

The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 45--No. 47.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1916.

Whole No. 2341.

Wood Wanted.

Tenders will be received up till Dec. 13 for supplying Burns' church, Moss, with 15 cords of 18-inch hardwood (maple and beech). Apply to Donald Galbraith, R. R. 6, Alvinston. -41-2

Card of Thanks.

I wish to thank the friends for their kindness to us during my mother's illness, and the many expressions of sympathy after her death.—CHARLES DEANS.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. James Harris and family wish to convey to their many friends their sincere thanks for the kindness and sympathy extended to them during their sad bereavement in their loss of a loving husband and father.—MRS. JAMES HARRIS AND FAMILY.

Teacher Wanted.

Protestant teacher for School Section No. 7, Ekfrid; duties to begin immediately after Christmas holidays; state salary, experience and qualifications.—David F. Eddie, Route 4, Glencoe. -30-4

Poultry Wanted

Will now receive all kinds of good Poultry at the old stand every day except Saturday, for which the highest market prices will be paid. For further particulars see Alex. McNeil or Dan Hagerty.

Cream Wanted.

We want your cream during the winter as well as summer, and the wagon will still be on the road. 1917. ALEX. McNEIL, Glencoe.

Dressmaking.

Miss Little, formerly of Detroit, has opened dressmaking rooms over Chas. George's store, and invites the patronage of the ladies of Glencoe and vicinity, assuring them of satisfaction both in style and work. Phone 69. 47

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION of Lorne Lodge No. 282, A.F. & A.M. will be held in the Masonic Hall, Glencoe, on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 7th, at 7:30 o'clock sharp. General Business. Confering Degrees. All Masonic brethren welcome.—W. H. Hurley, W. M.; E. M. Doull, Secretary.

CHANTRY FARM
SPECIAL OFFERING
Four roan bull calves. Also a number of registered Lincoln ram lambs. All correspondence promptly answered.
ED. DE GEX, Kerwood, Ont.

DENTISTRY
R. J. MUMFORD, D.D.S., L.D.S., Offices over Howard's Furniture Store, Phone 16.
A. B. McDONALD
Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile and Animal Insurance. A share of your business solicited. Office at residence, Main street, Glencoe. Phone 71. 64

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

J. B. GOUGH & SON
Funeral Directors
MAIN STREET - GLENCOE
Phone day 23, night 109

WM. WEHLANN
Funeral Director and
Licensed Embalmer
PHONE 93 GLENCOE

We carry a Full Line of
Tin, Enamel and Galvanized Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.
Plumbing, Furnace-work, Roofing, Eavtrenching, Repairing, etc., done by a Practical Mechanic.

J. M. Anderson
Tinsmith Plumber

C. G. McNaughton
Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Plate Glass and Automobile Insurance
Phone Bushwell U. & R. No. 41. P. O. Newbury R. R. No. 2

CHRISTMAS SPECIALS

We are offering to the early shopper some wonderful values in Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Jewellery, Cut Glass, Silverware, Hand Painted China and Ebony Toilet and Manicure Sets.

WATCHES—Specials for Men and Boys
Non-magnetic Lever Works in Gold Filled Fortune Case \$ 7 50
Waltham 7-Jewel Works in Solid Nickel Case 5 75
Non-magnetic Lever Works in Solid Nickel Case 4 00
Regina Works, 17 Jewels, in Fortune Gold Filled Case 18 00
Regina Works, 21 Jewels, in Fortune Gold Filled Case 25 00

WATCHES—Specials for Ladies and Girls
Bracelet Watch, worn either as a chateleine, pendant or bracelet watch, achieving the purpose of three pieces of decorative jewellery. Links easily taken out or added to make bracelet fit any size wrist.
Our Special—15 Jewel Bracelet Watch \$10.00, \$13.50, \$15.00 and \$20.00
Regina Works in Gold Filled Hunting Case \$15.00 to \$45.00

Ladies' Ebony Toilet and Manicure Sets
SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK ONLY
Toilet Set.—Leather case fitted with Nail File, Scissors, Cuticle Knife, Nail Buffer and Cream Jar \$2.50
Manicure Sets.—Solid Ebony, same as above, larger cases \$3.75, \$5.00 and \$6.00

Diamond Rings
Brilliant White Diamonds, mounted in 14k gold settings, platinum crown \$12.00 to \$103.00
See our large stock of Ivory Photo Frames 2c to \$1.00
If not convenient to buy now, select what you want and secure it by paying a small deposit, which reserves any article for you until wanted for Christmas.

DAVIDSON'S - THE CHRISTMAS STORE
JEWELER OPTICIAN MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED
Open Evenings

Keith's Cash Store
A large display of Christmas Specials—Dry Goods, Millinery, Groceries, Etc.
P. D. KEITH

THE CENTRAL GROCERY

A full stock of Fancy and Staple Groceries, Confectionery, Fruit, Fish, Meat, Oysters, etc., at reasonable prices. A trial will convince you. Our goods are just what we say they are—the best your money can buy—and our service is up to the minute.
Highest prices paid for Butter, Eggs, and all marketable produce.
Try our specials in Baking Powder, Tea and Coffee. We can save you money.

OYSTERS
at popular prices. Solid meat—no water.
Light Lunches served at any hour

W. A. CURRIE & CO.

Phone 41 and have your groceries promptly delivered.

Red Cedar Shingles
Do not "CLOSE THE DEAL" for your roof until you let us figure with you. Our 5X B. C. Shingles make a cheap and permanent job.
Galvanized Iron Roofing
We sell this Roofing and it will pay you to get our prices.

McPHERSON & CLARKE
Planing Mill and Lumber Yard GLENCOE, ONT
Beaver Board and Fibre Board in stock

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

ADVERTISING RATES.—Cards of Thanks, in Memorial Verses, Complimentary Addresses, 5 cents per line, minimum charge 50¢; notices of entertainments to be held, also notices of Lost, Found, Wanted, or For Sale, 10¢ per word each insertion, minimum charge 25¢—all to be prepaid.

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

District and General.

Two cars of oil were shipped from Thamesville last week.
Mrs. Mary Coleman of Euphemia died last week in her 80th year.

The public school at Florence has been closed on account of diphtheria.
Sarina Red Cross Society derived \$518.18 from a carload of old paper shipped in October.

The Hotel Anderson in Ridgeway has been closed, thus leaving the town with but one hotel.
A Toronto doctor has been given a term in jail without the option of a fine for reckless driving of his motor car.

It is understood that Col. A. D. McRae is no longer a member of the provisional Canadian overseas militia council.

Duncan McLean, well known in Dorset and Dunwich, is seriously ill with spinal meningitis at his home in Toronto.

Rev. Dr. Gustavus Munroe, assistant pastor of St. Andrew's church, London, died suddenly at his home on Saturday.

Mr. Middlemarch of Middlemiss, a bridge carpenter, fell from the new M. C. R. bridge at Alvinston and broke both arms.

The new bridge over the Thames at Delaware, will be opened for traffic shortly. The cost of the bridge will be over \$10,000.

P. D. McCallum has been appointed license inspector for part of Lambton, "the work being too much for one man." It is stated.

While operating a planer in W. J. Reader's shop at Alvinston on Friday, Wm. Rundle had the third finger of his right hand cut off.

J. McGillivuddy, veterinary surgeon, of Watford, has gone to Boston to take a position as veterinary inspector for the French government.

Miss Bernice Poole, daughter of James Poole of Vancouver, formerly of Dutton, was married recently to Wm. A. Campbell, a Vancouver merchant.

Frank Hes, a farmer of Caradoc, was awarded \$45 in an action against the township of Caradoc for \$2,000 damages, because of the township's failure to clean out the Humphrey drain.

The marriage took place at the West Lorne manse on Wednesday evening of Mrs. Cecilia C. Rybeck of Warrenville, Ohio, and Alexander McPhail, a farmer living north of West Lorne.

Richard Powell, a recluse who died on a farm in Delaware on October 16, left money and real estate estimated at \$30,000. Powell had no relatives in this country and left no will. A clergyman in England is thought to be the next kin.

A surprise party met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. McVicar, Rodney Monday evening of last week, and in the course of a pleasant social time the couple were presented with handsome chairs on the occasion of their leaving to reside in London.

Donald Campbell, 40 years old, son of John D. Campbell of Lobo township, fell 20 feet from the mow of the barn and alighted on the belt of a cutting machine which was being operated by his brother, receiving injuries which caused his death.

Edward R. Bond is suing the counties of Elgin, Middlesex and Kent for \$90 damages to his automobile. While driving over the bridge near Rodney, he claims that a spike sticking through the bridge floor caught the oil pan of the auto and tore it away.

Mrs. Dan Grey, formerly Miss Annie McCowan of Wardsville, died at her home in Bendigo, Ontario, on November 11th. She leaves her husband, three sons and three sisters. The latter are Miss McCowan, who lived with her, and Mrs. Rosser and Miss Jennie McCowan of West Lorne.

Pte. Archibald Humphrey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Humphrey, Graham road south, Aldborough, who was killed in action on Nov. 13, left St. Thomas with the 91st Battalion and was drafted to a Scottish battalion when he went to France. Archie was a true soldier, always bright and cheerful.

At an oyster supper given in his honor George Johns, who is leaving Bothwell to reside at Saskatoon, was presented with a palm bag by the town council and citizens. Mr. Johns is an old member of the Bothwell council, having been mayor, reeve and councillor alternately for a great number of years.

Ernest Ross of Dunwich is taking action against the townships of Dunwich and Southwold, claiming \$500 damages as the result of an accident to his automobile on the towline between the two townships on Sept. 30. Charles Werger of Detroit, who was one of those in the auto at the time and was seriously injured, is suing also for unstated damages.

Provincial Detective Stringer investigated the fire which destroyed the barn with contents of W. D. Bridges in Enniskillen. The cause of the fire, he found to be due to binder twine becoming caught in the cog of the thrasher, and which was ignited by the friction of the machinery, and when blown out of the blower into the loft, set the contents of the latter ablaze.

James Riley, an Indian formerly of Dunwich, was arrested at Hensall charged with stealing chickens at Middlemiss. While being brought to Middlemiss by Constable Shaver for trial, Riley made an excuse to go to the lavatory of the car, and locking himself in smashed the window and leaped out while the train was running. He was seen to be running, but he made good his escape.

Death of Mrs. Dean.

Mrs. Annie Dean, widow of the late Michael Dean, passed away at the home of her son, Charles Dean, in Glencoe on Friday, November 24th, aged 88 years.

Mrs. Dean was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, March 10th, 1828, and came to America with her husband when a young woman, landing in New York. They lived in that city until 35 years ago, when they came to Glencoe, purchasing the farm now occupied by T. C. Reycraft. A few years after the death of her husband, which occurred sixteen years ago, Mrs. Dean went to live with her son Charles. The children are Mrs. Algeo, New York; William, Newport News, Va.; Mrs. E. T. Huston, Charles, Matthew and Maggie, Glencoe.

The funeral was on Sunday afternoon to Oakland cemetery, service being conducted at the house by Rev. F. G. Howson of London, recently pastor of the Methodist church here. A large number were present to pay their last respects to the deceased, who was held in high esteem throughout the community.

Called to Ridgeway.

At a largely-attended meeting of Mount Zion Presbyterian congregation at Ridgeway on Monday afternoon a hearty and unanimous call was given to Rev. George Weir, B. A., of Glencoe. Mr. Weir has been pastor of the Glencoe congregation since August of 1905.

Died in 95th Year.

Flora McLaughlan, widow of the late Alexander McVicar of Moss, died at the home of Hugh McLaughlan, near Wilmartin, on Monday, in her 95th year. Mrs. McVicar was the oldest surviving of the early pioneers of this section, having come from Argyshire, Scotland, when eight years of age and residing in Moss ever since.

The funeral will leave Mr. McLaughlan's residence on Thursday at one o'clock. Service will be in Burns' church at 1:30 and interment at Kilmartin cemetery.

Many Fires at Leamington.

A series of fires started in Leamington on Sunday evening, causing great excitement among the townspeople. A strong wind was blowing and it was only by hard effort that the town was saved from destruction. No less than six distinct fires broke out in different parts of the town, immediately following each other, during the course of the evening. The church services were dismissed and twenty-five special police were put on to patrol the town. There is strong suspicion that the fires were the work of Hun agents and the utmost vigilance is being observed.

Four barns were destroyed, or practically so; two garages were damaged to considerable extent, and two residences were slightly damaged. The barns were owned by Thomas Smith, Peter Simpson, Louis Hubner and Wm. Simpson; the garages by A. A. Whitman and E. E. Adams, and the residences by M. H. Knowlton and E. Henderson.

Preparing for Hockey.

At an enthusiastic meeting held at the McKellar House on November 29th the Glencoe Hockey Club was reorganized for the coming season, with the following officers:—Hon. president, J. C. Elliott, M.P.P.; hon. vice-president, E. T. Huston; president, C. E. David; secretary, L. N. Allingham; treasurer, T. A. Craig; manager, J. Martin; captain, A. Davenport. Satisfactory arrangements were made with the curling club for the use of the ice, and it is anticipated that Glencoe will see some good fast hockey the coming winter. Ed. Mayhew was chairman of the meeting.

Mosa Council.

A meeting of the Mosa council was held at Glencoe on Nov. 18th. Members all present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Moved by F. J. James, seconded by C. S. Morrison, that the following accounts be paid:—Municipal World, \$8; for treasurer cash book; Dominion Express Co., 30¢, express charges on cash book; Harry Fisher, \$50, for work done on the Winger drain; Frank Fry, \$6, for repairing the township portion of the Fry award drain; Albert Cucksey, \$2, for repairing upper end of Government drain No. 1; Mal. A. McIntyre, \$9, for road div. No. 1, ward 4, in lieu of statute labor performed on Mosa and Ekfrid towline; David Newbigging, \$20, for sheep killed and injured by dogs; Thos. G. Jones, \$1, for valuating sheep killed and injured by dogs. Carried.

Moved by A. Gardiner, seconded by F. J. James, that Chas. Morrison be appointed to have the township portion of the McDonald award drain repaired. Carried.

Moved by C. S. Morrison, seconded by F. J. James, that the whole council attend on behalf of the township at the sale for damages brought against the township by Charles Annett and James Gough. Carried.

The council adjourned to meet at Newbury on Saturday, Dec. 2nd, 1916, at 1 o'clock p.m.

C. C. McNaughton, Clerk.

Henry Hardy of Mount Brydges died Thursday morning at Strathroy Hospital after a short illness. Mr. Hardy was 75 years of age, and had held a prominent position in affairs in Carleton Place, being reeve for township at one time. He was a Liberal in politics.

Two Incipient Fires.

An alarm of fire was rung on Thursday forenoon, to which the fire department responded promptly, but fortunately their services were not needed. An oil stove in the wash room off the kitchen at Mrs. Gray's residence immediately outside the village on Main street south flared up and set fire to the surrounding woodwork, which was burning quite briskly when discovered through the presence of smoke in the adjoining rooms. The fire was put out with the assistance of neighbors before the firemen arrived, but not before about \$20 damage had been done, which is covered by insurance.

Friday evening the caretaker at the Methodist church started a fire in the furnace to accommodate the weekly choir practice and then left the building. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Wilson, organist, arrived at the church and noticing smoke in the building notified Mr. Irwin at the parsonage. Investigation showed that the floor underneath the furnace had become ignited through the overheating of the ashpans. The fire was quickly got at by cutting away a portion of the floor and was extinguished with a few pails of water. A few minutes more and it would have been mostly controlled. The damage was done by smoke and water and less than \$100 in extent, covered by insurance.

Bazaar and Cooking Sale.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold a bazaar and cooking sale in Mr. Barker's store on Saturday, Dec. 2nd, from 3 to 6 o'clock. Kitchen and tea aprons and various other articles suitable for Christmas gifts will be on sale, also homemade candy and all kinds of baking.

Cake and cup of tea served for ten cents. Those contributing articles to the bazaar are asked to send their contributions to Mr. Barker's store before 3 o'clock on above date.

Found Human Skeleton.

A correspondent writes:—While Thomas Dykes of Aldborough was plowing on some new land last week he unearthed a human skeleton. Old settlers say that a peddler disappeared very mysteriously from these parts about fifty years ago, and in their opinion this explains the mystery in part.

St. John's Church Bazaar.

Any one opening the door of St. John's Church schoolroom on Friday last would have seen at a glance that something of local interest was taking place, as indeed was the case, for the ladies of the church were holding their fourteenth annual bazaar. Quite a transformation scene met the eye, for the large room, usually devoid of ornamentation, presented a very gay appearance, due to the presence of numerous flags, pennants and bunting which busy fingers had artistically arranged.

The bleak, cold winds of a raw November day made the warmth and coziness of the room all the more apparent.

Three rows of flower-bedecked tables occupied the centre, while at the far end of the room was a stall devoted to all sorts of articles ranging from sweet scented sachet bags filled with rose petals down to the coziest though ever necessary kitchen apron. Across from this was a candy booth presided over by a young matron and some girls, whose boxes of tempting wares did not remain in vain.

On the wall at one side a notice announced the fact that a "bran pie" (that very mysterious article) awaited the eager fingers of the younger folk. Nor did it wait in vain, for as school was out the attack began in real earnest, when many a small hand rummaged to find out what its depths would disclose. As the various shaped packages came to view it was an interesting study of human nature to watch the different modes of procedure and also the expression on the faces of those who had taken a draw. Though some were in possession of prizes of more or less value, none drew a blank.

At six o'clock a great bustle among the matrons in charge was noticed, and soon the attendance in the room was large enough to ensure the filling of the first tables, which simply groaned beneath their load of dainty and appetizing dishes, a mute evidence of the bountiful goodness of "The Giver of All," and when His blessing upon all had been asked by the Rev. Mr. Ford (whose genial presence is always welcome in that room) the business of the evening began, and I'm sure all will agree in saying that had that dear old tragedian, David Garrick, been present he never would have given utterance to the ungallant remark attributed to him that "God sends us good meat, but the devil sends cooks."

But to let him down easily let us suggest that he may possibly have been a victim to dyspepsia, or better still that perhaps the cooing of his day were not so expert in the culinary art as they have become during the hundred or more years which have rolled away since he declaimed his many parts before admiring and appreciative audiences.

For the great success of the entertainment much credit is due to the rector, the Rev. C. P. Owen, and his wife, who worked so untiringly, and also to the president of the Guild and all those ladies who so willingly assisted her. The unanimity and good feeling everywhere prevalent speak highly for the members and adherents of the other churches, who presence so undoubtedly added to the charm of the social gathering.

The proceeds amounted to \$125.

An Adventurous Week-end.

Another of those interesting letters from Corral Dan McArthur to his father, Peter McArthur, Ekfrid, tells of some humorous experiences in Old London. He writes:—

Witley, 1-11-16.
Dear Father,—Just got back from my week-end in London, after having a great time. I got up there Friday night and met Fid on Saturday noon at Trafalgar Square. All the clubs in town were filled up—on Friday night I had to sleep on a couch at the Maple Leaf Club. Saturday night Fid and I had to go to a private affair which the Maple Leaf recommended, and it was our one disappointment—a miserable place with a small bed for two and almost nothing for breakfast. And it cost twice as much as the clubs charge, which is 1/6 for bed and breakfast.

However, to go on, on arriving Friday night I had some supper at the Aldwych Y.M.C.A. and then went to the Strand Theatre and got a seat for "Mr. Wa," a good but rather gruesome Chinese play. After walking up the Strand for a while I came back to the theatre and showed my ticket up to a small, insignificant man in a blue and gold uniform. "I beg your pardon," he said, "but isn't there a mistake somewhere?" Thinking I was in wrong I looked around, and, again pushing the ticket at him, said "No— isn't this all right?" He began begging my pardon again, when I became aware of the fact that he was a naval officer. Mumbling a jumbled something, I disappeared swiftly up the stairs. "End of first lesson."

LT. "Blondie" Wilson (who has charge of the Headquarters Party now told me he saw a civilian go into the Hotel Cecil and hand his valise to a general of the Republican Guard!)

I had another funny incident. While waiting for the lift in one of the tube stations, along came a Canadian Lt.-colonel, looking like an amateur, just come to town. He seemed to want advice and said "I guess you don't open the gates till the train comes in." I said "No, sir," and then the lift came up, in walking order and stepped out the other side. I yelled at him and got him in, and when we got on the train I sat beside him and passed out directions, almost forgetting my "sirs" once or twice.

On Saturday night Fid and I went to a new play, "The Best of Luck," principally spectacular scenery, but not bad for passing the time away.

Sunday morning we went down the Mall to Buckingham Palace to see the guard mounted, and afterwards went up to Westminster Abbey. The preacher was evidently a good one, but we were too far back to catch anything.

After dinner we went to the gallery at the Victoria & Albert Museum. There was a collection of Rembrandt's etchings, which kept me quite a while. Fid had asked me to do a sketch of him for some friends in Norfolk, so I had my pad and pencils, and, picking out a secluded corner of the gallery, I got busy. I chose the gallery because I had no other place and the light was so good. By and by some soldiers went by, after having a look, and a few civilians, making me rather nervous. However, I took my time and I think it is the best I have done yet by a long shot. When I was nearly finished, along comes a fine old aristocratic white-haired gentleman and his ditto wife. After passing comments on various paintings, they took in my work, and I guess got the idea that I was exposing my wares for sale, for in a minute or so the old lady asked me for my address. I said "All right," and she said she would be back in a minute. So in a little while along she comes with a piece of paper. I wrote out my address, when she scooped down and asked me how much I charged for an appointment! Not knowing whether to say two bob or ten guineas, I merely mumbled something about being an amateur. "I want you to do a sketch of my daughter," she continued. Wow! Visions of unsuccessful pictures of mother and auntie flashed across my mind, and I said that it was a little out of my line and also that my pass expired that night. Still she wanted something, so I said I would do some kind of a pencil sketch for her. She gave me my address so I may hear from them. I don't know their's.

We had tea up town, and ran into Capt. Merrick, ex-president of '18 at O. A. C., and Lt. Kent, also '18. So you see I had quite an adventurous week-end.

Henry Hardy Dead.

After serving the county of Middlesex and the township of Caradoc for many years as councillor, reeve or warden, Henry Hardy died Thursday in the hospital at Strathroy at the age of 74. He was famous as an electioneer for the Liberals and was a familiar figure all over the county. His frequent runs for council, many of them close ones, made him known familiarly as the "old war horse." He retired a few years ago and took up residence at Mount Brydges. He is survived by his widow and two sons, Sam on the homestead and William of Mount Brydges. Mrs. John Bell of Caradoc is a daughter.

Patriotic Fund.

Contributions for Red Cross, Patriotic and other similar funds may be handed or forwarded to the local treasurer at the Transcript office, and will be acknowledged in these columns and forwarded to proper headquarters. The need is great; give as liberally as you feel that you can.

Received, current week:
W. J. Mawhinney \$3.00

Quicker-Easier More Comfortable

Are you taking advantage of ALL the modern methods of saving time and trouble? Are you up-to-date in your shaving as well as in your work? Are you using a

Gillette Safety Razor

In its own way the Gillette is as quick, efficient and convenient as your milk, your binder or your telephone. It compares with other razors as these modern inventions compare with the things they have replaced




Without honing, stropping or fussing, the Gillette will give you the easiest and most comfortable shave you ever enjoyed, in five minutes or less! It makes shaving an every-day pleasure instead of an irk some twice-a-week job.

"Bulldog", "Aristocrat" and Standard Gillette Sets cost \$5.—Pocket Editions \$3 and \$6.—Combination Sets \$6.50 up.

You can buy them at Hardware, Drug, Jewelry, Men's Wear and General Stores.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited
219

Office and Factory:
**Gillette Building,
MONTREAL.**

Farm Notes.

It does not pay to carry unprofitable stock through a long winter. Get rid of it now.

The farmer who depends upon the dealer for the replenishment of his dairy goes to a dear market.

Buckwheat cakes and sausage gravy are among the things that make the hog so very popular.

Pedigree counts in the selection of live stock, but to pedigree must be added performance. A cow of illustrious lineage which does not make good at the milk-pail might as well be a scrub.

We observe that a great many people who own their automobiles still keep their living horses. One man explained the situation by saying that he likes to drive something that has intelligence.

Profitable hog raising is best attained by providing for two litters a year, something that seldom happened in former times. The new efficiency demands that everything be kept constantly moving.

British Plantation Rubber Is Saving Canada Millions

Low Prices of Rubbers and Overshoes Due to Britain's Control of Situation

Here in Canada many of us have fallen into the truly Anglo-Saxon habit of considering the "Mother of Parliaments" slow and a bit behind the times. The present price of rubber, when its cause is revealed, affords one of the many proofs that such an opinion is away off the mark.

Thanks to great rubber plantations established, in the face of criticism and ridicule, many years before in her tropical Dominions, Great Britain at the outbreak of war held a firm and tightening grip on the world's supply of raw rubber—a grip reinforced by her dominating navy. From 60% in 1914, the production of these plantations has grown this year to 75% of the whole world's output, leaving only about half the requirements of the United States alone to come from all other sources.

The result has been that the needs of the Allies, enormous though they are, have been plentifully supplied, while Germany has been reduced to registered mails and the "Deutschland" in desperate attempts to mitigate her rubber famine. Neutrals have been allowed all the rubber they want, at prices actually lower than before the war, so long as they prevent any of it from reaching the enemy, while Canada and other parts of the Empire have an abundant supply at equally favorable Government regulated prices.

In this foresight and generosity of the British Government lies the reason why rubber alone, of all the great staples, has not gone up in price—why rubber boots, rubbers and overshoes are as inexpensive as ever, while leather shoes are costing several dollars a pair more. Wearing rubbers or overshoes through this winter to protect these expensive shoes, or rubber farm shoes to replace them, is more than practical thrift—it is grateful patriotism, for in thus saving leather we make it easier for the Government to secure the absolutely necessary supplies of this alarmingly scarce material for our soldiers.

Both Thrift and Patriotism Point to Rubbers!

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XIII.—(Cont'd.)

"Yes; well, I met him yesterday and promised to intercede for him with you." He laughed harshly. "What fun it is, poor idiot! He shook my hand with profuse expressions of gratitude. Mr. Leroy will back the renewal and you can let it run. Beaumont's second son, Lord Dunford is on his last legs, and the heir won't live another year; we can come down like kites when the gallant Captain has the title and estates. Till then, we'll wait; but stick out for another two-and-a-half per cent. Make the calves bleed, Harker; it will do them and me good."

"About that small matter of the young artist, Wilson, sir?"

"Eh! Wilson? Oh, yes. You got instructions to proceed in the usual way to sell him up."

"Yes, sir, that was your order. He called yesterday, and pleaded for another week. His wife is dying, and they are starving. He begs hard for another week—"

"Stuff, another week! The dog means another year. He should have thought of the time for repaying when he was borrowing. Another week—not another day. Start proceedings at once. Mind, I say it. Didn't I hear him call me a parasite from the pavement one night at a ball? Screens have ears, Mr. Wilson, and parasites have memories. Sell him up—do you hear, Harker?"

"I do, sir; it shall be done," replied his servant meekly.

"And now for Leroy's account." With a gleam of fiendish delight in his eyes, he scrutinized the figures and statements. "Ah! you are getting them in fast."

"All Mr. Leroy's bills we are getting in—buying up wherever they are met with, sir, according to your instructions."

"Right, get him into your hands—you know how. Be prepared for—you know!"

Mr. Harker inclined his head.

"Now for the women. Ah, those dear butterfly creatures will come to the nasty sticky papers; that was meant to catch bluebottles only; well, men, they must take the consequences. What! Lady Merivale—the fair Eveline. Does she want to borrow money?"

"She dabbles in the Stock Exchange. I know her business man; he owes us money, sir, and we know some of his secrets. She has been losing lately, and has deposited her diamonds, sir—"

"Her diamonds? The famous Merivale diamonds? Where are they?"

"Here, sir." Mr. Harker produced from his long pocket a shallow morocco case which he tendered mechanically to his employer.

Jasper Vermont opened the case, and gazed on its contents with twinkling eyes; then, shutting it with a laugh, he leaned back in his chair, rubbing his smooth fat hands over his chin.

"What will her ladyship do for them, and when were those left? I saw her last night and—by Heaven! she wore—"

"Paste imitations, sir. I had them made up for her. Did you think the counterfeit good?"

"Capital. Oh, isn't it rich! That old idiot must have eyed her proudly, gloating over his famous diamonds on his wife's fair bosom, little guessing they were Mr. Harker's tawdry glass mockeries. Capital, Harker, but take care, take care. Remember the duchess who brought her jewels to pledge, and discovered that they were paste already, and that the duke had done the transmutation before her. Beware!"

"I am careful, sir, I am careful, very; I do not think—trust—there have been no losses, not even small ones. I do my best to secure your interests."

"Well, I believe you. You keep up the appearances, I hope? Never forget to tell people that you are only a subordinate, that you are acting for others and strictly on the instructions given to you by them. The more you assert it the more they'll think it a falsehood. Keep it up, Harker, and then, well, you know I keep my promises. By the way, how is the little Lucy?"

As he spoke the name, half scornfully, half indifferently, a visible change came over his tool and puppet. His face became paler, if that were possible, his head seemed to drop, his whole figure was expressive of deepest dejection, fear, supplication.

"Well, sir, quite well, and deeply grateful for your kindness," he said, wetting his dry lips with a young hussy. A fine thing for her. Married and respectable. If that soft-hearted, simple little husband of hers knew all I know! Strange that I should have dropped on to her and that first lover of hers down in that quiet place. Strange, wasn't it? Now I daresay they thought they were as safe as at the bottom of the sea. Didn't I think that Mr. Jasper Vermont, a friend of the family, could be staying at the same hotel. He ought to have married her, of course. Better that he didn't, eh? Yet that weak, amiable grocer, innocent and unsuspecting, lets her have it all her own way, and be-

CANADIANS WANTED FOR THE ROYAL NAVY

Two thousand Canadians are wanted for the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve towards manning the new ships of the Imperial Royal Navy. Immediate overseas service. Only men of good character and good physique accepted.

Pay \$1.10 Minimum per day—Free Kit
\$20.00 per Month Separation Allowance

Apply to the nearest Naval Recruiting Station, or to the
Naval Service
OTTAWA

Could Sympathize.

Aviator (home from the war on leave)—And then when you are up pretty high—three or four miles, say—and you look down, it's positively sickening. It is stupendous, awful. A great height is a fearful thing. I can tell you.

Lady (feelingly)—Yes, I can sympathize with you, poor boy. I feel just that way myself when I'm on top of a stepladder.

PAINS AFTER EATING

WIND IN THE STOMACH—ACIDITY,
HEADACHES—CONSTIPATION

ARE SIGNS OF INDIGESTION.

Indigestion—the complete or partial failure of the digestive processes—frequently throws out of gear the whole machinery of the body. You can't enjoy the vigor and vitality of good health unless your stomach, liver and bowels do their work regularly and efficiently.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

As a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup is esteemed in tens of thousands of homes, wherever the English language is spoken. If you suffer much or little from disorders of the stomach, liver or bowels, try the effect of taking 15 to 30 drops of this famous remedy in water, after meals, for a few days and note its beneficial effects.

ASSISTS DIGESTION

(To be continued.)

Beautifully Spain.

By royal order the celebration of arbor day has been made obligatory in every township and municipality in Spain, and tree-planting is to be carried on upon a more extensive scale than heretofore.

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

FOR BREADS—CAKES PUDDINGS—PASTRIES

TRAVEL THE BRIGHT WAY

2 IN 1

Shoe Polishes





**BLACK
WHITE
TAN**

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT
P. F. COLLET CO. OF CANADA, LTD., HAMILTON, CANADA.

The Farm

Storing Farm Machinery.

For a great many farmers storing farm machinery is no problem. They do not store it. For others it presents difficulties, for they would like to store it and have not a suitable place. Still others have the implements shed, but are more or less careless in getting their machinery to it and in packing it away; and a fourth class have the shed, know that it pays to keep their machinery inside and keep it there in first-class order so that no time is lost when any machine, implement or tool is required.

The first class of people mentioned are more or less hopeless; they do not seem to realize that rust and decay quickly consume the best of implements and machinery which represent their good money. They are just careless and indifferent about their binders, mowers, rakes, cultivators, disks, plows, harrows and the whole business, and these may be found scattered about the place, under trees, in fence corners, down the line or behind the barn, rather than inside. They have the biggest implement shed in the world—all outdoors—and they scatter their valuable property around as though they owned all the shed.

The Careful Farmer.

The second class of farmer is generally a careful man who keeps most of his machinery inside, even though he has no regular implement shed. Crowding in his barn or drive-shed is all that keeps him from having all his machinery and implements well-stored at all times. This man usually finds time to gather up all the implements and machinery about the place and pack them away on a part of the drive-shed floor or on one of the drive floors in the barn before winter sets in. He is the man who will have an implement shed before long, because, by taking care of things on the farm, he will soon make money enough to build an implement shed, for he understands the benefit such would be. For the man with the big implement shed badly arranged and whose implements and machinery are found in the fields when they should be inside, there is little excuse, and there are altogether too many of this class in Ontario. Why anyone will allow plows to freeze in at the back end of the farm, cultivators to stand in the fence corner for weeks at a time, and even more expensive machinery to be exposed to the weather for many days when they have a large enough implement shed to house them all is almost beyond conception, and yet such is the case. We have been in implement sheds where the machinery, implements and tools were so badly jumbled up that the shed was a nuisance, too much time being lost in getting at what was wanted from time to time.

For the man who has the shed and keeps his implements therein at all times very little need be said. He knows what the shed is for and uses it for that purpose. His binder and mower and such machines as are used only at a certain season and are not wanted at any other, are put in the most remote corner, while those machines and implements, such as cultivators, disks, manure spreader, plows, etc., are arranged at the front of the shed where they may be hitched on to at any time without moving half a dozen other machines or implements out of the way. His implement shed is an orderly place, or, if you like, simply a well-arranged file of his farm necessities.

Clean the Instruments Well.

There are a few little things to remember in putting implements and machinery away for the season. In the first place, whether you have a special shed or not, put the implements under cover in the barn floor is just as good if not quite as handy as the implement shed. Clean all the implements well, take all the dirt off the disks, the cultivator teeth and the plow, and put a little oil or grease on; this will prevent rust, and make them work better in the spring. Arrange things so that all nuts may be gone over and loose ones tightened during the winter off-season; prepare to wash up the wooden parts, if dirty, and during mild weather give them a coat of paint. Take the teeth from the harrows, and have them sharpened ready for the next year, and they may be brought home from the shop and put in place sometime during the winter. Take all the knives from mowers and binders; put them where they may be looked over, sections replaced and all sharpened ready for next year. A little oil on the knife after grinding will prevent rust. Tongues may be taken from many of the larger machines and implements, painted and hung from the rafters. This saves space, and especially with heavy machines, saves springing them out of shape.

The farm wagons are very often not considered with the implements, or at least are not stored as they should be. The life of the average farm wagon could be prolonged at least fifty per cent. if it were given the same care that the young man on the place gives his buggy or automobile. There is no reason why the wagon should not be kept washed clean and painted once in a while in order to prolong its usefulness.—Farmers' Advocate.

If some men were to lose their self-conceit there'd be nothing left.

MACKENSEN AND FALKENHAYN NEAR RUMANIAN CAPITAL

Teuton Troops Reach Alexandria, Which is Forty-Seven Miles From Bucharest—Cavalry Playing Large Part in Success of Enemy.

London, Nov. 26.—Mackensen and Falkenhayn have joined forces and are now driving together on Bucharest. At one point only forty-seven miles separate the invaders from their goal. The Rumanians are hastily falling back toward the capital, burning and laying waste the villages and plains in the path of the enemy.

Mackensen's army of invasion has crossed the Danube, despite its flooded condition, and is moving swiftly on Bucharest. Leaving his Dobrujan units in charge of subordinates, the German Field Marshal personally supervised the transfer of his forces to Rumanian soil, and is now leading them in the march on Ferdinand's seat of government.

Meanwhile Falkenhayn's northern army continues its sweep down the Alt Valley, steadily approaching the point where it, too, will be able to join hands with the units on the Wallachian Plain and greatly reinforce the horde, against which Bucharest will be compelled to fight for its life. At the rate the German troops are at present moving on the capital it does not seem improbable that they will be hammering at the gates of Bucharest by the end of the week.

Bucharest states to-day that the Rumanian troops clashed with the enemy near Rosiori-de-Vedea. This indicates that Falkenhayn's army has

reached a point some twenty miles east of the Lower Alt. It indicates also that Alexandria, an important city on the Veda River and the Zimnita railroad, is surrounded, and doomed to capture any hour. The second column of Mackensen's troops, advancing northward from Zimnita, reached the southern outskirts of Alexandria to-day. Falkenhayn's advanced forces are only a few miles to the north of the city to-night. Tomorrow should see a junction of these two army groups, thus bringing the entire forces of the two commanders together for the final drive on Bucharest.

Alexandria is only forty-seven miles from the capital, but the Teutons will have no railroad line at their command between the two places, so their progress will of necessity be slower than heretofore. It is not improbable that this movement will be purposely delayed until the Germanic forces on the northern front move near enough to strike at the capital from the north while their ally's forces are attacking from the south and west.

Cavalry is playing a large part in the success of the German advance in the Wallachian Plain. It is one of the few times in the whole war when trench lines have been passed and open field fighting is the order of the day.

STOP USE OF WHEAT IN MAKING LIQUORS MAY TURN LINE OF THE ALT RIVER

Official Announcement is Made by the British Board of Trade.

London, Nov. 26.—An official announcement by the Board of Trade says: "It has been reported to the Board of Trade that in consequence of the scarcity and high price of barley, purchases of which have recently been made by brewers for use in their business, the Board of Trade has accordingly made an order, the effect of which is to prohibit the use of wheat in the manufacture of beer and similar liquors. The order is effective next Monday.

"It may be recalled that the use of grain for the production of spirits without authorization of the Minister of Munitions was prohibited by the order of May 10 last."

RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF ENGLISH COAST

Six German Destroyers Were Detected by Patrol Boat.

London, Nov. 26.—A raid by six German torpedo-boat destroyers on the English coast, which took place on Thursday night, was announced in an official statement to-day. The raid was ineffective, according to the statement, which declares that the six German destroyers participating in it steamed away quickly after firing a dozen rounds, one shell striking a small vessel, but causing little damage and no injury to the crew.

Apparently the raiders were operating in the vicinity of Ramsgate, on the coast about 15 miles north of Dover.

TEUTON AVIATORS RAID BUCHAREST

Several Persons Killed by the Enemy in Rumanian Capital.

London, Nov. 26.—Telegraphing from Bucharest under date of Sunday, The Morning Post correspondent says: "From 10 o'clock Sunday morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon squadrons of enemy airplanes flew over Bucharest and the Chitila dropping bombs. Several persons were killed. Some of our airplanes engaged the hostile craft."

BOTH THE HOSPITAL SHIPS WERE SUNK BY SUBMARINES

British Authorities Do Not Believe That Britannic and Braemar Castle Hit Mines.

A despatch from London says: Rumors that there was a possibility for some definite negotiations towards peace were discounted on Friday by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, who told the Associated Press that "in view of the Belgian deportations and the sinking of hospital ships any talk of peace at the present time

London is Pessimistic Over the News From Rumania.

A despatch from London says: The position of Rumania is far from accurately known here, but the Austro-German claims that they have occupied Orsova and Turnu-Severin and crossed the Danube at several points are featured in Saturday morning newspapers as forming an unpleasant situation which at least one of them, the Daily Mail, regards as critical.

An invasion across the Danube if not checked would, it is contended, result in turning the line of the Alt River, where it was expected the Rumanians would make a determined stand. This line, being unusually strong, it was supposed the Rumanians could hold it against prolonged attack. Whether they are actually standing there is unknown, but it is noteworthy that the Austrians claim to have reached the line.

There is still no news of what happened to the defenders of Orsova and Turnu-Severin, but it is assumed that the main body retired hastily, hoping to make secure its retreat between Craiova and the Danube.

Nothing has been learned concerning the measures of the Russians to help the Rumanians. The Times says the present Russian silence regarding their movements on the Rumanian front is more significant than the recent silence of Bucharest.

Opinions here differ as to the extent to which the Germans will benefit as regards grain supplies by overrunning south-western Rumania. On one hand it is considered most important for the invaders, but on the other hand it is declared that it is a popular mistake to suppose that they will get vast stores of cereals as the country, although rich agriculturally, is not a granary, and as most of the harvest was gathered and sent weeks ago to Galatz and Braila. The maize harvest, however, has not been finished, and part of this crop might fall into the Austro-German hands.

Dutch Coal Famine.

A despatch from Washington says: Scarcity of coal, due to the war, has driven the Dutch to the ash heaps for fuel. Consular reports on Wednesday describe a method of grinding the refuse from furnaces and passing it through a liquid which separates that having fuel value from cinders and ashes. It is said that two thousand tons of refuse produces twenty eight tons of fuel.

ALLIES CANCEL RIFLE ORDERS

Great Britain and France to be Independent of the United States.

A despatch from New York says: Britain and France will no longer purchase munitions of war from the United States. Efforts are now being made to secure cancellation of previous contracts for arms and ammunition placed by Great Britain and France in this country. Hereafter Britain will be able to manufacture in the British Isles and Canada all supplies needed in the war with Germany, except in cases of extreme emergency.

These facts became known in New York through sources in close personal touch with Commissioners of the British Government supervising contracts and the purchase of munitions in this country.

Attempts made by representatives of Great Britain and France in this country looking towards cancellation of all munition orders have progressed to such an extent that French orders are now held in abeyance in several of the American factories.

An order for 2,000,000 rifles formerly placed with the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company and later distributed to various plants of the Remington Arms, Union Metallic Cartridge Co., and the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., has already been cancelled.

The tentative release of the British Government by the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., which was originally part of the Remington Arms, Union Metallic Cartridge Co., involves contracts aggregating \$60,000,000, covering 2,000,000 rifles. This does not include other large rifle, bayonet and cartridge orders placed with the Remington Arms & Ammunition Co. and other plants throughout the country.

It is understood that the British Commission will reimburse the Midvale Co. for cash up to perhaps \$10,000,000, which has gone into the Remington Arms & Ammunition Company's operations.

From representatives of rifle-making factories resident in New York it was substantiated on Wednesday that shipments of French rifles being held in abeyance against efforts of that Government to secure cancellations during the past three months.

It is taken for granted among munition dealers that the release of the Midvale contract is but a preliminary to similar contract releases by many concerns in the United States now engaged in manufacturing rifles, ammunition, projectiles and heavier ordnance.

LIGHTS AGAIN ABLAZE IN NEWFOUNDLAND

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says: "The regulations by which lights were ordered extinguished or dimmed and the port of St. John's closed a month ago 'as precautionary measures taken against the incursions of hostile ships of war,' have been suspended by Governor Davidson. The notice of this suspension, published over the name of Arthur Meeds, Deputy Colonial Secretary, gives no indication of the developments responsible for the return of normal conditions. During the period of restriction lighthouses were closed early or conducted behind shuttered windows, automobiles showed only faint side lights and streets were kept dark."

GERMANY CLAIMS SINKING 3,322,000 TONS OF SHIPS.

Of This Tonnage Berlin Says That 2,550,000 is Great Britain's

A despatch from Berlin says: An official communication issued on Tuesday gives the following information concerning ships of enemy and neutral countries which have been captured, sunk or blown up by mines during the war: "During October 146 hostile merchantmen of 306,500 tons have been brought into port or sunk by submarines or torpedo boats of the Central Powers or lost owing to mines. Neutral merchantmen numbering 72 and of 87,000 tons were sunk because they were carrying contraband to the enemy. Since the beginning of the war 3,322,000 tons of hostile shipping, of which 2,550,000 tons were British, have been lost owing to the war measures of the Central Powers."

BROTHERS IN THE BELGIAN ARMY.

A despatch from Paris says: Two brothers of the new Austrian emperor, Princess Xavier and Sixto of Parma, are serving in the Belgian army. President Poincare recently decorated both the princes with the War Cross.

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S REGIME "A PERIOD OF BLESSING."

A despatch from London says: The German Emperor has sent a message of sympathy to Emperor Charles of Austria on the death of Emperor Francis Joseph, whose government, says Emperor William, "will live in the history of the monarchy as a period of blessing."

must be futile." Lord Robert continued: "We have not yet had in the case of either the Britannic or the Braemar Castle any official report as to whether the ships were torpedoed or mined, but the proximity of the disasters inevitably leads one to believe that a submarine must have been responsible."

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Nov. 28.—Manitoba wheat—New No. 1 Northern, \$2.14; No. 2, do., \$2.03; No. 3, do., \$1.92; No. 4, do., \$1.87; track Bay ports. Old crop trading—Manitoba—No. 2, C.W., 72½¢; No. 3, do., 71½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 71½¢; No. 1 feed, 71½¢; No. 2 feed, 71½¢; American corn—No. 3 yellow, new, \$1.98 immediate shipment, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 66 to 65¢; nominal; No. 3, do., 45 to 42¢; nominal, \$1.83 according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—New No. 2 Winter, per cent lot, \$1.84 to \$1.86; No. 3, do., \$1.82 to \$1.84, according to freight outside.

Hay—No. 2, \$2.50, according to freight outside.

Barley—Malt, \$1.18 to \$1.20, nominal, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—\$1.20, nominal, according to freight outside.

Flour—No. 1, \$1.40 to \$1.42, according to freight outside.

Manitoba—No. 1, \$1.20 to \$1.22; No. 2, \$1.18 to \$1.20; No. 3, \$1.16 to \$1.18; No. 4, \$1.14 to \$1.16; No. 5, \$1.12 to \$1.14; No. 6, \$1.10 to \$1.12; No. 7, \$1.08 to \$1.10; No. 8, \$1.06 to \$1.08; No. 9, \$1.04 to \$1.06; No. 10, \$1.02 to \$1.04; No. 11, \$1.00 to \$1.02; No. 12, \$0.98 to \$1.00; No. 13, \$0.96 to \$0.98; No. 14, \$0.94 to \$0.96; No. 15, \$0.92 to \$0.94; No. 16, \$0.90 to \$0.92; No. 17, \$0.88 to \$0.90; No. 18, \$0.86 to \$0.88; No. 19, \$0.84 to \$0.86; No. 20, \$0.82 to \$0.84; No. 21, \$0.80 to \$0.82; No. 22, \$0.78 to \$0.80; No. 23, \$0.76 to \$0.78; No. 24, \$0.74 to \$0.76; No. 25, \$0.72 to \$0.74; No. 26, \$0.70 to \$0.72; No. 27, \$0.68 to \$0.70; No. 28, \$0.66 to \$0.68; No. 29, \$0.64 to \$0.66; No. 30, \$0.62 to \$0.64; No. 31, \$0.60 to \$0.62; No. 32, \$0.58 to \$0.60; No. 33, \$0.56 to \$0.58; No. 34, \$0.54 to \$0.56; No. 35, \$0.52 to \$0.54; No. 36, \$0.50 to \$0.52; No. 37, \$0.48 to \$0.50; No. 38, \$0.46 to \$0.48; No. 39, \$0.44 to \$0.46; No. 40, \$0.42 to \$0.44; No. 41, \$0.40 to \$0.42; No. 42, \$0.38 to \$0.40; No. 43, \$0.36 to \$0.38; No. 44, \$0.34 to \$0.36; No. 45, \$0.32 to \$0.34; No. 46, \$0.30 to \$0.32; No. 47, \$0.28 to \$0.30; No. 48, \$0.26 to \$0.28; No. 49, \$0.24 to \$0.26; No. 50, \$0.22 to \$0.24; No. 51, \$0.20 to \$0.22; No. 52, \$0.18 to \$0.20; No. 53, \$0.16 to \$0.18; No. 54, \$0.14 to \$0.16; No. 55, \$0.12 to \$0.14; No. 56, \$0.10 to \$0.12; No. 57, \$0.08 to \$0.10; No. 58, \$0.06 to \$0.08; No. 59, \$0.04 to \$0.06; No. 60, \$0.02 to \$0.04.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 40 to 42¢; creamery prints, 45 to 47¢; solids, 44 to 46¢.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 39 to 40¢; storage selects, 41 to 42¢; new laid, in cartons, 40 to 41¢; out of cartons, 35 to 37¢.

Cheese—Large, 24 to 24½¢; twins, 24½ to 24¢; triplets, 24 to 25¢.

Live poultry—Chickens, 15 to 17¢; fowls, 13 to 14¢; ducks, 12 to 13¢; turkeys, 25 to 28¢; geese, Spring, 14 to 16¢.

Poultry—No. 1, \$1.20 to \$1.22; No. 2, \$1.18 to \$1.20; No. 3, \$1.16 to \$1.18; No. 4, \$1.14 to \$1.16; No. 5, \$1.12 to \$1.14; No. 6, \$1.10 to \$1.12; No. 7, \$1.08 to \$1.10; No. 8, \$1.06 to \$1.08; No. 9, \$1.04 to \$1.06; No. 10, \$1.02 to \$1.04; No. 11, \$1.00 to \$1.02; No. 12, \$0.98 to \$1.00; No. 13, \$0.96 to \$0.98; No. 14, \$0.94 to \$0.96; No. 15, \$0.92 to \$0.94; No. 16, \$0.90 to \$0.92; No. 17, \$0.88 to \$0.90; No. 18, \$0.86 to \$0.88; No. 19, \$0.84 to \$0.86; No. 20, \$0.82 to \$0.84; No. 21, \$0.80 to \$0.82; No. 22, \$0.78 to \$0.80; No. 23, \$0.76 to \$0.78; No. 24, \$0.74 to \$0.76; No. 25, \$0.72 to \$0.74; No. 26, \$0.70 to \$0.72; No. 27, \$0.68 to \$0.70; No. 28, \$0.66 to \$0.68; No. 29, \$0.64 to \$0.66; No. 30, \$0.62 to \$0.64; No. 31, \$0.60 to \$0.62; No. 32, \$0.58 to \$0.60; No. 33, \$0.56 to \$0.58; No. 34, \$0.54 to \$0.56; No. 35, \$0.52 to \$0.54; No. 36, \$0.50 to \$0.52; No. 37, \$0.48 to \$0.50; No. 38, \$0.46 to \$0.48; No. 39, \$0.44 to \$0.46; No. 40, \$0.42 to \$0.44; No. 41, \$0.40 to \$0.42; No. 42, \$0.38 to \$0.40; No. 43, \$0.36 to \$0.38; No. 44, \$0.34 to \$0.36; No. 45, \$0.32 to \$0.34; No. 46, \$0.30 to \$0.32; No. 47, \$0.28 to \$0.30; No. 48, \$0.26 to \$0.28; No. 49, \$0.24 to \$0.26; No. 50, \$0.22 to \$0.24; No. 51, \$0.20 to \$0.22; No. 52, \$0.18 to \$0.20; No. 53, \$0.16 to \$0.18; No. 54, \$0.14 to \$0.16; No. 55, \$0.12 to \$0.14; No. 56, \$0.10 to \$0.12; No. 57, \$0.08 to \$0.10; No. 58, \$0.06 to \$0.08; No. 59, \$0.04 to \$0.06; No. 60, \$0.02 to \$0.04.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 24 to 25¢; hams, large, 25 to 26¢; corned beef, 18 to 19¢; pickled pork, 18 to 19¢; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27¢; hams, plain, 26 to 27¢; boneless hams, 28 to 29¢; corned beef, 18 to 19¢; pickled pork, 18 to 19¢; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27¢; hams, plain, 26 to 27¢; boneless hams, 28 to 29¢.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 19¢; clear bellies, 18 to 19¢; hams, 20 to 21¢; pork, 20 to 21¢; corned beef, 18 to 19¢; pickled pork, 18 to 19¢; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27¢; hams, plain, 26 to 27¢; boneless hams, 28 to 29¢.

Pickled or dried cured meats, 1 cent less than cured meats.

Meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 19¢; clear bellies, 18 to 19¢; hams, 20 to 21¢; pork, 20 to 21¢; corned beef, 18 to 19¢; pickled pork, 18 to 19¢; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27¢; hams, plain, 26 to 27¢; boneless hams, 28 to 29¢.

White, tallow, 14 to 15¢; yellow, 14 to 15¢; lard, 14 to 15¢.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Nov. 28.—American No. 2 yellow, \$1.19 to \$1.12; Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 75¢; No. 3, 74¢; No. 4, 73¢; No. 5, 72¢; No. 6, 71¢; No. 7, 70¢; No. 8, 69¢; No. 9, 68¢; No. 10, 67¢; No. 11, 66¢; No. 12, 65¢; No. 13, 64¢; No. 14, 63¢; No. 15, 62¢; No. 16, 61¢; No. 17, 60¢; No. 18, 59¢; No. 19, 58¢; No. 20, 57¢; No. 21, 56¢; No. 22, 55¢; No. 23, 54¢; No. 24, 53¢; No. 25, 52¢; No. 26, 51¢; No. 27, 50¢; No. 28, 49¢; No. 29, 48¢; No. 30, 47¢; No. 31, 46¢; No. 32, 45¢; No. 33, 44¢; No. 34, 43¢; No. 35, 42¢; No. 36, 41¢; No. 37, 40¢; No. 38, 39¢; No. 39, 38¢; No. 40, 37¢; No. 41, 36¢; No. 42, 35¢; No. 43, 34¢; No. 44, 33¢; No. 45, 32¢; No. 46, 31¢; No. 47, 30¢; No. 48, 29¢; No. 49, 28¢; No. 50, 27¢; No. 51, 26¢; No. 52, 25¢; No. 53, 24¢; No. 54, 23¢; No. 55, 22¢; No. 56, 21¢; No. 57, 20¢; No. 58, 19¢; No. 59, 18¢; No. 60, 17¢.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Nov. 28.—Cash prices—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, \$2.05; No. 2 Northern, \$1.95; No. 3 Northern, \$1.85; No. 4 Northern, \$1.75; No. 5 Northern, \$1.65; No. 6 Northern, \$1.55; No. 7 Northern, \$1.45; No. 8 Northern, \$1.35; No. 9 Northern, \$1.25; No. 10 Northern, \$1.15; No. 11 Northern, \$1.05; No. 12 Northern, \$0.95; No. 13 Northern, \$0.85; No. 14 Northern, \$0.75; No. 15 Northern, \$0.65; No. 16 Northern, \$0.55; No. 17 Northern, \$0.45; No. 18 Northern, \$0.35; No. 19 Northern, \$0.25; No. 20 Northern, \$0.15; No. 21 Northern, \$0.05; No. 22 Northern, \$0.00; No. 23 Northern, \$0.00; No. 24 Northern, \$0.00; No. 25 Northern, \$0.00; No. 26 Northern, \$0.00; No. 27 Northern, \$0.00; No. 28 Northern, \$0.00; No. 29 Northern, \$0.00; No. 30 Northern, \$0.00; No. 31 Northern, \$0.00; No. 32 Northern, \$0.00; No. 33 Northern, \$0.00; No. 34 Northern, \$0.00; No. 35 Northern, \$0.00; No. 36 Northern, \$0.00; No. 37 Northern, \$0.00; No. 38 Northern, \$0.00; No. 39 Northern, \$0.00; No. 40 Northern, \$0.00; No. 41 Northern, \$0.00; No. 42 Northern, \$0.00; No. 43 Northern, \$0.00; No. 44 Northern, \$0.00; No. 45 Northern, \$0.00; No. 46 Northern, \$0.00; No. 47 Northern, \$0.00; No. 48 Northern, \$0.00; No. 49 Northern, \$0.00; No. 50 Northern, \$0.00; No. 51 Northern, \$0.00; No. 52 Northern, \$0.00; No. 53 Northern, \$0.00; No. 54 Northern, \$0.00; No. 55 Northern, \$0.00; No. 56 Northern, \$0.00; No. 57 Northern, \$0.00; No. 58 Northern, \$0.00; No. 59 Northern, \$0.00; No. 60 Northern, \$0.00.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Nov. 28.—Wheat—December, \$1.15 to \$1.16; No. 1, \$1.14 to \$1.15; No. 2, \$1.13 to \$1.14; No. 3, \$1.12 to \$1.13; No. 4, \$1.11 to \$1.12; No. 5, \$1.10 to \$1.11; No. 6, \$1.09 to \$1.10; No. 7, \$1.08 to \$1.09; No. 8, \$1.07 to \$1.08; No. 9, \$1.06 to \$1.07; No. 10, \$1.05 to \$1.06; No. 11, \$1.04 to \$1.05; No. 12, \$1.03 to \$1.04; No. 13, \$1.02 to \$1.03; No. 14, \$1.01 to \$1.02; No. 15, \$1.00 to \$1.01; No. 16, \$0.99 to \$1.00; No. 17, \$0.98 to \$0.99; No. 18, \$0.97 to \$0.98; No. 19, \$0.96 to \$0.97; No. 20, \$0.95 to \$0.96; No. 21, \$0.94 to \$0.95; No. 22, \$0.93 to \$0.94; No. 23, \$0.92 to \$0.93; No. 24, \$0.91 to \$0.92; No. 25, \$0.90 to \$0.91; No. 26, \$0.89 to \$0.90; No. 27, \$0.88 to \$0.89; No. 28, \$0.87 to \$0.88; No. 29, \$0.86 to \$0.87; No. 30, \$0.85 to \$0.86; No. 31, \$0.84 to \$0.85; No. 32, \$0.83 to \$0.84; No. 33, \$0.82 to \$0.83; No. 34, \$0.81 to \$0.82; No. 35, \$0.80 to \$0.81; No. 36, \$0.79 to \$0.80; No. 37, \$0.78 to \$0.79; No. 38, \$0.77 to \$0.78; No. 39, \$0.76 to \$0.77; No. 40, \$0.75 to \$0.76; No. 41, \$0.74 to \$0.75; No. 42, \$0.73 to \$0.74; No. 43, \$0.72 to \$0.73; No. 44, \$0.71 to \$0.72; No. 45, \$0.70 to \$0.71; No. 46, \$0.69 to \$0.70; No. 47, \$0.68 to \$0.69; No. 48, \$0.67 to \$0.68; No. 49, \$0.66 to \$0.67; No. 50, \$0.65 to \$0.66; No. 51, \$0.64 to \$0.65; No. 52, \$0.63 to \$0.64; No. 53, \$0.62 to \$0.63; No. 54, \$0.61 to \$0.62; No. 55, \$0.60 to \$0.61; No. 56, \$0.59 to \$0.60; No. 57, \$0.58 to \$0.59; No. 58, \$0.57 to \$0.58; No. 59, \$0.56 to \$0.57; No. 60, \$0.55 to \$0.56.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Nov. 28.—Butcher's steer, \$7.00 to \$7.50; cow, \$6.50 to \$7.00; pig, \$6.00 to \$6.50; lamb, \$5.50 to \$6.00; mutton, \$5.00 to \$5.50; beef, \$4.50 to \$5.00; veal, \$4.00 to \$4.50; pork, \$3.50 to \$4.00; bacon, \$3.00 to \$3.50; ham, \$2.50 to \$3.00; sausage, \$2.00 to \$2.50; lard, \$1.50 to \$2.00; tallow, \$1.00 to \$1.50; butter, \$0.50 to \$1.00; eggs, \$0.20 to \$0.30; chickens, \$0.10 to \$0.20; ducks, \$0.05 to \$0.10; turkeys, \$0.02 to \$0.05; geese, \$0.01 to \$0.02; hogs, \$0.00 to \$0.01; calves, \$0.00 to \$0.01; sheep, \$0.00 to \$0.01; goats, \$0.00 to \$0.01; horses, \$0.00 to \$0.01; mules, \$0.00 to \$0.01; ponies, \$0.00 to \$0.01; dogs, \$0.00 to \$0.01; cats, \$0.00 to \$0.01; birds, \$0.00 to \$0.01; insects, \$0.00 to \$0.01; plants, \$0.00 to \$0.01; minerals, \$0.00 to \$0.01; metals, \$0.00 to \$0.01; stones, \$0.00 to \$0.01; shells, \$0.00 to \$0.01; fossils, \$0.00 to \$0.01; artifacts, \$0.00 to \$0.01; curiosities, \$0.00 to \$0.01; antiques, \$0.00 to \$0.01; paintings, \$0.00 to \$0.01; sculptures, \$0.00 to \$0.01; jewelry, \$0.00 to \$0.01; watches, \$0.00 to \$0.01; clocks, \$0.00 to \$0.01; toys, \$0.00 to \$0.01; games, \$0.00 to \$0.01; books, \$0.00 to \$0.01; newspapers, \$0.00 to \$0.01; magazines, \$0.00 to \$0.01; records, \$0.00 to \$0.01; films, \$0.00 to \$0.01; photographs, \$0.00 to \$0.01; postcards, \$0.00 to \$0.01; stamps, \$0.00 to \$0.01; coins, \$0.00 to \$0.01; medals, \$0.00 to \$0.01; ribbons, \$0.00 to \$0.01; threads, \$0.00 to \$0.01; fabrics, \$0.00 to \$0.01; papers, \$0.00 to \$0.01; inks, \$0.00 to \$0.01; dyes, \$0.00 to \$0.01; pigments, \$0.00 to \$0.01; resins, \$0.00 to \$0.01; varnishes, \$0.00 to \$0.01; oils, \$0.00 to \$0.01; waxes, \$0.00 to \$0.01; greases, \$0.00 to \$0.01; soaps, \$0.00 to \$0.01; detergents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; cosmetics, \$0.00 to \$0.01; perfumes, \$0.00 to \$0.01; fragrances, \$0.00 to \$0.01; essential oils, \$0.00 to \$0.01; herbs, \$0.00 to \$0.01; spices, \$0.00 to \$0.01; condiments, \$0.00 to \$0.01; seasonings, \$0.00 to \$0.01; preservatives, \$0.00 to \$0.01; stabilizers, \$0.00 to \$0.01; emulsifiers, \$0.00 to \$0.01; thickeners, \$0.00 to \$0.01; gelling agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; foaming agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; dispersants, \$0.00 to \$0.01; wetting agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; defoamers, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-foaming agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-static agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-corrosive agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-rust agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-oxidants, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-bacterial agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-fungal agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-viral agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-cancer agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-inflammatory agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-pain agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-fever agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-cough agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-bronchitis agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-asthma agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-allergy agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-histamine agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-depressant agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-anxiety agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-stress agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-fatigue agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-tiredness agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-sleeplessness agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-insomnia agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-migraine agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-headache agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-nausea agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-vomiting agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-diarrhea agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-constipation agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-indigestion agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-bloating agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-gas agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-acid agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-heartburn agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-stomachache agents, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-painkillers, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-anesthetics, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-sedatives, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-hypnotics, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-antipsychotics, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-mood stabilizers, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-antidepressants, \$0.00 to \$0.01; anti-antipsychotics, \$0.00 to \$

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1916

Produce Something.

High Cost of Living Editor: And so another Varsity professor has joined the search party which is sedulously seeking for the cause of the high cost of living. I have been reading in my daily paper what Prof. J. C. Maclean of Varsity had to say regarding agriculture—the necessity of intensive farming, scientific research, etc., as applied to agriculture, in order to reduce the prices of foodstuffs by increasing the production.

As a son of the soil standing back here in the furrows, perhaps I should keep quiet and allow those bulging-browed professors to settle the question. The average city man, it seems, knows far more about farming in this country than we chaps who have our feet on the ground.

But some of us who plow and mow, reap and sow, are really becoming alarmed at the increasing size of the armchair-agriculturist army. I refer to those who consume foodstuffs and tell the farmer how to farm, but who do not lend a hand in production of the world's food.

How would it be to require those researching professors and easy-chair soil-tillers to produce the goods—at least raise a hill of potatoes before giving lectures on what they know about farming?

Maybe you have heard of the old farmer who had a very talkative son—a boastful fellow—and the old man said to him, "Boy, you go out and do something in the world and then come back and talk about it, if you will." This applies to agriculture as to other things.

Maybe, too, you may have heard of that famous remark of Sam Slick's that "All the metaphysics in the world won't make a pound of butter." Why all these learned dissertations on intensive farming and artificial fertilizers and scientific research in a country that has millions and millions of acres untouched by the plow and full of the necessary fertilizing gases right from the hand of the Great Creator?

Do Prof. Maclean and those other broad-browed, but soft-palmed, farming instructors, offer any first aid in coaxing old Mother Earth to blossom as the Rose, or do they even grow a hill of potatoes in their backyard? If heaven sends them a son do they make a real farmer out of him? Never! They only talk farming—not to their sons, oh, no, but to us fellows on the job—and talk to the grocer, too, over the phone when they need potatoes. I'm not an old farmer, but I have

heard of days down on the farm when eggs sold at six cents a dozen, butter at eight cents a pound, pork at \$3.00 a cwt., cheese at six cents a pound and poultry—why, I've heard my mother tell that they used to have to beg city folks to buy at four cents a pound. Well, if we're making farming pay now, I presume it may fairly be stated that we've got it coming to us. I've never heard it even as a legend, that any bulging-browed professor or anyone else instituted a search party in those days, to find out how the farmer was able to live on such prices, which were away below the cost of production.

But, why go on. Really you know, Mr. Editor, it almost seems a merry jest to us "horny hounded sons of toil" or "moshacks," "haysacks" and "rubes" as we used to be termed—when starvation prices for the producer of foodstuffs ruled—when we hear those town and city folks and college professors yelling out about the high cost of living.

We feel like shouting over the fence, "Come on in boys, the plowing job is fine—the reaping easy and the marketing, oh my!"

To Professor J. C. Maclean, doctor of scientific research or geology or whatever may be his specialology, in the language of the immortal friend, slightly changed, I beg leave to say: "Break! Break! Break!"

At the fossils and rocks, J. C., But eggs at a nickel and butter at ten cents will not come again to us. Will you, my half-brother armchair agriculturist or professor crying-in-the-wilderness-of-words or other anxious-to-reduce-the-high-cost-of-living brother, forsake your grandiloquent ways and get your feet on the ground? You won't, eh? Well, you will continue whether you please or not, to pay, pay, pay!

P.S.—Josh Billings once for famous essay of his on "What I know about Farming" with this sentence: "What I know about farming is kussed little," but then he wasn't an armchair farmer.

And again he wrote: I never knew a pharm that was worked pretty much by theory but what was for sale, or to let, in a few years, and I never knew a pharm that was worked by manure, and muscle, on the good old ignorant way of our ancestors, but was handed down from father to son, and always noted for raising heavy-armed boys and buxom lasses, and fast rate potatoe.

Those armchair farmers ought to have that whole essay of Old Josh's printed in big black type, framed and hung up where they could see it. As Josh puts it, they'd find out what they, too, know about farm'n'—"kussed little."—West Middlesex Farmer.

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Grammar.

Class IV, Sr.—Mary Simpson 100, Catharine Stuart 97, Annie George 92, Muriel Precious 89, George McCracken 89, Agnes McCracken 83, Helen McCutcheon 83, Edna Leitch 81, Cameron McPherson 78, Marnie Grant 71, Frances Moss 72, Anna Reyerast 57, Gertrude Manders 50.

Reading.

Class IV, Jr.—Sarah Mitchell 75, Jean McCracken 70, Frances Sutherland 70, R. D. McDonald 66, Jessie Currie 60, Hazel McAlpine 55.

Composition.

Class III, Sr.—Clifford Ewing 85, Marion Copeland 80, Albert Anderson 80, Ulea Moore 78, Willie Quirk 70, Gladys Bechill 69, D. A. Weaver 69, Cecil McAlpine 69, Sadie Young 45.

Class III, Jr.—Archie Parrott 93, Gladys Eddie 90, John Simpson 89, Margaret McDonald 87, Leslie Reeves 87, Florence McEachern 86, Zella Moore 83, Grace Dalgety 81, Ethel George 80, Nuala Stuart 78, Janet Scott 78, Gladys George 77, Pat Curry 77, Lynn Wehland 72, Willie Stinson 72, Stewart Weir 70, Mariner McCracken 67, John Hillman 65, Muriel Weekes 65, Alexander Sutherland 65, Clarence Leitch 64, Flora McKellar 64, Mae Crawford 56, Mary Quirk 51, Roderick Stuart 48.

Sr. II.—Sherman McAlpine 80, Joe Grant 75, May MacIntosh 72, Willetta Wehland 71, Jessie Wilson 71, Emma Reyerast 64, Jim Donaldson 61, Glen Allen 51, Charlie Strachan 48.

Arithmetic.

Jr. II.—Honors—Winnie Sillit 92, William Moss 81, Grey Doull 81, Isabel McCracken 76; pass—Mabel Wright 72, Willie Kelly 70, Evelyn Allen 68, Gladys Congdon 67, Elizabeth Simpson 67, Charlie Davonport 63, Wilfrid Haggith 62, Ivan Ramsay 62, Clifford Stinson 61, Verna Stevenson 50, Daisy Dorman 44, Eleanor Sutherland 44.

Sr. I.—Honors—Donald McEay 84, Garnet Ewing 78; pass—Irene McCaffery 69, Iva Thompson 61, Gordon Stevenson 61, Mae Dorman 48.

Jr. I.—Honors—Gordon McDonald 78, Winifred Snelgrove 87, Blake Tomlinson 80, Nelson McCracken 77; pass—Willie McEay 73, Donna McAlpine 71, Wilford Crawford 63, Billie Doull 60, Vera McCaffery 58, Norman Congdon 54, Daisy Crawford 53, Margorie McLarty 51, Margaret Smith 49, Mildred Anderson 49.

Form I.—Arithmetic.

First Class.—Bessie McKellar 93, Fred George 82, Charles George 78, Primer Class A.—Frank Sillit 44, Albert Diamond 36, Kenneth McEay 36, Tom Hillman 36, Gordon Ramsay 36, Gordon Doull 25.

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FARM COLONY PLANNED

IN GREAT DEMAND. BUT MANY RETURNED SOLDIERS WILL PREFER THE CITIES.

"Me for the White Light" is the Reply of One Wounded Canadian When Asked Whether He Would Go on a Farm—Determined Effort is Being Made to Attract Soldiers to Agricultural Pursuits as Soon as the War is Over.

"ME for the white light!" That is the answer a Canadian soldier gave returning wounded from his Empire's war. They asked him whether he would prefer employment in a town or on a farm. The white light of the town for him! And that is the answer of most of his comrades who came back in valiant form from the front.

That is natural, it may be said; for these men are more or less incapacitated for hard work. It is likely enough, however, that even the able-bodied will make the same choice when they first come back, in spite of all we hear about townsmen in the trenches having acquired a taste for the outdoor life.

Nevertheless, a determined attempt is being made all over the British Empire—in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and even in the United Kingdom herself—to make such arrangements that a large proportion of the soldiers shall settle in the country and not in the towns.

The New York Times, referring to this question, says: "Some months ago the Dominion Government appointed an Economic and Development Commission to make plans for settling soldiers on the land. True, the commission's object is far wider than that. It has been driven home to the Canadian mind that far too little progress has been made in settling the vast expanse of fertile land in the West, not to speak of the large area still unutilized in the East. It is realized that the growth of population and production has been far too slow; and the commission's main object is to increase the attractions, chiefly by increasing the profits, of rural industry. If country life can be made, as the intention is, both more remunerative and more socially agreeable, it will have a much better chance of competing with the 'white light' of the city streets, and soldiers as well as civilians will come under the spell in growing numbers."

After other wars, such as the half-breed and Indian rising of 1865, and the South African campaign of 1900, Canadian soldiers were rewarded by gifts of public land. The idea was that they would settle on it, but no means were taken to see that they did so, and, as a matter of fact, they did not, to any great extent. Most of them turned their rights into cash, and the only people who got any appreciable benefit were the speculators who bought these rights.

The old mistake of throwing gifts of land at soldiers, and then leaving them to do anything or nothing with the land, is being repeated. And the mistake of inviting outsiders to come in and take public land, without regard to their capacity and resources for its proper development, will not be continued.

With all this in mind, it is not surprising to hear of projects for settling returned soldiers in little colonies of their own and possibly under leaders of their own choosing. Each man would have his own farm, or market garden. At the heart of the colony would be a village, with co-operative store, blacksmith's shop, school, church, library, sports ground, and such other institutions and industries as would naturally develop.

Under one plan, any man lacking the necessary knowledge to start farming at once could get it by working for his better qualified comrades, or by living and working a while at a central instruction farm. In default of such an institution, the Government at any rate be an agricultural adviser appointed by the Government to assist the new settlers in their operations.

Under an alternative plan the farming of the whole colony would be carried on at first by an agricultural representative of the Government. The intending colonists would work and receive instruction, receiving full value in wages. At the end of a year every man who had proved his fitness would receive his share of the colony land, 160 acres, and a loan of, say, \$1,500, for machinery and other equipment, at low interest. After a further period the soldier-settler would get a clear title to his land, as a homesteader does now.

Where the Federal Government still owns the public land—that is, in the three prairie Provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan and Manitoba—it will naturally organize these colonies itself. Elsewhere, the Provincial Governments may be expected to do it.

For the financial advantage of Canadian farming several main schemes are being considered. Plans have been formed for supplying the farmer—not the soldier-settler alone—with cheap capital; for a wide and deep propagation among farmers of the results of agricultural investigation and experiment; for the development of co-operation and other means of reducing the enormous discrepancy between producer's price and consumer's price; for reducing not only the cost of distribution, but the cost of production.

IN GREAT DEMAND.

British Columbia's Sailing Schooners Fast Nearing Completion.

It is well known that tonnage has been very scarce, and it is no longer a novelty to learn of ships earning their first cost from one year's freights. In the past two years there has been no limit to the rates charged. In some cases they are ten times higher than those which obtained at the outbreak of the war. Of course the steel vessels, with their shipbuilding parts and engaged upon the making of munitions. Government persuasion and the impetus that comes from a loyal desire to do everything possible to keep the boys at the front well supplied with ammunition have resulted in a concentration of effort for that purpose, and hence such normal requirements as those of the peaceful mariner have been somewhat neglected. Despite difficulties, however, there are many vessels at present under construction. In British Columbia it is understood that there are at least twenty-five vessels either in course of construction or projected, and of these three are of steel. The wooden constructions are intended more particularly for lumber export purposes and the steel vessels for general tonnage. Of the wooden vessels the Canada West Coast Navigation Company has contracted for eight, and although none of these is yet completed, four of them have already been chartered. The first, it is expected, will be ready in January next, and from that month forward one each month will be delivered by the yards. Of the steel vessels under construction one is for the Japan trade and the other two for general freight purposes. When the wooden vessels leave a lumber capacity of 1,500,000 bbls. each, and the steel vessels will result in important developments in the lumber industry at the coast. The exporters in British Columbia have been working under some real disadvantages, one of the chief being that for every export shipment the chartering had to be done in San Francisco at a cost higher than from points in the United States.

Discussing the situation from the lumberman's standpoint The Western Lumberman says: "In the very near future the lumber exporters of this Province will have at their command eight or nine auxiliary power wooden schooners of good carrying capacity—the nucleus of a merchant fleet which is expected to number at least twenty-five vessels within the next twelve or fifteen months. No longer will our lumbermen be entirely at the mercy of foreign charterers, and British Columbia forest products, shipped in British Columbia bottoms, may in time earn the recognition that has heretofore been denied them through being marketed as American lumber. These desirable things have been made possible as a result of the passage of the British Columbia shipping bill, under the terms of which the builders are advanced fifty-five per cent. of the cost of construction, to be paid back with interest in five years, while each vessel operated in accordance with the act will earn an annual subsidy for ten years, not to exceed the sum of five dollars per ton, if same be necessary to bring the annual earnings of the ships up to fifteen per cent. on the total cost."

The need of a British Columbia fleet had long been recognized, and very frequently advocated, but it was early in 1914 before the Government lent an attentive ear to the cry for help. At that time the lumber manufacturers of the Province were experiencing difficulty in keeping their plants running—a financial stringency had developed and the prairie demand for lumber had fallen off badly. Then came the war, with its blighting effect on the export trade of the Province, not because the products of the Canadian west were not in demand, but because there were no "bottoms" available to handle it. Tonnage was at a premium. Anything in the shape of a ship was placed under charter at large figures. In America nothing to carry the out-shore trade of the Province was obtainable except at such exorbitant prices as to "eat up" all the profits of the shipper. In other words, the lumber industry of the Province was becoming stagnant.

Enlistment Creeps Up. Enlistments for the first half of October totaled 2,160. This is an increase of 124 over the preceding fortnight. Recruiting continues at the rate of about 6,000 per month, but it is hoped that with the advent of winter the release of a considerable number of men now engaged in agricultural or other outside work will again stimulate enlistment. Total enlistments since the outbreak of war are now placed at 368,863.

To gauge the present effective fighting force there must of course be deducted from this figure probably at least twenty per cent. for wastage at the front, desertions, and rejections for physical unfitness.

By military districts the recruiting figures for the period from October 1st to 15th are as follows: No. 1 (London), 314; No. 2 (Toronto), 447; No. 3 (Kingston), 356; No. 4 (Montreal), 672; No. 5 (Quebec), 139; No. 6 (Maritime Provinces), 336; No. 10 (Manitoba and Saskatchewan), 425; No. 11 (British Columbia), 286; No. 13 (Alberta), 286.

Bleach for White Wool. When you begin looking over the supply of winter clothing don't get discouraged if the white woolen garments have become yellow. A weak solution of hydrogen peroxide with borax added is a good bleaching agent for white wool. Make the solution as follows: Add one part hydrogen peroxide to ten parts of water and use a tablespoonful of borax to each gallon of water.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Look to the Future!

Times may change and work become less plentiful for you with advancing years, and you will have no such help anywhere as your nice little few hundred dollars saved in some sound Canadian bank. Begin now with only one dollar. Make a hobby of it. See how far behind you can leave Trouble and Hard Times. Above all things do not look backward in your run to the harbour of comfort.

GLENCOE BRANCH

J. A. McKELLAR, Manager



Behind Your Telephone.

Behind your Bell Telephone is a little army of carefully trained workers, each laboring to perform well the task assigned. The sum total of their efforts results in the commodity in which we deal—telephone service.

Bell Telephone service is the standard of the world largely because of the faithfulness and efficiency of Bell Telephone employees.

Why not enlist these efficient workers in your own service—why not call them to the aid of your business?

By studying the uses of your telephone, figuring out how you can make it serve the special needs of your business, and by applying both our local and long distance service to those needs, your business can share fully in the benefits of good telephone service.

Use your telephone intelligently, systematically, persistently.

"Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station."

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.



FOXES

TRAPPERS—Get "More Money"

For Foxes, Skunk, Mink, Raccoon, Mink, Fisher, Marten, Beaver, White Weasel, Bear, and other Fur Beasts collected in your setting. **SIXTY FORTY FIFES DIRECTLY TO "SHOOTERS" the largest bonus in the world dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS** a reliable—responsive—made Fur House with an undiminished reputation existing for "more than a third of a century," a long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt, SATISFACTORY and PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Bonus," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published. Write for it NOW—IT'S FREE. A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C-11 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Take One Tonight

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

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS



COSTS LITTLE

Accomplishes Much

A two cent stamp does a lot for very little money, but it would require thousands of two cent stamps and personal letters to make your wants known, to as many people as a 15c. investment in our Classified Want Ads.

Highest Cash Prices

paid for "good Poultry, Cream and Eggs. Poultry taken every day except Saturday. See Wm. Muirhead or Dugald McIntyre, Glencoe, 2 doors north of McAlpine House. Phone 517.

SILVERWOODS, LIMITED

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE LADIES of Glencoe and vicinity



At last you can purchase Women's High Grade Foot-wear in Glencoe, comprising all the latest styles of leather made upon the newest last, and at prices that are considerably lower than you would pay in the larger cities.

We buy from the most up-to-date women's shoe manufacturer in the Dominion, and an inspection of these shoes will convince you that what we say is true.

We are willing at all times to show our goods, and do not think it time wasted.

A full line of LIFEBOUY RUBBERS to fit all shoes. We also carry the best makes of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Heavy Shoes; in fact, everything that could be purchased in a first-class Shoe Store.

REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MODERN SHOE STORE

**MRS. W. A. CURRIE'S
MILLINERY PARLORS**
SYMES STREET, GLENCOE Phone 25

Our Fall Hats now ready for inspection

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.

Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 6:27 a.m.; No. 11, express to London and intermediate points, 3 p.m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 6:25 p.m.; No. 16, local accommodation to London, 10:10 p.m.

Westbound—No. 13, local mail and express, 7:30 a.m.; No. 31, way freight, from London and points east for Detroit, 12:25 p.m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 6:42 p.m.; No. 13, international limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 8:11 p.m.

No. 11, 16, 115 and 13, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line.

Eastbound—No. 302, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 8:35 a.m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:30 p.m.; No. 304, way freight and passenger to St. Thomas, 4:30 p.m.

Westbound—No. 301, way freight, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 9 a.m.; No. 303, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:30 p.m.

No. 2 Sundays included.

Kingscourt Branch.

Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia, Tunnel and points west, No. 20, mixed, 7:35 a.m.; No. 17, passenger, 3:10 p.m.; No. 27, mixed, 6:15 p.m.

Arrive at Glencoe—No. 18, passenger, 7:40 a.m.; No. 19, express, 2:45 p.m.; No. 24, mixed, 5:15 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eastbound—No. 624, daily, 12:30 p.m.; No. 622, Chatham mixed, daily except Sunday, 6:30 p.m.; No. 620, daily, stop only for passengers from west of Chatham, 10 p.m.

Westbound—No. 623, daily, 3:45 a.m.; No. 621, Chatham mixed, daily except Sunday, 9:30 a.m.; No. 625, daily, 8:15 p.m.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mail closed—G.T.R. East, 9:00 a.m.; G.T.R. West, 6 p.m.; London and East, 2:10 p.m. and 7 p.m.

Mail received—London and East, 8 a.m.; G.T.R. East, 7 p.m.; G.T.R. West, 3:45 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

(EACH TUESDAY)

March 7th to October 31st

(INCLUSIVE)

Tickets valid to return within two months, inclusive of date of sale.

Edmonton & return, \$43.00

Winnipeg & return, \$35.00

Proportionate low rates to other points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Tickets and full particulars on application to

R. CLANAHAN Ticket Agent

GLENCOE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

WINTER TOURS

SPECIAL Fares now in effect to resorts in Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Louisiana and other Southern States, and to Bermuda and the West Indies.

Return Limit May 31, 1917

Liberal Stop-overs Allowed

For full information write to

C. E. HORNUNG,

Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

C. O. SMITH, Glencoe, Phone 5

CANNEL COAL

"Birds-eye" and "Purity" Cannel

Coal. Try these kinds in your

range or grate.

POTATOES

35 cents per peck.

McAlpine Bros.

STRICKEN IN THE STREET

Completely Restored To Health
By "Fruit-a-fives"

882 St. Valere St., MONTREAL.
"In 1912, I was taken suddenly ill with Acute Stomach Trouble and dropped in the street. I was treated by several physicians for nearly two years, and my weight dropped from 225 pounds to 160 pounds. Then several of my friends advised me to try "Fruit-a-fives". I began to improve almost with the first dose, and by using them, I recovered from the distressing Stomach Trouble—and all pain and Constipation were cured. Now I weigh 208 pounds. I cannot praise "Fruit-a-fives" enough". H. WHITMAN.
50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-fives Limited, Ottawa.

SPECIAL NOTICES

See E. Mayhew's change of ad.

Try Strachan's for your next grocery order.

Grinding buckwheat for flour at Ekfrid Mills.

Best Manitoba flour for sale at McLeachlan's Bakery.

Don't forget the entertainment at S. S. No. 7, Ekfrid, on Dec. 14th.

Don't miss hearing Peter McArthur in S. S. No. 1, Mosa, on December 15.

Oysters served on short notice.

Prices to suit all.—W. A. Currie & Co.

Choice California raisins, special price 12 1/2c per lb., at W. A. Currie & Co.

Go to W. J. Strachan's for your peel, fruit and nuts for Christmas cake.

For shoes, rubbers and men's wool-socks, go to Sexsmith's. Repairing a specialty.

For sale—two Ford touring cars, 1914 models. Apply Stanley Humphries, Glencoe.

Strachan's is the place to get your winter shoes while the shoe sale is on. Everybody's coming.

Women's and children's coats and millinery to be cleared at less than cost, at Mayhew's.

Wanted—half of a dressed hog weighing 350 to 400 lbs., not over a year old.—R. C. Vause.

For sale—Radiant Home heater and Happy Thought range, as good as new. Apply to A. Marsh.

Apples wanted at Glencoe evaporating factory. Will pay 40 cents per 100 lbs. for evaporating apples.

For sale—a good toned six-octave organ for \$40, also a violin for \$5. Enquire of Dan H. McRae, agent, Glencoe.

For sale—house and lot and stable-hard and soft water, on McRae street, Glencoe. Apply to Mrs. W. H. Waterworth.

The party who took a water tank from the John Mitchell farm in Metcalfe is advised to return the same and avoid trouble.

Those having sweaters, socks or caps belonging to the Glencoe Hockey Club are requested to leave them at J. L. Tomlinson's store inside of a week.

For sale, in the village of Appin—a good eight-room house, cellar under all, good furnace, hard and soft water, good barn.—Apply to M. R. Brown.

We want your cream during the winter as well as the summer and the amount continues on the road all winter.—Wm. Muirhead and Dugald McIntyre, Glencoe.

Cut flowers, wedding bouquets and funeral designs may be had by ordering in advance at P. E. Lomley's drug store. Rush orders promptly filled. Flowers sent for you anywhere in Ontario.

AUCTION SALES

Clearing auction sale of farm stock and implements on lot 8, con. 12, Metcalfe, on Monday, Dec. 4th, at one o'clock. Everything to be sold, as proprietor is giving up farming. Silas Brown, proprietor; T. F. Hawkin, auctioneer.

Valuable Horse Shot.

High Constable B. F. Watterworth made a visit to Wardsville Wednesday investigating the shooting of a valuable horse belonging to Henry Archer of that village. It was found that the animal, which was valued at \$150, died as the result of a small bullet wound on November 15. The only person known to be shooting in that neighborhood on that date was a small boy who had been out hunting squirrels. As the blame could not be attached to him, no information was laid. Instructions have been given to the Wardsville constable to enforce the by-law against shooting in that neighborhood. One villager complained that while walking along the road near the village one day last week a bullet had whizzed by within a few inches of his head.

BUSINESS CHANGE

Having bought the well known and long established business of J. E. Roome, this store will continue to cater to the best trade in SHOES, AND FRESH AND SEASONABLE GROCERIES

We ask for this store a continuance of the large patronage it has had in the past, and best trust to be able to please in good value and prompt service.

Used Rare Old Sherry.

Owing to the Ontario Temperance Act, Al. Jolson, who played recently in Toronto, was forced to modify one of the funny touches in Robinson Crusoe, Jr. When the piece was appearing in New York the comedian appeared in a drinking scene in which he proffered some of the beverage to people in the audience. The surprise came when those invited to sip discovered that Al. Jolson was really offering them genuine sherry of a rare old vintage.

Architects Held Up.

It is estimated that owing to the war Toronto architects have held up plans for new construction work amounting to approximately \$50,000,000. Contractors argue that in the great majority of instances the work will be resumed just as soon as a suitable opportunity offers. This may not be until the war ends, but many local people believe that conditions will warrant the carrying out of many of these new enterprises in the near future.

Quebec is Prospering.

The recent tour of the Province of Quebec by a representative delegation of business men from Ontario reveals the fact that Quebec, probably more than any other portion of the Dominion, is reaping a marvelous measure of prosperity and industrial advantage through the present war period. Directly through contracts for munitions of war, and indirectly through the increased demands for such products as pulp-wood and paper, lumber, cotton, and woolen goods and asbestos, Quebec has been immensely enriched. The labor problem, which has been so acute in other parts of the country, does not apply to any great extent in this Province; and with the exception of the asbestos miners in Thetford there have been no strikes or other adverse conditions to interfere with the progress of industry.

The only cloud in the sky of commercial Quebec is the high cost of foodstuffs, which has made comfortable living amongst the industrial classes especially in Montreal and the other larger centres of the Province, a serious and difficult problem. But with the increased trade which has come to Quebec, much of it through the ordinary commercial channels as well as from the war, the general basis of wages and the standard of living also have tended to advance to higher levels.

Programmes, Business Cards, Visiting Cards, Wedding Stationery

Dodgers, Posters, Sale Bills, Date Lines, Score Cards, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Transcript Press

Printers to Particular People

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The Transcript Press

MORE TRADE FOR CANADA.

Government Has Insisted That Allies Get Many Supplies Here.

"While there has been a remarkable increase in our exports to Great Britain of agricultural exports, and even greater increase is shown in our exports of manufactures," declared Hon. E. Kemp, chairman of the War Purchasing Commission, in a statement with regard to the method adopted in purchasing supplies for Canadian troops overseas, "when the war broke out our shipments of manufactures to the United Kingdom amounted to less than half a million dollars per month, whereas in some months during the current year they have amounted to more than one million dollars per day."

"For the twelve months of the war, ending July 31st, 1915, our exports of manufactures to the United Kingdom amounted to \$50,373,074, while for the corresponding twelve months of 1916 they amounted to \$202,973,346. Our exports, under head of agriculture, during the corresponding two periods, aggregated \$17,557,574 and \$275,849,751, respectively. The total exports from Canada to the United Kingdom, including the mine, fisheries, forest, animals, and produce, agriculture, manufactures, and miscellaneous for the twelve month periods, ending July 31st, 1915 and 1916, were \$228,210,069 and \$595,817,576 respectively.

"Since Canada," states Hon. Mr. Kemp, "has undertaken the obligation of paying the whole cost of the expeditionary force, and since the Canadian people have cheerfully entered into the sacrifice entailed by their participation in the war, the Government have from the very beginning taken the position, not merely that the Canadian producer should have the benefit of orders for such supplies and equipment as would provide for the Canadian troops, but further, that in respect of all purchases for the purposes of the war, for which the British Government find it necessary to go outside the British Isles, the British dominions should always in preference to neutrals, be given the first opportunity of tendering.

"During the Prime Minister's visit to England in the summer of 1915, in interviews with the heads of purchasing branches of the various departments concerned, he took occasion to impress upon them in unmistakable terms the desirability of the Government would insist on this point. As a result it appears that purchases of supplies, equipment, clothing, etc., produced in Canada find it necessary to go outside the British Isles, the British dominions should always in preference to neutrals, be given the first opportunity of tendering.

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About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Selected Recipes.

Soft Gingerbread.—Six cups of sifted flour, three cups of molasses, one cup butter or lard, one cup sugar, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, one teaspoonful ginger, pinch salt. Bake in a loaf. Half of this quantity can be used.

Bran Muffins.—Perhaps your readers would like to try it: One pint bran, one pint entire wheat, one heaping teaspoonful baking powder, three tablespoonfuls molasses, one teaspoonful salt; mix with sweet milk rather stiff; bake in hot oven.

Eggs Cooped in Gravy.—Take two or three large onions, slice them very thin, fry till a nice brown. Have ready three or four hard-boiled eggs cut in slices and a cupful of nice gravy with a little flour of arrowroot mixed with it. Add the eggs to the onions, then pour in the gravy, and stir in all till the gravy has thickened.

Delicious Spanish Cake.—Take butter, eggs sugar and flour of equal weight. When the butter is beaten to a cream add the eggs, sugar and flour in the order named. Beat and stir for twenty minutes or more; then drop it in small mounds on a sugar pan dusted with flour. Place a preserved cherry in the center of each cake and bake in moderate oven.

Macaroni With Grated Cheese.—Break half of a small box of macaroni in short lengths. Have a large kettle of water boiling briskly. Salt it and drop in the macaroni, which should have been rinsed in cold water. Boil hard until the macaroni is tender. Turn into a colander, pour cold water over it and then hot water. Season with salt, pepper, butter, a little minced green pepper and one-quarter pound grated cheese, stir lightly, turn into a hot vegetable dish and pass more grated cheese when serving it.

Apple Dessert.—Pare half a dozen apples, cut in quarters and remove seeds, then boil gently in one cup of water with two cups of brown sugar. When soft strain off the juice and put apples in dish from which they will be served. In another pan melt one tablespoonful of flour and one cup of cream (milk will do). Let this get hot, then add apple juice, allow the mixture to come to a boil and simmer for five minutes, stirring all the while; pour this over the apples and you will have a delicious dish.

Lady Fingers.—Make regular spongecake batter, turn it into a pastry bag with a tube in the end and squeeze it out the shape of lady-fingers. Dredge with powdered sugar and place in a very moderate oven. They must not spread or swell. If the former the oven is too cool; if the latter the oven is too hot. When baked remove them carefully from the pan, put the two flat sides together and place them on a sieve to cool. Pans indented in the shape of lady-fingers are much less troublesome to use than the pastry bag.

Jellied Chicken Consomme.—1½ level tablespoonful granulated gelatine, 1 quart chicken stock, carefully strained and all fat removed; juice of 1 lemon, beaten white and crushed shell of 1 egg, salt to taste. Remove all fat from the chicken stock, add beaten egg, the crushed shell and lemon juice to the stock, place it over the fire and stir until it boils. Boil 2 minutes, then simmer for 10 minutes and strain through cloth wrung from cold water. Dissolve the gelatine in the hot strained stock, add salt, pour in a shallow dish and put it aside until set. When it is firm and chilled, beat the jelly with a fork to break it up, then fill bouillon cups and serve.

Squash Delicacies.

The squash and the pumpkin deserve a frequent place on the menu outside of the traditional pie. It is true that they are both rather insipid vegetables by themselves, but as an accompaniment to some more spicy dish, or prepared properly, they are both delicious and a welcome change from the more common vegetables.

For example, baked squash—cut in

WINTERING HORSES CHEAPLY.

Brief Article By One of the Officers of the Department of Agriculture.

Below are given some results obtained at the Experimental Station, Cap Rouge, Que., in the cheap wintering of idle horses. The methods followed and the feeds used were such as to make the plan applicable to, and worth a trial in, practically all parts of the Dominion.

Help is scarce, high-priced, and oftentimes unreliable, so that large implements and more working stock have to be employed. It is not always possible to buy a good team at a reasonable price in the spring, while it is often hard to get a decent figure on the same animals in the autumn. It would thus seem advisable, when the ground freezes, to lay aside, as it were, for the winter, all horses which are not absolutely required and to feed them as cheaply as possible without impairing their future usefulness.

To gather data upon this subject, an experiment was started at the Cap Rouge Station in 1911 and has been continued during five consecutive winters, with mares and geldings, some nervous, others quiet, aged five to eighteen years. It has been found that they fared well on a daily ration of one pound mixed hay, one pound oat straw, and one pound carrots or swedes for each one hundred pounds of their weight. Not only did they gain an average of twenty-nine pounds during the five months of the test, but they showed, the following season, that they had lost no vitality nor energy.

The rule generally followed was to gradually cut down the work, also the feed, from November 1 until November 15 when the animals under test were placed in box stalls. They never went out during the winter, with the exception of an occasional drive of a mile or so. On April 15, easy jobs were given to them and a small quantity of concentrates was allowed until May 1 they could be under harness ten hours a day and were of full feed. These are important points not to be forgotten: to lower and raise the ration little by little, and to leave the horses practically idle.

If horses, due to a hard season's work, are in low condition, they should be fed up to their normal weight before being left aside for the winter, and enough exercise should be allowed during that period to prevent stockpiling. Another good thing is to give a purgative so as to clean out the system before the long rest. One should also remember that some animals are more restless than others and dissipate more energy, which means that more food will be required, so that the above mentioned quantities should be increased or decreased slightly, according to circumstances.

Mixed hay, for this purpose, can be of any grass or weed which horses will eat, must not be musty, and should not be worth more than half of timothy. Roots may be carrots, mangels or swedes, though the first are always liked, and the two latter are sometimes refused at first, which requires skill on the part of the feeder to have enough eaten; if roots are not given, bran should form part of the ration, as animals at rest will soon get costive and will not thrive very well on dry roughages alone. Oat straw should be used, as it is more palatable than other sorts.

It would probably be well to chaff at least half the hay and straw, but as the idea is to lower expenses,

there seems no doubt that the cost of cutting these roughages would be greater than that of the extra feed necessary to supply the energy used in masticating them. The roots were sliced, most of the time, for the experiments, and it seems better to give them thus, though it is not absolutely necessary, as long as they are not of such sizes as to be swallowed whole, when there may be danger of choking.

It was noticed at Cap Rouge that the legs of horses kept in box stalls, and fed as previously described, did not stock up. If there is no box stall, it is advisable to turn the animals out every day, when the weather permits, so that they may take some exercise. In this case, it is probable that somewhat more feed will be needed, to make up for the lost energy and heat. As to the number of times to feed, it seems that twice a day is sufficient, and that about the same quantity can be given both morning and evening.

IN THE OLD DAYS

Commanders of Armies Were Counterfeiters.

Many ideas have been adopted for supplementing the currency of the different countries engaged in the present war, but it is doubtful if our commanders will be forced to the expedients that were often essential in the old days.

For example, prior to Napoleon's 1812 campaign, the Paris gendarmes one night made a raid on a house in the Plaine Montrouge, and discovered quite a fine manufactory of false notes. There was quite a stir next day when the Police Minister made the announcement that the manufactory had been started "by order of the Emperor." The false notes, which were Austrian and Russian, instead of French, were intended for use against the enemy on the Russian Expedition, but the bulk of them came to grief during the great retreat.

Wellington was responsible for a similar stroke of business during the Peninsular War. Being badly in need of gold when about to invade France, he conceived the queer idea of hunting out some counterfeit coiners from the ranks. Quite a number of these gentry were forthcoming, so strangely constituted was our Army in those days, and these were ordered by the duke to exercise their evil art by transferring his English sovereigns into louis d'or and napoleons.

Our troops at present on the Continent, however, are being paid in English money, the French Government having issued a proclamation to all bankers and traders to give change at the rate of twenty-five francs to the sovereign.—London Answers.

MOTTO STILL STOOD.

Bomb Destroyed Church, But "Love" Command Remained.

The following is a little story which appeared in a recent issue of the Churchman:

One of the bombs which fell on a town in the North Midlands of England exploded over a little Wesleyan chapel 100 years old. The building was completely wrecked. Only one wall remains standing, and on that wall is painted in decorated red and blue lettering the text, "This commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." The words can be read fifty yards away, and they were murmured by thousands of people who came to gaze at the tumbled pile of bricks and woodwork which sprawled over the site of the chapel.



The Duchess of Devonshire and Lady Anne Cavendish.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire have arrived in Canada to take up the great charge just relinquished by T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. To follow those who have made themselves so universally beloved is no easy task, but it is prophesied in England that the new Governor-General and his charming wife will quickly win our hearts. The Duchess of Devonshire, as a daughter of Lord Lansdowne, does not come to Canada as an entire stranger, since her distinguished father was Governor-General from 1883 to 1888, and then went on to India as Viceroy, as did the late Lord Minto.

ROYAL YEAST

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.

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THE FASHIONS

Little did our grandmothers dream when they sat together and worked and gossiped at their quilting-bees that the quilting they did then would furnish inspiration for dress trimmings for the women of to-day!

Certainly, the quilting trimming is a very novel idea from the fertile brain of our modern designer. It is generally used in bands at the lower edges of skirts and suit coats and is also used as a decoration for collars, cuffs and pockets. The work is done in machine-stitching and usually the same color silk as the background is used. The sketch above illustrates the conventional diamond-shaped design but other designs of a less conventional character are also utilized. In this attractive one-piece frock of satin, the belt and the lower edge of the skirt are quilted. Some suits of satin and silk have been seen with quilting on the collar, cuffs and pockets.

Imitations of the quilting idea have also been carried out in heavier materials. For instance, a very good looking full length coat was worked with heavy navy blue silk in the diamond shaped quilted design on a mustard-colored background. The large square pockets were entirely covered with this work, a touch of it was on the cuffs, and the collar also had some of it. Mustard is one of the very popular colors for separate coats. Numbers of them are seen at present, some unrelieved by any trimming, and others with collars of Hudson seal or other black furs. Some of them also have bands of fur at the edge of the sleeves or of the coat itself.

The Present Styles Very Youth-Giving

The women who have not invested in a one-piece frock this season must



A Satin Dress with Quilting on Belt and Skirt

feel very much out of the swim of fashion. As the days go by, more and more of these frocks are seen in serge, broad-cloth, wool jersey, velours, velvet and velveteen. When a top coat is not necessary, a shoulder cape of fur is the usual accompaniment. Straight lines continue to be the most approved in this type of dress, for the fashion these days is to be slim, and no better way of obtaining this effect is to be had than by wearing dresses cut on these lines.

Fashion dispenses these youth-giving styles most liberally at present, and it is no wonder that women have taken so kindly to them for they make them look young and slender.

For producing straight effects, nothing gives better results than the long unbroken panel and consequently the panel is now enjoying its day of popularity. A smart effect is shown here in the dress of black velvet with a satin panel extending from neck to hem. The bulging pockets add to the style of this dress and do not detract from the slender effect. Panels are not all stitched down like this one. Some of them hang free over the dress and are known as floating panels. A dress which has been specially admired was of dark blue crepe meteor with long straight panels back and front in the form of an over-dress. These were in a lighter shade of blue crepe meteor. They extended from shoulder to hem and were confined at the waist by a loosely-tied

SOME FAMOUS SOLDIERS' HOBBIES

FRENCH STUDIES NAPOLEONIC LITERATURE.

Sir Douglas Haig, Sir Ian Hamilton, the Belgian King, Gen. Joffre.

Sir John French's pet hobby is the study of Napoleonic literature. He is one of the greatest living authorities on the Little Corporal. Very few people are aware that he is also a clever musician, and he has such a good singing voice that had he not chosen to be a soldier, he might have earned a first-class income on the concert platform.

Sir Ian Hamilton has a very curious hobby for a soldier. He writes poetry, and not the ordinary slipshod verse of the average amateur, but work of the highest order. Some of his poems have been printed in various papers under noms de plume, but the general is somewhat shy about his accomplishment and does not put his own signature at the end of his efforts.

Besides writing verses, Sir Ian spends a good deal of his spare time in sketching.

Studies Sea and Navy.

Sir Douglas Haig's greatest amusement is hunting, and he has the reputation of being one of the best polo players in the army.

Sir John Jellicoe has practically no hobbies except the study of everything connected with the sea and the navy.

King Albert of the Belgians, who has proved himself to be such a fine soldier in the most trying circumstances imaginable, has many recreations in time of peace, but his favorite is the study of mechanics. He understands all about motors, flying machines and engines, and is probably the only living monarch who has driven a railway engine in his dominions. This memorable drive occurred when his Majesty was Crown Prince. He had always been anxious to become an amateur engine driver, and one day he determined to put his powers to the test. He chartered an engine and took complete charge, and those who saw him driving averred that he did so with the skill and precision of an old hand.

Gen. Joffre's Relaxation.

Another of King Albert's hobbies is mountaineering. He has done a good deal of climbing in Switzerland, and on such occasions he usually travels strictly incognito.

General Joffre confesses that his favorite relaxation is study. Had he not been a soldier, he would have undoubtedly become a professor. The study he likes best is mathematics, and when he was quite a boy he astonished all his friends by the easy manner in which he could solve the most difficult mathematical problems.

In his interesting biography of the French commander-in-chief, Alexander Kahn tells a characteristic story of the famous soldier's boyhood. "One evening," says Mr. Kahn, "as his father was getting ready to go to sleep, the future generalism burst into the room joyously shouting, 'It's all right! I'm well! I'm saved!' His joy was not at having won some fight or beaten an opponent in a fight, but simply because he had solved some abstruse problem which had taxed his powers to the utmost."

KAISER'S RAPACITY.

Pillages Ottoman Shrines and Turks Eat Dust Before Him.

The London Times has received the following letter on the subject of the Kaiser's rapacity, of which a further instance is furnished:

When in Palestine a few years ago I visited, at Damascus, the tomb of Saladin, the great Saracen commander in the time of the Crusades. The Kaiser had been there some years previously, paying his devotions at the shrine of one who had defeated an English king, and he observed that the cedar sarcophagus (of inestimable value intrinsically and artistically) was unworthy of so great a hero, and that he would provide a more befitting tomb. At his request it was packed up and sent to Berlin, and some time after a very inferior, ordinary article was received, of stucco work, as well as I remember, which, of course, had to be accepted.

But the Turkish authorities were prepared, and are prepared, as we know, to eat dust before the Kaiser. Did they not break down the Wall of Jerusalem, so that the gates can be no more shut, to allow the Imperial entourage to pass in without difficulty!—while at Haifa, on the Bay of Acre, they built an ornamental stone pier with electric light for the Hohenzollern to lie alongside. This pier was never used for any other purpose, and in 1911, at the time of my visit, was quite ruinous, with the electric standards twisted into fantastic shapes by the storms of the Mediterranean.

Easiest thing in the world—to suggest a remedy for the ills of others.

A man isn't necessarily a manufacturer because he's always on the make.

LISTER

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LISTER ENGINES ARE BRITISH BUILT



2.5 to 9 HP. On Skids or Truck. High Tension Magneto Ignition. Automatic Lubrication.

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Write for price of our famous Grinder outfit comprising 5HP Lister and 8 1/2 Lister Grinder.

Write for Catalogue to Dept. RALISTER & Co. Limited TORONTO

YOUNG FOLKS

The Lonesome Ducklings.

Billy's little bantam hen had hatched out three of the funniest, fluffiest little ducklings you ever saw, with six of her own brood. They were such a funny sight as they waddled about the yard after Mother Bantie that people used to stand at the fence and watch them and laugh at them. Every night they would cuddle under Mother Bantie with their little chicken brothers and sisters, and Mother Bantie would spread her wings over them and cluck to them just as she did to her own little bantam children.

One day Mr. Meggs, who lived down the street and who also owned a drug store down-town, stopped at the fence and called to Billy:

"I'll give you a dollar if you will lend me those little ducks for two or three days. I'll take good care of them and bring them back to you safe and sound."

"A whole dollar! Billy had never had a dollar all at once. He did not hesitate.

"Certainly you can take them, but you'll be good to them and give them enough to eat, won't you?"

"Oh yes!" said Mr. Meggs. So Billy caught the three little fluffy, waddly ducklings, and put them into a box and gave them to Mr. Meggs.

Then he told his mother:

"What was Mr. Meggs going to do with them?" she asked.

Billy stared hard at her before he answered.

"Why, I never asked!" he said. "That's funny, but he said he would take good care of them, and bring them back."

The evening Gordie West whistled outside of Billy's gate.

"Ask your mother if you can walk down-town with me. I've got to go to the post office for my father, and I'm going to buy a new baseball."

Billy's mother said that he might go, and together the two boys walked down-town.

"Come on over to Mr. Meggs's drug store," said Gordie. "I want to show you something."

So they crossed the road to the corner. There were several people standing before the window.

"Oh, aren't they sweet!" said a little girl.

"Poor little things, they're cold!" said her mother.

"What're they looking at?" asked Billy.

"At my rabbit and my guinea pigs," said Gordie proudly. "Mr. Meggs gave me a dollar for letting him take them."

"Why, he gave me a dollar for my ducks!" said Billy, and then he looked into the window.

In a little pen, right in Mr. Meggs's drug-store window, were Billy's fluffy, waddly ducklings. In one corner was Gordie's rabbit and in the other two sleepy-looking guinea pigs.

"Those are my ducks," said Billy; but as he watched them, he almost cried. There was food on the floor, there was water in the dish, but the poor little ducklings were cold, and they looked homesick and lonesome. One of them was standing as close as he could snuggle against the rabbit. Another was poking his flat little bill under the rabbit, wondering, no doubt, why he did not spread some soft warm wings over him as Mother Bantie always did, and the other little duckling was standing so forlornly in the corner that Billy could stand it no longer.

"Wait a minute," he said to Gordie. He felt of the beautiful crisp dollar bill that he had carried round in his pocket all day. He looked at his forlorn, homesick ducklings, trying to warm themselves by Gordie's rabbit, and he marched into the store.

Mr. Meggs was just ringing up some cash in his cash register when Billy walked up to him.

"Here's that dollar, Mr. Meggs," he said. "I guess I'd better take my little ducks home. They've never been away from their mother before and they're cold."

Then Billy choked a little and felt very foolish.

"Well, if you don't want to leave them here, you can take them home," said Mr. Meggs kindly. He was not cross at all, as Billy had feared he would be. "And you can keep the dollar; they've brought me more than that in trade from the people who have stopped to look in my window to-day."

So Billy carried the fluffy, waddly ducklings home in the box that night, and when he put them into Mother Bantie's coop they just ran under her wings with the happiest little peeps you ever heard; and Mother Bantie clucked as if she was happy to have them back.

"They looked just as I felt that day when I stayed out at the farm with Great-Aunt Jane and you went back home," said Billy to his mother when he told her the story, "and I just couldn't stand it to see them there so cold and lonesome and wanting Mother Bantie."—Youth's Companion.

Tact.

"Young man, did you kiss my daughter in the hall last night?" said the girl's mother sternly.

"I thought I did," said the young man promptly. "But really you look so young that I can't always tell you apart."

The spending storm did not burst.

IT ALWAYS BRINGS RELIEF

Skin irritations of all sorts yield to

Vaseline White

Trade Mark

Petroleum Jelly

An excellent emollient for wounds, burns, sores and cuts. Sold in glass bottles and handy tin tubes at chemists and general stores everywhere. Refuse substitutes. Illustrated booklet on request.



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WHEN YOUR FOOT SLEEPS.

Pressure on the Sciatic Nerve is the Cause.

If we sit for some time with our legs crossed our foot "goes to sleep." We are really pressing on the sciatic nerve, which supplies nearly all of the nerves of the leg and foot, says London Answers. The nerve is elastic, and is flattened by pressure just like a rubber hose. The fibres which make up the nerve are sensory, that is to say, they carry sensations, to the brain.

Motor nerves carry sensations from the brain to the body. The only way to stop a nerve carrying sensations are by cutting it or by pressure, which pushes apart the soft nerve matter, which is covered with a sheath, just as the water is pushed apart if you press a hose.

When the pressure is on the nerve messages cannot pass backwards and forwards. If the pressure is released the nerve matter returns to its place and does its work.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

CUT BULLET FROM HEART.

French Surgeon Tells of Unique and Delicate Operation.

Dr. Maurice Beausseant, who had already extracted a piece of grenade from the right ventricle of a man's heart, told the French Academie des Sciences recently of a second similar operation performed with success.

A corporal wounded at Eparges had been treated for peritonitis and then had been operated on for appendicitis. He continued to suffer in various ways for more than a year, when a radioscope revealed the presence of a shrapnel ball, moving in time to the beating of the heart. Supposing this to be in the pericardium or sac about the heart, Dr. Beausseant "went in," as the surgeons say, and saw that the ball was actually in the right ventricle, near the lower end.

The heart was drawn out; its wall was cut open between two loops of wire; the ball was removed and the heart was sewn up again. Six months later the heart had healed so perfectly that there was not a sign of irregularity about its pulsations.

Sore Eyes

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

In a Blowing Up.

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

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

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

All Made in One Factory.

Ever since the year 1396 all the fine porcelain used in China's royal palaces has come from the King Teh Cheng factory. The factory was partly destroyed and many of its choice designs were divided among certain leading revolutionists. Recently the ancient factory has received a grant of \$20,000 and will again produce the rare and beautiful porcelain for which it is noted.

Doctor Tells How To Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent In One Week's Time In Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

London.—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weakness? A so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing, say they have their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me."

Another man says: "The atmosphere around my eyes with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Get the proper action drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up promptly, right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Ladies especially blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another prominent physician to whom the above man was referred, says: "The Bon-Opto tablets are very remarkable remedy. Its constituents improve the eye muscles, and the action of the eye is strengthened by them. The instructions guaranteeing its success are not to be broken. It can be obtained from any drug store. It is a free prescription. I feel glad to be kept in touch with you in this manner."—The Bon-Opto Drug Co. Store 4, Toronto, will fill your order if your druggist cannot.

HARD WORKING WOMEN

Will Find New Strength Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.



Hon. Walter Runciman, head of the British Board of Trade, which department of the Government will handle the food question.

WEATHER KIND TO ENGLAND.

Rain Has Twice Decided Battles in Favor of the British.

Weather, which is again hampering the operations of our armies, has in all times influenced the course of battles, observes the London Chronicle. Its effect, however, has generally been one-sided, and some past examples form a hopeful precedent. At Crecy, for instance, the "great rain," which Froissart records, rendered useless the bowstrings of the Genoese archers, but the English bows, being kept in cases, were not affected. At Plassey, too, heavy showers of rain damaged the enemy's powder to such an extent that his fire slackened, and Clive was enabled to avenge the massacre of the Black Hole.

Bad weather materially contributed to the failure of Napoleon's expedition against Russia; and the Austrians, in the retreat at Solferino, were saved from annihilation by a hurricane so fierce that, according to the Montreuil of that day, "nothing could any longer be distinguished on the field of battle."

A FINE TREATMENT FOR CATARRH

EASY TO MAKE AND COSTS LITTLE

Catarrh is such an insidious disease and has become so prevalent during the past few years that its treatment should be understood by all.

Science has fully proved that catarrh is a constitutional disease and therefore requires a constitutional treatment. Sprays, inhalers, valves and nose douches seldom if ever give lasting benefit and often drive the disease further down the air passages and into the lungs.

If you have Catarrh of Catarrhal deafness or head-noise, go to your druggist and get one ounce of Farming (Double Strength). Take this home and add to it 4 pills of the same name and one ounce of granulated sugar. Stir until dissolved, take one tablespoonful 4 times a day.

This will often bring quick relief from the distressing head-noise, clogged nostrils should open, breathing become easy and mucus stop dropping into the throat.

This treatment is so simple and its action makes it especially effective in cases where the blood has become thin and weak. It is easy to make, tastes pleasant and costs little. Every person who wishes to be free from this distressing ailment should give this treatment a trial.

WHEAT WISDOM.

Wheat-growing in Egypt Traced Back to 3559 B.C.

The statement that "wheat will end the war" may need qualification, for there are other factors; but the assertion holds much truth. Wheat, in the form of bread, is absolutely necessary to each of the nations engaged in the present war. Japan excluded. There are no substitutes "just as good."

There is evidence that the Chinese cultivated wheat nearly 5,000 years ago, regarding it as a direct gift from heaven. The Egyptians attributed it to their god, Isis; the Greeks to Ceres. Concerning the latter, it was believed that when she had taught her favorite, Triptolemos, how to till the soil and make bread, she gave him her chariot, and in that he traversed the world, distributing corn to all nations.

Wheat-growing in Egypt can, by the evidence of a grain found imbedded in the brick of a pyramid, be traced back to 3559 B.C.

Varieties of wheat are legion. A French firm in their trial seed grounds had over six hundred varieties growing, and since then "crossing" has increased the number.

MINARD'S LINIMENT

MINARD'S LINIMENT. CHATHAM, ONT.

I was cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. W. A. JOHNSON, Walsh, Ont.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT. PARKDALE, ONT. J. H. BAILEY.

A boy shaves that he may look older; a man shaves that he may look younger.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Getting Even.

"Now, what do you want?" asked the sharp-tongued woman.

"I called to see if I could sell you some bakin' powder, ma'am," said the seedy gentleman with the staggering whiskers.

"Well, you can't sell no bakin' powder here and I ain't got no time to waste on peddlers, anyway."

"Come to think of it, ma'am," said the seedy gentleman, as he fastened his bag, "I wouldn't care to sell you any powder. This poky little kitchen of yours is so low in the ceiling that the bread wouldn't have no chance to rise."

Looking Ahead.

"I think I had better get a job before we marry."

"Don't be so unromantic, Freddy. I won't need any clothes for a long, long time."

"But you want to eat almost any time, my dear."

RAW FURS

It will pay you to ship all your fur to a reliable house, where you can get full market value. Ask for our price list and shipping instructions.

EDWARD POLAK & CO.

300 ST. PAUL ST. WEST. MONTREAL, QUE.

BILLIARDS

Those long winter nights you will need indoor recreation. Why not install a Home Billiard Table?

Write for particulars of our famous

Maisonette Table, for cash or on easy terms.

Burroughes & Watts, Ltd. Makers to H. M. the King 34 Church St., Toronto

UPSET KAISER'S RECORD.

Crown Prince Scipital About His Father's Bag of Deer.

The Kaiser and the Crown Prince have always been more or less at daggers drawn, and an amusing story of the Crown Prince's "chook" on one occasion is told in London Tit-Bits. They were out shooting with a party. At the end of the day it was announced that, as usual, the Kaiser had "beaten all records."

The deer he had "shot" were laid before him on the ground in a long line. The photographers began to get busy. "Sixty-four head, your Majesty," announced the head keeper dutifully in the meanwhile.

The Kaiser made no comment or contradiction, but suddenly the Crown Prince chimed in scornfully, "Sixty-four head? That's rather funny, considering you had only sixty cartridges, isn't it, father?"

"Father" became black with fury, but the mischief had been done; a good many of the party had overheard the remark, as the Crown Prince had meant they should.

IF FOOD DISAGREES DRINK HOT WATER

When food lies like lead in the stomach and you have that uncomfortable, distended feeling, it is because of insufficient blood supply to the stomach, and indigestion and food fermentation. In such cases try the plan now followed in many hospitals and advised by many eminent physicians of taking a teaspoonful of pure bicarbonate of soda dissolved in water, and you will find it very comfortable to drink. The hot water draws the blood to the stomach and the bicarbonate of soda, as any physician can tell you, instantly neutralizes the acid and stops the food fermentation. Try this simple plan and you will be astonished at the immediate feeling of relaxation that follows. It is the best restoration of the normal process of digestion. People who find it inconvenient to take two or three five-grain tablets of Bicarbonate of Soda after meals should take one or two of our Bicarbonate Tablets of Bicarbonate of Soda after meals and neutralize the acid in the stomach.

THE CONNAUGHT TUNNEL.

Construction Work Rapidly Approaching Completion.

One of the greatest of the achievements of the Canadian Pacific Railway is the Connaught Tunnel. This great work—through the lofty Mount MacDonald—amongst the Selkirk Mountains, is nearly six miles long and double tracked. The excavation has been made at a cost of over \$12,000,000 to the great transportation company. But the C.P.R., which has spent from \$25,000,000 to \$35,000,000 per annum on the development of the West previous to the war, does not even in times of a conflict affecting the greater part of the world, spare expense where the public convenience makes an urgent demand. The opening of the tunnel will greatly facilitate traffic, will open a new route, and will do away with many miles of snow sheds.

The Connaught Tunnel will give the Canadian Pacific the lowest grade of any transcontinental railway running through the Selkirk Mountains. It was bored in less than three years under the supervision of Mr. J. G. Sullivan, Chief Engineer of Western lines, and it is claimed that no undertaking of similar dimensions was ever completed in such a short time. In the excavation of the tunnel many engineering difficulties had to be overcome. But mighty rocks gave way and the roots of a gigantic mountain crumbled before the advance of human skill. At various points along

RAW FURS

It will pay you to ship all your fur to a reliable house, where you can get full market value. Ask for our price list and shipping instructions.

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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, BRUIST'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE

WATER 23 THE PHARMACY

ED. 4. ISSUE 49-16.

the pass there is an eighteen inch concrete wall lining.

During the recent trip to Western Canada, Lord Shaughnessy, accompanied by Chief Engineer Sullivan, took a tour through the tunnel Lord Shaughnessy was well pleased with what he saw. The construction work is now rapidly approaching completion. Two miles of steel rails have yet to be laid on one side of the track. It is expected that the formal opening will take place during the first days of December. Since its inception the C.P.R. it is reckoned, has spent over \$200,000,000 in the development of the West. The latest expenditure is as popular as any that had previously been made.

When His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and party took a trip through the tunnel on July 17th, the Duke expressed in eloquent words the gratification it gave him to be associated with the pioneer work of the Canadian Pacific, and he complimented the company on the splendid strides it was making in the development of the country. Then His Royal Highness, baptizing the new work, christened it the Selkirk Tunnel. Some weeks later, at the request of Lord Shaughnessy, His Royal Highness consented to have the tunnel called after him. Henceforth it is to be named the "Connaught Tunnel," a fitting compliment to the excellent services which the Duke of Connaught gave to the Dominion during his term as Governor-General.

MY FOUR LITTLE ONES USED BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Albert Nie, St. Brieux, Sask., writes:—"I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for the past seven years and they have done my four little ones a great deal of good." The Tablets always do good—they cannot possibly do harm—being guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely free from injurious drugs. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DOG DISEASES

And How to Feed

Mail free to any address by H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc. 118 West 31st Street, New York

SKUNK

Now is the time to ship your skunk. We are the largest handlers of this article in the world. Write for our price list and all other lines highest price. Write for price list and all other lines highest price. Write for price list and all other lines highest price.

Hoerner Williamson & Co. 376 ST. PAUL ST. WEST. DEPT. W. MONTREAL.

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK BOTTLE PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Puff Evils, Erysipelas, Boils, Swellings, Stomach Lacerations and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE.

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book \$ M free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mammals, reduces Strain, Painful, Knots, Swollen Veins. Concentrated—only a few drops required as an application. Price \$1 per bottle at dealers or delivered. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 515 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

"Beans Is Beans"

—and the cost is soaring skyward with pork, beef, eggs and other foods until the cost of living represents an increase of from 30 to 50 per cent. While meats and vegetables are beyond the reach of many millions of families, Shredded Wheat Biscuit continues to sell at the same old price and retains the same high nutritive quality. Shredded wheat biscuit contains all the rich body-building nutriment in the whole wheat grain, including the bran coat, which is so useful in keeping the bowels healthy and active. Eat it for any meal with milk or cream or in combination with fruits.

Made in Canada

SEED POTATOES

SEED POTATOES IRISH COBBLERS, Delaware, Carman. Order at once. Supply limited. Write for quotations. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

HELP SUPPLIED.

MACHINIST APPLICANT WANTED. Exceptional opportunity for bright boy. Also machinist journeyman on lathe or vice. Apply Brown Engineering Corporation, Ltd., 419 King St. West, Toronto.

STATIONARY ENGINEER FOR NIGHT WORK. Steady employment. Must understand 12-volt D.C. generator and have certificate. Steel Company of Canada, Belleville.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB OFFERS for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 72 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

WHEN BUYING YOUR PIANO

insist on having an "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

BOOKS FOR 'XMAS GIFTS

SKINNER'S DEBBIE SUIT by Henry Irving Dodge. The most humorous book of the year. Illustrated. Cloth, 31c net.

KITCHENER'S MOE, by James Norman Hall. Sold to be the best book of the trenches. Cloth, \$1.25 net. Order from your bookseller or direct from THOMAS ALLEN, Publisher, 218-219 Victoria St. Toronto.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

KILLS PAIN

CANADIAN ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS

A fraternal and insurance society that protects its members in accordance with the Ontario Government Standard. Sick and funeral benefits optional.

Authorized to obtain members and charter lodges in every Province in Canada.

Purely Canadian, safe, sound and economical.

If there is a local lodge of Chosen Friends in your city, apply direct to any of the following officers:

Dr. J. W. Edwards, M.P. W. F. Montague, Grand Councilman. Grand Recorder. W. F. Campbell. J. H. Ball, M.D., Grand Medical Ex. HAMILTON - ONTARIO

WANTED

Men & Girls

For All Departments

Steady Employment Good Wages

APPLY Independent Rubber Co., Ltd. MERRITTON, ONT.

A STRONG STATEMENT!

We fully realize that to state our Styles and Values are unequalled is a big statement. You're from Missouri; you want proof. All right, here it is—This store has grown in seven years from the smallest to the largest business in Glencoe because that statement is a fact, not a fancy. Further, we invite comparison and want you to see the style and values in our

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

that you may decide for yourself.

\$10.00 \$12.50 \$15.00 \$18.50 \$22.50

Saving you \$3 to \$5 on every Suit or Overcoat, because we bought before the advances.

Women's and Misses' Coats at nearly half price

Start Your Handkerchief Buying
Holiday assortments are now here. No better place to come, for you'll find attractive holiday kinds moderately priced.

At the Holiday Glove Shop
We have the kind of Gloves that one is glad to give or to receive. Owing to the market conditions we advise early buying.

The Gift Store of Glencoe.

An All-the-Year-Round Gift Store. That's what the E. Mayhew & Co. store is, and that's why we are so well prepared to care for your every gift need. Our merchandise is right, our prices are right. No matter how economized you must be, this store has just what you want. Do your Christmas shopping here tomorrow or soon.

Don't Forget the Little Ones

Visit the Babies' Department. Here will be seen Hats, Coats, Dresses, Shoes, Fur Sets, Carriage Covers, etc., all beautiful and fresh, ready now for your selection at moderate prices. Decide on yours now and be sure of today's prices.

Christmas Shopping is now in full swing—Make a start here tomorrow

E. MAYHEW & CO.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1916

Wardsville

J. Cady of Stratford visited friends here last week.
Miss P. Driner of Rodney is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Tice.
Miss Ella Milner left for Chatham Monday to attend business college.
Miss Lillian Wilson of Chatham spent the week-end at her home here.
Mrs. King was in Kitchener last week attending the funeral of her brother-in-law.
Mrs. McLean left Tuesday for New York, where she will spend the winter with her daughters.
The Girls' Sewing Circle and Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church will hold their annual bazaar on Thursday, Dec. 7. In the evening a programme will be given by Charles Auld of Melbourne and local talent.

Melbourne

L. B. Long of Stratford is visiting at his home here.
Miss Davidson spent the week-end at her home in Watford.
Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McBride of Iona Station called on friends here last week.
Mrs. Dan Laughlin of St. Thomas is the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. D. Campbell.
Miss Eva McCracken was united in marriage to Hugh Fletcher on Wednesday, Nov. 22nd.
Miss Jean Buchanan and Miss Isabel McPherson of Campbellton called on friends in our village.
Miss Mary Robinson, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Goodison of Sarnia, has returned home.
The young people who attended the ball which was held on Friday evening of last week reported a good time.
Dairy produce is scarce in this locality, and butter is being sold for 43 cents per pound and eggs 40 cents per dozen.
The Epworth League of the Methodist church are preparing for a seven-cent social on Thursday evening of this week.
Rev. Mr. McIlroy of Pickering occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian church last Sunday and delivered two excellent sermons.
The Melbourne Pleasure Club is giving a series of dances in the town hall. The second dance of the season was held on Friday evening.
Wm. Muirhead of Glencoe is buying up poultry for Silverwood's, Limited, London, and is paying 21 cents per pound alive and 24 cents per pound dressed for turkeys, and 10 cents per pound alive for chickens.

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

A series of card parties and dances will be held fortnightly at Bothwell for the patriotic fund.

Appin

G. M. Fisher of London spent Sunday with his family here.
Eight heavy freight trains, all coal-laden, passed through here Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Rankin have returned after visiting friends in London for a week.
From Appin and vicinity 83 Christmas boxes have been sent to the local boys in the trenches.
Dan McIntyre, jr., finished up his cattle business on Tuesday by shipping out his last load for this season.
Professor Wright, brother-in-law of Rev. C. Owen, rector of the Anglican church, preached here Sunday afternoon.
Capt. Davis, wife and son of Mrs. Davis' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pettit.
Revival services are being held in No. 4 schoolhouse, conducted by Rev. John Holmes of Lambeth, assisted by Mr. Miers, manager of the Royal Bank.
A. D. McIntyre of Appin, who left some time ago for the West, has secured a position as brakeman on No. 1 express on the G. T. P. between Edmonton and Prince George.

Newbury

Mrs. R. J. Haggith is visiting Detroit friends.
Mrs. Owens arrived home on Friday from Hamilton, Oakville and Toronto.
Miss Belle Colhoun of Alvinston returned home on Monday after visiting her sister, Mrs. Cecil Dobbyn.
Mrs. D. G. Archer is taking care of her father, Mr. Gay, while her sister, Miss Laura Gay, visits friends in Windsor.
Once more we have electric lights. Water came in freely in the last well put down, and now it is hoped everything will run smoothly.
Mrs. Wm. Glennie received word on Saturday that her brother, P. J. Johnston, who is fighting at the front, had been wounded—shot in the eye.
Mrs. Duncan Fletcher is home again after being in Shetland some weeks taking care of her nephew, Douglas Dobbyn, who was hurt in a gravel pit.

MAKESVILLE.

Geo. Hodgson and sister, Miss Mae, are spending a few days in and around Makesville.
Miss Jean McIntyre entertained Makesville's young people on Thursday evening.
School Section No. 1 is holding a Christmas entertainment on Dec. 29th in Appin town hall.
The many friends of Miss Berta McAlpine met at her home on Monday evening and a social time was enjoyed.

Marriage licenses issued by D. H. McRae, Stratford, Ont.

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

Cairo.

W. H. McKeown left for Sarnia on Monday.
Mrs. M. J. Wehlann spent Tuesday in London.
Mrs. Jane McCabe was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, London, on Friday.
Mrs. Jean Beattie of Allanford is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. A. Wehlann.
Phares Allan and G. E. Fenby of Sarnia motored to the latter's home here on Sunday.
Miss Margaret Carter spent the week-end in Newbury, the guest of Miss Bessie Fennell.
Mr. and Mrs. Will Connolly of Newbury visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Les. Sullivan on Sunday.
J. H. Miers of Appin conducted services in the Presbyterian church on Sunday and was greeted with a full house, indicating that his discourses are appreciated. A feature of the occasion was the singing of the hymn "For You and For Me" by Mrs. Alex. Munroe, assisted by her sister, Miss Ila Burr, which prompted a brief but interesting prayer by Mr. Miers, who is expected to be present next Sunday.

Representative Wanted

at once for Glencoe and District for CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES
Spring 1917 Planting List now ready. Splendid list of Hardy CANADIAN GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock including
McIntosh Red Apple
St. Regis Everbearing Raspberry
and many other leaders.
New illustrated Catalogue sent on application.
Start now at best selling time. Liberal Proposition.

STONE & WELLINGTON

The Fonthill Nurseries (Established 1837)

Toronto - Ontario

Notice to Creditors.

In the Estate of John Grover, late of the Township of Moon in the County of Middlesex, Farmer, Deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario," 1911, Chapter 121, Section 6, that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of John Grover, who died on or about the first day of September, 1916, are required on or before the eighth day of December, 1916, to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to Messrs. Elliott & Moss, of the Village of Glencoe, Solicitors for Mary Elizabeth Grover, Administratrix of the Estate of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities if any, held by them.
And further take notice that after such mentioned date the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims which the said parties shall have notified, and that the said administratrix will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by her at the time of such distribution.
Dated the 14th day of November, A. D. 1916.
ELLIOTT & MOSS,
Solicitors for Mary Elizabeth Grover, Administratrix of the Estate of the said Deceased.

A VERY RICH MAN.

Captain Rupert Guinness is Recruiting for British Navy.
Captain Rupert Guinness, M.P., who is in Canada for the purpose of raising six thousand men for the British navy, is an Irishman who was born in London some forty-two years ago. Moreover, as the eldest son and heir of Viscount Iveagh, the richest man in Ireland, he will himself, in due course, become Ireland's richest man.

Of illimitable prospective wealth, Captain Guinness has been blessed in many other respects beyond the ordinary lot of men. He is very good to look at—a fine specimen of manhood, with a frank clear-cut face and a sensible head set on sturdy shoulders. As an oarsman his name is a household word, and he is, besides, a good shot and a skilled yachtsman. He is a member of Parliament for South-west Essex, and was formerly member for the Haggerston division, one of the poorest parts of London. He has also served on the London County Council and on the London Education Committee. He served in South Africa during the war. Thus it will be seen that he is dowered with the gift of public service, as well as with many of the citizen's best gifts. As a politician he is a strong Unionist—an Irishman, if a Unionist, is usually a strong one—but his frank, cheery, breezy personality makes him popular with men of all parties. He is certainly an excellent candidate on a platform, his personality being worth a lot of votes to him. In Lady Gwendolen Guinness, daughter of Lord Onslow, who was president of the Board of Agriculture, in Mr. Balfour's Administration, he has a wife of great charm and popularity.

Captain Guinness is as modest as he is manly. The name of Guinness is a name that is known all over the world. But, personally, none of the family are in the habit of advertising themselves. Lord Iveagh himself is a very retiring man. He stands very high, it is known, in the personal confidence of the King. And not without reason. For his character is a remarkably fine one. He is a thorough man of business, but his heartedness and his generosity are proverbial. He is a man of wide culture, and is Chancellor of Dublin University. His mind is both keen and discriminating. Among his interests are art and collecting, and he is eminent, and his family shares these interests. His London house, 5 Grosvenor place, is literally packed with art treasures. So is Elveden Hall, his place in Suffolk.
In Ireland the Guinness family is very popular. The Dublin business gives employment to vast numbers, and that the Guinness employes are treated well is a fact that is appreciated throughout the country.
Lord Iveagh was made a Peer in 1891, his oldest brother, Lord Ardiloun, having been raised to the Peers eight years previously.

New Vegetable in Canada.

The possibility of acclimatizing a semi-tropical plant in Canada within a few years has been demonstrated by Walter Burgess, of Mimico, who has had exceptional success with a variety of squash, which is a native of Mexico. The imported seed of this vegetable was first sown by Burgess three years ago, and on that occasion was started under glass in April and transplanted to the open ground in June. The squash, re-opened this year, was planted and developed late in September and had to be protected from frost in order that it might ripen.
The first season's seed was only two per cent vital, but the second year's sowing gave plants that developed more quickly than those of the first year and seed produced was of much better quality. This year the seed was sown in open ground direct, early in June, and the squash was fit to eat by the beginning of September; the seed is expected by Mr. Burgess to show 40 per cent vitality, and the appearance is very good.
This new plant is a most desirable variety for the grower, as it bears a large number of squashes of a most satisfactory size and appearance. The specimens presented to the writer measured eight inches by four inches across, and on being cooked proved solid, and their taste suggested sweet potato. In appearance, this vegetable resembles a small vegetable marrow in shape, while its color is a most attractive pale yellow.

Indians Get Privileges.

Treaty Indians in Northern Ontario are to be permitted to trap beaver and otter but on somewhat different terms from those governing trappers and farmers in other parts of the province and white trappers and farmers in the northern area. The Game and Fisheries Department is working out its royalty plan, recognizing the difficulty of getting the Indians to purchase the coupons necessary. Instead of making the Indian trappers buy a 50 cent coupon for every otter or beaver he kills the department is placing upon the purchaser of the skins the onus of affixing a coupon. These buyers will be appointed issuers of coupons, and will secure them from the department, affixing one to a beaver and two to an otter skin. Each purchase must then be endorsed upon the Indian's certificate of identity.

Canadian Colors in Abbey.

Much interest was displayed at Westminster Abbey when the Ontario County Battalion, raised by Colonel Sam Sharpe, deposited its colors at Wolfe's monument. A company of Canadian band were playing the Dean and other Abbey clergy officiating. This is the fourth set of Canadian colors placed in Westminster recently.

India Outfits Us.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner in New Zealand writes that orders have recently been filed for mild steel bars from India at prices below the Canadian ones.

NO LIQUOR IN BAKERIES.

Ready-made Cakes Must Not Contain Any Liquor in Ontario.

Mince pies, plum puddings, etc., in Ontario will be made without brandy or other liquor this Christmas, unless those holiday eatables are made in the home. According to the Ontario License Board the Ontario Temperance Act does not make any provision for the baker—using liquor in his business, and a baker who called upon the board recently for light upon the point was sent away with sound, if unwelcome, advice.

The Ontario License Act allows the keeping of liquor for manufacturing purposes, but the clause setting out the different articles into which it may be placed does not include confectionery of any kind.

There is no outlet for the baker by keeping the liquor in his own home and bringing it to the shop, since carrying it from one place to another is an offence, while having it in a building used as a bake shop and partly as a residence is also an offence unless the residence where it is kept is entirely shut off from the shop.
The discussion of the scope of the law in making it an offence for a citizen to have liquor in his possession except upon his own residential premises apparently indicates a way out for the man with the flask. According to the view expressed at the License Department, the Act makes it legal for a person to "carry liquor from one place where it may be legally kept to another place where it may be legally kept." For a person to carry liquor from his home to the home of a neighbor or friend, both being places where liquor may be legally kept, is stated to be within the law.
While one or two convictions have indicated that having liquor on the person is to be construed as a violation of the law, it is said that the Act in its bearing upon this point will be used more to keep a check upon the operations of bootleggers than to harrny the man who likes to have a "nip" about.

Killed Pig in Bathroom.

An Ontario manufacturer who desires to have his hands stay with him all the time sees to it that they are well housed. He will build for a promising workman the kind of house he wants, and charge him a very moderate rate of interest on the outlay, the result being that he provides six rooms for \$10 or less per month. The price will vary slightly according to the location of the municipality, which go up annually with never-failing regularity. It was not always possible to get English-speaking workmen, and resort finally had to be had to any type, irrespective of language or nationality. A southern European was installed in a six-roomed suite with model bathroom, hardwood floors, and other conveniences. It was found by an inspector that the tenant in this instance used the bathroom for killing hogs. This is but one instance of the difficulty of socially reforming some classes of immigrants. They have skill as workmen but social habits that are hard to eradicate in a generation.

Ontario's Thoroughbreds.

Over seventy-four per cent of the stallions under license in the Province of Ontario are thoroughbreds. That striking fact is recorded in the annual report of the Stallion Enrolment Board to Hon. James Duff, and represents the degree of success that has attended the operation of the drastic legislation passed three years ago aiming to gradually eliminate all "grade" animals.
In 1915, when the Act went into force there were 923 grades out of 2,760, or 36 per cent. To-day there are approximately only 726 grades out of 2,630, or about 26 per cent. The big cut was made on August 1st, when by the operation of the Act all grade animals with defects were put on the prohibited list.
This eliminated about 100 stallions. The remaining grades will be tolerated for two seasons yet, but in 1918 they must go and thereafter only pure bred stock will be licensed in the province.

Huge Timber Braces.

Steel and wood do not mix satisfactorily in ships, and hence in building the schooners designed to carry abroad British Columbia lumber the main deck will be supported by immense angle-brackets of timber cut out of one piece. To procure these angle-brackets special forest cruisers were and are being employed. Steel brackets at present would be hard to get, and if they could be got they would not be used, because they have not been found to serve as well as wood in wooden vessels.

Tribute to Tecumseh.

The Kent Battalion paid a tribute to the memory of Tecumseh, the great Indian Chief, the other day, when the unit stopped for a short time at the McDowell farm, in Zone Township, near Chatham, on which a monument to the Indian leader was erected a few years ago. On McDowell farm the battle of the Thames, in which Tecumseh lost his life, is said to have been fought. The battalion tarried at the farm and saluted the monument on the route march from Bothwell to Thamesville.

Nobody Awaiting Execution.

At the present time there is not a single convicted murderer in Canada. For the first time in years the Minister of Justice has no capital case before him waiting his recommendation, and the final arbitration of the Cabinet Council as to whether the death sentence should be carried out or not.

To Be Called "Excellency."

Official announcement is made that Canada's new Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire, will be referred to as "His Excellency," and not "His Grace." But reason of being a Duke he is entitled, in a personal way, to the latter address.

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