer commanding the company, Lieut. Reinicke stayed behind, and nothing more was seen of him. Not only so, but the section leaders and non-commissioned officers stayed behind the section, and groups advanced without leaders. Indescribable jumble. We had heavy losses, but one no longer notices them."

Won Him the Iron Cross.

September 21, when the diarist was transferred to the French front, he wrote: "Lieut. Reinicke has got the iron cross. It is the triumph of this vile regime of masters and slaves. As a result of our marches in Poland, many of us have sore feet. Every day the color-sergeant checks some of the lame men, threatens them, and puts them on extra fatigue, and even those who have swollen feet, of which the battalion doctor has advised them to be careful, are made to march incessantly. And if they flinch they are threatened with extra drill in the afternoon."

Always Longing for Peace.

September 27: "One gets stunted intellectually. One has no longer a single idea except to keep going physically. Always the same longing for peace, and before my eyes the spectre of the French front close at hand, with the horrors of its artillery fire. Lieut. Reinicke has been drunk since yesterday."

The Time to Marry.

Hepsey, the maid of color, had told the mistress she was to be married. "Well, Hepsey," said the mistress, "I'm sorry to lose you, but I suppose it is all for the best. How long have you known the man?"

"About two weeks ago, ma'am."

"My! No longer than that? Don't you think you ought to wait and get to know him better?"

"No, ma'am," exclaimed Hepsey. "Ef I knowed him any better, I sho' never would marry him!"

GOOD DIGESTION
When your digestion is faulty, weakness and sickness certain and disease invited.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

Official denials from Germany that the recent orders regarding the food supply situation are not altogether convincing. It may be merely the part of wisdom to restrict consumption rather severely. But such a course is certain to arouse discontent, and a Government would hardly venture upon it were it not imperative. As is said, the means of subsistence for the civilian population are just as abundant as they have been for the last fourteen months, why should such rigid rules be promulgated? The excuse for the Zepelin raids on England has been "that an attempt to starve Germany was being made by the blockade of the German ports; a 'hunger war' the Germans call it. Since the cutting off of the enemy's supplies has always been regarded as a legitimate feature of warfare, the extremity of the bitterness against the blockade suggests that in this case the work has been done successfully. If the British submarines have really gained that control of the Baltic which is credited to them, so that intercourse with Sweden is seriously interrupted, there might easily be something approaching famine among large classes of the German people. The reference to the potato crop is not reassuring.

There is, moreover, direct evidence that the situation is more alarming than the German Government would have the world believe. Why the newspapers are allowed under a strict censorship to reveal the facts so frankly is something of a mystery. But when the Frankfurter Zeitung says that "the sinister aspect of things certainly provides no food for laughter," and explains the growing hatred of England by this fact; when Maximilian Harden, of the Zukunft, admits that the German people are in distress, all the explanations of mere providence for future needs have a hollow sound. "Can we hold out?" asks the Neue Zeitung, of Strassburg. Such a question must strike a chill to a nation which has been told again and again that defeat is impossible. Of what avail is it to hold the western front, to take Poland and press far into Russia, to endeavor to force a road to Constantinople, if the ring of enemies can keep all supplies out of Germany itself? It is futile to boast of military victories, to talk of Moltke versus Mahan, while the great storehouses of the neutral nations are barred by the sea power of the enemy.

Since the efforts of Germany to win by a rapid stroke came to nothing, it has been plain that the war was likely to be one of endurance. It was, therefore, a sound strategy to make every German advance costly in men and at the same time to sweep German commerce from the seas. It has been said that an army marches on its belly. There are no indications so far of any failure of supplies, either food or ammunition, for the German army. But it cannot be fed while the people starve. Such a policy, if a Government were inhuman enough to pursue it, would mean revolution. Unless, therefore, the cries of distress that now come from Germany are insincere, which is hardly a reasonable supposition, the country is now in a perilous condition—one that must have a great, perhaps a determining influence upon the military situation in the near future.

A TERROR TO SLACKERS.

The New Commander-in-Chief in the Dardanelles.

All the official dry-as-dust details of the life of Sir C. C. Murray, the new commander-in-chief in the Dardanelles, have been published. Here are some more intimate details from an officers' mess somewhere in France. In appearance he is a rather thick-set man with a short, bristly moustache and steely eyes, full of character. His voice is quiet but emphatic. Every word he utters and every gesture he makes is instinct with a restrained pugnacity and doggedness. On parade he is typically British, and no general can inspire more confidence with less personal effort. You can see a regiment stiffen under his very glance. A terror, but a just terror.

He is a terror to slackers—officers included. Punctilious in military etiquette himself, he expects a similar standard from others. One of his most cherished convictions is that the first-rate fighter keeps himself as spruce under war conditions as possible, and no one will ever forget his rebuke to certain new troops: "Regiments that have been months in the trenches and seen hard fighting maintain their soldier-like bearing and smart appearance, while you men yet unfired are going about in a slovenly, unsoldier-like fashion and neglecting military courtesies," he said. He added, "This will cease." And it did.

Irish Wit.

The foreman of a gang of railway men has more than his share of Irish wit. The other afternoon he was walking along this section of the line when he found one of his laborers fast asleep in the shade of a hedge. Eyeing the man with a stern smile, he said slowly: "Slape on, ye idle spalpeen—slape on. So long as ye slape ye've got a job, but when ye wake up ye're out of wurk!"

One thousand lemons give seventeen gallons of juice.

ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD

Dainty Dishes.

For Spiced Pears.—Cut in half and pare 7 pounds of the best Winter pears—those commencing to soften are the best. Pour a pint and a half of a good cider vinegar over 8 pounds of granulated sugar. Put the vinegar and sugar in a preserving kettle, add 1 ounce of whole cloves, one-half ounce of mace and half a dozen pieces of ginger root. Boil and skim well. When clear, put in the fruit and cook slowly for two hours; when cold put in jars and seal air-tight.

Vegetable Soup is very good when properly made. Vile when slammed together: Cook one-half cup of celery, one-half cup cabbage and one-third cup of carrot, each cut in small pieces, and two onions thinly sliced in one-third cup of butter, 10 minutes, stirring constantly. Add three-fourths cup stale bread crumbs and one quart boiling water, and cook until vegetables are soft. Add one pint of hot milk and two tablespoons finely chopped parsley. Season with salt and pepper.

Real Irish Stew.—Four pounds mutton neck, five large onions, two pounds potatoes, one tablespoonful chopped parsley; salt and pepper to taste; water to cover. Cut meat into neat pieces, put into a large casserole, add onions sliced and enough water to cover. Simmer two hours, season with salt and pepper. Add potatoes sliced thinly. Cover closely and simmer another hour. Sprinkle in parsley just before serving.

Potato Omelet is Delicious.—Take a large, freshly baked potato and scoop out the inside. Beat this until smooth and mix with it half a tablespoonful of paprika or white pepper, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a dessertspoonful of lemon juice and the yolks of four eggs. A minute or two before the omelet is fried fold in the whites of the eggs, beaten to a froth. Fry in a well-greased, very hot pan and serve in a hot dish.

Date Bread may be something new. A cup of chopped dates, two cups of scalded milk, a third of a cup of sugar, or half a cup of molasses, quarter of a yeast cake, quarter of a cup of lukewarm water, one and one-half teaspoons of salt, five cups of sifted entire wheat; mix milk and sugar or molasses and salt. When lukewarm add dissolved yeast and flour. Beat well, let rise in buttered bread pan in a moderately hot oven, or bake in gem pans 20 minutes.

Oyster Pie.—Line a deep pie plate with puff paste, fill the interior with bread crust (to be removed later) and fit it on a top crust, buttered around the edge on the under side so that it may be easily taken off. Stew a quart of oysters for five minutes, stir in very slowly a cupful of thick white sauce and the beaten yolks of two eggs. When the paste is done take off the top, remove the bread crusts, fill the centre with the cream-oysters, replace the top crust, and set in the oven for five minutes before sending to the table.

Beans and Tomatoes in Combination.—Soak white beans over night in cold water, and in the morning put over the fire in boiling water, slightly salted. Cook until tender. Drain with tomato sauce, made by cooking together a tablespoonful each of butter and flour until they bubble, and then pouring upon them a cupful of strained tomato liquor. Season to taste and rather highly, unless you have previously added salt and pepper to the beans. Stir the sauce in with these and bake, closely covered, for two hours.

Oyster Shustake.—For the filling: One quart oysters, two tablespoons butter, two tablespoons flour, one scant cup milk, salt, pepper and celery salt. For biscuit dough: Two cups flour, two tablespoons baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt, one-fourth cup lard, butter or drippings and three-fourths cup milk. Divide dough into two portions, roll out thin, lay one part over the other, with dots of butter between and bake. Or cut into individual biscuit rounds and bake. Make sauce with butter, flour and milk, add oysters cooked in enough of their liquid to make sauce or consistency of thin cream. Season, and when cakes are baked, put portion between layers and same over top.

Household Hints.

Salt and hot water will thaw a frozen drainpipe.

Fowls should never be turned out in snow and wet.

The warmest clothing is that which is both light and loose.

Vinegar, hot, will remove paint marks from glass.

Salt will remove tea stains from delicate china cups.

Good pumpkin pie depends on the generous use of eggs.

When doing a little home paper-hanging, the amateur will find, the paper much easier to hang if the paste is applied to the wall instead of to the paper.

When making a brown betty, add a few raisins to the mixture; it is very good.

Be sure that all the plants you take indoors for the winter will get plenty of fresh air.

If you want to fatten a chicken, feed it corn; if you want it to lay, feed it wheat.

Vinegar, diluted, applied to furni-

THREE NEW BRITISH LIEUTENANT-GENERALS



SIR ARCHIBALD MURRAY
Chief of the Imperial Staff at Army Headquarters, London.



SIR WILLIAM BIRDWOOD
who is in temporary command on Gallipoli Peninsula.



SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON
Chief of the General Staff.

ture before polishing, ensures a brilliant polish.

Wax candles which have become dusty can be made perfectly white by rubbing them with a clean piece of flannel dipped in spirits of wine.

To restore shabby black crepe, mix some skimmed milk and water with a small piece of glue. Make this very hot and it is ready for use.

Practice real economy by using half flour when making the starch each week. It answers the purpose just as well, and the saving in cost is considerable.

Molasses added to the baked beans just before they are taken from the oven gives them a rich flavor. Use about a tablespoonful to two quarts of beans.

Paint marks can be removed by soaking them for short time in benzine or turpentine, then rubbing them with emery paper or a little pulverized pumice stone.

A teaspoonful of camphor added to a quart of soft water will kill earthworms in house plants. The plants should be quite ready for water when it is applied.

To clarify dripping that comes from the meat, put it into a pan and pour on sufficient boiling water to cover. Stir thoroughly and leave to cool, when the clear white dripping will form a solid lump on the top.

There is no reason for wasting any of the celery root. The inner stalks can be eaten raw, the outer stalks can be stewed and the leaves can be used to flavor soup. Even the root itself is good if the outside is pared off.

THE BOX COAT.

Pleasing Variety in Sleeves.

The wealth of artistic and smart ideas in afternoon and street frocks this season, while fascinating, is somewhat bewildering, too.

Of course the chief features are the same, this is out of respect to Fashion's dictates, but there are any number of ways that one may vary these details effectively to meet the demands of one's personality. Fashion shows are becoming as popular with



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The Modish Box Coat.

women in general as any smart social event. The dainty mannequins wear the clothes as if to "The Manor Born," and perhaps a bit more gracefully.

Since the first showing of fall and winter fashions there has been much discussion as to whether the regulation tailored suit with normal waistline, snugly fitted, would dominate;

at first it seemed as if it would, but since then there has been a decided change toward the loose, belted models, unbelted coats with a half suggestion of waistline, or stranger still, no waist at all, a return in short to the box coat.

These box models are now very smart, indeed; they appear in tailor-made suits, separate coats and fur coats. Most of the fur coats, in fact, show the box back, even if the front of the coat is belted.

The effect of these unfitted coats is a bit more youthful than the fitted lines, which demand beauty and grace of figure. The French woman appreciates the line that is most becoming to her figure, and in most instances this is the straight-line.

Among the new frocks and suits there are, too, boleros and Etons that



A Krimmer Trimmed Serge.

are really quite charming. These also are becoming to the average figure.

One seen at a recent fashion show was of gold lace, combined with black charmeuse; it was on an afternoon frock, and was simple to a degree, but unusually attractive. Another of dark blue serge was made with square cut yoke, back and front, to which the lower portion of the Eton was gathered, forming a soft, full line across the bust, being drawn snugly in at the waist, where it was stitched to a two-inch belt of the serge. The skirt also showed the yoke and was embroidered with a chain-stitch design worked out in silver threads at the joining of yoke and lower portion of the skirt. The same embroidery was carried out on the jacket, on collar, fronts and belt.

One in talking of fashions must speak again and again of fur—it is so absolutely necessary to gown and suit that every imaginable animal that has a furry pelt, is being utilized, and the furriers are reaping wonderful harvests. Among the most popular furs for trimming purposes are beaver, seal, and krimmer. The dark blue serge is smartened with a touch of natural gray krimmer, and the soft finished broadcloth is enriched by narrow and wide bands of seal or beaver.

We have become accustomed to the short street suit and frock; when not carried to the extreme, it is far more satisfactory than a long skirt, especially with the vogue of the very wide skirt. We have become used also to the round length evening frock for dancing, and approve of its comfortable common sense, but the formal dinner frock, with its slinky, pointed train, and its extremely short front is somewhat disconcerting. One unusually striking model exhibited lately, developed in a wonderful brocade of Bianchini's, was made with one of these extremely short skirts and a long, pointed train; although rich and

wonderful, the gown was startling and decidedly bizarre in effect. Much of the grace of the gown is sacrificed with these skirts.

There is a wide choice in style of sleeve for both house and street costume. The later models show a pronounced use of the sleeve set into the armhole with gathers. At present the vogue is for the moderately large sleeve, with a slight exaggeration of fullness at the elbow and over the hand. The flare is decidedly modish, and there is almost no limit to the width of the flare. Slashings, trimmings, contrasting godets, and panels, are details of the new cuffs; and the cuff may be of any length, from the very narrow band cuff to the gauntlet, which reaches to the elbow and even above, leaving one to wonder when the cuff begins and the sleeve ends. Do these cuffs and gatherings predict, perhaps, a return to the big sleeves with their inside ruffles and bandings of crinoline which made life so interesting some years ago?

Patterns can be obtained at your local McCall dealer, or from The McCall Company, Dept. W., Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario.

THE SUNDAY LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
DECEMBER 5.

Lesson X.—Uzziah's Pride and Punishment, 2 Chron. 26. Golden Text: Prov. 29. 23.

I. The Fame of Uzziah (Verses 8-10).

Verses 8. Gave tribute.—See 1 Kings 21: 20, 25; 2 Chron. 17: 11. Part of the tribute which the Ammonites gave Uzziah was evidently a right to pasture his cattle in the Ammonite country (see verse 10).

9. The corner gate.—Probably the gate at the northwest angle of the city where the north wall approached the Valley of Hinnom (see 2 Kings 14: 13).

10. The valley gate.—The modern "Jaffa" gate which leads to the Valley of Hinnom.

11. Built towers.—Primarily for defense from marauding bands.

The wilderness.—To the south and southeast of Jerusalem, extending from the western shores of the Dead Sea toward Beersheba.

Hewed out many cisterns.—Reservoirs cut into the natural rock and covered at the top except for a small aperture. These were for storing the rainfall. Many remains of such are encountered by the traveller in Palestine to-day.

The lowland.—The maritime plain to the west of Jerusalem between the hills of Judaea and the sea.

The plain.—The rich grazing land beyond the Jordan, on the plateau of Gilead.

12. His weakness (verses 15-21).

13. Marvelously helped.—See verse 7.

14. His heart was lifted up.—His pride became strong.

To burn incense.—None but the priests were allowed to celebrate this rite. Hence Uzziah's transgression (verse 18).

17. Azariah the priest.—The high priest (verse 20).

With him fourscore priests.—Uzziah doubtless had a large retinue with him. Azariah, therefore, takes a strong following, to withstand Uzziah with force if necessary.

19. The leprosy brake forth in his forehead.—Gehazi was thus suddenly afflicted (see 2 Kings 5: 27).

20. They thrust him out quickly.—His own men thrust him out, for death was the penalty (see Num. 18: 7; 16: 31-35). And they wanted to get him away from the incense altar as quickly as possible, so as to escape the penalty.

"What is the difference between a visit and a visitation?" "Well, when your pretty young sister comes to see us that's a visit. When your mamma comes and stays a month that's a visitation."

The Most Popular Deities

The First is the Golden Calf; the Second is Force; the Third is Intellect.

"They feared the Lord, and served their own gods."—II. Kings xvii, 33.

Thus the historian, with a dash of irony that bites like vitriol and with one stroke of the pen, depicts the religious life of a people. By this brief but terrific arraignment he brands them as a nation of double-faced idolaters. Those degenerate sons of godly ancestors, while they feared the Lord—that is to say, while they worshipped Him according to the established forms and ritual—did in reality enter into religious alliance with their heathen neighbors whose creed was less narrow, less exclusive, more artistic, more tolerant of certain habits and practices that were forbidden by their own Mosaic law. They prayed as Jews but they lived as Pagans. Their creed was that of the children of Jehovah, but their conduct was that of the children of Jove.

These words might have been written yesterday, so persistent are they and so applicable to present day tendency. I wish to point out the three most popular deities of the modern world.

There is, first, the golden calf, the god of wealth, whose devotees are counted by tens of thousands. Money, more money, is the be all and the end all of their very existence. They fear the Lord, oh, yes; they go up to the temple or to the synagogue; they sing the hymns, say the prayers, repeat the creed, genuflect at the proper moment.

Keep the Feasts and the Fasts, compliment the preacher and pay their respects to the old God, but their thoughts are afar off on the high place or the grove where their favorite deity is installed. To be rich and increased in goods, to fare sumptuously every day, to ride about in liveried elegance, to occupy a still larger space in the social firmament—this is their ambition.

A second deity which men serve while professing to worship the true God is Force. This god has uttered a new and flattering beatitude—blessed are the strong, for they shall inherit the earth. Under his supremacy only they who can smash through all resistance, only men of blood and iron, are fit to survive.

The dominions of this deity are wide, but he has set up his seal of government in Prussia for the present

where his sway seems to be unchallenged. There he is worshipped in spirit and in truth. Might, kultur, efficiency, "the will to power," are the watchwords of his worshippers. He is Germany's "good old god"—its war god. He is invoked by the Kaiser and he accompanies the Kaiser's armies. He knows nothing of mercy or charity or fair play, but only force, before whose onslaught civilization must go under. He knows no respect for treaties or pledged word of honor. Any respect for such things is only medieval foolery. Hence the atrocities which have filled Christian hearts with horror—women violated and mutilated, babies impaled and crucified, old men and invalids ruthlessly murdered, priests tortured and slaughtered. All this in obedience to the god Force.

Culture and Barbarianism.

Still another deity whom it is fashionable in these days to serve is Intellect. Men fear and in a perfunctory way worship Him who is the giver of every good and perfect gift, but they serve and put their faith in intellectual attainment and achievement, and they cherish the delusion that the greatness of a people is to be reassured by their knowledge. They seem to be blind to the fact that knowledge is at the best only a weapon on which may be wielded by a scoundrel as well as by a saint. The whole world is indebted to the Germans because of the results of their scientific research. Their achievements in this respect have enriched the other nations, who have not been slow to own the primacy of that people in various departments of scientific knowledge. But the civilized world has no obligation to offer to knowledge which transforms itself into asphyxiating gases and inflammable liquids and Zeppelins and undersea boats for the poisoning and torture of an honorable foe and the murder of innocent women and children. If this be culture, give us barbarianism. The nation which rules in science but rules out ethics, which rules in culture but rules out conscience, which rules in Thor but rules out Jesus, invites doom. Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God—the God of justice and mercy, righteousness and truth, and Him only shalt thou serve.—Rev. Thomas R. Macleod.



POULTRY

MAXIMUM RESULTS WITH SPACE AND STOCK.

By A. P. Marshall.

In almost everything that people do there usually is some standard to follow in a large measure that will mean the most profitable return, and while this is not always such that the same rules will prove best in every case, everything being equal, the same results can practically be expected when they are followed in a similar manner. So often we find when chickens are kept that the person who is taking up the subject tries to cram in all the birds the quarters will stand that are available and with stock of every size and shape, with little or no care but to throw a little feed to them occasionally or as the inclination suggests to them that the birds might be better for a little attention.

No doubt it is the ultimate wish of those who take up any work with poultry to secure a big return for the trouble they go to. The difficulty with a great many seems to be that they expect the birds to do most of the work from their side of the game. But it soon proves that this will be the case only in so far as the owner gives the proper attention to the needs of the birds, and supplies what they want to make them happy, and in the condition that invites them to shell out some of the product for which they are kept.

Very often, if a person would realize that a bird is much more of an outside creature than the human being so many would not be housed where, inside, abundant fresh air never penetrates, but instead all arrangements would be made to give the greatest amount of fresh air and clean bright, sunny quarters be provided, having the same particular attention given in the matter of cleanliness that the good housewife does in the home, relatively speaking. Not long ago we were in the coops of a very successful small breeder, and one of the remarks he made was that he could not feel contented if his hen houses were in the least dirty. With that spirit he could hardly help but have the best results, for that simply typified his attitude in all respects to the flock, and meant that in every particular they secured regularly what he considered would give the most comfort and give them that singing condition which means the habit of shelling out well formed fresh eggs of high quality.

The first thing then in considering the amount of space available, is what is the limit beyond which I must not go regarding the matter of numbers to keep? Every fowl should have at least thirty cubic feet of air space in a house, and this, therefore, in a house 12 feet by 12 feet, with a roof average of 6 1/4 feet, is large enough for thirty hens. Over and above that number is crowding, and good results cannot be expected, while frequently a few less will be found to do better work than when the capacity is taxed. If you wish to get the most from your hens, do not have more than thirty birds in a coop 12 feet by 21 feet, and a few less will be better. By culling down to a suitable number the best can be saved and the poorer ones killed or disposed of, making the average results much higher.

We have heard so much of the open front house, that one without experience might be inclined to think that any sort of a covered building would answer for a poultry house, so long as there was plenty of fresh air. This is not the case, and unless the building is well put up it will be a losing proposition. The walls must be tight and capable of keeping out the worst winds and cold. Such a house with open front will be much warmer to the feelings than a draughty house that is built up on all sides, but there are times when we like to be able to close up completely and let the birds retain all the heat they have in their bodies and they can expel within the coop, especially at night in extremely cold weather.

Warmth and comfort favor the tendency to breeding, which among fowls, signifies increased egg production. By hygienic housing we aim to get warmth and comfort while retaining the pure air and the cleanliness of roosting in trees. Each and every building should be so constructed that it will be easy to remove all of its furnishings, and thoroughly clean its interior. Inconvenient arrangements tempt the poultryman to neglect the necessary cleaning. A situation for the poultry house should be selected which will give it the most favorable position possible in relation to the location was chosen. If there are unfavorable conditions the building should be placed where the conditions can be remedied most easily.

Without going minutely into the matter of feeding, it may not be out of place to point out that it is better to find out or determine what is the best balance to have for the conditions and the time of year, and having obtained that, to select the foods that will give it, buying them in spite of some slight inconvenience it may cause to get some of them. If it is what the birds should have, that is what the breeder should get and use, even if it is easier to get along some, how without and with less results. All the little details that most of us know should never be forgotten or neglected. Try putting into practice all the things you know would positively help, and we feel certain the results will make you realize that the birds will respond to right treatment every time.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.'S SPECIAL ONE WEEK SALE OF FINEST WINTER OVERCOATS \$1.50 TO \$3.00 STRAIGHT REDUCTIONS

THE ASSORTMENT is the largest we have ever shown (bought much heavier in order to get the desirable stuff and to save paying advance prices). When all the orders with the three big clothing manufacturers came in, we find our stock much heavier than we had expected. In order to convert them into money quickly, we make the above reductions of \$1.50 to \$3.00 on the entire lot. If we bought these overcoats today it would mean that instead of reductions we would have to add easily \$1.50 to \$3.00 upon our regular prices. If war continues another year it would pay you well to buy now even though you hung them up, not requiring them till next year.

A BIG SALE OF BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS AND REEFERS

Bought in much larger quantities than ever before. We show the very choicest of the leading styles for nifty as well as serviceable trade.

Heavy Woollen Trousers \$1.50 to \$3.75

Just the kind now in demand; wear like iron; made to fit and look well.

A Cleanup Sale of Women's, Misses' and Children's Coats

After a busy selling season we now clean up balance just when wanted, not after season is over.

Women's \$15.00 Coats, \$11.50
Misses' 12.00 " 9.50
Children's 10.00 " 8.50
Misses' 7.00 " 5.00
Children's 5.50 " 3.95
Children's 4.50 " 2.95

White Curl and Bear Coats for Children at 25% off regular prices for this week only.

A Big Rush for Underwear

There's No Question as to Quality and Prices. Lots of Imitations Shown by Others but None to Equal STANFIELD'S For Men or WATSON'S Make For Women.

Our early placing orders enable us to sell many lines at old prices and our finest grades of wool at very few cents advance. The trouble will be when we have to fill in sizes in later orders, which will mean a stiff advance. For your own interests buy all your winter's stock now, whether you buy from this store or elsewhere.

Avoid Shoe and Rubber Troubles. Buy Standard Reliable Makers' Stamped Goods

Why take chances on lines you know nothing about, lines that bear no maker's names, lines that are made to sell and yield large profits regardless of service rendered? Lines that look well and sell well do not always bring back satisfied customers.

It's Customers to Keep Coming This Store Wants

and the number greatly increasing each year and coming from greater distant points.

Our Mail Order Service Increasing Sales and Giving Fine Results To Customers

If it's a pair of Slippers, Rubbers or Shoes, Hosiery, Underwear, Sweater Coats, Cap for the lad or anything in a hurry during the time it may be difficult for you to get to town over bad roads, call up 'Phone 17 and see the prompt careful attention you get. Return goods any time after if not satisfactory, not costing you one cent as we prepay all charges on mail orders.

CHRISTMAS BUYING

Will be in order from now on. We have bought heavily in just such "desirable lines" as make the most "acceptable" presents. See our big display the coming week.

This week's special selling will be on heavy winter wantable goods, and our great stocks offer values that are not surpassed, if equalled, by any mail order house. Let us have your judgment.

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The Transcript

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2 1915

Occasionally we run across a well-to-do person who acts as if he considered it a favor to the merchant to run an account at his store. This class of gentry usually consider it an affront for the merchant to send them a statement of account, and some of them get real hot under the collar about it. People of this class should remember that the coin of the nation is the only legal medium of exchange, and a merchant cannot pay wholesale bills with book accounts. It is only when these accounts are turned into cash that they become an available means of paying debts. Thus a well-to-do person's account is of no more value to the merchant than that of the indigent, so long as it remains unpaid.

From the recent report of the Stallion Enrollment Board the following information has been gained. In 1913, the first year of enrollment, 36 per cent. of the stallions enrolled were grade animals. This season grade stallions were only 3 per cent. of the total. According to the board pure bred animals are steadily replacing grades. This, it is pointed out, is important, since with the tremendous drain upon the horse supply of the whole continent, Ontario included, the horse-raising industry will in the future and for some time after the end of the war show great improvement. That development in Ontario, through the operation of the clause in the Act which in two years more will keep out all but pure bred animals, will produce a much higher type of horse than in the past. In August next the first restrictive clause in the bill will come into effect, shutting out grade animals with various

malformations. Enrollments during the year were 3,165, composed of 2,147 pure bred stallions and 1,018 grades.

Apologies the talk about this being a war to end war, the following passage from the Russian author, Novikov's "War and Its Alleged Benefits," may be of interest:—"From the year 1496 B. C. to 1862 A. D. in 3,358 years, there was 227 years of peace and 3,130 years of war, or 13 years of war to every year of peace. Within the last three centuries there have been 286 wars in Europe. From the year 1500 B. C. to 1860 A. D., more than 8,000 treaties of peace, meant to remain in force for ever, were concluded. The average time they remained in force was two years. If war was able to decide differences, how is it that 8,000 wars have settled nothing?"

Somewhere in Mesopotamia, between the Mediterranean Sea and the Persian Gulf, a British expeditionary force is pressing forward to Bagdad. Little news has come through of the operations in this theatre of war, yet nowhere else has the trend of military events so thrilled the imagination and awakened memories of the dead past. Along the fertile valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris British soldiers tread where sixty centuries of human history lie buried with mighty civilizations that are lost in the mists of antiquity. Here is the cradle of the human race, the Garden of Eden. Here history begins. In this region the ancient Empires of Assyria and Babylonia rose and fell. Over their buried cities a British army marches to battle. Here, two hundred miles north of Bagdad, are traces of masonry where once proud Nineveh reared its minarets above the surrounding plain in the days of Asshur, son of Shem. There, fifty miles south of Bagdad, are the excavations that mark the place where stood the city of Babylon, for eighteen centuries the hub of imperial power in western Asia. Two thousand years have passed since these Eastern civilizations were swallowed up in the desert sands, and now this land of solitude is laboring in the birth-pangs

of a civilization greater than any it has yet witnessed. With the British flag over Bagdad, the land of Mesopotamia will once again blossom into a fruitful garden, and become, as it was in olden times, the granary of the world. Plans have been completed by British engineers for restoring its ancient canals and irrigation system, by means of which Mesopotamia is capable of producing enormous crops of grain and cotton. The Bagdad railway scheme, on which Germany set so much store, opened up a new vista to Prussian ambition. Here, as Prince von Buelow declared, the country "can hardly be surpassed for fertility and for its great possibilities of development in the future. If one can speak of boundless prospects anywhere it is in Mesopotamia." What more fitting place of burial for German dreams of world-conquest than Mesopotamia, where decadent empires tottered to ruin, a prey to the lust for territory and power that characterizes the German bureaucracy.

The Money Goes.

Poor father often has the blues, the stricken soul within him groans; the children need eight pairs of shoes, and he has only seven bones. The good wife needs a Sunday gown, with flossy gussets, seams and tucks; he'd send her shopping through the town, but he has only seven bucks. The boys are all in need of suits, to clothe their shapely limbs and trunks, and he himself wants rubber boots, but he has only seven plunks. The blizzards from the Arctic pole will soon be rolling down again, and how can he buy wood and coal, when he has only seven yen? And there are taxes he must pay, and bills for oil and bills for gas, and bills for prunes and bills for hay, and bills for pills and window glass. Expenses face him every hour; what wonder if tired father yips, what wonder if his face is sour, when he has only seven chips? But somehow he will do the trick, and feed the tribe that on him leans, for good old father is a brick, although he has but seven bones.

Many children die from the assaults of worms, and the first care of mothers should be to see that their infants are free from the pests. A vermifuge that can be depended on is Millers' Worm Powders. They will not only expel worms from the system, but act as a health-giving medicine and a remedy for many of the ailments that beset infants, enfeebling them and endangering their lives.

GLENGOE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Weekly Examinations.

Class IV., Sr.—Composition.

Dorothy Weir	80
Muriel Proulx	70
Christina Sutherland	64
Anna Rycraft	63
Russell Quick	62
Cameron McPherson	59
Edna Leitch	58
Harley Luckham	55
Mabel McLevey	48

Class IV., Jr.—Geography.

Frances Moss	93
Annie George	86
Marion Owen	85
Agnes McEachren	78
Catharine Stuart	64
Helen McCutcheon	63
Mamie Grant	51
George Barker	40

Class III., Sr.—Geography.

Mary Simpson	98
George McCracken	97
R. D. McDonald	84
Jean McEachren	80
D. A. Weaver	70
Jessie Currie	68
Frances Sutherland	56
Sarah Mitchell	56
Lloyd Farrell	41
Hazel McAlpine	34

Jr. III.—Arithmetic.

Sadie Young	98
Marion Copeland	96
John McIntosh	93
Cecil McAlpine	93
Albert Anderson	91
Clifford Ewing	80
Gladys Bechill	80
Alex. Stuart	80
Floyd Jelley	76
Clarence Leitch	64
Lynn Wehlann	64
Ulea Moore	50
Willie Quick	48
Zelda Moore	57
Gladys George	53
Willie Stinson	52

Sr. II.—Arithmetic.

John Simpson	97
Nuala Stuart	97
Leslie Reeves	95
Alexander Sutherland	95
Florence McEachren	93
Gladys Eddie	91
Muriel Weekes	89
Grace Dalgety	84
Arlie Parrott	84
Pat Curry	78
Mariner McCracken	76
Margaret McDonald	74
Marion McLeellan	74
Roderick Stewart	65
Mary Quick	55
Stewart Weir	53

Jr. II.—Arithmetic.

Edna Squire	97
Jessie Wilson	86
Gladys Wilson	82
Conrad Jones	77
Willie Kelly	76
Charlie Davenport	61

Jr. II.—Language.

Willie Diamond	44
Sherman McAlpine	39
Emma Rycraft	38
Winnie Sillett	36
May MacIntosh	33
Willette Whelan	33
Willie Anderson	30
Glen Allen	29
Jim Donaldson	28
Verna Stevenson	22
Joe Grant	21

First Class.—Language.

Thelma McCaffery	50
Willie Moss	49
Mabel Wright	49
Duncan McEachren	49
Stanley Jones	48
Isabel McCracken	48
Delbert Hicks	48
Clarence Maginn	44
Donald McLay	44
Gordon Stevenson	43
Evelyn Allen	42
Grey Doull	42
Martin Abbott	42
Garnet Ewing	41
Eleanor Sutherland	40
Elizabeth Simpson	39
Nelson McCracken	39
Robert Abbott	39
Irene McCaffery	34
Florence McCracken	28
Gordon McDonald	23
Margaret Smith	21

Form I.—In order of merit.

Primer, Class A.—Tom Sileri and Donna McAlpine equal, Billy Doull, Marjorie McLarty, Dorothy Dean, Laura Rycraft, Vera McCaffery, Primer, Class B.—Bessie McKellar, Mildred Anderson, Lyman Stewart, Leonard Donaldson, George Kelly, Kenneth McLay, Daisy McCracken, Albert Young.

A Tale of the Highway.

To the Editor of The Transcript: In last week's issue of the Transcript you copied an account of an accident between two autos near Highgate, from the Blenheim Tribune. I want to state that the account of the accident as published is entirely misleading as I was on my right side of the road, which I have several witnesses who are ready to prove. When Mr. Warwick saw his tin can wrecked he tried to console himself by trying to put the blame on me instead of himself where it rightly belongs. If I am to blame let Mr. Warwick try to collect damages and see where he stands. There were no measurements taken until the two cars were moved away and several cars passed over the road, and then by parties who did not see the cars in the position they were when the accident happened.

I paid no heed to the account of the accident in the Transcript but I don't like to be vexed by neighbors when the fault was not mine. Hoping the matter will be thoroughly understood, I still remain,

Yours truly,
WM. STINSON,
Glencoe, Ont.

Appin Men For the Front.

To the Editor of The Transcript: We read an item in Thursday's Free Press paper saying only one young man from here had joined the forces. We beg to say there have been a number from here who have offered their services and lives in the defence of our country. Their names are Robert Woods, Reuben Pope, Alf. Goodman, John Kemp, Wallace Pierce, Sam. Bardwell, Alex. Humphries. Well done, boys! Thank you for this space in your paper.

Yours truly,
Appin, Nov. 30, FAIR PLAY.

High School Weekly Exams.

Form I.—Composition.

E. Poole	85
E. McKellar	84
M. McKee	83
S. McLachlin	82
M. Fryer	80
A. Poole	78
C. Howe	77
M. Graham	75
G. Hurley	74
B. King	74
M. Westcott	68
R. Gilbert	65
M. Mitchell	60
L. Grant	65
M. B. Duncanson	61
M. Leitch	60
V. Eddie	45
J. Eddie	absent

Form II.—Geography.

J. McAlpine	90
C. McBean	90
M. Baldwin	90
S. McKellar	93
G. Grant	93
E. Leitch	93
H. Sutherland	93
C. Bickel	92
E. McDonald	91
D. McAlpine	89
C. Sutton	88
A. Barker	87
R. Leithbridge	87
E. Giles	82
F. Smith	81
L. Ughart	81
E. Campbell	79
L. Dalgety	79
F. Westcott	79
M. Huston	78
A. McKee	76
M. McMaster	72
R. Owen	70
M. Gardiner	68
A. Aldred	48

Form III.—Composition.

F. Keith	90
M. McArthur	89
B. Silcox	88
H. Moss	85
A. McArthur	83
J. McLachlan	82
J. Humphries	81
W. McVicar	80
R. Chalmers	80
L. Luckham	78
A. Campbell	78
L. Eddie	77
E. Smith	76
C. Bayne	75
J. Fox	72
M. Galbraith	68
A. D. McDonald	67
W. Leithbridge	66
A. McCallum	65
F. McLachlin	64
S. McCutcheon	60

Form IV.—Latin.

G. Campbell	85
M. Bayne	77
A. Munroe	67
N. McCallum	66
E. Hussey	40
M. Chalk	36

School Reports.

The following is the report, in percentage, for November, of S. S. No. 12, Moss.

Fifth Book.—Irene McVicar 73.
Fourth Book, Sr.—Hugh R. McAlpine 74; Jr.—A. D. McVicar 66.
Third Book, Sr.—Dan McVicar 69; Jr.—Evelyn McVicar 73, William McLean 72, Ella Quick 54.
Second Book.—Sarah Mitchell 80, William H. Quick 77.
First Book, Sr.—S. Catharine Purcell 75, Bruce McLean 72, Winifred McLean 61, Margaret McIntyre 47; Jr.—Ella Pierce 83, William A. Quick 81.
Primer, A.—Barbara McVicar, McVicar; B.—Mira Porcell, Evelyn McLachlan, Teacher.

Tale of Two Brothers.

A touching war story of brotherly love comes from Y-m-c-u-th. A young fellow who was with the British forces in France was officially reported as "missing, believed killed." When his younger brother, a lad of seventeen, came home to dinner, and was told the sad news by his mother, he remarked: "I can't eat my dinner, mother," and, getting up left the house. When he returned he informed his mother that he had enlisted. The mother, who was deeply distressed, asked why, and he replied: "To take my brother's place. They asked me to go into the Norfolk, but I said 'No, I must go into my brother's regiment.'"

Strangely enough, a letter arrived shortly afterwards from the elder brother saying he had been wounded and was in hospital.

In the course of time he returned home, recovered, went out to the front again, was promoted to the rank of sergeant, was again wounded, and again sent home. Here he was told he could remain as an instructor. In the meantime the younger brother had been drafted out to France. The elder brotherupon declined the offer to stay at home, and a day or two after for the third time left the Old Country for the firing-line, as he said, "To look after my younger brother."

CLUBBING RATES

Renew your newspaper and magazine subscriptions at the Transcript office. We can save you money, as well as the trouble and expense of remitting. The following are some of our clubbing rates:—

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CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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

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

The Transcript to January, 1917,
for One Dollar, to New Subscribers

The Transcript Press
Printers to Particular People

The Transcript to January, 1917,
for One Dollar, to New Subscribers

PROGRAMMES, BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, WEDDING STATIONERY

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

REALABLE MERCHANDISE

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

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

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

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WARDSVILLE
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RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.
Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 8:27 a. m.; No. 14, express to London and intermediate points, 9:30 a. m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 6:30 p. m.; No. 16, local accommodation to London, 10:10 p. m.
Westbound—No. 13, local mail and express, 7:30 a. m.; No. 351, way freight and passenger, 10:15 a. m.; No. 15, express from London and points east for Detroit, 12:25 p. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 6:27 p. m.; No. 13, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 9:31 p. m.
Nos. 14, 16, 15 and 13, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line.
Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 9:30 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:20 p. m.; No. 34, way freight and passenger to St. Thomas, 4:30 p. m.
Westbound—No. 351, way freight, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 9 a. m.; No. 352, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:30 p. m.; No. 3, express, 8:28 p. m.
No. 2 and No. 3, Sundays included.

Kingsport branch.
Leave Glencoe for Kingsport, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia, Tondel and west.
No. 365, mixed, 7:30 a. m.; No. 117, passenger, 3:10 p. m.; No. 37, mixed, 5:40 p. m.
Arrive at Glencoe—No. 118, passenger, 7:05 a. m.; No. 120, express, 2:45 p. m.; No. 37, mixed, 5:40 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Eastbound—No. 634, Sundays included, 12:27 p. m.; No. 672, 4:10 p. m.
Westbound—No. 671, 9:25 a. m.; No. 633, Sundays included, 5:30 p. m.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE
Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 9:05 a. m.; G.T.R. West, 6 p. m.; London and East, 2:40 p. m. and 7 p. m.
Mails received—London and East, 8 a. m.; G.T.R. East, 7 p. m.; G.T.R. West, 9:45 a. m.

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Winter Tours tickets now on sale. Low Fares. Choice of Routes. Stop-over privileges allowed. Full particulars and berth reservations on application to Grand Trunk Agents.

NO MORE SORE FEET IN GLENCOE

Why should you suffer with sore feet when the MODERN SHOE STORE has a shoe for every foot? We guarantee our shoes to fit.

We make a specialty of fitting ladies who suffer with swollen ankles, rheumatism, etc.

Why not give us a trial and see for yourself?

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

MODERN SHOE STORE

MAIN STREET

Malcolm MacGougan, who as manager of the Royal Bank was transferred from Glencoe to Calgary about a year ago, is reported as seriously ill.

The remains of Annie Leitch, wife of Hugh B. McNeil, of Detroit, will arrive at Glencoe on the 12:20 Wabash train on Friday. Service in Burns' church, Moss; interment in Kilmarin cemetery.

A largely signed petition of the business men and citizens of Glencoe was presented to the Grand Trunk authorities last week to have the afternoon mail train westbound restored to its old time schedule.

There is no time like the present for letting those who want to buy know what you have to sell, and there is no medium for making it known like The Transcript, the newspaper with a circulation built up on its merits.

Voting in the Presbyterian Church on the question of union resulted as follows:—For union—elders 8, members 92, adherents 12; against union—elders 3, members 128, adherents 18. Over 150 members refrained from voting.

Miss McEachern, secretary of the Ladies' Patriotic League, has received acknowledgment of the receipt by the Canadian Comforts Committee, at Halifax, N. S., of \$25 forwarded by the ladies to assist in buying Christmas gifts for the soldiers at the front.

Miss Craig, at Wright's Hardware, yesterday received a potato by mail from her brother Frank, of Tacoma, Wash., which weighs 2 1/2 lbs. and is 1 1/2 inches long. In this year of dear potatoes in Ontario it might be considered quite an appropriate Christmas gift. The potato will be on exhibition at Wright's store on Saturday.

A young man from the city arrived on the early morning train a day or two ago and, approaching a citizen, asked if he knew where he could borrow a shotgun, as he wanted to put in the day in a hunt for game in the district. "I don't know where you can get a shotgun," replied the citizen, "but you can get a rifle and a suit of khaki at the armories."

This is renewal month. Nearly all Transcript subscriptions expire at the end of the year, and we will thank our subscribers to renew promptly as possible. Blank forms and envelopes are enclosed in the papers this week if you prefer to remit by mail. Acknowledgment will be made by changing date on label the first issue in month following date of payment.

The Adult Bible Class of the Methodist Sunday School held a very enjoyable social on Tuesday evening in the schoolroom. Rev. Mr. Ford, teacher, was chairman, and an excellent programme was given, consisting of solos, readings, instrumental duets and short addresses. Amusing guessing contests were enjoyed, and lunch was served. A large number were present.

Under its new management the picture show attracted a crowded house on Saturday evening. The films were of a higher standard than has been used for some time and the specialty features—music by Piper Russell and dancing by Miss Gladys Comber—were greatly appreciated. It is the intention of the management to put on the best shows obtainable and to have regard to cleanliness and up-to-date ness. The show bids fair to have a large patronage during the winter season.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Cash for eggs.—G. A. McAlpine. Best Manitoba flour for sale at McLachlan's Bakery. 901f

See Davidson's ad. on page 1 for bargains in Christmas gifts.

Pleasing price reductions all over the store. See Mayhew's adv.

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

Good music and extra specialties at the picture show Saturday night.

Secure your seats early for high school concert, Friday evening, Dec. 10th.

Thrilling drama and side-splitting comedy at the picture show Saturday night.

Wanted—caretaker for Glencoe curling rink. Apply at Davidson's jewelry store.

Don't forget the concert at S. S. No. 1, Moss, Dec. 17. A good program is promised.

Plan for the G. H. S. concert open at Scott's drug store, beginning Saturday, Dec. 4th.

For sale—eleven-room frame house, nearly new, in the village of Appleton, W. R. Stephenson. 881f

For rent—large building, 20 x 100 ft., suitable for implement warehouse. Apply to P. D. Keith. 831f

Hear Capt. Graham, of London, in stories from the front at moving picture show Saturday night.

For sale—several stacks of square timber from 22 to 45 feet long and 10 inches square.—Simeon Hills.

Ladies' coats at \$8 for \$3.98, \$10 coats for \$4.98, and higher priced coats at same reductions, at Mayhew's.

Just a few hats left, to be sold at a great reduction. All wings and mounts at cost.—Mrs. McLevey.

The pupils of the G. H. S. will delight you in drill, drama and song at their annual concert, Friday evening, Dec. 10th.

For sale—two red Durham calves, one born in January. For further particulars apply to W. J. Watson, R. R. No. 3, Newbury.

Hear the very entertaining comedy, "The House Next Door," at the G. H. S. concert Friday evening, Dec. 10th, in the Glencoe Opera House.

Will the person who took a logging chain from Mrs. McKenzie's sale on Tuesday return the same to the premises at once and save further trouble?

Second-hand buggy, several horse blankets and halters, harness and clothes reels for sale at the Deering machine shop, Glencoe.—Geo. D. Hurley, agent. 91

Parents are kindly requested not to allow their children to trespass on the old Baptist church grounds or to take waste or other material therefrom.—Simeon Hills.

A musical recital under the auspices of the choir will be given at the Presbyterian church on Monday evening, December 13th, by Frank Weaver, of London, professor of music and teacher

of organ and piano, assisted by a soloist from London. Full particulars will be given in next issue of The Transcript.

Notice to farmers and others.—I am buying poultry, live or dressed, at rear of F. G. Humphries' butcher shop. Highest prices paid. Phone 60.—William Woods, Glencoe. 871f

For sale—a Hackney brood mare 7 years old, weight about eleven hundred, good to work and quiet to drive, not afraid of autos. Enquire of Daniel H. McEae, agent, Glencoe.

Poultry wanted.—Will take in live and dressed poultry at the same old stand, Main street north, Glencoe, every day except Saturdays. Highest prices paid.—Wm. Muirhead.

Furniture and boots and shoes repaired, saws sharpened, scissors and knives ground, keys fitted, and other small repair work done. Stove for sale.—Harry Vause, next to George Precious store. 801f

Patriotic shooting match at Webster House, farm, Strathburn, Saturday, Dec. 4th. Thirty thoroughbred cockerels to be competed for; special range for ladies; 25-rifles barred from shooting against 22 rifles; commences at 2 o'clock.—Walter Hailstone, manager. 802

For sale—a double bass viol suitable for string band and orchestra or a church choir, in good condition, at one-quarter the original price. Also a stove suitable for an office or small room, burns either coal or wood, with about ten feet of pipe. Apply to Daniel H. McEae, agent, Glencoe.

The annual Christmas tree and entertainment of the United Sunday School will be held in the school house, S. S. No. 4 Wednesday evening, Dec. 22nd. A splendid miscellaneous program will be given and a real Santa Claus will be in evidence. Come everybody. Admission, 15 cents. 903

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—J. C. Elliott, M. P. P., returned from the West on Monday.

—Herman Archer, of Comber, spent a day or two in town last week.

—Mrs. D. R. Feetham, of Toronto, is visiting Mrs. J. N. Currie this week.

—Miss Tena Marsh was home from London Normal School for the week-end.

—Innes Davidson, of Thamesville, spent Sunday with his brother, C. E. Davidson.

—Roy McKenzie, of Calgary, is spending a few days with his mother at Alliance.

—Miss Mabel Dobie, of Detroit, spent the week-end the guest of Mrs. Chas. Gould.

—Mrs. Blackburn has gone to London to spend a month with her son, H. S. Blackburn.

—M. C. Bell and daughter, of Ingersoll, are visiting at A. B. McDonald's for a few days.

—R. P. McLevey has returned from the West after spending three months with his sons there.

—Mrs. J. A. Spackman, of Hamilton, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Doole.

—Miss Helen McConnell returned to Toronto on Tuesday after a few days' visit with Mrs. Wm. Burchell.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Porter, of Euphemia, were in town on Tuesday and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Johnston.

—Mrs. Charles Weekes, of Varna, who had been visiting her niece, Mrs. Fred. Aldred, returned home on Thursday last.

—Murray Eddie and Russell Dobson, who have been employed at D'Arcy, Sask., during the harvest, returned to Glencoe on Friday.

—Archie Finlayson, jr., spent Sunday at his home in Glencoe while on his way from Mount Forest to Massey where he has been transferred by the Royal Bank.

—Mr. and Mrs. Snyder, of Rodney, are spending several weeks with their daughter, Mrs. Bert Gould, while Mr. Gould is in London assisting at McCormick's during the holiday rush.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McDade, of Glenwillow, Metcalfe township, have gone to Kingston, where they expect to remain until after Christmas with their daughter, Mrs. E. G. Barrett.

—Mrs. B. Frank Clarke received in the mail home from 4 to 6 on Friday, Nov. 29. The receipt of the letter, very pretty with yellow chrysanthemums, where little Miss Helen Clarke attended the door. The spacious living-room, where Mrs. Clarke received with her former bridesmaids, Miss Jean Crawford, Jackson, Mich., and Mrs. J. Harold McCreedy, London, looked bright and cheery with grate fire and soft glow of yellow shaded lights, and was decorated with yellow chrysanthemums. Mrs. John Hayter ushered to the tea room, where a polished table with Irish lace set and great bowl of pink tea roses looked very attractive. Mrs. Allan McPherson poured tea and Mrs. Charles Gould cut the ices, assisted by Miss Tena Crawford, Lobo; Mrs. A. S. Branton, London; Miss Mabel Dobie, Detroit, and Miss Ophelia Thomson.

Death of Mrs. Isabella Campbell.
One of the oldest and most respected residents of Moss passed peacefully away on Saturday, Nov. 20th, in the person of Mrs. Isabella Campbell, relict of the late Peter Campbell, in her 78th year. Mrs. Campbell had been in failing health for a number of years, but endured her suffering patiently. She was of a kind and affectionate disposition, and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

She leaves to mourn her loss four daughters and three sons.—Mrs. Donald McKinley, of Moss; Mrs. Neil A. Leitch, of Alvinston; Mrs. Catharine McLean, of Glencoe; Mrs. D. M. Leitch, of Sarnia, Duncan and Donald of Ekfrid, and Angus A. at home, and two sisters, Mrs. D. Ferguson, of Moss, and Mrs. Effie Livingston of Alvinston.

The funeral, which was conducted by Rev. Dr. Fraser Smith, was held from 10 to 12 o'clock on Monday, November 22nd, at Kilmarin cemetery, and was very largely attended. Six nephews acted as pallbearers.

It is predicted that potatoes will be \$2 a bag at Toronto before February.

Glencoe's Honor Roll.

The following residents or former residents of Glencoe and vicinity have enlisted for overseas service. There are others, but we have not got the particulars, and will appreciate it as a favor if any of our readers will supply the information:—

Adams, Chas.—7th Mounted Rifles. Formerly of Glencoe.

Algie, Lorne—Formerly of Glencoe. Anderson, Peter—Was employed near Strathburn.

Armstrong, Harold—Son of Adam Armstrong, Toronto, formerly of Glencoe.

Bechill, Cecil C.—At front with Canadian Mounted Rifles, Second Contingent. Son of George Bechill, Glencoe.

Beecroft, Fred.—33rd Battalion. Formerly employed in Glencoe.

Biddies, ...—33rd Battalion. Resident of Glencoe.

Biddies, ...—18th Battalion. Resident of Glencoe.

Blacklock, George—135th Battalion. Resident of Glencoe.

Blacklock, ...—18th Battalion. Resident of Glencoe.

Blott, Charles McGregor—Son of Mr. Blott, Wardsville. Killed in action.

Bromhead, E. S.—Royal Army Medical Corps. Now in England. Was student of Glencoe High School in 1914.

Bulteel, R. M.—Staff Sergeant 75th Battalion Ambulance Corps. Was employed near Strathburn.

Cavalier, H. A.—135th Battalion. Was employed near Glencoe.

Currie, Wm. A.—Strathcona Horse, wounded in battle, now in hospital. Son of W. A. Currie, Glencoe.

Finlayson, Harry—Princess Pats. Son of A. Finlayson, Glencoe. Now in England.

Fletcher, Gilbert—45th Battalion. Son of Duncan Fletcher, Moss.

Goodman, Alf.—35rd Battalion. Was employed at Appin.

Gordon, Robert—71st Battalion. Was employed in Glencoe.

Hallstone, Harry—2nd Battalion Pioneers. Resided near Strathburn.

Harris, E.—Corporal Cameronian Rifles. Killed in action March 10. Former resident of Glencoe.

Hudson, Sidney—16th Battery. Was resident of Glencoe.

Hyttendrach, Peter—7th Mounted Rifles. Son of Dr. Hyttendrach of Walkerville, formerly of Appin.

Kemp, John—33rd Battalion. Was employed at Appin.

Leitch, Wesley—Army Medical Service. Son of M. S. Leitch, of Caradoc, formerly of Glencoe.

Lewitt, Wilfred—7th Mounted Rifles. Son of J. E. Lewitt, Amherstburg, formerly of Glencoe.

Longley, Ralph—Pioneers. Son of Mrs. R. B. Smith, Newbury.

McConnell, James—5th Battalion. Son of J. J. McConnell, Moss. Reported missing.

Newport, Allan—49th Battalion, now at front in Belgium. Son of Wm. Newport, Glencoe.

Newport, Gordon—49th Battalion, now at front in Belgium. Son of Wm. Newport, Glencoe.

Nichol, J.—135th Battalion. Was employed near Glencoe.

Pierce, Wallace—33rd Battalion. Was employed at Appin.

Pope, Reuben—16th Battalion, 2nd Canadian Contingent, now at front. Was employed in Ekfrid.

Robertson, Murray—Son of James Robertson, C. E., Toronto, formerly of Glencoe. Now in the Balkans.

Secord, George—Hospital Corps, First Battalion, First Contingent, now at front. Son of John Secord, Moss.

Siberi, Tom—34th Battalion. Resident of Glencoe. Now in England.

Smith, Ed.—... Battalion. Was employed in Moss.

Smith, Ernie—33rd Battalion. Formerly employed in Glencoe.

Smith, G. W.—135th Battalion. Was employed near Glencoe.

Stevenson, John—33rd Battalion. Resident of Glencoe.

Sutton, Alfred—135th Battalion. Resident of Glencoe.

Tait, Tom—Machine Gun Section, 33rd Battalion. Son of John Tait, Glencoe.

The Last Asthma Attack may really be the last one if prompt measures are not taken. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will safeguard you. It will penetrate to the smallest bronchial passage and bring about a healthy condition. It always relieves and its continued use often effects a permanent cure. Why not get this long-famous remedy today and commence its use? Inhaled as smoke or vapor it is equally effective.

John Martyn Dead.

Alvinston, Nov. 28.—John Martyn died at his home here this morning at the age of 78 years. Mr. Martyn, who is the father of Dr. Martyn, M. P. P. for East Lambton, came to Alvinston 41 years ago. He was one of the first councillors of the village and had always taken an active part in municipal interests.

He is survived by one son, Dr. J. B. Martyn, and three daughters, Mrs. Luckham, of Glencoe; Mrs. Anderson and Miss Gussie at home.

J. M. Dowling, an Arkona man, working at Strathroy, died from the effects of drinking a bottle of wood alcohol.

Business and
Shorthand

Westervelt School

Y. M. C. A. Building

London, Ontario

College in Session Sept. 1st to July

Catalogue Free. Enter any time.

J. W. Westervelt, Principal

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The Famous Pandora Range
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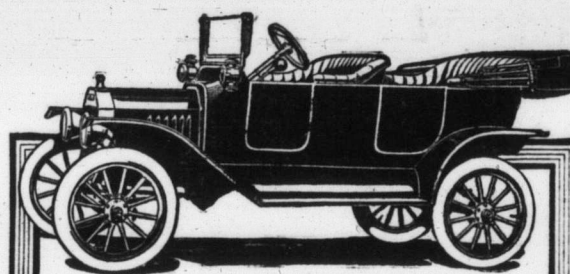
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"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car
Price \$530

Ford Runabout
Price \$480

Ford Town Car
Price \$780

The above prices f.o.b. Ford, Ont., effective Aug. 2, 1916. No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped. Cars on display and sale at—

ALEX. DUNCANSON'S - GLENCOE



THE UNIVERSAL CAR

APPIN LUMBER YARD

We handle everything in the building line, including lumber, lath, shingles, lime, Pedlar roofing and siding, also fence posts and Beaver Board.

Contracts made for building. Quality first.

Get our prices.

W. R. STEPHENSON

APPIN, ONT.

1916 STUDEBAKER CARS

40 H. P. FOUR
\$1195

50 H. P. SIX
\$1395

—more POWER

Never before have such powerful cars been priced so low. The 4-cylinder car develops 40-45 horse power. The 6-cylinder car has 50-55 horse power.

—more ROOM

Both cars are roomier than ever. The bodies are deeper and larger in every way. They carry seven passengers in comfort—the auxiliary seats fold into hidden recesses in the floor.

—even HIGHER QUALITY

It shows in every detail of the car. Genuine hand-buffed leather—chrome-nickel and chrome-vanadium steels in the steering knuckle, gears and shafts—25 color and varnish operations—thirteen Timken bearings—and higher standards of accuracy in manufacturing and inspection.

—and LOWER PRICES

But Studebaker made no attempt to produce low-priced cars purely for the sake of a low price. Instead, Studebaker started in to build the best car that it could build. The price is low only because of largely increased production for the coming year, great factory resources, complete manufacture of the cars in Studebaker plants and concentration on virtually one chassis.

And all that we ask is that you come in and see the cars—see how much more they give—and the quality that they offer. We honestly don't believe that you can select a car without injustice to yourself if you don't see them.

GEO. A. PARROTT, AGENT - GLENCOE

ROUMANIA HAS DEMANDED RELEASE OF HER SUBJECTS

Bulgaria Refuses on the Ground That They Are Spies, Complications Are Likely

A despatch from London says: The report that Roumania has refused the request of Austria and Germany for permission for their war craft on the Danube to go through to the Black Sea is confirmed by inquiries made here.

A Rome correspondent learns that a serious incident between Bulgaria and Roumania has been provoked by the arbitrary arrest at Sofia of several Roumanians on suspicion of espionage and Bulgaria's refusal of the formal demand made by Roumania for their release. Complications are

feared as a result of the incident. Despatches from Bucharest, Roumania, to Budapest papers state that the Roumanian Council of Ministers has decided, since the Unionist Federation has threatened to make a demonstration and interrupt the speech from the throne, to open Parliament simply with a Royal message which Premier Bratiano will read. The message will declare, it is said, that the foreign political situation makes it the duty of Roumania to maintain neutrality to such limits as the vital interests of the country will permit.

WHEAT SEIZED FOR THE ALLIES

Canadian Government Has Taken Over Nearly 15,000,000 Bushels.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Dominion Government has commandeered all wheat of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern in store in Eastern elevators. The amount of grain affected is estimated at from twelve to fifteen million bushels, although there is a possibility that the total may run slightly above these figures.

This action, probably the most drastic ever recorded in the grain trade of the Dominion, was taken for the purpose of protecting the Imperial Government, which is buying the grain, and for which the Government here is acting. The commandeering of the wheat caused a sensation in the wheat market, particularly in the West, and inquiries have been pouring in as to the significance and scope of the Government's action.

As explained in an official memorandum, the method of commandeering the grain was adopted in order that the purchasing Government might not be subjected to the extra expense of inflated prices which would follow the Government's entry into the open market as a buyer. The Dominion Government has been bending every energy toward securing a market for the huge grain surplus of Canada, and it is hoped that by securing the fulfillment of this order from the Imperial Government at a fair price that other orders will follow. All wheat of the grades mentioned in store at the head of the lakes and Eastward is taken over. The price has not been fixed, but will be adjusted on a basis of the fair market value, taking into consideration the magnitude of the order.

No wheat in elevators west of Port Arthur and Fort William or in the hands of farmers or in transit is affected. Information as to the actual destination of the grain is not yet available, and it is possible that the British Government is buying for one of the other allied powers.

URGE PROVINCIAL LEVY FOR PATRIOTIC FUND

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The Union of Manitoba Municipalities, represented by over two hundred reeves and councillors, in annual convention at Stonewall, resolved to petition the Manitoba Government to levy a tax of one mill for five years on all assessable property in the province for the Manitoba Patriotic Fund, in aid of the soldiers' dependents.

BRAVE FRENCHWOMAN WINS THE WAR CROSS

A despatch from Paris says: Mile. Emilienne Moreau, cited recently in an army order for brave conduct in connection with the operations in the vicinity of Loos, has been received by President Poincaré.

Earlier in the day, at Versailles, she received the war cross in the presence of General De Saligny, Colonel Durand and troops of the garrison at Versailles.

KITCHENER HAS LEFT BALKANS; VISITED THE ITALIAN FRONT

Had a Conference With King Victor, Gen. Cadorna and the Premier

A despatch from Rome says: Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, British War Minister, arrived here from Naples and went directly to the British Embassy. His arrival was a complete surprise. After a conference with Premier Salandra and the Minister for War, Lord Kitchener left for the front, where he conferred with Lieut. Gen. Count Luigi Cadorna, chief of the Italian general staff, and King Victor Emmanuel.

Kitchener's movements have been kept so secret that it was not even known he meant to visit Italy or that he had left the Near East. In view of the allies' anxiety to secure Italian aid in the Balkan campaign, the greatest importance was attached to Kitchener's presence here. Whether he had come here especially to hasten the despatch of Italian troops to the Near Eastern war zone and will return to the Balkans, or return to England, is not known.



The Week's Developments in the War.

The Balkan States and the Austro-Italian front have held the chief interest in war developments during the week. After four months of terrific fighting with heavy losses in a mountainous country where operations were extremely difficult, the Italian armies are reported to have captured their immediate goal of Goritz. This news has not yet been officially confirmed, but if it proves true, the Italian victory is one of the greatest importance. An immediate advance against Trieste may be expected.

In the Balkans the Austro-German and Bulgarian advances have continued, the Serbian army making a masterly retirement. It is now pretty definitely believed that the Serbian army has escaped the trap set for it, although both sides suffered terrific losses. Large forces of French and British troops are now in Serbia, and the defence is becoming very much stronger.

At the Dardanelles the Turks have made desperate efforts to drive the British and French into the sea, evidently depending upon the reports that the Allied forces there have been greatly weakened to provide reinforcements for the Balkan campaign.

Russian armies, thoroughly equipped, are now concentrated near the Rumanian border, and will be fighting in Bulgaria next week. Greece has complied with the demands of the Entente nations, and after the Allies have succeeded in checking the invader, it would not be at all surprising if both Rumania and Greece should assist in driving out the enemy forces and in punishing Bulgaria for her part in the war.

On the Western front winter conditions prevail, and fighting has been largely restricted to artillery duels. The Eastern battle-front is almost entirely unchanged. Considerable naval activity has been reported in the Baltic, a squadron of the latest British submarines having passed through the Cattegat, according to repeated reports. A German super-dreadnought is reported to have been sunk by a mine.

The Leading Markets 200,000 SERBIANS FIGHT ON TAKING HEAVY TOLL OF ENEMY

Losses Thus Far 35,000 Killed and Wounded and 20,000 Prisoners—Allies Have Surprise in Store

Breakfasts.
Toronto, Nov. 30.—Manitoba wheat—New crop, No. 1 Northern, \$1.11½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.09; No. 3 Northern, \$1.05, track lake ports, immediate shipment.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 48c, track lake ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 77½c, track Toronto.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 76c, track Toronto.
Ontario oats—New crop, No. 3 white, 38 to 39c; commercial oats, 37 to 38c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lots, 94 to 96c; wheat, slightly sprouted and tough, 90 to 92c, according to sample; wheat, sprouted, smutty and tough, 75 to 88c, according to sample.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, per car lots, \$2.25; sample peas, \$1.50 to \$2, according to sample.

Barley—Malting barley, 56 to 58c; feed barley, 49 to 52c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 75 to 77c, according to freights outside.
Rye—No. 2, nominal, 86 to 88c; rye, tough, 80 to 82c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$5.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$5.30; Toronto, 27 to 28c.

Ontario flour—New Winter, \$4.40 to \$4.35, according to sample, sea-board or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal—real freights—Bran, per ton, \$22; shorts, per ton, \$23; middlings, per ton, \$25; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.50.

Country Produce.
Butter—Fresh dairy, 28 to 30c; inferior, 22 to 24c; creamery prints, 32 to 34c; do, solid, 31 to 32c.

Eggs—Storage, 30 to 32c per dozen; selects, 35 to 36c; new-laid, 43 to 45c, case lots.

Honey—Prices in tins, lb. 10 to 11c; combs, No. 1, \$2.40; No. 2, \$2.25; Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c.

Poultry—Chickens, 14 to 16c; fowls, 11 to 13c; ducks, 15 to 16c; geese, 14 to 16c; turkeys, 30 to 32c.

Cheese—Large, 17c; twins, 18c. Potatoes—Car lots of Ontario quoted at \$1.25 and New Brunswick at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bag, on track.

Provisions.
Bacon—Long clear, 15½ to 16c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 17½ to 18c; do, heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 15½ to 16c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 23c; backs, plain, 24 to 25c; boneless backs, 26 to 27c.

Lard—Pure hard, tubs, 14c; compound, tubs, 12c.

Business in Montreal.
Montreal, Nov. 30.—Oats—No. 2 local white, 46½c; No. 3 local white, 45½c; No. 4 local white, 44½c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 68c; malting, 66½c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$6.10; seconds, \$5.60; strong bakers', \$5.40; Winter patents, choice, \$5; straight rollers, \$5.30 to \$5.40; do, bags, \$2.50 to \$2.60. Rolled oats—Bbls., \$5.20 to \$5.25; do, bags, 90 lbs., \$2.45. Bran, \$2.20. Shorts, \$2.30. Middlings, \$2.30 to \$2.35. Moulins, \$3 to \$3.2. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$17.50 to \$18.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 17½ to 17¾; finest easterns, 16½ to 17c.

United States Wheat.
Minneapolis, Nov. 30.—Wheat—December 99½ to 99¾; May, \$1.02½; cash, No. 1 hard, \$1.05½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.01½; No. 1.03½; No. 2 Northern, 97½ to 99c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 68½ to 69½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 35½ to 36c. Flour unchanged. Bran, \$18 to \$18.50.

Duluth, Nov. 30.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.02; No. 1 Northern, \$1.01; No. 2 Northern, 97c; Montana, No. 2 hard, \$1.01; December, 98c; May, \$1.02½. Linseed—Cash, \$1.99; December, \$1.97½; May, \$2.02½.

Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, Nov. 30.—The quotations were:

Butcher's cattle, choice, \$7.35 to \$7.60; do, good, \$7 to \$7.25; do, medium, \$6.25 to \$6.60; do, common, \$5.25 to \$5; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, good, \$5.75 to \$6; do, rough bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.30 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5.75 to \$6; do, medium, \$5 to \$5.50; do, common, \$4.25 to \$4.75; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$6.75; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$6.25 to \$6.50; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, choice, each, \$75 to \$120; do, common and medium, \$35 to \$60; Springers, \$50 to \$100; light ewes, \$6 to \$7; sheep, heavy, \$5 to \$5.50; do, bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$7.50; Spring lambs, cwt., \$8.90 to \$9.50; calves, medium to choice, \$7.25 to \$10; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.65 to \$9.70; do, weighed off cars, \$9.95.

Montreal, Nov. 30.—Choice steers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; steers, \$5.75 to \$6.50; common, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers' cows and bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.25 per cwt. Canning stock—Cows, \$3.15 to \$3.35; bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. Ontario lambs, \$9 to \$9.25; sheep, \$5.25 to \$6 per cwt; milked calves, 7 to 8c, and grassfed, 3 to 6c per lb. Hogs—Selected lots, \$9.75 per cwt., weighed off cars.

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Young Folks

Jack O'Dreams.

The rain was falling softly on the trees outside, but in the library Alice sat before the fireplace; with her curly head resting in her hands, she dreamily gazed into the fire, until she saw castles and ladies and knights in the burning coals.

Suddenly out of the fireplace came a queer-looking fellow in a green jacket and yellow knee breeches. He wore great brass buckles at his knees and on his shoes. From a belt about his waist hung a large bag, which bulged out at the sides.

After bowing to Alice so low that his great mass of reddish hair touched the floor, he said, "I am Jack O'Dreams. I give all little girls and boys their dreams. Look! I will show you this," and he took from his bag a little red heart. It opened, and hundreds of little purple powders flew over Alice's head. Instantly Jack O'Dreams disappeared, and Alice found herself sitting on a white angora cat that was walking straight up the side of a barn. Alice, who was holding on with all her might, was ready to cry, but her mother and her father stood by, laughing. And then, just as the cat slipped and was falling down, down into space, Alice awoke.

But when her mother had put her to bed and had turned out the light, out popped Jack O'Dreams again. With another bow, he said, "How did you like that dream I just gave you, child?"

"How did you give me a dream?" asked Alice.

"Listen, and I will tell you," he answered. "There are millions of Jacks just like me. You have heard that a pair of children in a family are called twins, and that three are called triplets; but we Jacks are called million-ettes in Dreamland, and we all look just alike. We are always about, though you do not see us in the daytime. We can read your thoughts, and when we find some thoughts that we think will make good dreams, we seal them up in red hearts and keep them till night."

Alice thought a moment, and then said, "I dream a great many dreams that I never thought of; I never thought of riding a cat up the side of our barn."

"Yes, but don't you remember that to-day you were trying to make your cat hold the doll on his back? It scared him and he ran up a tree. Your father and your mother laughed, but you were almost ready to cry, for fear your doll would be broken. Sometimes you dream things by accident, too."

"What do you mean?" asked Alice. "Sometimes the little heart has a hole in it, and if one of us by mistake puts the thoughts of two different people into his bag, the dream powders get mixed."

"What difference does that make?" asked Alice. "Oh, all the difference in the world," said Jack, "for purple and red powders are happy and funny dreams; gray and white powders are sad dreams, and black and brown powders are scary ones."

He stopped for a moment and eyed Alice roguishly, with his head cocked on one side like a bird; then he added: "I have often noticed, Alice, how kind you are to your pets, and I suppose you always obey your father and mother, don't you?" This time Alice did not reply. "So sometime soon I shall take you to visit Dreamland, where you will meet my dear uncle, Mr. Sandman."

Just then Jack's green and yellow suit seemed to fade into the gray window curtains of Alice's room, and a voice that seemed to come from far away said, "O Alice, aren't you up yet?"

Alice sat up in bed and looked sleepily about her, and the warm sunlight was streaming in through the window.—Youth's Companion.

FEWER DRUNKS IN LONDON.

Anti-treating Order Shows Effect in Police Courts.

The effect of the new anti-treating order has been immediately felt in the police courts in the laboring districts of London. Where the North London Magistrate dealt with 16 cases of drunkenness the same day a week ago, on the day following the new order he had but three. Similar reductions were noted in the East End districts.

The public house owners complain that when men pay for their own drinks in a crowd they seldom take more than one. But there has been no organized protest, as the owners know that if the anti-treating order proves a failure the hours of opening will be materially reduced.

Convenient Apology.

If a boy is real naughty his mother apologizes by saying: "He's just like his father."

Naval officers' pay ranges from \$22 (midshipman) to \$2,190 a year (Admiral of the Fleet).

To-day the government of the Navy is practically the same as it was when established in 1688.

In County Donegal, Ireland, the market price for knitting a pair of socks used to be a penny.

WORN WORRIED WOMEN

Her Many Duties Affect Her Health and Often She Breaks Down Completely.

It is little wonder that there are many times in a woman's life when she feels in despair. There is no nine-hour day for the busy housewife. There are a hundred things about the home to keep her busy from the time she arises until it is again bed time. What is the result? Often her nerves give way, her good looks suffer, her blood becomes thin, her digestion is disturbed and her system threatened with a complete breakdown. Every woman should do all possible to protect her health and good looks, and there is one way in which she can do this, and that is by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These actually make new, rich blood, strengthen every nerve and every organ, bring the glow of health to the cheeks and brightness to the eye. These pills have done more to make the lives of thousands of women sunnier than anything else in the world. Mrs. Daniel Theal, Waterloo, Ont., says: "I was very much run down, my blood was thin and watery and I would faint at the least excitement. I suffered from headaches and dizziness, and often it seemed as though there were clouds before my eyes. Finally I was forced to go to bed with weakness. I doctored for six weeks while in bed without receiving any benefit. Finally I was induced to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and when I had taken ten boxes I was completely cured, and never felt better in my life. I am convinced that what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me they will do for others, and I warmly recommend them to all weak women."

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

PATHTIC STORY.

A Russian Officer's Sad Downfall in Paris.

Amsterdam (Holland) newspapers describe the pathetic close of the career of Lieutenant Maschkowitsch, of a crack Cossack regiment of Russia. When the war broke out Lieutenant Maschkowitsch was in Paris, and as it was useless for him to attempt to join his regiment he at once enlisted in the French army. In the battle of the Marne he distinguished himself and became a favorite with the French soldiers. He was slightly wounded a few months ago in a skirmish near Ypres, but soon recovered. Recently he received a forty-eight hour furlough and returned to Paris. It was the last his regiment saw of him.

In September he was arrested for desertion in a cafe in Paris, a wreck of his former self. Weeks of dissipation had sapped his vitality. He was tried by court martial, and admitted that he had not known a soldier's moment for a long time. He was found guilty, degraded and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Great regret was expressed by the men of his regiment for his downfall, but in view of all the circumstances the verdict of the court-martial was entirely just.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Mrs. G. Morgan, Huntsville, Ont., writes:—"I wish every mother and especially young mothers know the value of Baby's Own Tablets. They have certainly worked wonders with our baby. She was troubled with colic and constipation and cried all the time, but the Tablets soon put her right, and she is now a fine healthy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DEEP-WATER DIVING.

Expert Says Trade Opens Opportunities for Blind Soldiers.

Deep-water diving is one of the trades for which blinded soldiers may fit themselves, writes C. Arthur Pearson, chairman of the British Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Care Committee. He says: "Diving is, I think, a quite new occupation for blind people. The diver who is building breakwaters and piers works in the dark, for even if the water is clear his work disturbs it and renders it impossible for him to see anything through it. The diver is one of the best paid of workmen. He has an attendant to look after him while below and when he returns to the surface, and the occupation is one which I think will prove to be extremely suitable for intelligent blinded soldiers and sailors who have had some mechanical training."

USE ANY HOUSEHOLD RECIPE

With Dr. Jackson's Roman Meal, and bake anything from it. If you like, eat hot from the oven. It won't ferment. It makes most delicious baking, prevents indigestion, is very nutritious, relieves constipation, or "money back." That's why a leading physician says it's a god-send to humanity. Especially try it in portulaca, parsnips, and beans, but carefully follow directions on package for yielding porridge. For an early breakfast, cook the night before in a double boiler without stirring and warm in the morning by setting in boiling water while dressing. At grocers, 10 and 25 cents. Roman Meal is made by Roman Meal Co., Toronto.

Formidable List of United States Railroads in Receiver's Hands

Among U.S. railroads the intervention of the receiver has been so frequent, and has concerned so many important systems, that this official is no longer considered an omen of approaching dissolution, but rather, in cases, the promise of economical administration. Figures issued by the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, Chicago, show that there were twenty-eight railway companies of more or less importance in the hands of receivers at the close of the calendar year 1914, in addition to nearly forty minor roads. The combined length of these larger railways operated by receivers amounted to 19,449 miles, with a total capitalization of more than \$1,376,678,913. They include the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, with excellent services in the southwest; the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, with one of the best services between Chicago and St. Louis; the Wabash, with its strong geographical position, providing short line mileage between many important cities in the Middle West; the Pere Marquette, serving thickly populated districts in Michigan; and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad, known as the Clover Leaf Route, traversing the progressive states of Indiana and Illinois. The receivership record for 1914 is as follows:

Funded Debt.	
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic	\$24,560,500
Cape Girardeau Northern	1,500,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	74,507,000
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	62,135,540
Colorado Midland	9,532,000
International & Great Northern	24,594,500
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient	29,769,223
Louisiana & Northwest	2,300,000
Macon & Birmingham	500,000
Missouri & North Arkansas	9,936,969
Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf	9,256,190
New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago	14,152,602
Oklahoma Central	3,180,000
Pere Marquette	79,959,165
Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern	7,173,358
St. Louis & San Francisco	296,500,242
St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico	12,163,105
St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas	7,188,000
San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf	3,663,000
Tennessee Central	12,709,900
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	28,027,000
Trinity & Brazos Valley	8,760,000
Wabash R.R.	124,194,149
Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal	50,451,834
Wabash, Chester & Western	690,000
Wisconsin & Michigan	3,868,245
Wheeling & Lake Erie	27,000,000
	\$928,282,622

The total capitalization, stocks and bonds was \$1,376,678,000. Eliminating duplications, the net capitalization is less than \$600,000 per mile.

In the thirty-seven years, from 1876 to 1913, the records show that not less than 754 U.S. roads, with an operating length of 145,175 miles, and with \$8,262,453,000 capital stock and funded debt, passed into receivers' hands. Among these were included such properties as the Northern Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, that were subsequently reorganized and placed upon a profitable basis. Other important lines which have gone into receivership in 1915 include old established properties, such as the Missouri Pacific System, with a length operated of 9,670 miles. The stock of the Missouri Pacific a few years ago was selling above par, and it is still considered to be a road with considerable possibilities.

GERMAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Lack of Raw Material, Cotton, and Other Products.

Regarding conditions in the textile industry in Germany, a correspondent writes to the Paris Temps, as follows: "The Central Union of Christian Textile Workers and the German Textile Workers' Union, two of the greatest labor organizations in Germany, have recently held a conference for the discussion of the grave crisis menacing their industry. After ascertaining the exact situation, a remedial programme was agreed upon which will be submitted for approval to the authorities of Elberfeld, Chemnitz and other industrial centres in Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia. The fundamental cause for the crisis is a lack of raw material, cotton and other products, of which there are not sufficient quantities on hand to keep the numerous mills in operation. The steadily decreasing import trade, which may soon cease altogether, cannot but aggravate the general economic situation. The official sequestration of the raw materials in all Germany and their subsequent redistribution by the government have not aided over matters temporarily. Soon it will be necessary to reduce operations still further, either by discharging part of the workers or by cutting down the hours of labor."

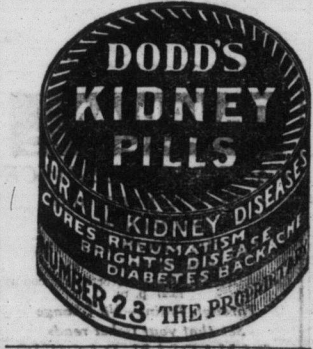
"In this crisis, which affects hundreds of thousands of textile workers, their organizations have invoked the aid of the government and local authorities. The demands presented include the employment of idle men on public works, the procurement of knitting and sewing work for the women, the furnishing of temporary financial assistance to those without any means, the payment of insurance premiums for all who are unable to keep up their policies themselves and the appointment of a general executive council to look after all these details."

One Effect of Prohibition.

"The rapid increase in fur territory in the United States has resulted in a shortage of tea, according to Geo. F. Mitchell, supervising tea examiner of Treasury Department. Tea stocks in the United States are lower than they have ever been. The price of tea is advancing steadily."—Chicago "Tribune," April 22nd.

War Revives Chinese Trade.

The shortage of the supply of synthetic indigo in the markets of the world as a result of the war in Europe and the consequent high prices for imported indigo in Chinese markets has led to a revival of the native production of indigo in various parts of China. Indigo production is one of China's oldest industries. The Chinese developed their own process of making the dye and used their native product for many centuries before foreign dyes were known. The production of native indigo has continued ever since.



SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

Shells Destroy Marks Where the Men Are Buried.

The problem of marking the graves of soldiers who have fallen on the battle front is a difficult one. It is shown by an announcement made from the office of the British Secretary of War and published recently in the London newspapers. The announcement says no special crosses can be received for transit, and explains that known graves are marked by small wooden crosses treated with creosote to make them waterproof. Most of the graves, explains the announcement, are within the range of the enemy's shell fire. So much is this true that most of the crosses are destroyed frequently and have to be replaced from a carefully kept register of the burial places as soon as the graves can be reached. Under those conditions the War Office says it would be impossible to set up anything like permanent markers until conditions are more settled.

How You May Throw Away Your Glasses

The statement is made that thousands wear eyeglasses who do not really need them. If you are one of these unfortunate ones, then these glasses may be ruining your eyes instead of helping them. Thousands who wear these "windows" may prove for themselves that they can dispense with glasses if they will get the following prescription filled at once: Go to any drug store and get a bottle of Non-Opto tablets; fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water and drop in one Non-Opto tablet. With this harmless liquid solution bathe the eyes two to four times daily, and you will be astonished at the results right from the start. Many who have been told that they have astigmatism, eye-strain, cataract, sore eyelids, weak eyes, conjunctivitis and other eye disorders, report wonderful benefits from the use of this prescription. Get this prescription filled and use it; you may so strengthen your eyes that glasses will not be necessary. Thousands who are blind, or nearly so, or who wear glasses might never have required them if they had eyed their eyes in time. Save your eyes before it is too late! Do not become one of these victims of neglect. Eyeglasses are only like crutches, and every few years they must be changed to fit the ever-increasing weakness of the eyes. So better see if you can, like many others, get clear, healthy eyes. The Valmar Drug Co. of Toronto will fill the above prescription by mail if your druggist cannot.

What He Told Him.

"They say Jack's injuries were the result of a practical joke." "Yes. The chappies told him that a big, burly man in the smoking room was dead and dumb, and Jack walked over to him with a sweet smile and told him he was a silly fool." "Well?" "The man wasn't dead and dumb, and the 'silly fool' was Jack."

One Reason.

"Do you know why money is so scarce, brothers?" the soap-box orator demanded, and a fair-sized section of the backbone of the nation waited in leisurely patience for the answer.

A tired looking woman had paused for a moment on the edge of the crowd. She spoke shortly.

"It's because so many of you men spend your time telling each other why, 'stead of hustling to see that it ain't!"

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a case of carache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. S. MASTERS.

The higher the rank of a naval officer, the more gold lace he wears on his coat sleeves.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

From fifteen to fifty Brazil-nuts grow in one seed vessel, which is as big as a man's head.

There are no railways in Iceland.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS — ALL SIZES — STOCK, Grain, Dairy or Fruit. When you want to buy, write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, Ont.

NEW PAPERS FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

100 ACRES, 14 IN SIXTH CON-cession, Franklin, \$5000. Louise Wilder, Brinkdale, Muskoka.

HELP WANTED.

WE REQUIRE PARTIES TO KNIT men's wool socks for us at home, either by machine or by hand; send stamp for information. The Canadian Wholesale Dis. Co., Dept. S, Orillia, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

TRAPPERS

Furs Have Advanced Ship to Rogers. We give liberal grades. Bulk orders receive special attention. We have best market in America for Furs, Hides, etc. No commission. Write today for free price list. FRANKLIN FUR COMPANY, Dept. S, St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MAKE PERFECT BREAD

Bread made in the home with Royal yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other. Food Scientists claim that there is more nourishment in a pound of good home made bread than in a pound of neat. Consider the difference in cost.

EW. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Great Lakes Are Low.

Each of the five Great Lakes is lower than the last ten years' average. However, as Superior is only 148 feet below the high stage of June, 1876, there seems no immediate danger of its utter disappearance.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Hardly Possible.

C. H. Spurgeon was once asked—"Could any man play the cornet and be a Christian?" "Yes, I think he could," Spurgeon replied, "but I am not sure about his next-door neighbor."

THOROUGHNESS IS OUR MOTTO: ELLIOTT Business College

Young and Charles Sts., Toronto. Offers best advantages in Business Education, strong demand for graduates; enter now; write for calendar. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

DON'T CUT OUT A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis

FOR ABSORBINE

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 M free. ABSORBINE, JR., for manhood, the antiseptic ointment for Boils, Blisters, Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Ailments of the Feet, etc. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Red, White, Blue, Cross, Silver, Black Foxes, Beaver, Lynx, Etc.

RAW FURS

Every raw-fur shipper who is looking for a better outlet for his raw furs should write at once for our price list. We are in a position to pay top market prices, and will do so at all times. Let us hear from you.

Send for Our Price List—Now Ready. We Buy Ginseng. Reference by permission: Union Exchange National Bank, New York.

STUCK & BOWEN, Inc., Exporters of and Dealers in RAW FURS, 140 WEST 28th STREET, NEW YORK

MINARD'S LINIMENT Cures Diphtheria.

"Do you know why money is so scarce, brothers?" the soap-box orator demanded, and a fair-sized section of the backbone of the nation waited in leisurely patience for the answer.

A tired looking woman had paused for a moment on the edge of the crowd. She spoke shortly.

"It's because so many of you men spend your time telling each other why, 'stead of hustling to see that it ain't!"

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MRS. S. KAULBACK.

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Victrola IV

\$21

With 15 ten-inch double-sided Victor Records (30 selections, your own choice), \$34.50.

Easy Payments if Desired.

Three Weeks More then Christmas

Christmas is rapidly drawing nearer, and you have little time left to decide on your present. Make it a Victrola and you will hear a shout of joy from all members of the family on Xmas morning. It will overcome the monotony of the long winter months, and give you the music and entertainment that other homes enjoy which now own Victrolas. Whatever your favorite selections may be, the Victrola will play them for you. There are 6000 Victor Records from which to choose, and you can get any standard or popular music on ten-inch, double-sided Victor Records for 90 cents.

Any of "His Master's Voice" dealers will let you hear them. If there is not one in your vicinity notify us and we will see that you are not disappointed on Christmas morning.

BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE CO., Limited

601 Lenoir Street, Montreal

DEALERS IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY OFFER PRICES FROM COAST TO COAST VICTOR RECORDS—MADE IN CANADA LOOK FOR "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" TRADE MARK.

New Agencies Considered Where We Are Not Properly Represented.

Pre-Christmas Sale

One Week Sale To Make Room For Our Holiday Goods!

Extraordinary Purchase of New Winter Coats at One-third Off

These are the days of Warm Winter Coats. Women's and Misses' Coats, classy new flare models. As far as style, quality and make are concerned, these beautiful coats are undoubtedly very surprising values. In fact, just such coats as one would expect to pay \$15.00 for. On special sale this week **\$9.49**

Another line of New Winter Coats chosen from stock, regular \$20.00 Coats of Chinchilla, White, Zobelins and Tweeds, in every new shape possible. Specially priced for this week **\$14.50**

Buy Your Overcoat This Week

The wise man will decide on a New Coat this week for several reasons. The nice materials are becoming scarce, and as the season advances the better lines are being sold out. Choose your coat this week while our big stock is at its best and while we can offer you special values in such well-tailored garments as the "Broadway" and "House of Hobblerlin."

Overcoats! Overcoats! Overcoats!
\$10 \$15 \$20
Try us for a "Broadway" or "Hobblerlin" Suit.

The Path of Satisfaction

The path of satisfaction leads to E. Mayhew & Co.'s store. Nothing but the best is good enough for our customers. Nothing but giving satisfaction is good enough for us. We can satisfy you on quality. We can satisfy you on price. Both of them are the very best obtainable.

Millinery Department

This is the clearing-out time in our millinery section. You know that we carry over nothing in this department. Prices made so that all times will be cleared.

\$3.50 Hats, \$1.48
Beautifully trimmed, very smart shapes
\$2 Shapes, 40c
The very newest

E. MAYHEW & CO.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1915.

Wardsville

Wardsville, Nov. 29.—Pte. George Constant, of the 33rd Battalion, spent Sunday at his home here, and reports that he expects it will be his last visit before leaving for the front.

Isaac Waterworth has returned from Toronto.

Miss Myrtle Wylie, of Comber, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. R. J. King.

Mrs. Morgan Wilson spent several days of last week in London.

James Ellison sold a valuable mare last week, which, it is expected, will be sent to France for artillery purposes.

Miss Eva Mulligan has come to reside in Wardsville.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist church will meet at the home of Mrs. Wilson Turk on Thursday next.

Mrs. Isaac Wilson is in London at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gordon, who is ill in Victoria Hospital.

Jack Douglas spent Sunday in Thamesville.

Two of Wardsville's gallant young men went to London last week for the purpose of enlisting but to their sorrow they were rejected.

Wardsville, Nov. 30.—Roy Minna, of the Royal Bank, Montreal, is visiting at his home here.

Miss Clark, of Ilderton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Sloan.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith have gone to spend the winter in London with their daughter, Mrs. W. Aitchison.

The Wardsville orchestra supplied the music for a play in Thamesville and Friday night.

R. Martyn, of the 70th Battalion, London, is visiting at his home here.

Mrs. J. V. F. returned home last week from the hospital in London improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Yorke, of Strathroy, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. Fitzpatrick.

Do NOT DELAY.—When, through debilitated digestive organs, poison finds its way into the blood, the prime consideration is to get the poison out as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible. Delay may mean disaster. Parmer's Vegetable Pills will be found a most valuable and effective medicine to assail the intruder with. They never fail. They go at once to the seat of trouble and work a permanent cure.

STRATHBURN.

Peter Anderson, who has been working for Major Grover, has enlisted for the front.

The iron work on the new bridge at Tait's is about completed.

Willie Siddall has hired with Mitchell Walker to press hay.

Major Grover has a very successful season's threshing now about completed.

Walter Hailstone is having a shooting match at Webster's flats next Saturday afternoon.

John Gould sold a carload of pumpkins to a London firm.

Frank Siddall and Arthur Williams motored to London last week.

The Red Cross Society of Battle Hill is giving a concert on December 17th in the school house in S. S. No. 1, Moss, and look for a full house.

Walter Ferris has rented the Thomas farm in Moss and Mr. Thomas has moved back to Sarnia.

John Lamont moved from Strathburn to the River last week. The house which he occupied has been sold and a new tenant is expected to move in next week.

Appin

Appin, Nov. 29.—Lime-light views were presented to an appreciative audience in the Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening by Dr. McClure, of China.

The Mutual Improvement Society gave its first entertainment of the season on Wednesday evening. W. P. Spero, of the Royal Bank, was called to the platform. An appreciative address was read to him by Mr. Lamont, while Herman Galbraith presented him with a wrist watch. Spicy speeches were then made by Peter McArthur and John Macfie. Mr. Spero was recently offered a lucrative position in Montreal, but chose rather to serve his King and country at the front. He has accepted a position as captain in the Middlesex Battalion.

The Women's Institute held its November meeting in the home of Mrs. J. Jones Thursday afternoon. Twenty-five ladies were present. A comprehensive report of the London W. I. convention was given by the delegates, Mrs. J. Jones and Mrs. Nicholson. Garments for Red Cross work will be cut out and distributed to the workers at the town hall on the afternoon of Dec. 9.

Mrs. Bristol read an interesting article on "Housekeeping." Miss Ivy McDonald sang. Owing to the strenuous duties of the president, the vice-president will be in charge of the work for the remainder of the year. The usual lunch was served by the hostesses, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Macfie.

A meeting of contributors to the Red Cross, Patriotic and Machine Gun Funds at Appin will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday evening, Dec. 4th, at 8 o'clock, to dispose of several items of business in connection with patriotic work.

John McIntyre, of Port Credit, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McIntyre.

Mrs. J. W. Waterworth and Howard Waterworth and wife and daughter spent Sunday at H. B. Waterworth's.

Murray Campbell is spending a few days with his parents here.

W. P. Spero, having left the charge of the bank here, is succeeded by Mr. Miers, of Lion's Head. Mr. Spero has entered upon his duties as captain in the new Middlesex battalion.

Frank Pole shipped four cars of fine cattle on Tuesday.

Mrs. Richard Pettit is spending a couple of weeks with her daughter in Newmarket.

Miss Sterling, of Stratford, was the guest of Miss Jessie Eddie over the week-end.

The armories, Glencoe, is the recruiting office for D company of the Middlesex battalion.

Pte. S. Spero, of Toronto training camp, was the guest of his brother, W. P. Spero, for a few days last week.

If your children moan and are restless during sleep, coupled, when awake, with a loss of appetite, pale countenance, picking of the nose, etc., you may depend upon it that the primary cause of the trouble is worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator effectively removes these pests, at once relieving the little sufferers.

EKFRID STATION.

George McCallum, of London, spent the week-end at his home here.

Mrs. Geo. C. Smith and Mrs. Crouch, of Bothwell, are spending the week with their sister, Mrs. Neil Blue, of Dunwich.

Dan. L. Campbell is recovering from his illness.

J. L. Hull was in Toronto last week with a carload of cattle.

The S. S. committee are busy preparing for their annual entertainment.

Newbury

A splendid meeting in the interests of the Red Cross Society was held in the town hall on Wednesday evening last. The hall was most attractively decorated with red and white and flags and was filled every inch by attentive hearers.

Mr. Hogan, of Bothwell, sang a rousing patriotic number, which brought another as an encore. Rev. Canon Tucker, of St. Paul's, London, gave a remarkably fine address in which he traced the history of Germany and the Germans from about 1,500 years ago down to the present.

As the next speaker came to the platform the building rang with cheers, for Lieut. Nightingale, of Galt, who, although still suffering from gas poison and wounds, spoke in such a pleasing manner of his experiences while at the front that time after time he was interrupted with cheers. He certainly gave the Red Cross Society credit for doing for the grand work they are doing. All through his talk that vein of confidence in the Canadians and the success of the Allies was noticeable.

Rev. B. Smith, of Wardsville, who was on the platform, on being called, felt the hour was too late to make a speech yet he made two or three telling remarks and will be welcomed at some future meeting as he promised to come. The meeting closed with singing the National Anthem, votes of thanks to the speakers and singer and three rousing cheers for Lieut. Nightingale. The meeting was entirely free.

The Irish hot supper on Saturday evening was a good one, realizing \$12 for the Women's Institute. This will be the last tea, except the bazaar, until after Christmas.

Tax Collector David Gage is on his rounds. The taxes are high this year, but next year they will no doubt be much less, as two or three debentures will be paid off this year.

A number of young people are preparing a play to be put on in the near future.

Rev. Roche will speak in Christ church on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock in the interests of the Dominion Alliance.

D. J. Batsner, of Cincinnati, arrived on Wednesday, returning on Saturday.

The regular meeting of the Women's Institute will be held at the home of Mrs. McVicar, "Ingleside," Wednesday, Dec. 8th, at 2.30.

Do not forget the 11th of December, when the Women's Institute will hold a bazaar in the town hall, Newbury, where all sorts of things will be on sale. Also, the same evening, oysters, 25c, or a ten-cent lunch will be sold, 9-12.

An industry, which is of the nature of an experiment in this locality, has been launched by Mr. Johnston, near Wyoming. He has invested in 30 Persian sheep. The animals were purchased at a fancy figure. They are brown in color.

John McPhail, of Dutton, who recently returned from the West, committed suicide at the home of Mrs. Graham in Dutton, where he boarded, by cutting his throat with a razor and jumping into a cistern under the house. He was 40 years of age. His mother resides at Wardsville.

CHEAPEST OF ALL MEDICINES.—Considering the curative qualities of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil it is the cheapest medicine now offered to the public. The dose required in any ailment is small and a bottle contains many doses. If it were valued at the benefit it confers it could not be purchased for many times the price asked for it, but increased consumption has simplified and cheapened its manufacture.

Peter Stalker Returns.

Mr. Peter Stalker, of Crinan, returned recently from the West where he has been spending the summer. He went as far west as the Crow's Nest Pass and his sojourn seems to have impressed him most favorably.

Mr. Stalker's visit through the great West was by no means a lonely pilgrimage. Everywhere he went he met friends of long ago, who were all delighted to see him. Following are some of the people, many of them from his own section of Elgin county, with whom he came in contact during his journey:

W. H. McLean, formerly of Crinan, now of Pincher Creek, Alta. Mr. McLean left Crinan seven years ago and is prospering in the great West.

Mr. Stalker also met Mr. McLean's brother, Archie, who has been in the West for the past 33 years. The latter is Provincial Secretary of Manitoba. He also met James and Daniel McLean.

At Lethbridge Mr. Stalker met W. W. Buchanan, M. P., and also Mr. Kennedy, formerly manager of the Merchants Bank at West Lorne, now manager of the Merchants Bank at Lethbridge.

He also met Daniel Campbell, at Glenside, Sask., an ex-reeve of Aldborough, who went West about nine years ago.

Others he met were Godfrey, John and Dan McArthur, formerly of Crinan, now of Broderick, Sask.

C. C. Campbell, formerly live stock dealer and driver, of Dutton, now of Reston, Man.

Duncan, John and Colin Campbell, formerly of Crinan, now of Redvers, Sask.

Ewen Macdunn, ex-M. P. of Saskatchewan, of Manor, Sask., a cousin of J. G. Macdunn, Minister of Public Works of Ontario.

Andrew, Colin, Duncan, Robert, John and Willie McMurphy, of Reston, Man., formerly of Crinan.

Mrs. Montgomery and her sons, Daniel, Philip, Godfrey and Archie, formerly of Crinan, now of Redvers, Sask.

Brothers of James MacLennan, of this place, one in business at Redvers, Sask., and one in business at Sinclair, Sask.

Mr. Stalker visited former school mates, Daniel and Arch. Campbell, who are living at Austin, Man., who moved to the West about a quarter of a century ago. He also visited Mrs. Broadfoot and Peter B. Broadfoot, of Gladstone, Man., who were among the first settlers in the section. Mr. Broadfoot is the Liberal candidate for the Dominion House in that constituency.

Needless to say, all of these people retain the kindest remembrance of West Elgin, and were more than glad to see Mr. Stalker. They did all in their power to make his visit an enjoyable one. He saw a great deal of the western country, visiting the irrigated district of Alberta, and viewed the country from the vantage point of numerous automobile trips. The roads were excellent and Mr. Stalker came back thoroughly impressed with the idea that there was a younger man, with his knowledge of farming, he could acquire land in the West and become prosperous. The day of homesteads, he believes, are past, unless one goes to the Peace and Mackenzie River countries, for there are improved lands available within reach of modern facilities at moderate prices.

There are many bachelors who have made a competency and ready to retire.

The result of this year's crops have led the farmers of the West to jubilate. Says Mr. Stalker, "Longstanding indebtedness is being paid off, and another such prosperous year will put the western farmers on their feet. Some farmers were in a position and had the foresight to hold on to their last year's wheat, and sold it for about double the prices of a year ago. The crops this year were not only good, but were safely harvested and though the most of the threshing is done there is still considerable grain not threshed. Conditions regarding the movement of grain have greatly bettered, though there is still a tendency to congestion. All the elevators are full and many farmers have granaries that are full up to grain which they are holding for better prices.

The most important consideration in the taking up of land in the West, said Mr. Stalker, is that of water supply. Many holdings have been cultivated for decades without the use of any fertilizing. One, in particular, of which he knew, had been under cultivation for thirty years, without any artificial assistance. However, farmers were going more and more into mixed farming, and the tendency was to reduce the area of agricultural holdings. The roads are excellent and it was an exceptional farmer who did not possess an automobile.

In Mr. Stalker's opinion, the Peace River and Mackenzie River countries would be rapidly settled, especially after the conclusion of the present war. All reports from those sections were most favorable. Edmonton, he believed, with the opening up of these sections, would be a second Winnipeg, and once those sections were settled, it would not be long before they had railway facilities.

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Particulars from R. Clapham, Agent, or write M. G. MURPHY, D. P. A., Toronto.

Billy Sunday.

Billy Sunday, the ex-professional baseball player and well-known evangelist, spoke to two crowded meetings in Toronto last week, in the interests of the Committee of One Hundred's campaign for a dry Ontario by Dominion Day, 1916.

His addresses are always spectacular; some call them vulgar, and others say they are but even the most friendly papers admit that Billy is feared by "the interests" more than any other man.

Among other things that Billy said in Toronto were:

"If some men drink more water their children would have more bread."

"The government might get some revenue from the liquor business, but the government was not driven for money that it had to rob women of their happiness and children of their bread."

"I would as soon think of compromising with a rattlesnake as with the liquor evil."

"I will fight the liquor power until hell freezes over, and then buy a pair of skates and skate over it."

"You might as well try to regulate a powder magazine in hell, as to regulate the liquor traffic."

"If you kiss a society miss, you would die of painter's colic."

"We have come over to help you fight the liquor traffic, and anything we do will be done with a whole heart."

"Seventy-five per cent. of the idiots come from temperate parents."

"In Kansas, where whiskey was swept out 25 years ago, in 81 counties out of 185, there are no insane asylums, nor an insane person to put in them. In 24 counties they have not got a feeble-minded child in the community."

"Eighty per cent. of our paupers are whiskey-made paupers. 82 per cent. of our crime was committed under the influence of liquor. 90 per cent. of our criminals are booze-fighters."

"The man who votes for the saloon is voting for the devil to come and drag his boy into hell."

"The man who defends the saloon deserves to have his boy become a drunkard."

"The man who does not believe in hell has never seen the inside of a drunkard's home."

"If the saloons were driven out of Canada tomorrow, it would take you 50 years to get rid of the dwarfs of humanity that the business has left here on our hands."

"I think if ever there was a jubilee in hell it was when lager beer was invented."

"I stand for civil liberty, but to hell with personal liberty. Personal liberty is all that the anarchists want, all the burglar wants."

"Every saloon is a recruiting office for the jails and poor houses."

"Drink muddles your head, perishes your brain, incites your worst passions, gives you hats in your belly and floating jibbels, dislocation of the mazzaba, and gives you internal coffin nails, makes you think big house and act small."

"Hell will be so full of church-members who vote for the liquor traffic, that their feet will be sticking out the windows."

GRANDEES OF SPAIN.

Etiquette of the Hat That Differentiates the Three Ranks.

A grandee of Spain enjoys the privilege, granted him many hundreds of years ago, of remaining "covered" in the presence of his sovereign. This custom dates from the period when, according to the theory then held, the king was "the first among equals."

The ancient formula always at the coronation of the kings of old Spain was: "We, your equals, choose you to reign over us." And the king assented in this declaration of his nobles.

There was a time when all grandees of Spain wore their hats in the presence of the king, but in time the idea of caste began to prevail, even among the grandees, with the result that they were eventually divided into three classes, and these classes were distinguished by the hat etiquette.

The first class entered the royal presence covered; the second class entered uncovered, and after an advance of a few steps, put on their hats, unbowed by the king, and the third class also entered uncovered, but did not "cover" until requested to do so by the king. Then, according to the etiquette, "all were equal."

There have been grandees who were not Spaniards—notably the Duke of Wellington, upon whom the cortes conferred the honor in recognition of his services to the state.—Exchange.

The widow of the late Peter King died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Malcolm McNeil, near New Glasgow, last week. Mrs. King was born in Aldborough in 1828, her father being one of the pioneer settlers of that township.

Over forty boys from Caradoc township have joined the colors to date and are now fighting or preparing to fight for their country. This is a good example of how the farm homes of Ontario are making their sacrifice in freedom's cause.

We carry a Full Line of

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

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

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SHE RECOMMENDS "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Mrs. Corbett Read the Advertisement and Tried It

Avon, May 14th, 1914.

"I have used 'Fruit-a-tives' for Indigestion and Constipation with most excellent results, and they continue to be my only medicine. I saw 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised with a letter in which some one recommended them very highly, so I tried them. The results were more than satisfactory, and I have no hesitation in recommending 'Fruit-a-tives'."

ANNIE A. CORBETT.

"Time is proving that 'Fruit-a-tives' can always be depended upon to give prompt relief in all cases of Constipation and Stomach Trouble."

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

Constipation--the bane of old age is not to be cured by harsh purgatives; they rather aggravate the trouble. For a gentle, but sure laxative, use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They stir up the liver, tone the nerves and freshen the stomach and bowels just like an internal bath.

Woman's best friend. From girlhood to old age, these little red health restorers are an unfailing guide to an active and a clean, healthy, normal life. Take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets at night and the sour stomach and fermentation, and the headache, have all gone by morning.

All druggists, 25c. or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Company, Toronto 12.

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