

The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 45--No. 41.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1916.

Whole No. 2335.

Retiring Sale

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

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

Sale to commence Thursday, October 19th.

J. E. ROOME

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.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. Richard Everitt and family desire to express their sincere thanks for the many tokens of sympathy and kindly assistance rendered during their recent bereavement.

Farm For Sale.

Improved farm of 100 acres, north half lot 10, con. 4, Mossa. Good bush, mostly hardwood. Good buildings and orchard. Apply to John McDonald, Route 2, Newbury.

Grease Wanted.

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

CHANTRY FARM

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

ED. DE GEN, Kerwood, Ont.

DENTISTRY

R. J. MUMFORD, D. D. S., L. D. S., Offices over Howard's Furniture Store, Phone 19.

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 11.

JAMES POOLE

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

J. B. COUGH & SON

Furniture Dealers
Funeral Directors
MAIN STREET - GLENCOE
Phone 100

WEATHER INSURANCE

Insure against loss by wind and storm in The Ontario Wind and Weather Insurance Company of Grand Valley, the best known and most reliable weather insurance company doing business in Ontario.
J. C. WATTERWORTH
Agent, Glencoe Phone 59

We carry a Full Line of

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

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

J. M. Anderson

Tinsmith Plumber

G. G. McNaughton

Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Plate Glass and Automobile Insurance
Phone Bethwell U. & R. 40 P. O. Newbury No. 111 R. E. No. 2

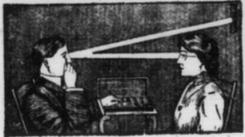
GEO. E. McLAY

GLENCOE
Funeral Director and Embalmer
My Price List cheaper than the cheapest. Day or Night Service. Phone 76.

It is said that shoes can be made of any kind of skins. Even banana skins make good "slippers."

STOP SUFFERING

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



PERMANENT RELIEF

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

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

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

C. E. Davidson - Jeweler

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED GRADUATE OPTICIAN

NORTH END GROCERY

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

Exceptional values in

SHOES AND RUBBERS

for the next 30 days only.

Half ton Oak Farm Honey just in.

A trial will convince you that our prices are right.

Goods delivered anywhere in town.

C. GEORGE

Phone 22

Keith's Cash Store

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

P. D. KEITH

GENERAL GROCERIES, FRUITS, MEATS AND ICE-CREAM

THE CENTRAL GROCERY

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

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

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

Cakes and Biscuits to suit all tastes at moderate prices.

Light Lunches served at any hour

W. A. CURRIE & CO.

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

Red Cedar Shingles

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

Galvanized Iron Roofing

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

McPHERSON & CLARKE

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

District and General.

The price of beans in Michigan has dropped back to \$4.75.

The Royal Bank of Canada will take over the Quebec Bank.

Henry Haady, ex-reeve of Caradoc township, is seriously ill.

Potatoes have been selling off cars at Alvinston at \$1.50 per bag.

The Methodists of Canada last year raised over \$991,000 for missions.

The M.C.R. will rebuild their bridge over the Sydenham at Alvinston.

The war is costing Canada at present about one million dollars a day.

A farmer near Sarnia had 50 hills of potatoes dug up and stolen while he slept.

Canadian honorary colonels will not be allowed to wear uniforms in Great Britain.

John Barrie, 12 years old, of Southwold, died from the effects of a kick from a colt.

Chas. Jeffs, near Dresden, had 70 hogs killed by the Provincial authorities, owing to hog cholera.

Young men eligible for military duty are beginning to find it difficult to obtain employment in Windsor.

The Presbyterian Synod of Toronto and Kingston wants Thanksgiving Day on a Wednesday in future.

The valuable barns of Wm. Knight, near Ridgetown, were destroyed by fire of unknown origin last week.

Strathroy has been ordered to establish a chlorination plant for the treatment of the town's water supply.

London, Ont., has a total of approximately three-quarters of a million dollars worth of new buildings this year.

Rev. Irl R. Hicks, astronomer and writer for *Illustrated*, St. Louis, Mo., died on Wednesday from pneumonia, aged 71.

H. McLean has been appointed collector of taxes for Metcalfe township at a salary of \$80 and stationery and postage.

About \$3,000 acres of sugar beets have been cultivated in the vicinity of Alvinston this year, and the crop is fairly good.

A copper tube, believed to be the remains of a time explosive, was found in the debris of a barn destroyed by fire near Tilsonburg.

More barn fires of mysterious origin are reported in Western Ontario. Herr von Spontaneous Combustion is evidently still on the job.

W. Stephen Weld, eldest son of the late William Weld of the Farmer's Advocate, died at his residence in Delaware township, Thursday.

Wallacetown school fair has been postponed as a precaution against the spreading of infantile paralysis, there being a few cases in the neighborhood.

A Sarnia doctor was convicted of using one license number for two cars, contrary to the motor vehicles act, and paid a fine and costs amounting to \$15.

Lieut. B. S. Robinson has left Strathroy for England to report for duty, after a two months' leave of absence owing to injuries received in France.

Eleven merchants in Chatham and Kent county were last week fined \$30 apiece and costed for neglecting to affix a war stamp to patent medicines sold by them.

Several farmers through Whalen district are retiring from the toils of farm duty and selling their stock and implements, but intend remaining on the farms.

Onions are a particularly good crop in the Leamington district this season. One grower will have 35 carloads of fruit. The average price of a carload is \$1,000.

Mrs. Leburitis, a colored healer and herbalist, was fined \$50 at Woodstock for breach of the act which requires a war stamp to be affixed to all patent medicines.

David Evans, the popular and efficient secretary-treasurer of the Strathroy Agricultural Society for the past twenty-five years, has tendered his resignation of that office.

It has been officially announced at Ottawa that there will be no conscription in Canada. A system of registration is to be established, however, to distinguish slackers from workers.

The first case of a breach of the Ontario temperance act since September 16 was heard in Kitchener, Ont., when Paul Pharot was charged with selling and having liquor on his premises contrary to the act. He was fined \$200 and costs.

Pte. Norman McCollough of Toronto, well known here and in north Aldboro, was killed in the trenches in France last week while doing his bit for his country. Norman was a member of the 48th Highlanders and was only 18 years old.

The Alvinston Free Press has been sold to J. E. Atkins, late of the Sault Ste. Marie Daily Star. Having repurchased the Outlook-Tribune plant at Courtright, Harry Moore will move it to Eastern Ontario—unless it is sold by the first of the coming month.

Moses Simons, aged 72 years, met a tragic death on his farm near Wyomington, Wednesday, the result of the caving in of a gravel pit in which he was working alone. The discovery was made by his daughter, Mrs. S. Wilkinson, with whom he lived. Mr. Simons formerly lived in Caradoc.

Charges of murder have been preferred against Henry and Frank McDonald, brothers, of Ridgetown, who were arrested recently in connection with the derailing of an M. C. R. train in May, 1911, which resulted in the death of Stephen Quinlan, the engineer, and Russell Oakes, a fireman.

BRITISH RED CROSS APPEAL

Public Meeting Convinced Call is Urgent and to All.

In response to the urgent appeal in behalf of the British Red Cross a public meeting of citizens of Glencoe was held at the Town Hall on Monday evening to consider ways and means of raising funds to assist the Trafalgar Day contribution of the Empire in the most worthy and needy object of aiding the wounded soldiers and sailors at the front.

J. N. Currie, president of the Glencoe Patriotic Association, presided, and several speakers were heard as to the needs and claims of the Red Cross. A committee was appointed to wait upon the municipal council and ask them to make a grant of \$100 to the fund, and collectors were appointed to make a canvass of the village for voluntary contributions.

On the following morning the collectors went over the several territories assigned to them and met with a very liberal response from nearly all the citizens, so that last year's givings at this season promise to be exceeded by quite an amount.

If any have been overlooked in the canvass they may leave their contributions with the treasurer of the fund at the Transcript office not later than Saturday of this week.

The appeal is urgent and is to one and all. If you can't go to the battle line, do your bit in dollars and cents and help to comfort and assist the brave fellows who have volunteered in your stead.

Township Being Sued.

Charles H. Annett of Moss is suing that township for \$1,000 at the Elgin assizes which opened at St. Thomas on Tuesday. It is alleged that in or about the year 1908, and each succeeding year, the corporation illegally caused a large body of water to be diverted from its natural course, and by digging a ditch along the public highway adjoining the plaintiff's lands collected such waters and caused the same to overflow on the plaintiff's premises, undermine and destroy his fences and carry away a large quantity of the plaintiff's lands.

St. Thomas, Oct. 17.—The suit of Charles H. Annett of Moss against the township of Moss, as there is an action pending against the township for the destruction of a traction engine at the same place, which will be tried in London.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH

Little Son of Silas Brown, of Metcalfe, Sets Fire to Clothes.

A very sad and fatal accident happened to the little four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Brown of the 12th concession of Metcalfe on Monday, October 16. Mrs. Brown was out for a few minutes and was horrified to see the little fellow running from the house with his clothing in flames. She rushed to him, but was too late to save him, as a high wind made it almost impossible to extinguish the flames, and he died some two hours later.

It appears that the child got hold of some matches while alone in the house and amused himself by lighting them.

A Great Work.

The Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John is the only institution which carries voluntary aid to the sick and wounded of the British Forces on land and sea in every region of the world. Its work is therefore the concern of all classes of British subjects, whether living at home, in the Dominions and Colonies, or in foreign countries.

A Leamington Wedding.

A very pretty but quiet wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Pears of Leamington when their daughter Myrtle Almerna was united in marriage to Harry Francis Eaton of Moosejaw, Sask. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. Salton in the presence of the immediate relatives of the bride.

The bride was attired in a beautiful gown of white net and carried a bouquet of white carnations and fern.

The bridal couple entered the wedding march, played by Miss Oral Pews, sister of the bride.

The groom's gift to the bride was a gold brooch set with pearls and a gold fleur-de-lis brooch to the pianist.

After the ceremony and congratulations the guests sat down to a sumptuous supper, to which all did ample justice, after which there were toasts to the bride and groom.

The happy couple left amid showers of rice and confetti for a two weeks honeymoon to Florida, the bride traveling in a suit of blue serge with hat to match.

Charles E. A. Treastin, little son of Mr. and Mrs. James Treastin, South Elkrick, died on Friday from infantile paralysis, aged 3 years, 3 months and 18 days, and the funeral took place to Oakland cemetery on Saturday afternoon.

No other cases of the disease are reported in the vicinity, but the public health officers of Leamington are precautionary measures taken to prevent contagion.

The Game Laws.

Analysis of the Ontario Game Laws for 1916 gives the following information that is of more or less local interest. Not much is afforded the sportsman this season.

Quail—prohibited until 15th October, 1918.

Deer—open season 1st to 15th November, both days inclusive.

Woodcock—open season 15th October to 15th November, both days inclusive.

Grouse, pheasants, prairie fowl and partridge—prohibited until 15th October, 1918.

Black and grey squirrels—open season 1st to 15th November, except in Elgin county, where prohibited for three years.

Ducks, snipe, rail, plover and other water fowl—open season 1st Sept. to 31st Dec.

Muskra—open season 1st March to 21st April.

Non-resident hunters must have a license. Shooting between sundown and sunrise and on Sundays is prohibited. A penalty is provided for trespassing on premises if notice is posted forbidding hunting or shooting thereon.

Wedded in Glencoe.

The marriage took place in Glencoe on Thursday, Oct. 12, at 5:30 p. m., of William George of Delaware and Miss Maud Goff of Ekfrid. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Dr. Ford, a former pastor of the bride. The young couple left on the 6:20 eastbound train to spend a short honeymoon in London and Lakeside. After Nov. 1st they will be at home to their friends at 779 Simcoe St., London.

Book Club's Annual.

The annual meeting of the Glencoe Book Club was held Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. John D. Smith. Officers for the coming year are as follows:—President, Miss Rogers; vice-president, Mrs. Neil Graham; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Suttler; Harriet, Mrs. J. N. Currie; literary committee—Mrs. Luckham, Mr. Wright, Mrs. McArthur, Miss Elliott. The club decided to forego their annual social evening this year and give an amount equivalent to its cost to the Red Cross. They will also take up Red Cross work at alternate meetings.

Married in London.

Wardsville, Oct. 13.—A quiet event took place in London on Wednesday when Mildred Wardsworth, a popular young lady of Wardsville, became the bride of Frank McNally of Alvinston. The bride was attired in a traveling suit of blue silk broadcloth with striped nixon blouse, and wore a large picture hat. After a trip to points east, Mr. and Mrs. McNally will reside at the groom's home in Alvinston, and will be at home to their friends after December 1.

Glencoe Public School.

Examination Oct. 13.

History.
Class IV, Sr.—Frances Moss 92, Mary Simpson 80, Helen McCutcheon 85, Anna Reynolds 79, Agnes McEachren 73, Catharine Stuart 60, Edna Leitch 61, Mamie Grant 60, Annie George 59, George McCracken 55, Muriel Precious 54, Cameron McPherson 51, Willie McMillan 74.

Class IV, Jr.—Jean McEachren 100, Hazel McAlpine 98, Jessie Currie 94, R. D. McDonald 94, Lloyd Farrell 92, Sarah Mitchell 91, Frances Sutherland 85, Willie McMillan 74.

Class III, Sr.—D. A. Weaver 97, Gladys Bechill 81, Cecil McAlpine 58, Jack McIntosh 56, Clifford Ewing 48, Albert Anderson 45.

Reading.—Total 100.
Class III, Jr.—Gladys Eddie 92, Gladys George 90, Janet Scott 85, Margaret McDonald 80, Zella Moore 78, Arlie Parrott 75, John Simpson 75, Alexander Sutherland 75, Florence McEachren 73, Clarence Leitch 73, Mariner McCracken 72, Willie Stinson 72, Nuala Stuart 70, Muriel Weekes 70, Pat Curry 68, Stewart Weir 68, Ethel George 67, Flora McKellar 65, Leslie Reeves 65, Mary Quick 63, Grace Dalgety 63, Lynn Wellman 60, Roderick Stuart 55, John Hillman 55.

Class II, Sr.—Jessie Wilson 82, Willetta Wehmann 80, May McIntosh 76, Sherman McAlpine 75, Joe Grant 74, Gladys Wilson 72, Willie Diamond 68, Emma Reyecraft 67, Jim Donaldson 65, Arithmetic.—Total 100.

Class II, Jr.—Honors—Willie Kelly 89, Mabel Wright 77, William Moss 77, Evelyn Allen 71, Eleanor Sutherland 67, Verna Stevenson 65, Martin Abbott 60; pass—Charlie Davenport 57, Isabel McCracken 56, Clifford Stinson 54, Thelma McCaffery 51, Gladys Congdon 49, Grey Doull 44.

Class I, Sr.—Irene McCaffery 87, Donald McLay 86, Gordon Stevenson 86, Garnet Ewing 85, Delbert Hicks 83, Glen Abbott 78, Florence McCracken 65.

Arithmetic.—Total 120.
Class I, Jr.—Honors—Donna McAlpine 113, Blake Tomlinson 111, Winifred Snelgrove 106, Nelson McCracken 106, Margaret Smith 105, Willie McLay 105, Gordon McDonald 104, Mildred Anderson 98, Billie Doull 95; pass—Freddie McRae 85, Wilford Crawford 70, Norman Congdon 67, Daisy Crawford 64.

Primer.

Class A.—Charles George 63, Bessie McKellar 61, George Kelly 60, Fred George 58, Albert Young 55, Kenneth McLay 46, Gordon Doull 44.

Class B.—Albert Diamond 54, Georgiana McLay 52, Tom Hillman 50, Frank Siletz 47, Gordon Doull 47, Kathleen Wilson 46.

HIGH SCHOOL FIELD DAY

Much Interest Taken in Annual Program of Sports.

The annual Field Day was held on the Glencoe High School grounds Thursday, October 12th. Ideal weather contributed to the success of the day, and the large crowd that attended showed the interest taken in the school. The proceeds were \$7.10. Many thanks are tendered to the business men who helped in making the sports a success.

One of the most interesting events of the afternoon was a basketball game between Melbourne and Glencoe girls, and the various events generally were keenly contested. Prize winners were as follows, names being in order of awards:

Senior boys' 100-yard dash—Harry Moss, McKellar McArthur, James Eddie.

Junior boys' 100-yard dash—Harley Luckham, Harry McLachlan, Earl McDonald.

Senior boys' running high jump—James Eddie, Harry Moss, McKellar McArthur.

Junior boys' running high jump—Harley Luckham, Earl McDonald, Fred King.

Senior boys' standing high jump—James Eddie, McKellar McArthur, Harry Moss.

Junior boys' standing high jump—Harley Luckham, Earl McDonald, Fred King.

Senior boys' running broad jump—McKellar McArthur 31 ft., Harry Moss 30 ft. 5 in., James Eddie 29 ft. 2 in.

Junior boys' running broad jump—Harley Luckham 28 ft. 9 in., Finlay Smith 27 ft. 6 in., Earl McDonald 22 ft.

Senior boys' hop, step and jump—Harry Moss 21 ft. 8 in., James Eddie 20 ft. 9 in., McKellar McArthur 18 ft. 10 in.

Junior boys' hop, step and jump—Finlay Smith 20 ft. 3 in., Harley Luckham 19 ft. 9 in., Earl McDonald 15 ft. 10 in.

Boys' relay race—Harry Moss, Harley Luckham, Vivan Eddie and Finlay Smith, 1st; Gordon Richards, Willie Simpson, James Eddie and McKellar McArthur, 2nd.

Boys' biscuit race—Earl McDonald, McKellar McArthur, Harry Moss.

Boys' donkey race—George Grant and McKellar McArthur, Harry Moss and James Eddie, Harley Luckham and Harry McLachlan.

Boys' three-legged race—Earl McDonald and Munroe Anderson, Harry Moss and James Eddie, George Grant and McKellar McArthur.

Girls' throwing baseball—Elinor McNabb, Helen Sutherland, Lizzie Grant, girls' three-legged race—Elsie Leitch and Mary McAlpine, Elizabeth McArthur and Dorothy Weir, Helen Sutherland and Adelyne Poole.

Girls' 100-yard dash—Dorothy Weir, Elsie Leitch, Corinne Howe.

Girls' relay race—Helen Sutherland, Dorothy Weir, Winnie McVear and Adelyne Poole, 1st; Annie Aldred, Florence Keith, Marguerita Gardiner and Lizzie Grant, 2nd; Elizabeth Leitch, Estella Smith, Christina Sutherland and Elizabeth McArthur, 3rd.

Girls' needle and thread race—Lizzie Grant, Adelyne Poole, Dorothy Weir, girls' biscuit race—Helen Sutherland, Adelyne Poole, Martha McRae.

Net driving contest—Helen Sutherland, Elinor McNabb, Lorna Luckham, Basketball, Glencoe vs. Melbourne, Score—Glencoe 38, Melbourne 11.

Those securing greatest number of points—Senior—Harry Moss, McKellar McArthur, James Eddie; Junior—Harley Luckham, Earl McDonald, Finlay Smith; girls—Helen Sutherland, Dorothy Weir, Adelyne Poole.

Cost of Feeding Prisoners.

According to the annual returns of the county jail for the year ending March 31, 1916, the average cost of living at Castle Carter has not been so great as in other households.

The average cost of each prisoner's daily ration for the year ending September 30, 1915, was 60 cents, as compared with 10.28 cents for the year 1916. This slight advance is attributed to the smaller number of cases of sickness this year compared with last.

During the year 8

ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD

Delectable Dishes.

Carrot Jam.—Wash the carrots and scrape them clean, then boil until quite tender. Mash them very smoothly and to each pound of pulp add three-quarters of a pound of sugar, a generous pinch of ginger and a half teaspoonful of grated lemon rind. Boil all together until it sets when a little is dropped on a plate and then put up in sterilized jars as usual.

Green Tomato Pudding.—Line a pudding mold with suet pastry and fill with green tomatoes, sliced and peeled. The tomatoes should be put in between layers of sugar and seasoned with lemon juice. Cover the top with a lid of the pastry, fasten up as usual and boil hard for two hours. When cooked turn out of the mold and serve with a simple syrup sauce flavored with ground ginger.

Vienna Steaks.—Chop together one-half pound each of raw, veal and beef. Season with three-fourths teaspoon salt, paprika and a little celery salt, one-eighth teaspoon nutmeg, one teaspoon lemon juice and a few drops of onion juice. Add one beaten egg. Mix thoroughly and let stand three hours. Make into small steaks and pan broil. While hot spread with butter and sprinkle with salt and pepper.

Plum Sago.—Soak three and one-half ounces of fine sago in a pint of water for at least an hour, and then put both into a saucepan and bring to a boil. Continue boiling very gently, stirring frequently, until the sago is quite clear. Stone and skin one pound of plums and add them, together with six ounces of sugar, and keep the whole simmering until the plums are soft. Then pour into a well-oiled mold and when cold turn out on a glass dish and serve with whipped cream.

Tomato Cream Soup.—Heat one quart of strained stewed tomatoes to boiling; add two tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed smooth in a little cold water. Let the tomatoes boil until thickened, stirring constantly that no lumps form, add salt, also one-half a teaspoonful of celery salt. Have ready one cup of hot rich milk or cream, add the cream or milk to the tomatoes, and let all boil together for a minute, serve with bread cut in inch squares and browned in a hot oven.

Vinegar Cabbage.—One cabbage, seasoning one ounce of butter, one cupful of best malt vinegar. Shred the cabbage finely and roll rapidly in salted water until it is quite tender. Stand on one side of the stove to keep hot and make a sauce by blending the butter and the seasoning with a cupful of vinegar. Pour the sauce over the cabbage, cover the saucepan and let it stand on one side of the stove for five minutes, as before. It is then ready to serve.

Apple Pie.—Sift together one heaping teaspoonful baking powder and one pint of flour, add a piece of butter as large as a walnut, one pinch salt, one beaten egg, sweet milk enough to make a soft dough. Roll it out one-half inch thick, butter a square biscuit tin and cover the bottom and sides with dough; fill the pan with quartered juicy apples, sprinkle with a little cinnamon and molasses. Bake in rather quick oven until the crust and apples are cooked a light brown. Sprinkle a little sugar over the top five minutes before removing from oven.

Sweet Pickled Damsons.—Put two pounds of damsons in a large jar with one pound of cube sugar. Cover with thick paper and stand in the oven till the fruit is tender, but not at all broken. Drain off the syrup and add to it one-half pint of vinegar, six cloves, the same of allspice berries, ten peppercorns and a bit of ginger and mace; Boil all these ingredients together, and when cold pour them over the damsons, which should have been placed in jars or bottles. If bottles are used they should be corked and the corks waxed over. The pickle is fit for use at once, but improves by keeping. It is excellent with fried steaks and chops, as well as with cold meat.

Carrot Chowder.—One cupful of diced raw carrot, one cupful of diced

For a Quick Pick-Up Luncheon try that most delicious, nourishing, whole wheat food, **Triscuit**, the shredded wheat wafer-toast. It contains all the body-building material in the whole wheat grain, including the bran coat which promotes healthful and natural bowel movement. It is real whole wheat bread without yeast, baking powder or chemicals of any kind—an ideal food for children because it compels thorough mastication and ensures perfect digestion. A crisp, tasty "snack" for picnics or excursions. Toast in the oven and serve with butter, soft cheese or marmalades.

Made in Canada

raw potatoes, one cupful of sliced raw onions, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one cupful of milk, half a tablespoonful of butter, half a tablespoonful of flour; seasoning. Boil the carrots and onions in a quart of boiling water for fifteen minutes with the lid off the saucepan; add the potatoes, cover and boil for twenty minutes; stir in the milk and seasoning and boil for five minutes. Melt the butter in a cup and stir the flour into it smoothly. Add to the contents of saucepan, boil all together for another five minutes, sprinkle in the parsley and serve.

Macaroni Stuffed Cabbage.—One head hard, white cabbage, one and one-half cups cooked macaroni, one tablespoon flour, three tablespoons butter, one cup sweet milk, four tablespoons grated cheese, salt to taste. Cut outer leaves from cabbage and one thick slice from top. Stand in salted water for ten minutes or so. Wash in cold water and boil until fork will pierce it. Remove, drain and cut out center. Melt two tablespoons butter, add flour and when smooth milk. Cook until thickened, add cheese and salt to taste. Put remainder of butter over cabbage, sprinkle with cayenne and fill hollow alternately with layers of macaroni and sauce. Bake until cabbage is tender and browned on top.

Home-Made Fireless Cooker.

A fireless cooker is almost a necessity in the up-to-date kitchen, but the expense is a serious consideration with the young housewife. However, a very satisfactory substitute can be made at virtually no cost and will prove an economical means of boiling and steaming. Get a stout wooden box, if possible with a hinged lid; line it with newspapers or packing paper; then cover the papers with baize or felt. Cover the lid inside in the same manner. Press enough hay firmly into the bottom of the box to form a compact layer six inches deep. Fill the box with hay, pressing it well against the sides, and make nests for the pans or casseroles you intend to use, leaving a partition of hay between the top of the pots and the box lid. To fill this space you make a mattress like cushion of baize and fill it tightly with hay. It must fit the top of the box tightly and be six inches thick. See the contents of the pans are absolutely boiling when put in. If opened during cooking they must be reboiled. You can make any kind of stew, of meat, game or poultry, by cooking it over the fire in the usual way for twenty minutes, and when boiling putting it into the hay box, covering it up with the cushion, shifting up the lid and leaving it six hours. Lentil, pea or mixed vegetable soups require thirty minutes' boiling on the fire and four hours in the hay box. Boiled meat requires thirty minutes' boiling for a small joint and forty-five for one of five pounds and four to five hours in the hay box. Beefsteak pudding requires an hour's steady boiling on the fire and four to five hours in the hay box; suet pudding the same. Soft vegetables, like potatoes, and cereals, like rice, sago, tapioca, macaroni, require five minutes' boiling and one and a half hours in the box. Haricot beans, lentils, carrots, turnips, require twenty minutes' boiling and three hours in the box. Oatmeal porridge can be cooked fifteen minutes on the fire, then left all night in the box, and be given five minutes on the fire before serving at breakfast. Any kind of fruit can be stewed in the hay box. It is best to make a syrup of sugar and water, add cloves, lemon or any flavoring liked, bring to the boil, add the fruit and let it simmer ten minutes; put into the cooker and leave three hours. Small fruit takes less time. Any dish that is to be eaten hot must be brought to the boil after taking it out of the hay box before serving.

Useful Hints.

Mend knitted underwear with a crochet needle.
Sweet oil will remove finger marks from furniture.
If you wish fish to be crisp, do not cover while cooking.
A sharp instrument should never be used to remove dirt from beneath the finger nails.
When chestnuts are in season they are a delicious addition (boiled) to a simple salad.
Baked stuffed tomatoes or peppers

will be much improved if brushed over with olive oil.
Do not leave the furnace ashes uncovered after sifting. Sprinkle with water and cover tightly.
Tea that is long steeped loses a delicate flavor and develops a large amount of tannic acid.

Vegetables containing sugar will not keep their sweetness long and should be cooked as soon as possible.
Croquettes should stand in a warm place for half an hour before frying; this makes them brown more quickly.
In covering jelly with paraffin it is best to melt the paraffin and turn it over the jelly while the latter is hot.

For peach stains, wet the stain, spread it with cream of tartar, and place in the sun. Then wash as usual.

A good flavor can be added to the scalloped potatoes by adding a sweet green pepper, boiled and chopped fine.
Bread should not be put into a too hot oven. It should not brown for the first ten minutes, and then only gradually.
If garbage is burned it should be first dried; otherwise steam is created and the moisture is injurious to the firebox.

Milk strainers can be cleaned by rubbing a cake of soap over the wire and then pouring boiling water through the strainer.
Eggbeaters should be rinsed as soon as used, and any dish that has had eggs in it should be filled with cold water until it is used.
To prevent cakes, pies and other pastry from burning on the bottom sprinkle the bottom of the oven with fine, dry salt, and your cake or pie will bake perfectly.

When coal is red-hot it has parted with most of its heat; therefore, dampers should be closed before it reaches that stage to prevent the heat from going out the chimney.
When preparing asparagus for the table, it is well to strip off the beads all the way up to the head, because it is these little pockets that catch the sand, and washing does not remove it.
If you wish to keep a very low fire going in the furnace, do not clean the ashes from the fire for several days, but just enough draught to light it.

A simple and splendid filling for pin cushions can be made of dried coffee grounds which do not pack down and never rust the needles. Be sure all the coloring is out of the grounds before filling the pin cushions.
To get rid of ants in the house point the edges and cracks of the floor with oil of pennyroyal. The ants will disappear very quickly. Care must be used in the use of the drug, as it is a poison. Cayenne pepper is also very effective in ridding the house of ants. Sprinkle it about freely wherever ants are seen.

AUSTRALIAN PEARLS.

United States is the Market for Pearl Fishers' Finds.

Most of the present yield of Australian pearls is going to the United States. Pearl fishers are getting less for their product than three or four years ago before the great war began. Most of the pearling fleet is laid up and the few boats that are at work at Thursday Island and Broome are in commission only to keep hands employed. This is a state of affairs far removed from that when four specimens sold for \$85,000 and another was obtained which is valued at \$25,000. Meantime a Commonwealth Government commission to inquire into the possibility of introducing white labor into the pearling industry has drafted a report which will recommend that matters be left largely as they are at present. That is to say virtually that white men are not a success as pearl divers. "Pearling," remarks an Australian pearly, "is a precarious business and many men go 'broke' at it. But as with mining there is a peculiar fascination about it. You never know your luck. Once a man embarks in the game he generally keeps going in the hope of some day striking a pearl of great price."

Good Excuse.

"She says she wishes she could see herself as others see her."
"That's just an excuse for spending a lot of time in front of a mirror."

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CONTAINS NO ALUM - MADE IN CANADA

THE FASHIONS

The Silhouette of the Hour.

There is a quiet dignity and simplicity about the styles, in which we notice that Fashion has taken Moderation to be her watchword. At least for a while—who can say for how long?—she seems to have given up everything that savors of exaggeration. Having realized that the extreme shortness of the skirts was too exaggerated, she has ordained that skirts shall be longer. The average length of the skirt to-day is about six inches from the floor. There are some Paris houses which have gone to the other extreme, however, and have made dresses with skirts that reach the floor, but the majority of them have struck a happy medium, and it is not at all likely that the days of trailing skirts will come back again.

Dresses, too, are free from that extravagant flare which characterized them before, and for the attainment of which we often had to resort to artificial means. This season the flare is conspicuous for its absence, one might say, for most of the dresses hang in straight, soft folds. Nothing has been taken from the width of the skirts. They are just as ample, and the skirt that measures from three to three and a half yards around the hem is still considered a conservative width.

Straight Lines Favored.
Although the straight effects predominate in the more practical styles, in afternoon and evening dresses there

are quite elaborate, but in others it is just a simple touch here, and there that gives character to a dress and furnishes the correct spot of color.

Although it is evident that navy blue and black are the favorite autumn colors, still there is quite a large range of other colors to choose from, and they have the advantage over the two former in that they are newer. One gets tired of dark blue and black, so the new colors are welcome not only for the sake of the variety but because they are in themselves very beautiful. Plum and purple have been adopted by Paris, probably on account of their being the colors that are used for second mourning, and the same is true of gray also. Among the other fashionable colors are the rich, warm burgundy, dark green and mustard yellow. In addition to these, brown in several lovely shades is favored.

The silhouette of the hour is well depicted in the illustration of the one-piece frock shown here. The design is such that it may be developed in two materials if desired. The gathered side sections of the skirt, as well as the sleeves and side body, might be of satin and the remainder of the dress of serge. Bone buttons form a straight unbroken line down the front from collar to hem. The collar is open at the throat, for women seem to prefer the open neck to the high, even for autumn wear.

Another frock typical of the style

length of time. There have been not a few examples of the low waist of the Moyaen Age and this seems to be gaining popular favor at a great rate. A good many one-piece dresses are made with the skirt attached at a low waistline, and a girdele is either tied loosely at that point or arranged at the normal line.

Navy Blue Serge for Autumn

The dark blue serge dress for autumn is ubiquitous, and when it is not trimmed with colored beads or embroidery it is the exception. Some of the beaded and embroidered designs



An Attractive Afternoon Frock



The Straight Lines of the New Silhouette.

of the season is seen in the second illustration. It shows the close bodice, which ends in front in a pointed tab falling over the deep crush girdele. A tassel finishes the tab. This lends a fashionable touch often introduced in this season's frocks. On the skirt the large pointed pockets are the novelty. The points are embroidered to match the front of the waist.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from The McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Ontario.

A MAIL CARRIER'S ADVENTURE.

Exciting Experience With a Mountain Lion.

It was a cold, blustery day in mid-December and the westerly wind raged across the Montana hills. The air was filled with snow that had fallen the day before and that the wind was now blowing into deep drifts.
Jack Reynolds, the mail carrier, had ridden out from Rocky Ford to the end of Sixteen Mile Range, where his route stopped, and now, late in the afternoon, he was fighting his way home again in the teeth of the biting wind and snow. He was well-prepared for the cold; for besides a fur coat with a high collar, he had wrapped a pair of blankets round his body and his feet were covered with three pairs of woolen socks and heavy fur-lined boots. The slopes of Sixteen Mile Range were covered with a dense forest of pine and fir, and the road through the woods is both narrow and winding. It is a great trapping country, and bear, elk, wolves and mountain lions are all to be found in the woods. It was nothing unusual for the mail carrier to catch sight of several of these animals during one of his trips, but he had never had any trouble with them, and never expected to have any.
On this afternoon as dusk was drawing on, Reynolds came round a sharp curve in the road and saw a large mountain lion standing in the middle of the trail. At the sight of the man the lion turned and ran into the dense forest, and Reynolds thought no more about it.
He had ridden on a mile or so when his horse gave a sudden snort of surprise and terror and jumped forward. Reynolds turned his head just in time to see the lion jump for him. It had been stealthily following him ever since he first saw it.
Reynolds dug his heels into the horse's side, but he was too late to escape the lion's leap. The creature landed just on the back of the saddle and ran its claws into the horse to keep its hold. The horse screamed and struggled, but the lion held on and seized the man by the back of the neck with its sharp teeth. Fortunately the collar of Reynolds' fur overcoat kept the teeth from his flesh.
The mail carrier tried to free his right hand from the blanket that he had wrapped round him, but the terrified horse was bucking and kicking so wildly that Reynolds could not do much. Meanwhile the lion was doing its best to bite through the fur collar that protected Reynolds' neck, although the activity of the horse obliged him to give a good deal of attention to the simple matter of sticking to his place on the animal's back.
At last Reynolds did get his hand free from the blanket, tore the mitten from his hand and got his six-shooter from his belt. He raised it back of his head and shot three times, but the horse bucked so wildly that he missed each shot. There were no more shells in the gun, but he had several in his belt. He got ten cartridges out of the belt and slipped three of them into his six-shooter. The rest fell to the ground.
Seizing the saddle horn as firmly as he could, Reynolds raised the weapon again and shot two of the cartridges behind him. At the second shot the lion screamed and fell backward. The horse at once began to run as fast as it could, and it was some time before Reynolds could stop it. Then he turned and rode back.
The lion was trying to get up. It was hit in the shoulder, and it could not stand on its right foreleg. The mail carrier discharged his last cartridge. The ball struck the lion in the head, and it fell dead.
Reynolds quieted his horse, which was trembling and sweating with fear and then picked up the body of the lion and tied it securely to the saddle; the skin was too valuable to lose. In this manner he made his way through the fast-falling night to his cabin. It was an unusual tale he had to tell his wife and children that evening round the supper table.

At a depth of two thousand fathoms under the sea the pressure of water is two tons to the square inch, and the temperature is only just above freezing point.

TO THROW OFF THE GERMAN YOKE

RUSSIA DETERMINED FOR FINAL VICTORY.

"We Will Never Bow Before the Germans," Is Voice of the People.

When one sits in Petrograd on a cold winter day in a half-heated room and sees before one the questionable blessing of spending five hours in a queue to get one pound of sugar, one is bound to become rather pessimistic. It seems that the Russians, even in Petrograd, where usually German influence has been especially felt, are in quite a particular frame of mind, writes a London correspondent in Russia.

A few nights ago I spent the evening with the family of a small merchant. Everything was as usual; even the "samovar" was there, though soon it is bound to become more or less of a luxury, owing to scarcity of charcoal.

"Peter Ivanovitch," said I to him, "how does the war affect your business?"

"Very much indeed," said he. "A few more months of the war and I shall be forced to close my shop." "Isn't the war dreadful?" "You see," he went on, "you foreigners do not quite understand what war means for Russia. The Germans have been sucking our blood for centuries and we let them do it. We are rather slow in deeds. The Germans have gradually enveloped our whole life, social and political, directing it for their own economical advantage, and we did not move. Then, through their banks, they began to buy up Russian land to the detriment of our peasants. They began to form syndicates to control the whole of our industries—they began to dream of making Russia their colony. Then at last we woke up and now these neighbors who have abused our hospitality will be swept off the map. There can be no other result of the war. We shall sacrifice everything for that purpose. We will never bow before the Germans!"

Faith in the Duma.

Everybody is keen on the war. Amongst the peasants there are some who have returned from the front wounded. Not one of them asked me how long the war was going to last. The only question was, when they learned that I came from Petrograd, when the Duma was going to assemble. They have an implicit faith in the Duma and are persuaded that if it sat permanently the Russian Army would be by now in Berlin. They believe also that it is due to the pro-Germans, who want a speedy, patched-up peace, that the Duma has been prorogued. But they are as determined to fight to a finish as was my friend the merchant of Petrograd.
"We still have plenty of men capable of fighting," said the Mayor of the village to me, "and if they at Petrograd should begin negotiations for peace before the Germans are tired, we shall force them to continue."

Life in the Villages.

One would never say judging by the appearance of the villages, that Russia is engaged in the most dreadful war the world has ever known. The fields are tilled as usual. It is true there was a scarcity of labor during harvest time, but students of the universities and the higher classes of the secondary schools organized detachments of volunteers, the "Druzhina," who did their best to counterbalance the scarcity.
In one of the villages which I visited, there were some Austrian prisoners who were sent during harvest time to help, and remained afterwards. They were on very friendly terms with the peasants and had already begun to talk a little Russian. There is less friendly feeling for the German prisoners of war, and there were some conflicts, but, then the German is always naughty, and though a prisoner of war, treats the Russian peasant as his inferior.

Shell Spoils German Beer.

Lieut. Fischbach, the adjutant of one of the Prussian regiments on the eastern front, writes home to Berlin: "There was joy in one of our companies recently. One of the soldiers had received a large barrel of genuine Bavarian beer from his father, and he invited his comrades to share the precious beverage with him. As the barrel contained sixty-eight gallons every man of the company would have received about a quart, but the Russians spoiled the feast. Just as the barrel was about to be tapped a shell struck the cask and the beer squirted in all directions. Two men were killed and three others severely wounded."

Sugar Barons of Japan.

The sugar production of Formosa has risen since the island was taken over by the Japanese in 1895 from 75,000 to 360,000 tons annually. Millions of dollars have been invested by Japanese in sugar mills in Formosa, and the war has further stimulated the trade in sugar there. According to the Manchuria Daily News, 31,000 tons of Formosa sugar are to be sent to Australia, 2,000 tons to Hong-Kong, 15,000 tons to Canada, and 25,000 tons to India, China, Manchuria and Korea.



Serbian Troops Build Sanctuary in Honor of King Peter
These troops of the reorganized Serbian army north of Saloniki recently erected a sanctuary with their own hands in honor of King Peter. This shows mass being held just before the troops are going forth to battle.

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YOUNG FOLKS

Twinkle-Eyes and the Branch Library.

The Branch Library is high in one of the biggest oak trees that grow in Chipmunk Grove. It is so far from the ground that a boy or girl passing below would never see it, up among the tangle of limbs and leaves, but every member of the squirrel colony knows it is there. The Branch Library is very easy to reach, for the trunk of the big oak is hollow, and has an elevator that takes the patrons of the library up and down even faster than the nimblest squirrel can run on the bark outside.

One bright October morning not long ago the mother of little Twinkle-Eyes Squirrel asked him to run over to the Branch Library and get a new book that one of her neighbors had just been telling her about—a book that told how to make a luscious dew sauce for beechnuts. Twinkle-Eyes set out like a good boy, but he could not find the big oak. Perhaps he did not try hard enough, for he spent much of his time playing in a cosy little cave that two of his cousins had found under the roots of a birch tree near the brook.

When he reached home, his mother scolded him well and sent him off after the book once more. That time he had better luck, for he found the tree promptly enough; but there were so many acorns beneath it that he straightway forgot all about the book. He picked out the largest acorn he could find and ran home with it.

"See what I have found, mother!" he called proudly. "And there are lots and lots more under the big oak."

But his mother only scolded him a second time, and said, "Your father will look after the acorns this fall! I sent you for a book! See that you get it next time!"

Twinkle-Eyes hurried off again. That time he got as far as the elevator. What a curious thing it was! And what fun to shoot skyward in it—and then shoot down again! He rode up and down in the elevator until he was so hungry that he ran home for a bit of luncheon. He knew very well that he had forgotten something, but he could not think what it was.

When his mother saw him coming without the book, she said, "O Twinkle-Eyes, what a bad boy you are! What shall I do with you?"

She did not scold him again, but took him by the hand and went to the Branch Library with him. When they reached the place where the books were, Twinkle-Eyes found it so interesting that he was very sorry he had not gone there sooner. While his mother was chatting with Mr. Dandy Squirrel he talked with the librarian, Mr. Bookie Squirrel, who showed him some of the books that had the best pictures and told him such wonderful stories about them that he teased to stay longer.

After that, Twinkle-Eyes went to the Branch Library almost every day, not only on errands for his mother, but also on his own account. He found the big books full of amazing treasures—as everyone does who really gets the book habit—and when he grew up all his neighbors called him the wisest and happiest squirrel in the whole Chipmunk Grove.—Youth's Companion.

FEWER LONELY WOMEN.

Former "Useless" Persons Now Benefiting by Work in England.

According to St. John Ervine, a dramatist, the war has effected one social change of no small importance when it is considered how large in England is the number of "lonely women." Mr. Ervine regards this class as constituted chiefly of spinsters with private income and widows without family who "spent their days in pre-war times in drifting from boarding houses in Bath to boarding houses in Bayswater carrying their dullness with them wherever they went."

"The war altered all that. If there is a lonely woman left in England it is her own fault; if there is a woman in these islands who is without occupation, without friends, without definite aim and high purpose, that woman has no one but herself to blame. Wherever one goes one sees women formerly idle now busy over work that not only employs them, but inspires them. In cities and towns and villages one sees them making bandages and surgical dressings, packing parcels and myriad other employments. These occupations have turned the lonely, useless woman into a woman who has made many friends and is performing valuable work."

HINDENBURG'S WAR MOTTO.

Germans Think It An Improvement on the French.

To a university professor who greeted him with the Latin title applied to Arminius by Tacitus, Liberator had dubie Germanica, that woman has returned a Latin greeting which, translated into English, reads: Brains for the war.

Heart for the King.
Blood for the Fatherland,
Glory for God.

The typical German comment on this is that it is a proof of Hindenburg's superior morality, for the field marshal, it says, deliberately prefers the above to the corresponding French motto, the last two lines of which are:

Heart for the ladies,
Glory for me.

THE ONLY WAY TO CURE RHEUMATISM

Must Be Treated Through the Blood and the Poisonous Acid Driven Out.

The twinges and tortures of rheumatism are not due to cold, damp weather as so many people suppose. Rheumatism comes from poisonous acid in the blood. This is a medical truth that every rheumatic sufferer should realize. There is only one way to cure rheumatism—it must be treated through the blood. All the liniments and rubbing and so-called electric treatment in the world will not cure rheumatism, and the sufferer who tries them is not only wasting money, but is allowing the trouble to become more firmly rooted in the system and harder to cure when the proper remedy is tried. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have had remarkable success in curing rheumatism because they go right to the root of the trouble in the blood, driving out the poisonous acid, releasing the stiffened joints, clearing away the torturing pains, and giving the victim renewed health and ease. Mr. Vincent Brown, Havre Boucher, N. S., says: "For two years I was an almost constant sufferer from rheumatism, the trouble being so bad at times that I could scarcely get about. The trouble seemed to bring with it anaemia, and altogether I was in a very bad condition. I used doctor's medicine for almost a year without relief. Then on the advice of a friend I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I think I took altogether about a dozen boxes, with the result that I am again enjoying perfect health."

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

HOMES FOR EMPLOYEES.

The C.N.R. Is Building Up-to-Date Homes in New Ontario.

The Canadian Northern Railway is rushing to completion one hundred houses distributed over a number of divisional points on the Montreal-Port Arthur section of its transcontinental line. These homes—modern, comfortable and of pleasing design, are intended to provide satisfactory accommodation for the employees of the road and their families, who will be living at these centres. The conditions of occupancy have been made so easy that it will be a comparatively simple matter for the C.N.R. employees to virtually own outright the towns, Brent, Capreol, Foleyet, Horne Payne and Jellicoe, where the company house-building operations are now in progress.

It is confidently expected by Mr. Cyril E. Young of the Eastern Lands Dept. of the Canadian Northern, who is in charge of the work, that the employees will be able to celebrate Christmas, 1916, in their cosy new homes. This work, he says, will provide at each point the nucleus of a busy progressive town. With the exception of electric lighting, which may be a later development, the houses in New Ontario will be equipped quite as completely as are the homes of similar size in long established towns and villages in Old Ontario. They contain a large living room, from which a winding stair-case leads to the upper floor, a kitchen, a pantry, and a bedroom, on the ground floor. Above, there are other two bedrooms, a bathroom, and a sewing-room, all of fair size. One of the hardships in winter has been eliminated by the provision of a roofed-over coal and wood bin

POSTUM HELPS WHERE COFFEE HURTS

There's a Reason

outside the house, but against the kitchen, with a sliding door arranged in the wall so that the household supply can be replenished without the usual cold out-of-door journey.

The walls, up to the eaves, are of timber—6 and 7 inch logs "sided" down to 5 inches at the saw mill at Foleyet, made snug and comfortable by caulking with oakum. The cornice is carried entirely around to provide a "bell-cast" end. Windows there are in plenty, and on the upper floor a ten-foot wide dormer window furnishes natural lighting for the sewing-room, while on the opposite side a window eight feet wide, provides for the bathroom and stair-way. The white sanded roofing is fireproof, and the solid construction of the houses appealed to the Canadian Northern executive officers as an added protection against this danger in the north. Beaver board supplies the interior finish, and ship lap may be added outside.

As a general rule the plan has been followed of placing each house at the side of a good sized lot, to facilitate the planting of the remainder to garden truck for table needs. But the trainmen and their families, who move to the new towns to take up residence, are expected to constitute a fairly good market and it is understood that the Ontario Government is surveying, and will later throw open to settlement a township contiguous to the town of Foleyet and another to Horne Payne, in the great clay belt. The Canadian Northern officers are confident that the building of these homes will mark the beginning of a new era in the New North. First there should follow the stores to cater to the needs of the town dwellers, and then settlers to take up the adjacent land, because of the inducement of a good market, and the advantages of adequate shipping facilities.

Gorizia Not Italian.

Gorizia, Gorz, or Gorick has never formed part of "Italia," whether "Irredenta" or otherwise, since the days of Imperial Rome. Except for a brief interval during the Napoleonic period, it has always belonged to some Germanic power. Oddly enough the dominant language is neither German nor Italian, but Slavonic. This town of three languages has an interesting connection with our French allies. Here in 1836 died the exiled Bourbon Charles X., the last King of France.

For Catarrhal Deafness and Head Noises

Here in America there is much suffering from catarrhal deafness. American people would do well to consider the method employed by the English for combating this disease. Everyone knows how damp the English climate is, and how dampness affects those suffering from catarrhal deafness and head noises as it does here. In England they treat catarrhal deafness and head noises as a disease and use an internal remedy for it that is really very efficacious. Sufferers who do not carefully hear a watch tick tell how they had their hearing restored by this remedy. In fact, to such an extent that the tick of a watch was plainly audible seven and eight inches away from either ear. Therefore, if you know someone who is troubled with this catarrhal deafness or head noises cut out this formula and hand it to them and you will have been the means of saving some poor sufferer perhaps from total deafness. The prescription is easily treated at home for about 75c and is made as follows:

From your druggist obtain 1 oz. of Parmitin (Double Strength), about 75c worth. To this add 1 pint of water and 4 ounces of granulated sugar until dissolved. Make a tablespoonful four times a day. Parmitin is used in this way not only to reduce by tonic action the inflammation and swelling in the Eustachian tubes, and thus equalize the air pressure on the drum, but correct any excess of secretions in the middle ear, and the result it gives are usually remarkably quick and effective.

Every person who has catarrhal deafness should give this recipe a trial and free themselves from this destructive disease.

DRESSED BEEF.

Where Cows Wear Suits of Hemp Cloth in Winter.

We learn from the San Francisco Chronicle that Sir Francis Webster is a wealthy manufacturer of hemp goods in Scotland, and the owner of a stock range in Texas, on which thousands of cattle range, clad, during the winter at least, in garments other than their own hide and hair.

Sir Francis's cows wear suits of hemp cloth, made in his own factory, to protect them from the cold and snow, make them less susceptible to tuberculosis, and increase their daily yield of milk.

Each cow has two suits a week. They are not elaborate affairs, by any means—simply cover-all blankets that fit loosely. There are a thousand cows in his dairy farm, and they use two thousand hemp blankets a week. That of course means added expense, but the yield of milk during the cold weather is about twenty-seven per cent. larger than from cows not thus protected.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

This is not the time to court sacrifices, but to act as citizens of a free country.—Premier Hughes.

Duty and self-sacrifice are the essence of the British effort. All the rest is mere detail.—Lord Dewar.

The moment approaches when under our common impetus the German military power will completely give way.—General Joffre.

Some men think they belong to the cream of society. All the more need then that they should be stirred up and well shaken.—H. W. Collingwood.

Tribunals are appointed to hold the scales of justice evenly between the

TRAPPERS' Raw Furs to JOHN HALLAM

Send your orders to JOHN HALLAM, 202 Hallam Building, Toronto.

ABSORBINE

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hot iron and horse can be used. \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse book. 2 M Free. Absorbine, Jr., the antiseptic liniment for man, dog and horse can be used. \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

rights of men as citizens and the needs of the country.—Mr. P. W. Atkin.

The aristocrat and the workman met in this war on the broad grounds of neutral equality, and each has been astonished to find that the other possessed good qualities of which he never previously dreamt.—Mr. Robert Harvey.

Drink Hot Water For Indigestion

A Physician's Advice.

"If dyspeptic, sufferers from gas, wind or flatulence, stomach acidity, sourness, gastric catarrh, heartburn, etc., would take a teaspoonful of purified magnesium in half a glass of hot water immediately after eating they would soon feel the benefits. In fact, if afflicted with stomach trouble and dizziness would have to look elsewhere for relief. In explanation of these words a well known New York physician stated that most forms of stomach trouble are due to stomach acidity and fermentation of the food and consequent blood supply to the stomach. Hot water combined with an insufficient amount of purified magnesium instantly neutralizes the acid, and thus the stomach contents are freed from fermentation, the combination of the two, therefore, being marvellous for the relief of indigestion, flatulence, stimulants or medicines for indigestion."

Enough is Sufficient.

Old Pa Studdlefield—That kid, Homer, wants me to pay his debts again. Old Ma Studdlefield—That boy's young and you got to make allowances. Old Pa—I made him a good monthly allowance to start with and I've raised it twice. Now I'm through making allowances.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

Egg Famine in Germany.

One of the most serious of the many problems which the German Central Food Commission has to solve is the egg famine. During the last three or four months eggs have disappeared almost entirely from the markets of the larger cities and there is no hope that they will become more plentiful in the future.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best:

Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont.
Joseph Shown, Norway, Me.
Charles Whooten, Mulgrave, N.S.
Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N.S.
Pierre Landers, Sen., Pokemouche, N.B.

Donkey Leads Camels.

In Asia Minor the "leader" of a herd of camels is frequently a donkey—a much respected animal in the East. If the leader happens to fall ill, or be absent from any other cause, the herd almost invariably mutinies.

Suspended Sentence.

Three-year-old Keith had told his mother a deliberate lie and she had put him to bed as a punishment. Sitting by the bed side, she asked him what he would do if he had a little boy who did such a thing. After a moment's thoughtful silence the child replied, "I fink I'd give him anover chance."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

For all kidney diseases, including Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Backache, Diabetes, etc.

RELIEVE HEADACHES WITHOUT DOSING

By Applying Sloan's Liniment to Forehead You Can Stop the Severe Pains.

Many headaches are of a neuralgic origin. The symptoms of such headaches are intense and lingering pains in the brow, temples or back of the head.

There is one certain relief that has been known and recommended for years, back, Sloan's Liniment. One application and the dull pain is practically gone. It is easily applied without rubbing. Rubbing is unnecessary. Sloan's Liniment quickly penetrates to the seat of the trouble.

Aching muscles, rheumatism, bruises, lumbago, chilblains, sprains and stiff neck can also be most effectively treated with Sloan's Liniment. Cleaner than musky plasters or ointments; it does not stain the skin or clog the pores.

At all drug stores, 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment

KILLS PAIN

WITH RUSSIAN PEASANT.

Land Belongs to Entire Village, Not to Individuals.

Land belongs not to individual peasants in Russia, but to the village as a whole. It can be redivided every twelve years at the wish of a majority of two-thirds.

This and all other local questions, such as the incidence of taxation, are settled by village meetings, consisting of the heads of houses, where age naturally has a predominance.

A decision which carries a majority of two-thirds is, by law of the Empire, a legal "sentence" of the village.

The village elects its own village elder, who is responsible for the calling of meetings; and at certain seasons, e.g., that of hay-making, these meetings take place as often as once a week.

Many villages are united in a canton, which is ruled by a cantonal elder, similarly elected by the chosen representatives of all the villages of the canton.

The cantonal clerk is nominated by the Government, but the cantonal judges, all of whom are peasants, are elected by the cantonal assembly.



Guard Your Baby's Health

Cheerful, Chubby Children Make the Home Happy

Weak, puffy babies are a constant cause of grief to mothers and are subject to many diseases that do not affect healthy children.

Keep your children in good health. See that their bowels move regularly—especially during the teething period. This is a distressing time in the life of every child and the utmost precaution should be taken to keep them well and strong.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

It is possible to avoid many childish ills now so prevalent.

It is a corrective for diarrhoea, colic and other infantile ailments. It soothes the fretting baby and permits the child to sleep well and grow healthy. It brings comfort and relief to both child and mother.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful, Chubby Children

Is absolutely non-narcotic. It contains no opium, morphine nor any of their derivatives. It is soothing, pleasant and harmless. For generations mothers in all parts of the world have used it and millions of babies have been benefited by it.

Buy a bottle today and have it handy. Relieve and Protect Your Children. Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the world.

VANCOUVER A GREAT PORT.

City will Spend \$5,000,000 and the C.P.R. \$1,500,000 on New Wharves.

The Canadian Pacific has plans for wharves at Vancouver which will cost \$1,500,000. These plans will dovetail into those which the city contemplates to carry out at the port. The latter is growing in value and bigness all the time. There is great complaint from shippers of congestion for Vancouver is becoming a great port. The city is going to spend \$5,000,000 on wharf extension in the immediate future, and the railway company, on its own account, has plans for a further extension of the wharves which it will use for its own business. Both east and west the Canadian Pacific Railway has now for its shipping interests, facilities which render it absolutely independent—this independence making for better and more efficient service in the ocean carrying business, which the company has notably extended during the past few years. The fleet of the company now numbers, all told, over 100 vessels; but it has especially strengthened its Atlantic and Trans-Pacific service in later years—recognizing, as it did, the possibilities of increased exchange between this continent and Europe and Asia, an intimacy and largeness of communication which, somewhat hurt by the war, are resuming their urgency and importance from day to day.

GUARD THE CHILDREN FROM AUTUMN COLDS

The fall is the most severe season of the year for colds—one day warm the next is wet and cold and unless the mother is on her guard the little ones are seized with colds that may hang on all winter. Baby's Own Tablets are mothers best friend in preventing or banishing colds. They act as a gentle laxative, keeping the bowels and stomach free and sweet. An occasional dose will prevent colds or if it does come on suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will quickly cure it. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LORD KITCHENER ON WAR.

Said That Strife Preserved Men From Degeneracy.

In his book, "Memories of a Publisher," Mr. G. H. Putnam shows Lord Kitchener's views on war. Mr. Putnam and Lord Kitchener were fellow passengers on the Oceanic in the spring of 1910, and the publisher was so fortunate as to be placed opposite the general at table.

One evening he drew Kitchener into conversation in which the general told of the essential importance and value of war for the development and maintenance of character and manliness in the individual and in the community. He could conceive of no power or factor that could replace war as an influence to preserve man from degeneracy. He did not lose sight of the miseries and the suffering resulting from war, but he believed that the loss to mankind would be far greater from the "rotteness" of a long peace. He pointed out that the princes and nobility of India, who consider war as the only possible occupation (except hunting) for gentlemen, found their chief grievance against British rule in the fact that it prevented fighting throughout the peninsula. Kitchener agreed with the Indian princes that their class was decaying under the enforced idleness of the post-Britannic, and he sympathized keenly with their grievance.

"I suggested to the general," says Mr. Putnam, "that during the periods in which Europe had accepted most thoroughly the domination of the military ideal, and the influence of the Thirty Years' War, there had been no satisfactory growth in nobility of character among the fighting peoples. He admitted that point, but contended that war could be carried on by methods and with standards that would preserve it as an instrument of civilization. I asked whether it would be a good thing for India if the British force, once every ten years or so, should establish a 'ring fence' within which the princes might, for the purpose of keeping themselves in condition, carry on a little fighting with their own followers, a kind of a twentieth-century tournament."

"I could hardly take the responsibility, major," he replied, "of formally recommending such a plan, but I am convinced that it would have many advantages."

A True Britan's Answer.

The Prussian King Frederick William was very fond of parading his Giant Guards before the foreign Ambassadors at the Prussian Court. On one occasion he asked the various Ambassadors if they thought an equal number of the soldiers of their own country could overcome these giants. All the Ambassadors except Great Britain's representative replied at once in the negative. The King, turning to the Englishman, asked for his reply, which was characteristic: "I don't know for certain, your Majesty," he said, "whether an equal number of British soldiers could overcome your Prussian Guards, but I am quite sure even half of the number would try."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES BURSA, ETC.

"Made in Canada"

DOMINION RAINCOATS

Best for quality, style and value. Guaranteed for all climates.

Ask Your Dealer

Past the Danger Point.

"How is your husband getting on with his riding lessons?"

"Very well, indeed. The children are allowed to watch him now."

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by **MINARD'S Eye Remedy**. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **MINARD'S Eye Remedy** 50c. For Sale at the Eye Specialist's Druggists or **MINARD'S Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

Poor Judgment.

Visitor—"What has become of your living skeleton?"

Showman—"Oh, he is dead, poor chap. Drank himself to death."

Visitor—"Dear me, how sad."

Showman—"Yes, he married the two-headed woman, and what with two mouths nagging at him and two hats to buy, it broke him all up."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

Greatest Battles Only Short.

Most of the great battles which were fought long ago were over in a day, remarks the Indianapolis News. The famous engagements—Waterloo, six hours; Sedan, twelve and a half hours; Gravelotte, nine hours; Mars-la-Tour, ten hours; Koniggratz, eight hours; Alma, three and a half hours; Leipzig, three days; Gettysburg, three days.

ZAM-BUK

Purely Herbal—No poisonous coloring matter. Antiseptic—Stops blood poisoning, festering, etc. Soothing—Ends quickly the pain and smarting. Heals all sores.

50c. Box. All Druggists and Stores.

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

HELP WANTED. CHAIRMAN KEYS AND MACHINE hands wanted. Steady work at highest wages. Apply to The Bell Furniture Co., Southampton, Ont.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE. PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB Office for sale in good Ontario town. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS. CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured with out pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed. Mailed free by address by the Author. H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc., 118 West 31st Street, New York.

When buying your Piano insist on having an "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

Machinery For Sale

Wheelock Engine, 150 H.P., 18 x 42, with double main driving belt 24 ins. wide, and Dynamo 30 K.W. belt driven. All in first class condition. Would be sold together or separately; also a lot of shafting at a very great bargain as room is required immediately.

S. Frank Wilson & Sons
73 Adelaide Street West,
Toronto.

JUDGE THIS STORE

BY THE CLOTHING IT HAS ALWAYS SOLD
and we're better prepared today than ever

Exactly same quality
Exactly same dye
A little higher price, but very little yet

Our hundreds of 20th Century Clothing buyers come back, demanding the same. Never a disappointed customer. That's what we want.

"The smartest and best-fitting coats we've seen anywhere." "You've got 'em all beat for good-fitting overcoats." "These prices don't look as if clothing was going up." These are the kindly comments we're getting every day in the week from critical buyers who have been the rounds.

Clever salesmanship doesn't induce compliments like these: it's just the downright smartness of the garments and the moderation of the prices for such qualities.

Buy them now. We cannot duplicate for 20 per cent. more.

Men's Guaranteed Viceroy Serge Suits, \$17.50, \$20, \$22.50, \$25.

Men's Fine Tweed Suits, fashionably tailored, \$12.50, \$15.50, \$18.50.

Men's Serviceable Business Suits, \$10, \$12.50, \$14.

Tweed Waterproofs for Men

Makes a good top coat to take place of overcoat. Two specials, \$10 and \$11.50.

Scotch Fingering Yarn

at \$1.25 lb. 6-lb. spindle, \$7.38.

Another—Pure Wool Home Spun Yarn at \$1.25 per lb.

Here are items of interest for Red Cross workers and all those engaged in the knitting of soldier's comforts. Such prices were made possible only by the fact that the wool was purchased in large quantities a year ago. Two shades of grey, soft and firm in quality, and offered at less than today's mill prices. Experts who know wool declare this quality superior to all others for soldiers' or farmers' use. Exactly same lines formerly handled by Mr. R. C. Vause.

Here are some values for comparison by the most critical buyers.

No. D104 Women's Plain Cashmere Hose at 50c pair.

No. 98 Women's 1/1 Rib Cashmere Hose at 50c pair.

No. 100 Boys' Heavy Worsted All-wool Hose, 50c pair.

No. 105 Boys' Knockabout Union Hose, 35c pair.

No. 110 Boys' Union Scotch Knit Underwear, 35c each.

No. 1,000 Men's Special Fleece Shirts and Drawers, 50c and 65c each.

3 specials in Overalls at \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

3 specials in Wool Sox for solid weag, 30c, 40c, 50c, 65c.

3 specials in Heavy Blankets, \$1.05, \$1.55, \$2.10.

Bring Butter in rolls and get top prices

Eggs in great demand at 35c

J.N. Currie & Co.

The Store That Serves You Well

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; to addresses in the United States, \$1.50 per year—payable in advance. ADVERTISING.—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising is accepted at moderate rates. Prices on application. JON PRINTING.—The Transcript has the best superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, newspapers, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc. Address all communications and make remittances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1916

The British Red Cross appeal comes home to us this year as it has not done heretofore. Our own brave lads will be at the battle front in a few weeks' time. Picture in your mind any one of them lying bleeding and wounded in the muddy trench or on the smoking field-torn with shot and shell. Would not your heart compel you to go out to him and extend the hand of succor and perhaps save his life? This is where the Red Cross is doing the work that you cannot do yourself. Yes, your work and mine. Then help along the Red Cross by every possible means. If we are to win this war thrust upon us—and win it we must, or perish—there is the great factor of conserving soldier life to be considered above all others. Let us wake up to the need of the hour.

A Vancouver despatch quoted Hon. Joseph Martin, M. P. for St. Pancras in the British Parliament, as stating that he had been authorized by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to promise that in the event of a Liberal Government being returned to power at Ottawa, the duty would be taken of machinery for farming, mining, lumbering and fishing. Asked about the story in London, Ont., Hon. Geo. P. Graham said he did not know what authority Mr. Martin had for making the statement.

Mr. N. W. Rowell, K. C., Leader of the Opposition, on his return from the Front, gives the following tribute to the work of the Red Cross: "I bring a message of cheer to those who have relatives at the Front and who fear they may be wounded. I believe every thing human skill can do, the human care and sympathy can provide, is being done and provided each day and each night throughout the year by the Army Medical Corps and the Red Cross. It is a perfect marvel of efficiency."

The man who runs an auto should have a clear, level head, and keep it clear and level. As soon as he shows signs of the speed bug, he should be chained up to insure public safety. The speed limit allowed by the law is at the rate of 20 miles an hour. As we understand it, this doesn't mean 20 miles an hour up hill and down dale, but a speed not in excess of 20 miles an hour at any time. At the rate fixed by law, or even lower, a man can go a long distance in a day, and the accidents would be fewer than we hear of now.—Durham Chronicle.

Letter from Sergt. Hicks.

Witley Camp, Eng., Sept. 14, 1916.

In a recent patriotic address, Peter McArthur spoke of the Great War and the part which the boys of Canada are taking in the conflict. "The boys," he said, "could not do what they have done were it not for their ancestors, the pioneers who waged a great heroic war before them. We hear a great deal about what Canada owes to Britain and that the debt can't be paid, but let us look at it another way. Empire does not consist in ruling vast wildernesses such as Canada was at one time. Empire consists in ruling over homes, cultivated lands and industries. When the pioneer came he took a piece of the wilderness, not from the King, but from the hand of God himself, because it was just as God had made it. He cleared that land, made it a home and added just that much to the British Empire. So, while Britain has protected us, we have given Britain Canada, because by hard labor, Canada was reclaimed by us from a wilderness, and because the pioneers wrought so well and gave us such large measure of freedom, our boys have been able to go forth and defend that freedom as they have done. What does war mean? To me it means a dying boy, whose eye is slowly glazing out there in No Man's Land, a boy who you knew and he needs the care which the Red Cross Society can bring. And you want to be entertained before you give your quarter to this work. If you understood what it means you would dig down into your pockets and give until you felt it. This is no time to be entertained when men are dying and needing aid. Speaking of placing the soldiers on the land when they return he said:—"You can leave the land in half an hour. You can go down and buy a ticket, step on the train and you are gone. But it takes two generations to come back. The town dweller who comes back to the land will never make a real farmer, but his sons may. It takes two generations to come back, so if we are going to place the soldiers on the land, then we must give them the knowledge or training which will help them to be farmers."

In one of the British Red Cross stations in France, 30,000 men were fed and 1,500 dressings done in a single day.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Cards of Thanks, In Memoriam Verses, Complimentary Addresses, 5 cents per line, minimum charge 3c; notices of entertainments to be held, also notices of Lost, Found, Wanted, or For Sale, 1c per word each insertion, minimum charge 25c—all to be prepaid.

NOTICE!

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

one, it is called Tin Town. I suppose it was given that name just because it was started since the war started. We have not had much drill so far, just enough to keep us in shape.

I will now describe in a short way my six days' pass I have just had. I left camp with a friend who is from Glencoe, but whose former home was in England. We went as far as London and then changed there for Southall. Friday morning we went to Windsor, had a look around the castle, and also took a nine-mile drive through Windsor's great park. This is a great place and we saw some very ancient things there. We also had the pleasure of seeing the man who brought down the zeppelin at London a week or so ago. He was up to the castle getting the V.C. pinned on him by the King.

Saturday morning we took a train for Bately, Yorkshire. We were met by my friend's uncle and were taken to his home. I was not there very long before I was treated as one of the family. I met a great number of people and I could not have been used any better anywhere. I visited the mills where the khaki cloth and other cloths are made. I was taken by the owner of the mill for a motor trip through Yorkshire and I saw some of the grandest natural scenery imaginable.

We went to Harragat. This is a summer resort for the nobility. The buildings are magnificent and there is a beautiful park here. They have a large convalescent home for soldiers. Here is where you get a glimpse of what war is. From here we went to Leeds and then back home. The trip altogether was eighty miles. This just gives you a small idea of what the people over here think of us who have come from Canada, and it makes your heart jump for joy to think that you belong to the British Empire. Everywhere I went it was just the same: nothing was too good for Jack Canuck.

I came back to London on Wednesday and had a short visit there. I took a trip to the Strand, Leicester Square, Trafalgar Square and Hyde Park. The beauty of London is marred at night on account of the lights having to be dimmed. They have powerful searchlights playing on the sky all the time, and it is very nice to see this at night. A searchlight

throws its light over our camp from Portsmouth, a distance of thirty-seven miles. This will give you an idea of what power these lights have. We see aeroplanes flying around every day, but as long as they do not come from Germany we do not mind.

I think, dear sir, that I have come to the end of my little epistle, so I will close. Thanking you for your kindness in allowing this a little space in your paper, which is very valuable to us boys from Glencoe, I remain,

Yours truly,
SERGT. H. W. HICKS,
No. 802221,
D Co. 155th Butt'n,
Witley South Camp,
Surrey, Eng.

The inspector of rural mail routes is ordering all boxes to be straightened up and the names printed on them.

The congregation of the Presbyterian church at Elora adopted by a large majority a resolution recording its determination to continue as a congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, and re-joining to unite with the Methodist and Congregational churches on the basis of union as at present proposed.

CLUBBING RATES

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

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

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

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

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

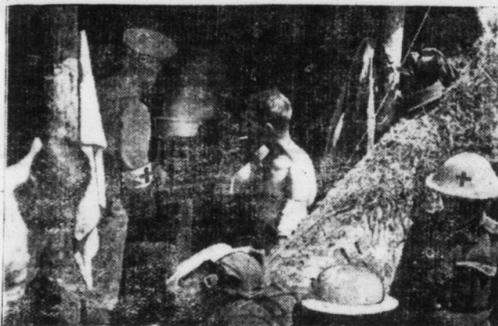
Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



Dressing Station, Firing Line—Official Film, "Battle of the Somme."

An urgent call for help again goes forth from the Motherland's mighty life-saving agency—the British Red Cross. The Empire is called upon to give greatly, give lovingly, give quickly, that the sick, wounded and suffering on all the battle fronts may not languish and perish in their hours of deepest need.

Here is a great work in which all can share. The Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John is the only institution which carries voluntary aid to the sick and wounded of the British forces on land and sea in every region of the war. Thousands of lives of our bravest and best are saved through the splendid work of YOUR gift may save a life. Isn't it worth doing? IT IS GIVE!

The Red Cross looks after the transportation of sick and wounded—it equips thousands of hospitals, rest and convalescent homes, it supplies countless requisites for hospital work, clothing and other comforts. Over 2,000 Red Cross Motor Ambulances are at work on the various fronts, while "rest stations," hospital trains, steamers and launches, food for prisoners, books, special work for the blind, etc., etc., are a few, only, of Red Cross activities.

Make "Our Day" Your
Red Cross Gift Day
Give on October 19th

The Sick and Wounded
Call For Your Help
Give on October 19th

Ontario's princely gift in 1915 of \$1,514,000 rang a clarion mercy call throughout the Empire. The British Red Cross were grateful beyond measure, and their appeal through Lord Lansdowne, President, now comes to us as to friends who sympathize and help. The need is greater to-day than a year ago—it is ever growing. Will Ontario do less than she did last year? No! GIVE—give a day's pay, give all you can, GIVE!

Premier Hearst Has Seen the Work

"My visit to England and France has aroused deeper appreciation than ever of the splendid work of the Red Cross. It deserves every support, and I trust the people of Ontario will respond with their usual generosity to the British Red Cross Appeal for October 19th."

HON. W. H. HEARST,
Prime Minister of Ontario.

He gives twice who gives quickly.
Your help is needed NOW!

The Motherland's only direct appeal to us for help in this great war is her great Red Cross mercy work. Ontario's response must and will be quick and generous. Give through the Treasurer of your Local Committee—or, send your subscription to the Clerk of your municipality—or, make it payable to Hon. W. McGarr, Treasurer British Red Cross Fund for Ontario, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Don't Let Your Stricken Defenders
Call in Vain, but

Give and heal!

Mr. N. W. Rowell, K. C., Brings a Red Cross Message
"I bring a message of cheer to those who have relatives at the front and who fear they may be wounded. I believe everything human skill can do, that human care and sympathy can provide, is being done and provided each day and each night throughout the year by the Army Medical Corps and the Red Cross. It is a perfect marvel of efficiency."

MR. N. W. ROWELL, K. C.,
Leader of the Opposition.



Wounded in the Trenches—Official Film, "Battle of the Somme."

EASY SHOES

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

We keep all shapes and styles and our prices are the lowest in town.

MODERN SHOE STORE

MAIN STREET

MRS. W. A. CURRIE'S

MILLINERY PARLORS

SYMES STREET, GLENCOE

Phone 25

Our Fall Hats now ready for inspection

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.

Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 6:27 a. m.; No. 11, express to London and intermediate points, 8:15 a. m.; No. 10, local mail and express, 9:30 a. m.; No. 9, local mail and express, 11:00 a. m.; No. 8, local mail and express, 12:30 p. m.; No. 7, local mail and express, 2:00 p. m.; No. 6, local mail and express, 3:30 p. m.; No. 5, local mail and express, 5:00 p. m.; No. 4, local mail and express, 6:30 p. m.; No. 3, local mail and express, 8:00 p. m.; No. 2, local mail and express, 9:30 p. m.

Westbound—No. 13, local mail and express, 7:30 a. m.; No. 14, local mail and express, 9:00 a. m.; No. 15, local mail and express, 10:30 a. m.; No. 16, local mail and express, 12:00 p. m.; No. 17, local mail and express, 1:30 p. m.; No. 18, local mail and express, 3:00 p. m.; No. 19, local mail and express, 4:30 p. m.; No. 20, local mail and express, 6:00 p. m.; No. 21, local mail and express, 7:30 p. m.; No. 22, local mail and express, 9:00 p. m.; No. 23, local mail and express, 10:30 p. m.

Wabash and Air Line.

Eastbound—No. 32, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 8:35 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:25 p. m.; No. 34, way freight and passenger to St. Thomas, 4:30 p. m.; No. 31, way freight and passenger to St. Thomas, 6:30 p. m.; No. 33, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 8:35 p. m.; No. 3, Wabash, 12:25 p. m.; No. 35, way freight and passenger to St. Thomas, 4:30 p. m.; No. 36, way freight and passenger to St. Thomas, 6:30 p. m.; No. 37, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 8:35 p. m.

King's Court Branch.

Leave Glencoe for Alvin, 7:30 a. m.; for St. Thomas, 8:35 a. m.; for London, 9:30 a. m.; for Port Elgin, 10:30 a. m.; for Port Hope, 11:30 a. m.; for Port Perry, 12:30 p. m.; for Port Hope, 1:30 p. m.; for Port Perry, 2:30 p. m.; for Port Hope, 3:30 p. m.; for Port Perry, 4:30 p. m.; for Port Hope, 5:30 p. m.; for Port Perry, 6:30 p. m.; for Port Hope, 7:30 p. m.; for Port Perry, 8:30 p. m.; for Port Hope, 9:30 p. m.; for Port Perry, 10:30 p. m.; for Port Hope, 11:30 p. m.; for Port Perry, 12:30 p. m.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Eastbound—No. 631, daily, 12:25 p. m.; No. 632, Chatham mixed, daily except Sunday, 6:30 p. m.; No. 633, daily, stop only for passengers from west of Chatham, 10:30 p. m.; Westbound—No. 634, daily, 8:45 a. m.; No. 635, Chatham mixed, daily except Sunday, 3:20 p. m.; No. 636, daily, 8:45 p. m.

Glencoe Post-Office.

Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 8:00 a. m.; G.T.R. West, 8 p. m.; London and East, 2:40 p. m.; and 7 p. m.; Made received—London and East, 8 a. m.; G.T.R. East, 7 p. m.; G.T.R. West, 8:45 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

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

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

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

Through Tourist Sleeping Cars to WINNIPEG on above dates, leaving Toronto 10:45 p. m., no change of cars, via Transcontinental Route.

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

Berth reservations and full particulars at all Grand Trunk ticket offices or write C. E. HURNING, District Passenger Agent, Toronto

C. O. SMITH, Glencoe - Phone 3

Potatoes

Choice New Brunswick Potatoes for sale 35c a peck

McAlpine Bros.

At a recent meeting of the Glencoe Public School Board a resolution was passed "requesting village pupils to not be present at school earlier than 8:45 a. m., and that provision be made for the country pupils by having one room open for them as early as 8:30 a. m. and that they will be under the supervision of the janitor until 8:45 a. m., at which time the teachers will be present as required by school regulations."

At a meeting of ratepayers of the township of Metcalfe held on Monday night in the Town Hall, Napier, to determine the best way to raise funds for the British Red Cross Society, it was unanimously resolved to ask the council to make the same grant as last year—\$500—from the general funds of the township. Reeve C. Henry, ex-Reeve Lewis and several others addressed the meeting, all being in favor of a grant by the township.

At a meeting of the Glencoe High School students on Friday a literary society was organized and will meet on the first and third Thursday of every month. The following officers were elected—Honorary president, Mr. Hamilton; honorary vice-president, Miss Baird; honorary secretary, Miss Fothergill; president, McKellar; secretary, Miss Fothergill; treasurer, Keith; secretary, Eleanore McNabb; treasurer, Lorna Luckham. Councilors—Form IV., Jean McLachlan and Marguerita Gardner; Form III., Cassie McLean and E. McDonald; Form II., Helen Sutherland and Ernest McKellar; Form I., Sarah McLachlan and Wm. Simpson. Pianist, George Grant; reporter, Estella Smith; editor of "The Oracle," Eileen McKellar; assistant editors, Cleo Sutton and Harry Moss.

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PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Angus Hull is home from Salt Lake City, Utah, on a two-weeks visit.

—Mrs. Mayhew is in Hamilton attending the funeral of her late sister, Miss Gussie Randall.

—Mrs. W. H. Watterworth has returned from a visit with friends in St. Thomas and Leamington.

—Wm. Baker of Clapperton Island is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Hollingshead, at J. A. McLachlan's.

—W. F. Reynolds and Walter Hanon of Frankville, Ont., Leeds county, spent Wednesday of last week the guest of Don H. Love.

—Mrs. E. J. Scott, who has been spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. J. A. McLachlan, returned to her home at Sault Ste. Marie yesterday.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

See E. Mayhew's change of ad.

Two girls wanted. Apply McKellar House, Glencoe. 231f

Best Manitoba flour for sale at McLachlan's Bakery. 951f

Marriage licenses issued D. by H. McEae, Strathburn. 1051f

Found—pair of earrings. Apply to Mrs. John Tait.

Special sale of fur coats at Lamont's. Buy early and get a bargain.

For sale—20 White Leghorns, cockerels, \$1.00 each.—M. L. Farrell. 37

A few sets of single harness to clear out cheap at Lamont's special sale.

Will receive poultry on Fridays of each week until further notice.—J. McNeil. 331f

For good value in shoes and rubbers try Sexsmith & Co. Repairing a specialty.

Comfortable flat, newly papered and electric lights, for rent. Apply to J. N. Currie.

A fine stock of jute and wool horse blankets, low prices, at Lamont's special sale.

For sale—new milch cow, freshened Oct. 16. Guaranteed good milk.—D. R. McEae.

For sale—car choice ripe genuine New Brunswick apples.—The Woodburn Milling Co., Ltd.

Found—umbrella, in booth at Newbury school fair, Sept. 29th. Apply J. P. McVicar, Newbury.

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

Special sale of robes and rugs at Lamont's next Saturday: 10 per cent. less than any catalogue house.

A small stove for sale, suitable for an office or small room. Enquire of Dan, H. McEae, agent, Glencoe.

The ladies of St. John's church propose holding a Bazaar and Tea in the schoolroom on Friday, November 24.

Remember, goods will be sold at least ten per cent. less at Lamont's special sale than any city catalogue price.

Farm of 100 acres on Longwoods Road, Ekfrid, near Strathburn, for sale cheap and on easy terms.—Victor Jermy. 36

Lost—on township, between Strathburn and C. P. R., set of automobile tools in cloth retainer. Finder please leave at McCullum's garage.

For sale, in the village of Appin—good eight-room house, cellar under all, good furnace, hard and soft water, good barn.—Apply to M. R. Brown. 341f

THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT HELPED HER

"Fruit-a-tives Again Proves Its Extraordinary Powers"

ROCHON, QUE., March 2nd, 1915.

"I have received the most wonderful benefit from taking 'Fruit-a-tives'. I suffered for years from Rheumatism and change of life, and I took every remedy obtainable without results. I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and it was the only medicine that really did me good. Now I am entirely well—the Rheumatism has disappeared, and the terrible pains in my body are all gone. I hope that others, who suffer from such distressing diseases, will try 'Fruit-a-tives'. MADAME ISABE ROCHON, 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

SHOWED HIM THE DOOR.

And Dickens Went and Stood Not Upon the Order of His Going.

Colonel B. was the proprietor of a widely known old house in the south which three-quarters of a century ago had earned its reputation as a well conducted tavern.

When Charles Dickens came to America he stopped at this southern house. He was hardly settled in his room before Colonel B. was at the door. He assured him that his horses, his wines, all the lavish hospitality of a state famed for its generosity, stood at the convenience of the distinguished visitor.

Dickens received the proffer coldly. In London one did not accept a tavern which was a social equal. So it was that he returned the courteous offer by saying that when he wished the services of the innkeeper he would send for him.

For sixty seconds Colonel B. stood silent, his great face growing redder all the while. Finally he stretched out a long arm toward Dickens.

"You go, sir," he stammered. "And do not stand upon the order of your going."

The novelist went. And it is to be trusted he had learned that the American hotel keeper of that day and age was not to be confused with his brother in far-off Europe.—Edward Hungerford in Saturday Evening Post.

CRITICISING A CRITIC.

A Little Sermon on the Use of "Slow" as an Adverb.

A Brooklyn man writes to a Manhattan morning paper in great distress because signs by the roadside commonly say, "Automobiles Go Slow." The writer thinks the amount of paint and labor required to change the adjective to an adverb would be very insignificant as compared with the purifying of a nation's speech.

But if purifying the speech means dropping the use of "slow" as an adverb let us be thankful the purifiers did not get busy before the great English authors began to write. The modern purifiers, or innovators, would deprive us of Milton "swinging slow with aulion roar" and compel Shakespeare to rewrite the first three lines of "Midsummer Night's Dream."

"Slow" as an adverb has been in literature since the year 1500. It is found in Byron, Thackeray and the Edinburgh Review. Johnson's Dictionary of 1773 quotes numerous examples of its use by Donne, Milton and Pope. It seems as if it ought to be especially suitable in an automobile warning sign. For cannot old fashioned people (not "purifiers") remember the couplet in Marmion?

And come he slow or come he fast
It is but death who comes at last.

The English language will continue to be a noble and forceful means of expressing thought if it remains proof against new and unheard of rules altering ancient usage. In other words, let us investigate and "go slow" before condemning a word just because it is encountered for the first time.—Brooklyn Standard Union.

Marat's Deadly Prescription.

Whether Marat of "the terror" was a veterinary surgeon or a fashionable physician is a point which historians have earnestly debated. Some light is thrown upon it by the memoirs of the papal envoy of the period, who was was one of his patients, and reports as follows:

"He prescribed for me some medicine which would have killed me if the celebrated chemist of the Rue Jacob had been willing to give it to me. 'I see well enough,' he said, 'that this is no medicine for you; it is medicine for a horse. I recognize the doctor's signature; he is mad.' Apparently Marat had mistaken me for one of his patients at the stable at which he was a physician."

The Modest Model.

Julia Ward Howe, though a woman of very good appearance, was extremely modest.

"She once posed for me," said a Boston painter the other day. "But she hesitated a long time before consenting. To urge her on I said: 'Don't be afraid; I'll do you justice, madam.' 'Ah,' she answered, 'it isn't justice I ask for at your hands; it's mercy.'"

In and Out.

The old saying that a man cannot be in two places at the same time has at last been proved false.

It was discovered one day that a baseball player, much to the dislike of a number of loyal fans, can be out at home.

Getting What You Pay For.

Church—Seats in the theaters in New York come high, don't they? Gotham—Well, yes, higher than seats in the street cars. But there is the satisfaction when buying a seat in a theater you are pretty sure to get one.

The Faddist.

Grammercy—What, another new gown? Mrs. Grammercy—Yes, dear; I must have one when I attend the lecture on domestic economy.

There is a chastity of honor that feels a stain like a wound.

HONORED THE PASS.

And, as One Good Turn Deserves Another, It Was Used Again.

I was practicing law in Nevada, writes Thomas Fitch, and had successfully defended some men who were accused of stage robbery. A week afterward, with some companions, I was "seeing off" a London mining expert who was about to depart on the stage-coach. After a round of drinks he said to me jocularly: "I may meet some of your clients on the road. I wish you would give me a pass." "Certainly," I replied. I stepped to the hotel desk and on a sheet of my office paper which I happened to have in my pocket wrote: "To All Road Agents—Please pass the bearer and oblige me." I signed my name thereto. With a laugh he pocketed the note, and we bade each other goodby.

That night, sure enough, the stage was stopped and the passengers lined up and relieved of their money and valuables by masked highwaymen. When my friend was reached he handed me my note to the robber, exclaiming, "Here, my man, is a note for you." The robber carried it to the stagecoach lamp, read it and handed it to the captain of the gang, who read it and with a grin that could be seen below his mask, exclaimed, "That's good!" and passed the bearer of the note without robbing him.

Months afterward I received from the county jail a message from a man who was accused of being a participant in a shooting scrape that he desired to see me. I went there. He said that he desired to employ me to defend him. "I have no cash to pay a fee," said he, "but maybe this will serve for one." He handed me the pass I had issued. "It's good," said I. Could I have said less?—Case and Comment.

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There is a chastity of honor that feels a stain like a wound.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

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

PAINT! PAINT! PAINT!

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

JAMES WRIGHT & SON

PLOW POINTS MACHINE REPAIRS

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

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

The Transcript Press

Printers to Particular People

PROGRAMMES, BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, WEDDING STATIONERY

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

New Prices August 1st, 1916

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

Chassis	\$450.00
Runabout	475.00
Touring Car	495.00
Coupelet	695.00
Town Car	780.00
Sedan	800.00

f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

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

A. Duncanson - Agent, Glencoe

AUCTION SALES

At Appin stock yards on Saturday, Oct. 21, at 2 o'clock—17 one-year-old steers, 10 one-year-old heifers, Warren M. Lockwood, proprietor; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.

Clearing sale of farm, farm stock and implements on east half south half lot 2, con. 3, Ekfrid, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, at 1:30 o'clock. Joel Cass proprietor; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.

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

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Farm

Under power of sale in mortgage from John Graham there will be offered for sale by auction on Saturday, October 28

at 3 o'clock p. m. at the McAlpine House, Glencoe

the southerly half of lot No. 18, 2nd range north Longwoods Road, Ekfrid Township, 100 acres more or less, excepting the part sold to The Canada Air Line Railroad.

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

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

The land is of excellent quality. Possession 1st April, 1917, when present lease expires.

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

For further information apply to FRASER & MOORE, Vendor's Solicitors, London, Ont.

MESSRS. ELLIOTT & MOSS, Barristers, Glencoe, Ont.

Dated 13th Oct., 1916.

OH, SUCH A HEADACHE!

Nearly everyone has ripping, tearing headaches at times. Discorder stomach—always liver does it. Cheer up! here's the real relief—Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They put the stomach and bowels right. All druggists, 25c., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Co., Toronto

Highest Cash Prices

paid for good Poultry, Cream and Eggs. See Wm. Muirhead or Dugald McIntyre, Glencoe. Phone 51w.

SILVERWOODS, LIMITED

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER VIII.—(Cont'd.)

The conversation then flowed into other channels; Paxhorn provoking rars of merriment by his stories and epigrams. Presently the ladies withdrew; Lady Constance to prepare for a ride with Adrien, which he had just suggested, and Miss Penelope to rest her "nerves."

While waiting for his cousin to rejoin him Adrien crossed over to the window, which commanded a view of the Castle entrance, and stood gazing idly down. Outside stood a smart motor, and from it was alighting the trim figure of Jasper Vermont.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed, "I had forgotten Jasper."

He tapped at the window, and waved his hand in affectionate greeting to his friend, who looked up with his most amiable smile, as he brushed aside the servants who had hurried out to meet him.

There are people who are served well from sheer force of personality, and who, though neither generous nor unselfish themselves, yet contrive to abstract the very essence of these qualities from those around them; and of these Jasper Vermont was one. His tips were few, though he was lavish in smiles and honeyed words; yet not one of the retinue of servants at Barmminster Castle but would fly to attend to his wants, as they would those of Adrien or Lord Barmminster himself.

A few minutes later he strolled in to the room where the rest of the guests were seated. As he did so Lord Barmminster involuntarily drew himself up with a slight frown. He had hoped that the "adventurer," as he invariably termed him, would remain in town and not trust his unwelcome presence upon the guests at the Castle. But, in another minute, his natural courtesy reasserted itself; and, though it was patent to the least observant that the new arrival was not as welcome as he might have been, he answered Jasper's amiable inquiry as to his health politely enough.

"Thank you, Mr. Vermont," he said grimly, "I am quite well. But you, I fear, are an invalid."

His sharp eyes glanced towards the closed motor, which was gliding round the bend of the drive.

"No, sir, I'm quite well, I assure you," Jasper replied, meekly, as if unconscious of any irony. "But I have learned enough wisdom to feel convinced that all journeys, including that of life itself, should be taken as comfortably as possible. I prefer, therefore, to have the dust and smell outside the car instead of in. Am I not right?"

"Perfectly," returned his opponent, with a sarcastic smile; "you should surely know your own constitution best. It was an unfortunate error on my part."

At this moment, Adrien, who had been listening to the polite-and-trust conversation, exceedingly ill at ease, intervened, and under some pretext drew his father out with him into the corridor.

"I do detest that fellow so," said the old man apologetically, as though ashamed at having displayed his feelings.

"It's a pity, sir," returned Adrien, respectfully; for his father was the only person who dared say a word in disfavor of his friend. "He takes any amount of pains to save me trouble."

"Well, it pays him," retorted Lord Barmminster dryly; then with a wave of the hand as if to dismiss an unpleasant subject, he said, "You're off to the stables, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir," replied Adrien, "I want to have a look at 'King Cole.'" With ed in the direction of the stables.

A friendly nod, he ran lightly down the wide oak staircase and disappeared. For a few moments Lord Barmminster stood gazing after him, his stern face relaxed, his keen eyes softened. Adrien was more to him than all his possessions, which were vast enough to have provided for a dozen sons. Therefore, he denied him nothing, however extravagant or reckless in price, and refrained from any comment on his line of conduct.

CHAPTER X.

Adrien's appearance in the stable-yard was the signal for much excitement among the hands there; and presently the head groom made his appearance, struggling into his coat, while coughing with embarrassed respect.

"Good morning, Markham," said his master with a nod; "where's the King?"

"In the south stable, sir," replied the man, as he fumbled in his pocket for the keys. You would like to see him, sir?"

Adrien nodded, and made his way to the stable, accompanied by the groom.

"No one else is allowed to enter the stable but yourself, Markham?" he asked, as the man unlocked the door.

"No one, sir. I'm always here when he's being littered or fed. Not a soul touches him without I'm at his side. He's in fine condition, sir; I never saw him in better."

Adrien passed his hand over the zany coat of the racehorse. The dainty creature pricked up his finely-pointed ears, and turned to his master with a whiny of delight.

"He looks well enough," he admitted. "Has he had his gallop this morning?"

"Yes, sir; but would you like to see him across the paddock?"

"Yes," said Adrien. "By the way, who rides him to-morrow?"

"Peacock, sir."

"Ah, the new jockey."

"Yes, sir; Mr. Vermont's lad," returned the groom.

"A good seat?" asked Adrien.

"Capital, never saw a better, sir, and weighs next to nothing. I'll send for him. He whistled, and half-a-dozen stable helpers rushing forward, he despatched them to find the jockey. While waiting, the groom had the precious "King" brought into the yard and saddled; and in a few moments the man arrived. Markham had called him a lad; but in reality he was almost middle-aged, with the stunted stature of a child. Adrien looked him over critically.

"So you ride the 'King' to-morrow?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," replied the dwarf, humbly.

"Let me see you take him round the paddock," said Adrien. The man threw off his coat, showing himself to be in shabby riding costume; then, vaulting into the saddle, he took the race to the meadow at the back of the stable-yard. Adrien watched the bird-like flight of the superb animal, and nodded approvingly when he presently returned to the starting-point.

"You'll do," he said, as the jockey dismounted; "ride like that to-morrow, and we shall win. There is something for you, but no drinking, mind."

He held out a ten-pound note as he spoke. The man stared at it for a moment, then crouching almost like a dog, took it gingerly by the edge.

"Don't be afraid, man; one would think you expected a blow," said Adrien, with a smile.

Touching his forehead, the man took the note, and Adrien turned away. As he walked out of the stable-yard he happened to glance back at Markham, and he saw that the jockey was still gazing after him, with a tense, almost longing expression in his small, deep-set eyes.

"Poor devil!" said Leroy to himself as he went up the drive. "I must get Jasper to do something for him, especially if he wins—I only hope he doesn't get drunk!"

In the courtyard Lady Constance's horse and his own were waiting for him, and in a few moments they if ever appeared, accompanied by the ever-smiling Jasper Vermont.

Blessed by nature with a good figure, Art, as represented by French modistes and Reffern, had put the finishing touches, with the result that Lady Constance Tremaine, whether in evening dress or the blue cloth riding-habit of the field, was a joy to the eye. As she stood now, waiting Adrien's approach, he could not help mentally contrasting her natural, spiritual type of beauty with the made-up and coarsened charms of Ada Lester, and he wondered how he could have been so blind as not to notice it before.

He was not the only one who admired her. Jasper Vermont had elected himself as the girl's chief slave, and whenever he was at Barmminster Castle invariably managed to carry out her lightest whims—indeed, would even endeavor to forestall them. Now if it was he who attended to her saddle, and helped her into it before Adrien had fully realized what he was about to do, and for once Leroy experienced just the least feeling of resentment towards his devoted friend.

For a while the two rode almost in silence; but after the first canter Adrien reigned up his horse close to that of his companion. Lady Constance purposely brought the conversation round to his estates, for, with all his dissipation and languor, Leroy was no indifferent landlord, and Lord Barmminster invariably referred all complaints—such few as there were—to his son.

"I'm sorry you would not renew the lease for Farmer Darrell," she said gently; "he is almost heart-broken at having to leave Briar Farm."

Adrien pulled up his horse sharply. "Farmer Darrell to leave Briar Farm!" he said quickly. "What do you mean, Constance?"

She looked at him steadily, as she replied:

"I rode over there yesterday, and found them all in great trouble. They told me Mr. Vermont, acting under your orders, had refused to grant them new leases. I promised to speak to Uncle Philip; but you know how angry he gets whenever anyone mentions Mr. Vermont's name, so I thought I would ask you myself." She blushed crimson, as if at her own boldness. "Of course, you mustn't do it just on my account, but—"

"Mustn't I?" interrupted her cousin, looking keenly, almost affectionately at the slim, girlish figure, and pretty piquant face. "I should certainly grant whatever you asked me if it lay in my power. As a matter of fact, however, I think Jasper said that, as they were unable to make Briar Farm pay, would I lower the rent; and as that would be creating a precedent for all the other tenants—I refused."

Lady Constance nodded her head. "Quite right," she agreed; "but I happen to know that the farm does pay splendidly, and—"

"In any case, Constance," interrupted Adrien, almost tenderly, "it is quite sufficient, if you wish it so. But I think—I am sure—Jasper must have made a mistake."

Lady Constance did not reply, but wisely changed the subject; she was too clever to pursue her advantage, and she had gained her point—sown the least little doubt of Mr. Jasper Vermont's rectitude in Adrien's mind.

Meanwhile, Mr. Vermont had also taken himself to the stables; but he did not ask to see King Cole—contenting himself with beaming admiringly on Mr. Markham, while the head groom held forth on all the precautions he was taking with regard to the precious animal's safety.

"An' if he's got at, Mr. Vermont, sir, I'll eat my head," was his parting speech.

In reply to which Mr. Vermont murmured inaudibly, as he walked away: "It's a lucky job, my good fellow, that I shan't make you keep your word!"

At the end of the plantation, beyond the stable buildings, there was a little cottage attached to the straw-yard. Having reached this, Jasper listened attentively; then, without any warning knock, he lifted the latch, and entered.

To all appearances the room was empty, save for some pieces of poor furniture. But the visitor, blinking at the sudden transition from light to darkness, walked over to a rough couch, where lay the misshapen jockey Peacock, either asleep or deep in thought. Jasper shook him angrily by the shoulder, and a sullen scowl darkened the little monkeylike face as he recognised his visitor.

(To be continued.)

WHAT EYEBROWS REVEAL.

Thick Hair Denotes Violent and Passionate Character.

Straight eyebrows show orderly habits and a methodical turn of mind in their possessor.

Arched or pointed brows are a sign of taste in the arrangement of colors and a wonderful ability to match shades and hues of all sorts.

Eyebrows set far apart from one another betoken a capacity for judging sizes and proportions with a considerable amount of accuracy.

If eyebrows bend down in the middle towards the eyes, so that they appear as if indented, they show a nature that is disposed neither to forgive nor to forget, which is resentful and inclined to revenge itself for injuries.

The greater amount of space between the ridge of the eyebrow and its outer end and the corner of the eye, the higher are the powers of calculation in the person.

When the outline of the eyebrows is straight, it indicates sincerity and frankness. If, however, it should be oblique, and the hairs spring from the root of the nose, it shows elusive and deceptive tendencies.

Very thick brows denote a somewhat violent and passionate character, especially in a man.

Brows that are carelessly arched and placed high on the forehead denote a dull and unemotional disposition.

DOGS ATE A CHURCH.

'Twas Built of Whales' Ribs and Walrus Hide.

The lot of an Eskimo dog is a hard one. In the first place, he has to earn his living by drawing sledges. In the next place, food is so scarce that a dog is usually hungry, often hungry enough to eat his harness, or, indeed, any bits of skin and leather he can find. To prevent this the men rub the leather cords with tar. But in order to live at all an Eskimo dog has to fight his way. Whenever there is a pack of dogs together they fight. The weak ones are driven away or killed. The strongest and fiercest one, who can thrash any or all of the others, is known as the king dog. He has the best place to lie, and his choice of the food. A single growl from him is like a growl from an emperor, whom all are ready to obey.

Of all the things that can befall a church, nothing could be more strange, or than the destruction of a little house of worship north of Hudson Bay. The Eskimos had built a church with whales' ribs for rafters and covered it with walrus hide. The little church held eighty persons; but in the time that elapsed between two services the building was set upon by a pack of famished dogs and demolished in a few hours.

BRITISH SHIPYARDS BUSY.

Preparations Are Being Made for After-the-War Trade.

The shipping trade of Great Britain, while suffering considerable losses from enemy submarines, is nevertheless quietly strengthening itself by means of various financial amalgamations of interests to meet the "after war" competition, and by means of fresh tonnage construction, despite the huge increase in cost of material and labor. Various shipyards are stocked with orders. The investing public are also showing their belief in the future of British shipping by absorbing all sorts of shipping shares privately and on various stock exchanges.

The Farm

Winter Care of Cows.

Cows are sensitive creatures and for this reason must have especially good care during the winter season. The man who would obtain the best milk yields in the winter must endeavor to approximate summer conditions as closely as possible.

On account of their general spareness of flesh, cows have little protection for their vital organs and are therefore peculiarly susceptible to cold. For this reason warm housing during the winter season is a matter of the highest importance. It matters little how good a dairy machine a cow may be or how well she may be fed, the returns from her will be unsatisfactory, if she is compelled to shiver in the stable.

Never expose cows to the cold drizzling rains which usually precede and follow the severe cold of the winter. It is not uncommon for cows to shrink ten per cent in their milk flow as a result of such exposure and there are cases where the shrinkage is more than double this amount.

Many, in their attempts to keep cows warm, expose them to conditions which they may suffer even more than from exposure to cold. We refer to the practice of shutting up cows in stables where there is no provision for ventilation. A cow barn should be built as warm as possible.

Another matter of importance is to supply cows with reasonably warm water. Think of the amount of fuel (feed) necessary to heat water from near freezing to blood temperature! The best plan is to furnish cows only freshly pumped water. If the water is allowed to stand in the tank until it is nearly frozen, it should be warmed by means of a heater placed in the tank. In this connection, it is well to remember that wood is cheaper fuel for heating water than feed. But there are other disadvantages of allowing cows to drink cold water aside from the extra feed required in warming it to blood temperature. The bad effects of supplying very cold water to cows just before and after calving are too well known to require much comment. Many an afterbirth has been retained by chilling cows with ice water at this critical period.

Provide cows with plenty of salt. Cows on dry feed exhibit an inordinant craving for salt to which they should have free access. Place the salt where the cows can have as much as they wish to, adding it to the feed. Some cows crave more salt than others, and since they will not eat more than is good for them, they are more likely to get what they need by allowing them to help themselves.

With the foregoing conditions provided and plenty of succulent feed, such as silage and roots, supplemented with leguminous hay and grain, winter dairying will be found very profitable.

In connection with the subject of feeding, attention is called to the underfeeding of dry cows on many farms during the winter. We have known farmers to winter their cows on a ration consisting almost exclusively of corn stover and straw. Needless to say, such a ration is entirely inadequate to properly nourish a pregnant dry cow. When no grain is fed dry cows must be given a liberal allowance of leguminous hay. Underfeeding dry cows not only results in a poorly developed calf, but is also followed by reduced milk yields.

Dairy Helps.

There are so many good dairy helps that each individual preference may be supplied, but which to advise would be foolish, even if allowable, as what will suit one will not fill the bill with others.

The best plan is to inspect various dairy helps, where their use is demonstrated, then think if your conditions would allow of securing same results. If the answers are satisfactory, procure the helps at once.

A cream separator, a good tester, reliable scales, and a good churn, where cream is not sold, are among the helps that are necessities. The silo is all but a necessity. Just as soon as the way is made clear, by all means procure or build a silo.

The many other helps are sometimes just conveniences; as such the most of them should be purchased. Where the conveniences are plenty, we hear less of farm drudgery and of the young folks leaving the farm.

Through the coming stormy days, when so many will be of necessity "shut in," make use of the leisure for studying and planning the work for another year. Arrange the dairy barn and pasture, on paper, as it should be according to other surroundings and buildings, then at the very first chance, arrange them in reality.

Use lots of bedding. This saves so much of valuable fertilizer that would seem none would be allowed to waste, but a drive through a farm set with straw soon cause you to conclude otherwise.

It seems foolish for farmers to allow such fertility to go to waste for the need of more bedding when often the material is going to waste in the fields in the shape of straw. Then in the spring buy commercial fertilizer to use on the crops.

Such management, or rather non-management, is what causes discontentment, and "farming don't pay" ideas. Farming, nor anything else, will not succeed under such managing.

If no straw is available, haul sawdust. Nothing is a much better absorbent. Get something and make use of it every day. If used, and the manure utilized, the resulting crops will be an agreeable surprise.

Comments on Systematic Farming.

Farmers, in order to be successful in their work should be systematic both in business transactions, and in the general farm operations. One farmer we know keeps a memorandum book in which can be found entries similar to the following:

Nov. 16—See to fences and have men begin repairing. Drive to— and ascertain price of pork—if over \$10.50, sell.

Nov. 20—Sell about 25 early capons to meet note due Dec. 1.

Nov. 24—Put stub cutter through 40 acre field.

These are simply representative items and do not apply to any year in particular, but they show the methods employed by the farmer in order to keep things working smoothly. The farmer is educated or trained rather to his business, and during his leisure moments thinks out and plans ahead to meet the little matters constantly worrying the average farmer, and keeping him awake nights. Take for instance the item dated November 20. By careful calculation during leisure time the man has concluded that these capons will be ready to kill by that time, and it will be the best possible way for him to raise the cash.

Now, a less thoughtful man may have sacrificed his pullets or other fowl that might bring considerable better prices and have been in much better shape by Christmas. By so doing he would have been the loser to a considerable amount.

He is not like many who forget about their bills until due, and then borrow the money of someone else, at a big rate of interest.

Again, the first item concerning the pork, was doubtless jotted down as the result of much careful consideration. The conclusion was that if \$10.50 a hundred could be realized at that time the amount received for the weight would bring more money than heavier hogs would around the holidays, even if worth a trifle more money. In other words the clear money for the additional feed necessary, at a higher price would not counterbalance the extra money expended in feed.

The plan is one worth the careful attention of every progressive farmer, and one sure to be productive of good. Every farmer can adopt the use of one of these plan books, in which to keep his farm work carefully planned out throughout the year, a month or two ahead of the operations scheduled all the time. The benefit is in bringing the system into the work where, in many instances several odd jobs would always be piling up on each other.

Fertilize the Soil Daily.

Heap out and spread the manure every day from now on. The meadow is a good place.

As we begin to stable the stock more during the cool nights, a load of manure will collect in a few hours' time around the stalls, even where stock raising is not carried on very extensively; and if this supply is hauled out promptly and spread over the fields, it will save handling it so much, and prevent its being scattered and wasted; while the repositioning of the soil will begin at once, as all of the rich liquids and fertilizing components work into the very texture of the ground. And whatever part of the manure particles do not enter the soil this winter, will be right on hand to do its work the very first propitious day next spring.



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BUY PACIFIC OIL LANDS.

British Firm Resumes Negotiations Broken by War.

Negotiations for the acquisition of important oil interests in California which were concluded by a British shipping syndicate, but which fell through when the war broke out, have been revived and the original scheme will be carried out, says a London despatch. The primary movers in the scheme include Earl Grey, Lord Pirrie, Thomas Royden and Hans Anderson, managing director of the East Asiatic Company, Copenhagen, for which eighteen motor ships of from 10,000 to 18,000 tons are now being built.

The British firms concerned are the Cunard, White Star, Union Castle, Elder Dempster, Atlantic Transport, Dominion and Leyland lines, and it is likely that most of their vessels will be fitted to burn oil when the shipping world gets straightened out again. The syndicate will establish stations for the supply of oil fuel on various ocean routes.

Orders for a large number of vessels of the tank type were placed with British firms some time ago, but the great pressure of naval work has made it impossible for these firms to get on with the work, hence many of their vessels are now being built in the United States.

Wanted To Know.

A bold, unsold citizen went to a new boarding house, and as he had always met his obligations promptly, he had become notably outspoken. On his second day the hostess asked: "Why don't you say a blessing, Mr. Golden?" He looked over the table and said gloomily: "I'd like to know what for?"

The Sensible Girl.

"She's a mighty sensible girl," "That so?" "Yes, the man she is to marry asked her if she'd have her diamond ring now or use the money to buy something for their home instead."

"And she took the furniture?" "No, she took the diamond ring."

"CARRIED OUT LITTLE ENTERPRISE"

AND HOW THE TRICK IS DONE AT THE FRONT.

Sounds Small in the Official Report, But It Was a Lively Little Scrape.

"Last night our troops carried out a little enterprise in the neighborhood of — Official Report.

An enterprise is just what the word suggests. There is no certainty that it will be successful. Therefore to bring about the desired result nothing is left out of the calculations, if possible, to ensure success.

Here is an account of what may be regarded as one of the typical common or garden "little enterprises" so frequently undertaken on the British front. Enterprises, it may be remembered, are undertaken with the general idea of worrying the enemy and reducing his morale.

The night sky on the date the enterprise took place was minus a moon. An advantage. The night was consequently dark, and it was but a slowly moving coil of men who, in Indian file, wound their way stealthily through the long tortuous communication trench to the front line.

The captain in command of the operations walked along the line of front trench where his men were gathered to assure himself that they were correctly marshalled for the coming attack. To his section commanders he gave his final directions, and to each individual man a cheery word.

The mine was to be sprung at 8 p.m., and then the captain was to give the order for the rush across. As the minutes caught up to the hour and the last minute of all broke itself up into seconds there were moan. The fishermen are now getting 40 cents each for white spring salmon, the highest price ever paid for this fish. Sockeyes fetch 50 cents, many strained but eager faces staring over the parapet.

Suddenly there was a rumbling, drum-like boom!

A Boom—and Silence.

An eruption of grey clay-cloids showed in ghostly chunks against the ill-lit sky. An earth tremor which made men's knees tremble whether they wished or not.

For a dumb instant—silence. Then with sudden thuds the great clay-cloids dropped to earth. It was now the moment of all the moments.

"Come on, the Little Pottery!" It was the captain's shout as he sprang over the parapet. An Australian, though serving in an English regiment, he was born thirty-three years before in the Antipodes to lead just such an enterprise as this.

With that peculiar discrimination which a real leader of men shows in addressing his followers at the crucial moment, he hit upon the most inspiring phrase he could have used. It was the "football battle-ry" of the famous regiment to which he and his men belonged.

Every man was endeavoring to scramble over the parapet in advance of his nearest friend.

Suddenly, as though electrified into inactivity as to what was happening, the Boche from his support lines sent up hundreds of "shooting-star-like" lights. It added almost a sense of gaiety to the otherwise somber scene as the khaki-clad "Little Pottery" dashed on towards their objective, under the lip of the newly torn-out crater which provided a speedy entrance to the German trenches.

There was a vicious rattle of the enemy machine guns, as they insistently flung out their streams of lead, from points to the right and left of the newly born crater; the soul of our own shells, which were more than "straining" the enemy's rear trenches.

Then came the booming "burst" of our heavy bombs, flung from trench mortars farther down our lines. And the enemy's "shooting-star-like" lights darted up in ever-increasing numbers towards the sulky sky.

Joined in the Charge.

The bombers led the attack, yet such was the intense enthusiasm inspired by the chance of getting at the enemy that others who should not have done so sprinted on to them.

Those watching from the British lines were no longer able to discern what was happening at the Boche trench, which had now been successfully entered.

The boom of hand grenades intermingled with the snap-like sounds of revolver and rifle shots. It was obvious that a hand-to-hand fight was in progress, but only from the sounds, dulled as they were by the half-subterranean position in which it took place.

A blazing light suddenly burst from the British trench, followed shortly by blasts of whistles. It was the signal to return.

Stolidly, with clay-cloided boots, the raiders retrace their way. They are fewer by some half-dozen than when they set out, but those who have been wounded and still have life in them are carried back tenderly across the outlet-swept zone to the safety of their line.

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THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

The man who puts clothing to the hardest test usually selects Penman's when it comes to sweaters. He knows, of course, from experience that they wear like so much iron, that they fit right and look right. After all there is nothing like accepting what an overwhelming majority take as a standard. Say Penman's.

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Paris

AVIATION SCHOOL AND PLANT TO BE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA

The Factory Will Turn Out Complete Aeroplanes and Will Get Imperial Orders.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Canada is to go in for the manufacture of aeroplanes. The Government has for some time had under consideration the establishment in Canada of an aviation school with a view to the development of what has become so important a branch of warfare on both land and sea. The matter has been further considered during the past week, and a decision has been reached to establish a school and also to have built and equipped in Canada a factory which will turn out complete aeroplanes, that is to say, com-

plete with the motors, which heretofore have not been built in this country. The aviation school will be under the direction of the Imperial authorities, who have agreed to provide a staff of experts for the purpose. The factory will be established under the direction of the Imperial Munitions Board, the Imperial Government having assured orders which will take care of the output of the factory while the war lasts. No information is available at present as to the probable location of either the school or the factory.

BRITISH GAIN MORE GROUND

New Drive For Possession of Bapaume-Peronne Road.

A despatch from London says: The British forces have launched a new drive for the possession of the low heights which intervene between General Haig's front and the Bapaume-Peronne road. The British have already secured success and captured a number of prisoners during the course of the fighting, which still continues.

That the British have gained some additional ground north of Theval, south of the Ancre River, in France, and on the Sars-Guedecourt line is indicated in the Berlin official communication, which says British attacks here failed "for the most part" before the German curtain of fire.

The objects of the British advance in France were outlined on Thursday by Major-General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the War Office. The general emphasized as one of the principal purposes, already gained, that "the British push into the German lines has extended the fighting front by a length of 20,000 yards, so that if stationary trench fighting were resumed the Germans would have that much increased frontage to defend."

"As we get on our difficulties get less and less," he remarked, pointing out that the country thus far gained was hilly and strongly defended and that the British had now reached the lower rolling lands.

\$6,150 PAID FOR COW, DEAREST IN WORLD.

A despatch from North Easton, Mass., says: The "cow that jumped over the moon" did not achieve the heights of fame among dairy farmers gained on Wednesday by Langwater Dairymaid, a Guernsey of purest blood. She is the highest priced Guernsey cow in the world, having sold at auction under the bidding of gentlemen farmers from all parts of the country, for \$6,150. Charles L. A. Whitney, of Albany, was the buyer. F. L. Rothrop Ames, of this town, was the former owner.

DUTCH GOVERNMENT WANTS SATISFACTION.

A despatch from The Hague says: The Dutch Government, it is learned, on the basis of facts already ascertained, will immediately ask Germany to explain the sinking of the Dutch steamer Bloemendijk in the Atlantic, off the New England coast, last Sunday.

INTERVENTION AT PRESENT WOULD MEAN BRITISH DISASTER

Lloyd George Repeats That Great Britain Will Tolerate No Outside Interference.

A despatch from London says: In the House of Commons on Wednesday night Lloyd George, Minister of War, replied to criticisms of utterances to the effect that the European war was to be a fight to a finish, and that Great Britain would tolerate no outside interference in the direction of peace.

Charles P. Trevelyan complained that the Government had ignored the important speech by President Wilson on international mediation. Mr. Lloyd George, replying, declared that the answer to all this was a military, rather than a diplomatic, affair. As a matter of fact, Viscount

Grey had anticipated President Wilson's statement. There was a great difference between intervention to secure an international commission after the war to enforce world peace and intervention at a moment like the present. Intervention now would be a military triumph for Germany and military disaster for Great Britain, and he claimed the right as Secretary of War to express his opinion on such a matter. It was not merely the expression of his own opinion, he declared, but the expression of the opinion of the Cabinet, of the war committee and of the military advisers of every ally.

NEW SUCCESS FOR THE ALLIES

Foch's Troops Capture the German Line on One-Mile Front.

London, Oct. 15.—The French won fresh successes south of the Somme on Saturday. Troops of Belloy-en-Santerre Foch's troops captured a first German line on a front of more than a mile. To the south-west of this region they swept forward from Bovenet for nearly a mile and seized the hamlet of Genemont, while they also extended their lines near Albaincourt, winning a strongly-defended sugar refinery. Over 1,100 Germans were made prisoner in these operations.

German troops last night launched several counter-attacks against the positions which the French had occupied during the day south of the River Somme, says the statement issued by the French War Department. All the German attacks were repulsed by the French infantry, the statement adds, and all the gains were maintained.

British Also Advance.

Enterprises undertaken yesterday by British troops in the neighborhood of the Staff and Schwaben redoubts, in the River Somme region, were highly successful, says the official statement issued today by the British War Office. More than 300 Germans were taken prisoner. North of Staff redoubt two lines of enemy communication trenches were cleared for a distance of nearly 200 yards. One officer and 100 men of other ranks were taken prisoners in the course of this operation, which was carried out by a single company. At the Schwaben redoubt the British gain was greater and the line was advanced well to the north and west of the redoubt. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy.

Despite the cloudy weather and active barrage fire at a range of from 200 to 300 metres, the allied aviators co-operated in a most effective fashion in the fighting yesterday south of the Somme. They surpassed all that was expected of them. One machine that returned had been struck by two hundred bullets. North of the Somme two pilots, flying very low, used their machine guns at short range against the enemy in his trenches.

A German Gain.

In Ablaincourt, at the tip of the salient held by Foch's troops north of Chaulnes, a furious assault on Friday enabled the Germans to seize several positions and some trenches to the north-east of the village. These they did not hold for long. Showing a surprising ability to rally quickly from the effects of the enemy's charge, the French wave recoiled and swept the Germans completely out of the positions they had gained a foothold in.

The French again attempted to swing their lines through Saillly-Saillies and into the sector south of Transloy, but in hand-to-hand fighting of the most desperate character they were driven back to their starting points. By their furious resistance in this region the Germans have given notice that they intend to defend the Bethune road to the limit of their resources.

Berlin admits that the British north of Theval gained a firm hold on the German trenches, and that the French south of the Somme have won a foothold in the sugar refinery at Genemont.

ITALIAN TROOPS MAKE PROGRESS

Seize More of Mountain Ridge South-east of Gorizia.

Rome, Oct. 15.—Italian troops in the Trentino yesterday made further progress in their advance towards Mount Roite according to the Italian official statement issued today. In the region of Cosmagnon an entire Austro-Hungarian battery, composed of four guns, and a large number of ammunition wagons was captured. The Italians also captured still more of the Sobro ridge of mountains south-east of Gorizia. Other positions already taken were consolidated and preparation for new attacks made. The War Office announcement says: "The Austrians had lost 28,000 men in the last two days of fighting on the Carso plateau. The battle continues with undiminished vigour."

TRADED WITH ENEMY.

New York Man Sentenced by a Paris Court.

Paris, Oct. 15.—William Chester Silbermann of New York has been sentenced by the Correctional Court to five years in prison and 500 francs on a charge of trading with the enemy. Silbermann, according to the prosecution, came to Paris armed with papers describing him as the representative of the Knight Rubber Company. On the strength of these papers he obtained several important orders. He was finally denounced by a Serbian who had known him in New York and who said he was acting for Gottwick, Scheffer & Company, 309 Broadway, New York, a firm with German affiliations.

Markets Of The World

Breakfasts.

Toronto, Oct. 17.—Manitoba wheat—New No. 1 Northern, \$1.74; No. 2 do., \$1.71; No. 3 do., \$1.69; 4 wheat, \$1.63; track, Bay ports. Old crop trading 3c. above new crop.

Wheat—No. 1 Northern, C.W. 61c; No. 2 do., 60c; extra No. 1 feed, 60c; No. 2 feed, 59c; track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 55c; track, Toronto.

Oats—No. 2 white, 55 to 57c; No. 3 do., 54 to 56c, according to freight outside.

Rickhust—No. 2 white, 55 to 57c; No. 3 do., 54 to 56c, according to freight outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in 48-lb. bags, \$9.20; second patents, in 48-lb. bags, \$8.80; Toronto.

Wheat—No. 2 white, according to sample, \$7.50; in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Barley—Oats, delivered Montreal freight, bags included—bran, per ton, \$33; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.45.

Hay—New No. 1, per ton, \$10 to \$12; No. 2, per ton, \$9 to \$9.50; track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$7 to \$8, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 25 to 26c; inferior, 20 to 21c; factory prints, 18 to 19c; solids, 25 to 26c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 35 to 36c; storage, select, 37 to 38c; new-laid, in carton, 42 to 45c; out of cartons, 40 to 42c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 23 to 25c; fowls, 18 to 20c; ducks, 18 to 20c; soups, per dozen, \$1.00 to \$1.05; keys, 30 to 35c; geese, Spring, 17 to 18c.

Live poultry—Chickens, 17 to 18c; fowls, 12 to 14c; ducks, 12 to 14c; turkeys, 25 to 30c; Spring, 17 to 18c.

Beef—New, large, 22 to 22½c; twins, 22 to 23c; triplets, 23 to 24c; 12c-14c time, 22 to 23c; 16-18, 11½ to 12½; 18-20, 11 to 12c; Corn-honey extra, light and heavy, select, per doz., \$3; select, \$2.50 to \$2.75; No. 2, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Potatoes—Ontario, \$1.50; British Columbia Rose, per bag, \$1.60 to \$1.70; Idaho, per bag, \$1.50 to \$1.60; New Brunswick Delaware, \$1.40 to \$1.50; Prince Edward Island Whites, per bag, \$1.50; track, Toronto.

Onions—Manitoba, per ton, \$10; Beane-Marrowfat, \$5.50 to \$6.00; hand picked, \$5.50; primes, \$5.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 21 to 22c; do, large, 22 to 23c; cooked, 22 to 23c; roasts, 21 to 22c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 26c; bonnets, 25 to 26c.

Pickled or dry cured meats, 1 cent less.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 19c; do, heavy, 19 to 20c; 2½ lbs. Lard—Pure lard, 17c; 17½ to 18c; mixed, 17 to 17½c; Compound, 14 to 15c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Oct. 17.—Oats—Canadian No. 2 yellow, \$1.02; do, No. 3, \$0.98; do, No. 4, \$0.94; do, No. 5, \$0.90; do, No. 6, \$0.86; do, No. 7, \$0.82; do, No. 8, \$0.78; do, No. 9, \$0.74; do, No. 10, \$0.70; do, No. 11, \$0.66; do, No. 12, \$0.62; do, No. 13, \$0.58; do, No. 14, \$0.54; do, No. 15, \$0.50; do, No. 16, \$0.46; do, No. 17, \$0.42; do, No. 18, \$0.38; do, No. 19, \$0.34; do, No. 20, \$0.30; do, No. 21, \$0.26; do, No. 22, \$0.22; do, No. 23, \$0.18; do, No. 24, \$0.14; do, No. 25, \$0.10; do, No. 26, \$0.06; do, No. 27, \$0.02.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Oct. 17.—Wheat, December, \$1.70; May, \$1.60; 1914, \$1.61; 1915, \$1.52; 1916, \$1.43; 1917, \$1.34; 1918, \$1.25; 1919, \$1.16; 1920, \$1.07; 1921, \$0.98; 1922, \$0.89; 1923, \$0.80; 1924, \$0.71; 1925, \$0.62; 1926, \$0.53; 1927, \$0.44; 1928, \$0.35; 1929, \$0.26; 1930, \$0.17; 1931, \$0.08; 1932, \$0.00.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Oct. 17.—Good heavy steers, \$8.00 to \$8.20; medium, \$7.50 to \$7.70; do, common, \$7.00 to \$7.20; do, light, \$6.50 to \$6.70; do, rough, \$6.00 to \$6.20; do, very rough, \$5.50 to \$5.70; do, poor, \$5.00 to \$5.20; do, very poor, \$4.50 to \$4.70; do, stockers, \$2.50 to \$2.70; choice, \$2.00 to \$2.20; do, medium, \$1.50 to \$1.70; do, poor, \$1.00 to \$1.20; do, very poor, \$0.50 to \$0.70; do, watered, \$1.15 to \$1.35; do, Fed., \$1.40.

NO CONVICTED MURDERER AT PRESENT IN CANADA.

Regarded as Another Evidence of Effect of Closing the Bars.

A despatch from Ottawa says: 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. The dearth of murder cases during the past few months may very properly be regarded as another evidence of the effect of closed bars in diminishing crime.

GERMANY MAY CALL OLD MEN TO COLORS.

A despatch from London says: Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent quotes the Tagblatt of Berlin, to the effect that examination of the military classes of 1870 to 1875 (marriage between the ages of 58 and 63) will take place this month in the province of Brandenburg, in which Berlin is situated. The despatch says the order refers to all those who previously have been declared unfit for military service.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE TRENCHES IN BATTLE ON THE STOKHOD

Fighting in the Volhynia Assumes the Ferocity That Characterized the Days of Early Summer.

London, Oct. 15.—The battle on the Stokhod River, in Volhynia, has broken out anew. The Russians leaped from the trenches to the attack yesterday morning, and before darkness came the fighting had assumed the ferocity that characterized the days of early Summer.

Brusiloff had prepared for his movement in his usual methodical manner. For nearly 48 hours preceding the infantry charge the heaviest guns that could be mustered poured a deluge of shot and shell into the enemy's entrenchments. Along the five-mile front from Korytznia north along the winding marsh-flanked Stokhod, hardly a foot of the German and Austrian trench lines escaped immersion in the flood of metal hurled from the Russian artillery.

At dawn the thunder of the Russian guns ceased for the first time in hours, and masses of Muscovites leaped over the parapet and poured forward into the German trenches. The rest of the story is told in the laconic statements of the War Office. Several lines of Teuton trenches were carried, prisoners and guns were seized, and the despairing efforts of the enemy to wrest back their temporary homes failed.

On other parts of the far-flung lines in Volhynia and Galicia the Russian guns are battering at the enemy's trenches with the same ferocity, preparing for similar charges by the infantry. Neither in Galicia nor to the north have the Russian commanders despaired of smashing through the opposing lines to victory. That is what is read in the renewal of the battle on the Stokhod.

ATTACKS REPULSED BY RUSSIANS IN THE LEMBERG REGION

Thinning Out of Forces to Bulwark Roumanian Lines Has Not Crippled Czar's Armies.

A despatch from London says: The thinning out of the Russians forces in Galicia and Volhynia to bulwark the Roumanian lines in Transylvania and the allied lines in Macedonia does not appear to have crippled the Czar's armies. At every point on the front where operations are being conducted the Russians are showing the same stubborn resistance under hostile attack and the same power in their own drives.

The Germans opened up an attack of great strength on Friday night against a part of the front rarely the scene of activities on a large scale. North of the Pinsk marshes the Russian trenches lie along the western bank of the River Share, and are strongly fortified. In this region, near the village of Goldovitchi, the

U. S. WILL STOP FOE SUB RAIDS

Recommendation of Neutrality Board to the Government at Washington.

A despatch from Washington says: The Joint State and Navy Neutrality Board has submitted to the State Department its report and recommendations concerning submarine warfare of the American coast. It is understood that the findings of the board are unfavorable to a continuance by Germany of activities similar to those of Nantucket lightship Sunday when the U-53 sank five merchant vessels. It was said on Wednesday that the Neutrality Board declared such operations in close proximity to American shores constituted a nuisance which should be abated, and that in that view the United States should refuse hospitality to all belligerent war vessels. The board found, it was stated, that belligerent operations close to American shores were obnoxious, and that the United States had the right to consider them as a nuisance.

THREE BRITISH PLANES WINGED OVER OBERNDORF.

London, Oct. 15.—The Admiralty last night issued the following announcement: "A successful raid was carried out on Oberndorf the afternoon of the twelfth by a large number of British and French naval aeroplanes. Three British planes failed to return."

Many Like Him.

Hewitt—He's a pessimist, all right. Jewett—I should say so; he could see the dark side to a blonde!

ITALIANS RESUME DRIVE CAPTURING 8,000 PRISONERS

Several Lines of Austrian Trenches Occupied on the Road to Trieste—Successes on Two Other Fronts.

A despatch from Rome says: Italian troops fighting in the Carso region south-east of Gorizia have resumed their march towards Trieste, capturing several lines of Austrian trenches and more than 5,000 prisoners, says the official statement issued by the War Office. In addition they have occupied strongly defended heights between the Tivracco River and Hill 208, taking quantities of arms and munitions.

BIG WAR ORDER SENT TO CANADA

Munitions to be Placed for \$60,000,000.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—Munition orders placed in Canada since the outbreak of the war amount to \$550,000,000. An order for munitions to the value of \$60,000,000 has just been received and placed. Since the first of the year orders have been placed amounting in value to \$185,000,000.

These figures were made public on Wednesday afternoon by the Imperial Munitions Board. During the months of July and August the output from Canadian industries was interrupted by reason of the difficulty experienced in procuring the necessary steel and forgings. The board is now pleased to state that, due to the efforts put forth by manufacturers, the output on Wednesday afternoon by the Imperial Munitions Board. During the months of July and August the output from Canadian industries was interrupted by reason of the difficulty experienced in procuring the necessary steel and forgings. The board is now pleased to state that, due to the efforts put forth by manufacturers, the output on Wednesday afternoon by the Imperial Munitions Board.

The quantity of shrapnel shells now produced each week, complete with cartridge cases, fuses, primers and propellant charge, has reached almost 250,000, and the board has been authorized within the past week to place continuation orders for this size of shell into 1917. Large orders were placed during last Spring and Summer on the larger sizes of shells, especially No. 8 and 9.2. This involved complete new installation of machinery and equipment. Deliveries of this equipment were slow, but many of these plants have now commenced operating, and the output of larger-sized shells is increasing each week, and will continue to increase until about January 1st, when the maximum output of these plants should be reached. The position in Canada in regard to steel, the basis of all munition work, is now such that no interruptions in output will likely take place, as the immense tonnage required for all classes of shells has been arranged well ahead. The fuse plant built by the board at Montreal has now reached a capacity of 10,000 per day, and by January 1st will reach 25,000 per day.

The policy of the board in placing new business will be to keep all plants now producing munitions fully employed, and where increased production is required on any particular class of work to extend the operations of plants which are already equipped and producing munitions.

ASQUITH SCORNS PATCHED PEACE

Allies Demand Adequate Reparation, Adequate Security.

A despatch from London says: "This is no time for faltering counsel or wavering purposes," said Premier Asquith in addressing the House of Commons on Wednesday. "This war cannot be allowed to end in some patched-up, precarious and dishonouring compromise masquerading under the name of peace."

"No one desires to prolong for a single moment longer than is necessary the tragic spectacle of bloodshed and destruction, but we owe it to those who have given their lives that their supreme sacrifices shall not have been unavailing."

"The ends of the allies are well known. They have been frequently stated. They are not selfish, they are not vindictive, but they require adequate reparation for the past and adequate security for the future."

The House cheered the Premier loudly as he made these remarks in concluding his address, after moving a vote of credit for £300,000,000. This brings up the total for the current financial year to £1,350,000,000.

The House agreed to vote the credit asked for by Premier Asquith, virtually no criticism being offered to the Premier's statement.

GERMANY TO SEIZE ALL TOBACCO STOCKS.

A despatch from London says: The German Diet has decided to seize the stocks of tobacco throughout the empire, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen. It is expected that the issuance of tobacco tickets will follow the seizure.

MAN POWER STILL ENORMOUS

But Exemptions Run Into the Millions, Declares Lloyd George.

A despatch from London says: Replying to Sir Edward Carson, who again raised the question of manpower and Ireland's contribution, in the British Commons on Thursday, the War Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, said there was no doubt whatever about the country's available manpower and reserves, but it was necessary to get at them. The exemptions, he declared, had been far too numerous; if he gave the figures he would startle the House. The exemptions had run into millions. The Minister believed the Government had power to deal with the exemptions, but if not they would consult the House on needful measures. "We must lay the foundation for a war extending over a prolonged period," said Mr. Lloyd George. "That is the only way to ensure victory."

QUALITY - STYLE - VALUE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hosiery and Underwear
Our standard qualities at the old prices.

Ladies' Coats - wonderfully good

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

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

Millinery

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

E. MAYHEW & CO.
Glencoe's Favorite Store

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1910.

Appin

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Galbraith spent Sunday in Forest.

Dan L. McIntyre has purchased a fine coat from Albert Willey.

T. J. Devlin's sale was well attended and the stock sold at fair prices.

N. A. Galbraith and Peter McIntyre are shipping a few carloads of apples to the West.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McGarratt have returned from a trip to the West and report a fine time.

Dan McIntyre, jr., and Ed. Laughlin shipped three carloads of cattle to Toronto on Saturday.

M. R. Brown had the misfortune to fall and hurt his leg and shoulder, but is able to hobble around.

Mrs. McKay of Detroit and Mrs. J. W. Watterworth of Wardsville spent a few days last week with Mrs. H. B. Watterworth.

The Appin W. I. will meet Thursday, Oct. 20, at the home of the president, Mrs. George E. Mills, at three o'clock sharp. All members are expected to give an address.

Everyone interested in patriotic work is requested to leave all old newspapers and magazines, in fact all wastepaper, tied up in tight parcels, at Peter Ferguson's, where it will be taken in charge until a carload is collected; the proceeds to be added to the Red Cross fund of Appin in connection with the Women's Institute.—J. I. Macraul, secretary.

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

TAIT'S CORNERS.

Miss Annie Allan is visiting her mother and brothers here.

Coad Bros. have been busy threshing clover in Dunwich the last week.

Mrs. John McAlpine is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Archie McTear, in Sarnia.

Miss Hodson of London is spending a week with her sister, Mrs. R. J. Coulthard.

Anniversary services were held in the church here on Sunday last. Rev. Mr. Stuart of Dutton preached.

We regret very much to hear of the sad death of little Charlie Treastin, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Treastin. It came as a great shock to both parents and friends, as he was ill only a few days with that dread disease infantile paralysis. He was such a bright, robust little fellow, and as the doctors all thought it was a light case, everyone was entertaining hopes for his recovery. The very deepest sympathy is expressed for the sorrowing father and mother in their bereavement. The funeral was held from the family residence at 2 o'clock Saturday. A short service was held on the lawn by Rev. Mr. Stewart. Although the funeral was announced as private, a large number followed the remains to the cemetery. The floral offerings were many and beautiful.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears
the
Signature of

W. D. Galt

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.

Melbourne

Good-bye, summer. A number of our citizens attended Delaware fair last week.

L. B. Long of Stratford spent Thanksgiving at his home here.

We are pleased to see that M. R. Brown is able to attend to business again.

Mrs. H. Philips has returned home after spending a week with her mother, Mrs. Marshman.

H. Parr of Camp Borden and M. Parr of Aylmer spent Thanksgiving with their parents here.

Mrs. James Showers has returned home after spending a week with her mother, Mrs. Marshman.

The ladies of the Methodist church are packing a Christmas box for each of the boys who have enlisted and gone overseas from this village.

It speaks well for our village to see so many of the citizens improving their homes, and business places being enlarged. May the good work continue.

Rev. Mr. Bristol of Appin occupied the pulpit in the Methodist church on Sunday evening, Oct. 18. Rev. Wm. Vance preached anniversary services at Springfield.

Anniversary services were held in the Presbyterian church last Sunday. Rev. Mr. McNabb delivered two excellent sermons. Special music was given by the choir.

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

EKFRID STATION.

Mrs. W. H. Switzer is visiting her parents in Dehli.

Mrs. Alex. Webster of Jeanette's Creek is visiting at Bernie Galbraith's.

A. W. Campbell of Ottawa spent Thanksgiving Day at his brother's home here.

Clarence Eaton has returned to Toledo after spending his holidays at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McCallum have returned from a motor trip to Detroit and Walkerville.

Carrie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McLean, is recovering from a very severe illness.

A. D. McCallum has received word of the safe arrival in England of his son, Pte. Lorne McCallum.

Pte. Duncan Black returned to Camp Borden Saturday after spending some time at his home here.

Chas. Parker and sister, Mrs. A. T. Twonbly of Springfield, Missouri, were guests of Mrs. G. C. Smith recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Giles and family are leaving this week to make their home in St. Thomas. On Friday evening the friends and neighbors gathered at their home to bid them farewell and spend a pleasant evening together. During the evening Mr. and Mrs. Giles were presented with a writing desk. Miss Kate with two pieces of cut glass and little Julia with a ring. Mr. Giles made a suitable reply, thanking the donors on behalf of the family, and expressed regret at leaving the neighborhood. Mr. Giles has filled the position of section foreman for the past fifteen years.

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.

Newbury

Miss Valens of Detroit spent last week at the manse.

Mrs. D. G. Archer of Windsor is visiting her sister, Miss Gay.

Miss McEachran of Alvinston visited Miss Annabel Hillman last week.

Will Foster of Detroit is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Jas. Patterson.

E. E. Lewthwaite, wife and children of Bothwell were in town Monday.

Miss Helen Douglas of Kilmartin spent last week the guest of Mrs. Wm. Bayne.

Miss Graydon returned home on Friday, having motored to Detroit with Mrs. J. H. Bayne.

Wm. Bayne and family motored to Ridgeway Monday in their new Overland car to visit at John Crawford's.

Mrs. Griffith returned to Windsor on Monday after spending a week with her sister, Mrs. McVicar, "Ingleside."

The Methodist church will hold anniversary services on Sunday, Oct. 23, at 2:30 and 7:30 p.m. Rev. Mr. Irwin will preach. Special music at both services.

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 every child on earth, intimate 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.

OAKDALE.

Mrs. Vinton Armstrong and two daughters are quarantined for diphtheria.

Mrs. Burrows of Burlington Bay is visiting her sister, Mrs. John McCallum.

Mrs. Ernest Dawson and family of Saskatchewan are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wright.

The home of Henry Mawlam had a narrow escape from fire on Wednesday last. While men were filling the silo they noticed smoke coming out of the barn. They rushed into the barn and found the straw now on fire. But what seemed so very peculiar was that the straw on the top was not burning, the smoke coming out from under the straw. Water from the tank in the barn was hurriedly applied and they succeeded in getting the fire out. There was a hole 7 feet deep and about 4 feet across near the bottom of the mow. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Cairo.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Allen motored to Duart and returned on Sunday.

Miss Bloomfield, formerly of S. S. No. 9, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McDonald.

Pte. Roland Moorehouse of the 149th made a visit home on Friday and returned to Camp Borden on Saturday.

The Ladies' Aid bazaar which was held in the town hall on the 9th inst. was fairly well attended, and the evening fully enjoyed by those present. Some \$40 was realized on the occasion.

Council met on Saturday and the attention of the council was principally employed in considering drainage matters. Reeve G. A. Ansett furnished the council and others present with a treat of delicious grapes.

BETHEL-METCALFE.

The ladies of the Bethel Red Cross Club have received since October, 1910, \$497.34, and have spent in the same time \$431.97 in yarn and flannelette, grey flannel, etc., for the benefit of the soldiers overseas.—D. E. McAlpine, C. C. Henry, auditors.

CARIBOU OF THE YUKON.

Caution of an Old Bull in Guiding and Guarding His Herd.

In his book, "Campfires in the Yukon," Harry A. Auer tells how his party watched through powerful glasses an old bull manage a herd of caribou.

"Five miles into the sea of peaks above our camp we saw a herd of thirty-four caribou that had been summering in the high altitudes, but were now driven out by the winter and were on the march to lower levels. There were cows, calves and small bulls in charge and under the strict domination of a fine old bull with a big head, which we decided not to shoot for fear of alarming the sheep that might be within hearing distance.

"We were quite content to watch the old patriarch manage his large family. We saw him lead the way to a small willow patch, and after his flock had browsed a few minutes he deliberately drove them away and headed them down the valley toward us, rushing first on one side and then on the other and finally at the rear of the column, trying to keep his charges from straggling or wandering off the course.

"When the caribou saw us at about 200 yards they started to stampee in different courses, but the old bull ran to the head of the column and changed the leader's course and, utterly regardless of his own danger from us, he rushed about, herding the animals in the way he had selected and was himself the last to follow, and as the flying band vanished around a low ridge the old fellow was charging a few smaller bulls from behind, driving them forward to make a compact formation."

ORIGIN OF WORDS.

Expressions Sometimes Stray From Their Original Meanings.

The word "sweetheart" seems everything it ought to be for expressiveness. One would naturally think that it had been coined for the occasion, like such a word as "honeysuckle."

But that is a delusion and a snare. It has no more to do with "heart" than it has with "lungs." It is a word that belongs to the class which includes "sluggard" and "dullard" and "blizzard" and "blizzard." Pretty company for a poet's word! But it is true, though sad, that "sweetheart" ought to be spelled "sweetard."

Who has not joined in a country dance? Of course the country dance reminds one of maypoles and merry-makings and harvest homes. Sir Roger de Coverley and his quaint rural manners and ways seem inseparably connected with the dance. But it has no more connection with fields and haystacks and cornicks than the turkey trot. The partners in the dance face each other, and the French therefore called it a "contre danse." There you are! The secret's out.

What are "kicksaws"? Just the French "quelques choses," which means "anything."

What is the origin of tramway? It is short for Outram way, because a man named Outram invented them, just as a man named Macadam invented macadamized roads.—London Answers.

Traditions of Mother Shipton. Of all British prophets Mother Shipton is beyond doubt the most celebrated. She was, in fact, all that a prophet and witch should be, in strange contrast to the serious and scientific Nostradamus. The day she was born the sky became dark and gloomy, and according to her biographer, "beheld out nothing for an hour but flames, thundering after a most hideous manner." Her personal appearance, described by her admiring biographer in 1662, is scarcely flattering: "Her physiognomy was so misshapen that it is altogether impossible to express fully in words or for the most ingenious to line her in colors, though many persons of eminent qualifications in that line have often attempted it, but without success."

His Favorite Phrase. Once when they were talking literature Mrs. Isobel Strong said to Robert Louis Stevenson, "At least you have no mannerisms," whereupon Stevenson took a copy of his own "Merry Men," which she was reading, out of her hands and read, "It was a wonderful clear night of stars." "Oh," he said, "how many, many times I have written 'a wonderful clear night of stars.'"

A Test Case. "Father," inquired the small boy, "what's a test case?" "A test case, my son," replied his parent, "is a case brought into court to decide whether there's enough in it to justify lawyers in working up more cases of the same kind."—Exchange.

These Things Endure. Some of the things that are not easily worn out by much using: The ground we walk on (but we can exhaust it by bad farming), the love we live by (but we can tarnish it), the mirror in which is reflected the true appearance of things.

Standing By. "Didn't Mistoh Pinky stand by you when de mixup took place?" "Yes," replied Mr. Whiffetree Dawson. "He were standin' by me, jes' close enough to take a good aim when he hit me behind the ear."

Inherited. Knicker-Jones has a bad memory. Bocker—His mother never knew what were trumps, and his father couldn't remember anything on the witness stand.—New York Sun.

Those who can command themselves command others.—Haslett.

FRAMING PICTURES.

The Art Reached Its Climax in Italy in the Sixteenth Century.

It is a significant sign of the importance accorded to picture frames that in attempting any research on the subject one can only discover an occasional notice of some individual frame among a mass of detail comprised under the generic title of "Frames," which ranges from chimney pieces, door furniture and grandoles down to the designs employed in book illustrations, called by the French "cartouches."

Only in Italy was the art of picture framing a fine art, and the examples worth studying belong almost entirely to that country.

Picture frames are of comparatively modern origin, for during the long period of the middle ages such portable pictures as existed were inclosed in wooden cases with doors and had, consequently, no frames, while mirrors were not yet in existence. It was not till life became more settled and houses were considered in relation to peace as well as war that the custom began to prevail of placing pictures on walls. They start, therefore, in the fifteenth century and are at the height of their perfection in the sixteenth.

From the earliest times Italian artists knew that for a painting to be rightly appreciated it was necessary to inclose it in a kind of surrounding. They knew, too, that it could never be a matter of caprice what that particular surrounding should be, but that it must be chosen scientifically and with due regard to the effect of the painting on the spectator and of the whole as a work of art.

It is only necessary to study the fine examples that are still in existence from the best period of this art, which appears to have been exclusively Italian, to realize that neither chance nor fashion entered into it. On the contrary, it was the outcome of an instinctive aesthetic sentiment of feeling for the beautiful in conjunction with an almost scientific appreciation of what would enhance the intelligent understanding of the picture. Whether we look at them in their richness of their simplicity, we shall note that the structure of the frame was first carefully studied and adapted to its purpose of suitably inclosing the picture and that its subsequent enrichment whether by modeling, gilding, painting or however, lost their native character and coming under French influence became more and more debased until all sobriety of treatment disappeared.—Scribner's.

Measuring Your Pace. How many steps do you take to the mile? Even if your considered reply be "Seventeen hundred and sixty," I shall take leave to doubt it. Should you be a British infantryman your pace will be the longest of any infantryman in the world. The Russian's pace is the shortest, being but twenty-seven and one-half inches. The French, Italian and Austrian pace is twenty-nine inches, the German's do thirty-one inches, while British soldiers stride an extra half inch. But your own pace, what of it? It depends upon your height. Take your eyebrow height, halve it, and that represents your pace. You will find it to be somewhere between thirty inches and thirty-two inches, so that you will need between 2,000 and 2,100 paces to the mile.—London Chronicle.

Ancient Barber's Forfeits. Customers of hair dressers at one time were in danger of having to pay a forfeit as well as their fee when entering the barber's shop. Until half a century ago some barbers still kept a list of rules hanging in their shops—chiefly concerning swearing, seeking to be served out of turn, etc.—the penalty for breaking which was the price of a pint of ale. The antiquity of the practice is evident by Shakespeare's allusion to it in "Measure For Measure."

The strong statutes stand, like the forfeits in a barber's shop, as much in mock as mark.—London Standard.

A Grievous Burden. "Just think!" exclaimed the humanitarian, "when a man enters prison he loses his identity and becomes simply a number."

"Well," replied the man in motor togs, "except for the fact that he is confined and has to do hard labor, I don't see that he is much worse off than I am. I not only have a number, but I'm compelled to pay for it."

A Statesman's Queer Ambition. The great Lord Grey had an ambition far above politics. He passed the reform bill, but that did not satisfy his soul. There was talk of Taglion, and Grey said quite earnestly, "What would I give to dance as well as she!" The statesman who had been prime minister and had left an indelible mark on the history of his country was envious of an opera dancer!—London Saturday Review.

Father Time. Time waits for no man—be's got'n jes' a-skimmin', an' he'd never make the journey if he waited for the women. Don't stop for sigh or song—be's stronger than the strong, to gloom time or glory he's a-got'n' right along!

The Attraction. She—So you are engaged to Miss Baggs. I'm sure I can't see anything attractive about that woman. He—Neither can I see it, but it's in the bank, all right.

He lives in fame who died in virtue's cause.—Shakespeare.

Easily rocked are the three-bar grates which smash up clinkers easily and last longer because each grate is three-sided.

McClary's
Pandora
Range

The man who designed the Pandora knew his job. I know that and that is why it carries my guarantee as well as the makers'.

Sold by Jas. Wright & Son

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Capital Paid-up 11,500,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits 13,238,000
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\$5 and under 3c Rates
Over \$5 \$10 6c
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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest at highest current rate added twice yearly.

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

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Let the school with a reputation prepare you for a position in the city where your opportunities will be unlimited.

Special Courses in Farm Accountancy. Write for Bulletin.

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OPENING DAY
Saturday
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Old stand of McLay & Munroe,
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