

The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 44.--No. 39.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

Whole No. 2281.

Farm for Sale.

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

Farm for Sale.

One hundred acres, north half lot 5, con. 9, Moss, estate of the late Neil J. Livingstone. Good frame house with cellar, 2 barns and stables, 1 acre of bearing orchard, good clay loam soil, plenty of water, convenient to school, 3 miles from Alvinston. For further particulars apply to John N. Campbell, Route 4, Alvinston.

Township of Metcalfe

Tenders Wanted

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

79-3 HARRY THOMPSON, Clerk.

MISS GLADYS BOYD

Advanced Grade of Royal Academy; also Trinity College (Senior), London, Eng.

Receives pupils for Piano. Address, Concession St.

CHANTRY FARM

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

C. C. McNaughton

Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Plate Glass and Automobile Insurance. Phone Bethwell U. R. No. 11. P. O. Newburg R. R. No. 2.

Cream Wanted

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

51st ALEX. MCNEIL.

Building Contractor.

If you contemplate building a residence or altering your buildings, please call at "The Hub" and get estimates. All classes of work done promptly. All work and material guaranteed.

J. D. BROWN, Glencoe. General Contractor and Builder. Phone call 51-2, office with E. T. Huston & Co.

FOR SALE—

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

DENTISTRY.

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

JAMES POOLE

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

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

UNDERTAKERS

— AND —

FURNITURE DEALERS

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

J. B. GOUGH & SON

Day Phone 23 Night 93

SILVERWARE AND HAND PAINTED CHINA PIECES SUITABLE FOR WEDDING AND SHOWER GIFTS

When buying a Watch remember we are agents for the Regina, Elgin, Waltham and Hamilton.

C. E. DAVIDSON, Jeweler

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES OPTICIAN

Keith's Cash Store

Our FALL MILLINERY OPENING takes place this week—Thursday, Sept. 23rd, and following days. We will show all the latest in Paris & New York styles.

P. D. KEITH

We carry a full line of **Harvest Wants** Also Builders' Hardware; Paints, Oils and Varnishes; Steel and Felt Roofing; Wire Fencing; Oil Stoves; Lawn Mowers, and everything in the Hardware and Stove line.

MITCHELL & HAGERTY

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

kept in Glencoe.

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

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

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

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

W. A. CURRIE

3 GOOD POINTS

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



McPHERSON & CLARKE

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard. GLENCOE, ONT.

District and General.

A number of men are signing up for the home guard in West Lorne. Joseph Wiley, sr., of West Lorne, has been appointed a government immigration inspector.

Three million square miles have been added to the British Empire since the war started.

Backyard gardens in Toronto this year have yielded nearly \$2,000,000 worth of poultry and vegetables.

Entire carloads of peaches were dumped in heaps of garbage at Chicago because there was no market.

Dr. M. E. Muma and Miss Katherine Livingston, of Alvinston, were quietly married in London on Wednesday last.

Fifty-cent gasoline is the dark outlook for motorists inside of a year, according to an Oklahoma oil expert.

The Provincial Government of Alberta will introduce a measure at its next session granting women equal suffrage with men.

A pretty wedding took place Sept. 22 at the home of Mrs. J. Barron, Euphemia, when her daughter, Mary E., became the bride of J. Milton Walker, Euphemia.

The bean crop in Kent is much injured by rust on account of the continued wet weather. It has been estimated that at least one-half of the crop has been damaged.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Stephenson, of Glencoe, announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary E., to Wm. Earl Moore, of Metcalfe, the wedding to take place early in October.

An Ekfrid farmer remarks:—More men are being employed by the year than in any previous year. Men can get \$240 a year and board; inexperienced men are only in the way.

Horsebuyers have been all through this section lately, picking up "chumps" for the war. The prices have been all the way from \$120 to \$175 and a large number of steeds were secured.

Fire caused by spontaneous combustion destroyed the barns of Carl Kater, of the Main farm, near Adams, near Arkona, on Saturday. In addition to the season's crops a number of animals were destroyed.

West Lorne electric light plant, owing to a break in the machinery, was out of commission for a few nights recently. The plant has not apparently been giving satisfaction. The Sun says that business is very much handicapped and urges something to be done in the matter of securing hydro power for the village.

Walter Oaks, while threshing at the Fisher farm, Caradoc, met with an accident which might have been quite serious. His arm became caught in one of the pulleys on the machine and the member was badly bruised. His sleeve was torn off, and but for his quick action in throwing off the belt, his arm would have been broken.

From a financial standpoint the London fair of the Main farm, near Adams, was successful in its history. The management curtailed expenses not knowing what effect the war would have on the attendance, and as a consequence there was a goodly balance in their credit. For the first time in many years rain did not interfere with the attendance.

The barns of Chas. Coates, near Watford; Peter Hiblewaite, near Rondeau, and Carl Kater, near Arkona, were destroyed by fire last week, supposed to have started from overheating of damp grain. This year there is a great deal of damp grain stored in barns, and an occasional examination on the part of the farmers might save them considerable loss.

A Blenheim councillor has hit upon a scheme which he hopes will have the effect of encouraging the erection of an increased number of up-to-date houses in the town. He has given notice that at the next council meeting he will introduce a by-law to exempt from taxation, except for school rates and the usual land taxes, for three years, all buildings erected in the town whose cost exceeds \$2,000.

Rev. Dr. Somerville, clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, is sending out blank ballots to the congregations throughout the Dominion for a vote for or against church union of the members and recognized adherents. The clerks of the Church Sessions are under instructions to send in the results of their ballots to the clerk of their own Presbytery in time for them to be transmitted to the clerk of the General Assembly not later than Dec. 1.

A Canuck, now a resident of Detroit, says that he has little reason to grumble over war taxes, considering what the people in Michigan have to pay in the same way. The war stamp taxes across the border amount to dollars in comparison to the few cents Canadians are called upon to pay. The reason given for the imposition of the war tax in the United States is that the country is forced by this means to raise a revenue in view of the practical shutting off of imports owing to the war.

George A. Gough, a native of Metcalfe, in which township he resided until ten years ago, when he moved to Lewvan, Sask., died at the General Hospital in Regina, on Sept. 16th, aged 73 years. About a month ago Mr. Gough underwent a very serious operation at the hospital, from the effects of which he never rallied. Mr. Gough leaves four brothers—Matthew and Ogden, of Metcalfe township, Curtis, of Ekfrid, and Thomas E., of Strathroy, and one sister, Mrs. George Smith, of Dawson, Nebraska. He also leaves five sons, Roy, Sidney, Charles, Norman and Stanley, all residing in Saskatchewan. The funeral took place from the family home, the remains being interred in the Francis, Sask., cemetery.

Potato Crop a Failure.

Strathroy, Sept. 24.—The potato crop in this vicinity is practically a total loss this season. It is hard to buy potatoes of any kind at present, and farmers report that in many cases they will not have enough for themselves.

One Caradoc farmer, who had planted six acres of the crop, will not have one to sell.

The wet weather is the cause of the failure, rotting the tubers in the ground. The Caradoc farmers alone estimate their loss at several thousand dollars.

Davidson-Second.

A very pretty and quiet wedding was solemnized at 130 Fourth street, Brandon, on Sept. 22nd at 12:15 when William Davidson and Miss Christina Second, third daughter of the late Geo. A. Second, were united in marriage by Rev. R. S. Laidlaw, of St. Paul's Presbyterian church. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the immediate relatives of both parties. The young couple were unattended.

The bride entered the drawing-room, which was tastefully decorated with cut flowers and palms, on the arm of her brother, Donald Second. She was exceptionally costumed in her travelling suit of navy blue serge, with a becoming hat to match, and wore a corsage bouquet of roses and valley lilies. Following the ceremony a sumptuous wedding dinner was served.

The young couple were the recipients of many beautiful and useful presents, among them being a cut glass water set and tray from Nation & Shevane.

Mr. and Mrs. Davidson left at 1:45 for Winnipeg, where a short honeymoon will be spent at that point, and at Birtle visiting the groom's relatives. On their return they will reside at suite 10, Commercial Block.

Funeral of Late Angus Elliott.

Iona, Sept. 23.—The remains of Angus Elliott, who died in Winnipeg, arrived at Iona on Friday, and were met by a large number of friends of the bereaved family. The funeral was held on Monday from the home of John T. Kerr to the Cowan cemetery, and was the largest attended of any held in the community for years. Friends and acquaintances were present from London, St. Thomas and other centres. The service was conducted by Elder J. B. Sloan, of St. Thomas. The floral offerings included wreaths from the western agencies of the North American Life Assurance Co., of which deceased was superintendent; from the head office, Toronto, and the London Underwriters' Association, and an anchor from the Masons of London. The deceased is survived by his wife; two sons, John and George; his mother; four brothers, George Elliott, Ottawa; Dr. Frank Elliott, of Macklin, Sask.; Mac. Elliott, Edmonton, and J. C. Elliott, M. P. P., Glencoe, and one sister, Miss Tena Elliott, of Glencoe. The bereaved were Richard Smith, Andrew Ellis and A. Ottinger, representing the Masons, of London, and R. McDonald, W. Cornell and F. McLean, his old school mates in Ekfrid.

Please Pay Promptly.

It is a constant struggle with many country publishers to keep their paper going financially. The business is made up of small accounts, and people think that the trifling amount due from them does not matter much whether paid promptly or not, forgetting that there may be a thousand enterprises of the same idea, and thus withholding from the publisher his hard-earned dollars, while not particularly meaning to work a hardship. The better plan is always to pay promptly in advance for a newspaper the moment the subscription expires. The paper will be all the better for promptness in this matter, for no man can get up a spicy, interesting journal if his mind is harassed by bills coming due, and which, from the negligence of patrons, he is unable to meet.—Exchange.

Autumn Reflections.

The farmer hauls his wheat to town and puts the plunder in the bank; the grass is turning sere and brown, the sunflowers shrivel, rank by rank. By day there is a golden haze, by night the heavens glow with stars; and agents chase me all my days, resolved to sell me motor cars. The maple leaves begin to fall, they've had their little passing day, and on the crumbling garden wall, the vines are showing sun and gray. I am inspired to effort now, I feel that I could write a poem, but auto men obstruct my view, they form a ring around my home. The birds are chirping in the trees, as though great projects were in hand; they'll shortly leave such scenes as these, and fly to some far southern land. But auto salesmen are a bar, they hang around the whole day long, each boasting his unrivalled car, and keep my mind from Art and song. The wind to northern quarters shifts, and walls at night with demon mirth, and soon the snow, in mighty drifts, will lie upon the frozen earth. Then to my window they will come, the auto agents, undismayed, with frosted ears and fingers numb, and bone me till they get my trade.

FRUIT BULLETIN

Canning and Preserving Fruits are almost done—says the Government Notice to Homeowners. A few good Niagara Green Peaches still left. Do as the Government says—Put down an extra supply this year—Plums and Grapes for jam and jelly.

Glencoe Fair.

The annual exhibition of the Moss and Ekfrid Agricultural Society had an auspicious opening this year and was under full headway when The Transcript closed its columns for this issue.

Ideal weather prevailed, the grounds and track are in splendid shape, the exhibits in nearly all the classes are exceptionally good, the entry list is large, and there promises to be a record attendance of people.

A hasty glance through the hall on the first day shows an unusually large and fine display in the ladies' and fine arts departments. There is a profusion of plants and flowers. The dairy sections are well filled. Fruit, roots and vegetables are not so largely shown as has previously been, with apples of fair to prime quality and potatoes better than might be expected in so unfavorable a season. Corn, wheat and other grains are a splendid sample.

Entries for the live stock and other outdoor exhibits promise well, and taken all round the exhibition should easily outtop anything in the past.

Allies Still Advancing.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 29.—An official communication just made public dealing with the operations in France Tuesday says that in the heavy fighting around Loos the British have taken exceptionally strong German lines of trenches and bomb-proof shelters several hundred yards in extent. Having taken the German second line, the statement says the British are now after the third line of trenches. In all more than 3,000 prisoners have been taken and 21 guns and 40 machine guns have been captured and others destroyed.

Presentation at Dorchester.

Dorchester, Sept. 21.—A large crowd last night gathered in the basement of the Presbyterian church, the occasion being a farewell social for Mrs. M. C. Elliott. At the request of a short musical program, she was presented with an address and a bag containing \$27 in gold.

Besides being associated with several church societies, Mrs. Elliott has, since the outbreak of the war, been active in her organization, been president of the local Red Cross Society, and was ever willing to assist in any patriotic or charitable cause. She will leave this week for Edmonton.

It was with feeling of deep regret that we learned of your intended departure from among us.

Since coming to Dorchester you have endeavored yourself to a very large circle of friends. You have been earnest in every good work, the sick and invalid will miss your cheerful visits, the children and young people will miss a devoted friend, the Red Cross Society a faithful president.

In no sphere will yourself and other consecrated services be missed so greatly as in the Presbyterian church here. You have given a glad and willing service in many departments of the church's work. Your Sunday School class regret the departure of a beloved teacher, the Guild and Ladies' Aid bid farewell to an efficient officer, the Mission Band to a good friend.

You have given us a whole-hearted service, which was constrained by the love of Christ, Whom you are and Whom you serve. A kind Heavenly Father led you to cast in your lot among us for a season. We thank Him for so doing. We believe that the same kind hand is leading you away, and we pray that His richest blessing may go with you. Upon Mr. and Mrs. Elliott and your dear children, Janet and Malcolm, and that God may long spare you all and make you a rich blessing to many in your new home.

In bidding you God-speed and asking you to accept our sincere thanks for the friend that you have been and are to us all, we also ask you to accept this purse as an expression of the love and goodwill of the many friends that you leave in Dorchester.

Homeseekers' Special Train.

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

Attention is directed to the remarkably low round trip fares in connection with homeseekers' excursions to Western Canada via Canadian Pacific Railway. Tickets are on sale each Tuesday until Oct. 20th, inclusive, and are good to return within two months from date of sale. Apply to any C. P. R. agent for full particulars, or write M. G. Murphy, district passenger agent, Toronto.

Only those who have experience can tell the torture corns cause. Pain with your boots on, pain with them off, pain night and day, but relief is sure to those who use Holloway's Corn Cure.

Not very long ago the writer heard a preacher in an Orillia pulpit make reference to "Daniel Webster, the author of the dictionary," and there is a story about a public speaker on the other side of the line falling into the same error. A scandalized friend behind him pulled his coat tails and corrected him. "Daniel didn't write the dictionary; it was Noah," he whispered. The other, paused in his oratory long enough to make indignant protest. "Noah?" he answered. "Noah nothing! Noah built the ark."—Orillia Packet.

Pioneer Doctor Dies.

One of the most prominent and best known citizens of Walkerton passed away on Sept. 21st in the person of Dr. L. Sinclair, who was considered to be the pioneer medical practitioner of Bruce county. He was seventy-seven years of age, having been born in Lobo township, county of Middlesex, on April 13, 1839.

He taught school for several years, entering Ann Arbor as a medical student, and being graduated in the class of 1861. He then entered the United States Army Medical Service at Nashville, and was present at the battles of Nashville and Pesasco, in September, 1865. Returning to Canada, he started to practise at Napier, Middlesex county, where he married Jolita Ann Finkle, widow of Dr. Wm. Henderson, and she died in November, 1908. He went to Walkerton in 1888, and practised there continuously ever since.

A niece of Dr. Sinclair is Mrs. J. L. Luckham, of Glencoe.

Seburn Gray.

A very pretty wedding took place at Longwood on Wednesday, Sept. 15, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John V. Seburn, when their daughter, Ruby Eleanor, became the bride of Edward H. Gray, of Ayr. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a gown of white silk crepe-de-chene beautifully trimmed with silk lace and pearls, wearing the customary bridal veil and orange blossoms and carrying a sheaf of white roses and ferns. Little Jean Patch, of Adelaide, made a dainty little flower girl dressed in white silk smocked in pale blue and carrying the ring coaled in a basket of white asters. Miss Amy Seburn, sister of the bride, played the wedding march. The groom's gift to the bride was a handsome gold watch and fob, to the pianist a cameo lavallier, and to the flower girl a string of pearls. Mr. and Mrs. Gray left on the 3:20 train for Toronto and other points east, amid showers of confetti and following by the good wishes of their many friends, who will be at home in Ayr after Oct. 1st.

Life at Somerset Barracks.

Mr. Bechill had another chatty letter from his son Cecil last week, written from Shorncliffe Sept. 7, in which he says:—

Last Thursday, in Canterbury, we came on parade in front of all our whole equipment and we had our supper in Shorncliffe, at Somerset Barracks. Our moving from Canterbury leaves Canterbury open for more imperial troops and brings all the Canadians over here at or near Shorncliffe, and I really didn't think there was so many Canadians over here. However, the barracks are far better here than those we occupied in Canterbury—good buildings and a nice little iron bed to sleep on.

We are just a little walk from Folkestone and I have been over there several times. In fact I post all my mail over there now. In Folkestone any night you would find a duce of a crowd of Canucks, for that is the only place of importance that the soldiers can get to without being out of bounds. As for the town itself, being situated right on the busy part on the channel, it is of great importance and also on the high cliffs has a good view of the water. The general beauty of the country here, makes it a real good summer resort. So, no wonder that it is a busy place and as full of soldiers as the streets can hold. Besides many Canadians, they have here, they don't get used to Canadian ways, and we have to buckle down to the old English customs.

A week last Sunday I was sent to Birkenhead to take a little musketry. I was in a swell place and sure had a good time, too. I went over to Margate from Birkenhead and it is another swell little summer resort, and the girls over there almost carry the soldiers away.

I saw some of the chaps of the 18th Batt. last night and they were telling me that the 18th were going to France on the 10th of Sept. They are tired of hanging around here. Maybe you know that the second detach company of the 33rd are over here. Well, who should be with them but Eric Ross Goulding, and what is more he is going to the front very shortly, so he says, and he is just the same sort of a fellow that he was before in the 7th.

About 180 more men came to the depot last Saturday night from Canada. They are nearly all from the West.

Yesterday afternoon 8 British aeroplanes went up in the air here and circled around till they were about 1,000 feet up then off they all went to France. It looked as if there was something doing, but I didn't hear anything very startling about it yet. Then last night as I was walking along the road at the top of the cliff I saw 5 torpedo-boat-destroyers, 2 submarines and one airship searching around the water—out about half a mile—as if they were looking for a German sub.

One of our chaps of the 7th C. M. R. deserted when he got paid at Canterbury and was on his way to New York on the Arabic when she was torpedoed and he lost his life. I knew the fellow well for he was a sergeant and lost his stripes when he got over here.

Methodist Church.

REV. W. G. BOWSON, MINISTER. The pastor may be expected to fill his own pulpit next Sunday, morning and evening. Morning subject, "A strange scene, in an unexpected place." Good music; bright services. Everybody welcome.

GREAT WESTERN DRIVE BY ALLIES

Twenty Thousand German Prisoners and Many Guns are Captured in Two Day's Fighting

From the Sea to Verdun British, French and Belgian Forces Assume the Offensive—Gen. French's Army Takes Five Miles of Trench Positions and Captures 2,600 Men—Gen. Joffre's Army Takes Fifteen Miles of Hun Entrenchments and Captures Over 17,000 Unwounded Troops—On Every Section of Front Enemy Lines Have Been Deeply Pierced—Crown Prince's Army in Grave Peril—Fierce Fighting Still Continues, With the Allies Gaining Ground.

A despatch from London says: The general offensive movement so long waited for on the western front was inaugurated by a series of allied victories on Saturday morning, the 25th inst., which were maintained and extended the following day. The net result of the first two days' operations was over 20,000 unwounded German taken prisoner, of whom the British took 2,600.

French troops penetrated the German lines in Champagne along a front of 15 miles and for a depth at some places of 2½ miles.

North of Arras the town and cemetery of Souchez were taken by storm, and the last trench still held by the Germans to the east of the Labyrinth was captured.

British forces captured German trenches along a front of five miles south of La Bassée Canal and east of Vermelles. In some instances the British troops penetrated the German positions for a distance of 4,000 yards (two and a quarter miles), capturing the quarries north-east of Halluch, the village of Loos and the mining works around it, and Hill No. 70. In Flanders the British carried the German trenches over a front of 600 yards near Hooge.

The Champagne Battle.

The details of the operations can be sketched out briefly by a glance at the statements issued by the War Office. After an artillery preparation, the magnitude of which has never been equalled, not even in the Austro-German campaign in Galicia, the German trenches in Champagne from a point north of Souain as far east as the Argonne forest were reduced to a mass of earth and tangled wire. Huge masses of French troops leaped forward to the assault. The German first line trenches had been obliterated, and the advancing French dashed through as far as the third line trenches. Large numbers of the Germans who endeavored to hold their positions were cut off and captured. This accounts for the unusually large numbers of prisoners taken, a number estimated by the War Office as more than 16,000.

The object of the fighting in the Champagne region is the railway line running from Neufchâteau through Gomme and north of the Argonne district to the town of Varennes. The French are now only about two miles from this railway, and once it is captured a general retreat in this region will be absolutely necessary. This railway line runs along the rear of the entire German position north of Rheims to the Argonne forest. Its capture would also necessitate a retreat on the part of the Crown Prince's men in the Argonne.

Battle North of the Arras.

The fighting north of Arras is a resumption of the French offensive which took place in that district last spring. Gen. Joffre at that time attempted to cut off or capture the important railway junction of Lens, but this result was not attained. The Germans then were driven back over a considerable front, but as now freely admitted, the lack of munitions resulted in the abandonment of this offensive movement before its conclusion.

The French were able, however, to capture the strongly fortified position near Neuville, known as the Labyrinth, and the outskirts of the village of Souchez, which, on account of its peculiar position, was extremely important strategically.

The British Victories.

In conjunction with these successful attacks, the British, under Sir John French, took the offensive east of Vermelles and Grenay, south of the La Bassée canal, and succeeded in driving back the Germans on a front of more than five miles, penetrating the enemy's lines at some places a distance of 4,000 to 5,000 yards and a quarter miles. The village of Loos was captured, while the British reached the quarries in the western outskirts of the village of Halluch, which lies a short distance to the north. The

THE VICTORY IN BRIEF

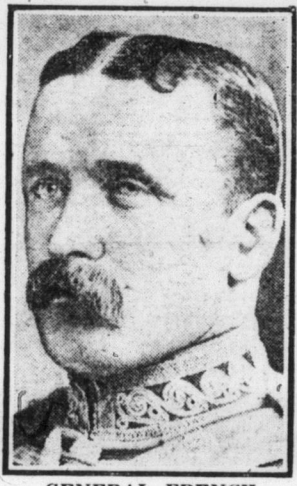
Unwounded Germans taken by British and French, 20,000.

Five miles of enemy positions taken by Gen. French, and line penetrated 4,000 yards—nearly two and one-half miles.

Fifteen miles of trenches captured by Gen. Joffre, and line penetrated two and one-half miles.

British now within twelve miles of Lille.

French imperial army of the German Crown Prince. Belgians made successful attack along the Yser Canal.



GENERAL FRENCH.

noon by the Official Press Bureau, says:

"Saturday morning we attacked the enemy south of La Bassée Canal, to the east of Grenay and Vermelles. We captured his trenches on a front of over five miles, penetrating his lines in some places for a distance of four thousand yards.

"We captured the western outskirts of Halluch, the village of Loos and the mining works around it, and Hill No. 70.

"Other attacks were made to the north of La Bassée Canal which drew a strong reserve of the enemy toward the point of the line, where hard fighting occurred throughout the day with varying success. At nightfall our troops north of the canal occupied their positions of the morning.

"We made another attack near Hooge on either side of the Menin Road.

"An attack north of the road succeeded in occupying Bellewaerde farm and ridge, but this subsequently was retaken by the enemy.

"In the attacks to the south of the road we gained six hundred yards of the enemy's trench and we consolidated the ground won.

"The reports of captures up to the present include about 1,700 prisoners and eight guns, besides several machine guns, the number of which is not yet known."

Drew Enemy's Reserves.

"There has been severe fighting today," reads the official communication, issued on Sunday evening: "On the ground won by us yesterday, the enemy making determined counterattacks east and north-east of Loos. The result of this fighting is that, except just north of Loos, we held all the ground gained yesterday, including the whole of Loos itself.

"This evening we retook the quarries north-west of Halluch, which we re-won and lost yesterday. We have in this fighting drawn the enemy's reserves, enabling the French on our right to make further progress.

"The number of prisoners collected after yesterday's fighting amounted to 2,600. Nine guns have been taken and a considerable number of machine guns.

"Our aeroplanes to-day bombed and derailed a train near Loffres, east of Douai, and another, which was full of troops, at Rohult, near Saint Amand. The Valenciennes station was also bombed."

French Official Stories.

The following statement was issued Saturday night by the French War Office:

"On the Belgian coast our batteries have co-operated in the bombardment by the British fleet of the German positions at Westende and Middekerke. The British troops have attacked with success enemy positions to the west of Loos and Halluch. Our troops operating in conjunction with the British army delivered to the north of Arras an energetic attack which permitted them to gain a foothold at several points in the enemy's lines.

"Between the Somme and the Aisne fighting by means of torpedoes and bombs has been going on in the sector of Canny-sur-Matz. Our artillery exploded a munitions depot in a fortified house at Beuvrages.

"In Champagne after a new and very violent bombardment of the trenches, shelters, blockhouses and batteries of the enemy, our troops began an assault of the German lines between the Suippes and the Aisne.

The first adverse positions have been occupied on almost the entire front attacked. Our progress continues. Artillery actions have occurred in the Woivre, in Lorraine, and in the Vosges in the environs of Chapelotte and of Schratzmannelle."

RUSSIANS PUSH THE ENEMY BACK

Important Success Achieved by Ivanoff on the Border of Galicia.

A despatch from London says: The counter-offensive movement launched by the Russians under General Ivanoff against the Austro-Germans in Volhynia and Galicia has assumed important proportions. General Ivanoff has been so successful that the German Field Marshal, von Mackensen, who is fighting north of the Pripiet marshes eastward of Brest-Litovsk, according to the German official report, has been compelled to withdraw his line somewhat, as it was in danger of being encircled; while the Austrians have been driven back across the Styra, and have been compelled to surrender the fortress of Lutsk, in the Volhynian triangle of fortresses which they captured during the great drive.

These successes, which extend to the Roumanian frontier, in the opinion of military observers, would serve to ease the situation on the Roumanian flank should Roumania join Russia, and in addition might well prevent the Austro-Germans from sending an army, which it is estimated must consist of at least a half million men, to make an attack on Serbia.

In the centre the Russians are still falling back, while in the north Field Marshal von Hindenburg continues to make progress with his offensive against Dvinsk, although at a much slower rate than formerly, as the Russians are stiffening their resistance. East of Vilna the Germans admit a temporary check, during which they lost guns to the Russians.

Vilka, the position seized by von Hindenburg in his effort to encircle the Russian army retreating from Vilna, again is in the hands of the Russians, having been recaptured by a bayonet charge. The number of German guns captured, according to the Russian official report, includes 40 howitzers as well as nine ammunition wagons. The captured guns were manned by the Russians and put to flight a German armored car.

4,000 Taken at Lutsk.

"The battle north of Lutsk was a great success for the Russians, who took 4,000 prisoners, and recaptured the town of Lutsk," says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent.

The correspondent of the Morning Post says in a despatch to his paper: "In quarters that know, and indeed, in rather wider circles, strong optimism during the past couple of days has been spreading rapidly. The official bulletins of the progress of the war are not sufficient to account for this feeling. The certain successful withdrawal from Vilna has strengthened the Russian front, and in every way strengthened their powers."

SAVED NANCY FROM SHELLING

A French Aviator Single-Handed Put Six Hostile Air Craft to Flight.

A despatch from Paris says: With the exception of an attack by an enemy patrol in Champagne the fighting recently has been largely in the hands of the artillery. Cannonading has broken out in Belgium, according to the French official report given out in this city. Artillery fighting has taken place also near Arras, between the Somme and Oise, between the Aisne and the Argonne region, and in Lorraine.

One French aeroplane carrying Lieut. Daum, as observer, and Sergt. Garnier, as pilot, attacked and defeated a fleet of six German battle aeroplanes, it was revealed in a general order. Both French aviators are mentioned for conspicuous gallantry. The fight took place over Nancy. The French aviators attacked the German machines one by one, preventing them from bombarding the town. When the French machine landed it was riddled with bullets.

General Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief, and the allied commanders on this front—Field Marshal Sir John French and King Albert of Belgium—are developing a new plan of campaign that involves the almost continuous use of artillery on a vast scale along the whole line.

WELL REPRESENTED TO COUNTRY'S SERVICE

A despatch from Guelph says: Mrs. Scott, of Howitt Street, has a son and six brothers, fourteen cousins and seven nephews serving their King and country.

THREE BELGIANS TO DIE FOR SMUGGLING MAIL

A despatch from Amsterdam says: For smuggling letters into Holland, a German court-martial at Antwerp has sentenced three Belgian citizens to death and thirty-three others to hard

The Leading Markets

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Sept. 27.—Manitoba wheat—New crop, No. 1 Northern, \$1.02; No. 2, \$1, track lake ports, immediate shipment.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 84c, track lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 81c, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—New crop, No. 2 white, 38 to 39c; No. 3 white, 36 to 38c, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—New No. 2 Winter, per car lot, 90 to 92c; wheat slightly tough, 80 to 85c; sprouted or smutty, 70 to 85c, according to sample.

Peas—No. 2, per car lot, nominal, according to freight outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, 52 to 54c; feed barley, 43 to 45c, according to freight outside.

Backwheat—Car lots, nominal, according to freight outside.

Rye—No. 2, nominal, 75 to 78c, according to freight outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$5.75; second patents, in jute bags, \$5.25; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$5.05, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, 90 per cent. patents, \$3.80, seaboard or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, \$24; shorts, per ton, \$26; middlings, per ton, \$27; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.80.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 25 to 27c; inferior, 22 to 23c; creamery prints, 29 to 30c; do., solids, 27 to 28½c.

Eggs—No. 1, 25 to 26c per dozen, in case lots; extra at 26 to 27c.

Honey—No. 1 light (wholesale), 10 to 11½c; do., retail, 12½ to 15c. Combs (wholesale), per dozen, No. 1, \$2.40; No. 2, \$1.50 to \$2.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 20c; fowl, 16 to 17c; chickens, 17 to 18c; turkeys, 22 to 24c.

Cheese—Large, 15 to 15½c; twins, 15½ to 15c.

Potatoes—The market is quiet, with car lots quoted at 60c per bag on track.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 14 to 14½c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Mediums, 18½ to 19c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 15 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 22c; backs, plain, 23 to 24c; boneless backs, 25 to 25½c.

Lard—Tubs, 12½ to 12c; do., pails, 12½ to 12c; compound, tubs, 9½ to 10c; do., pails, 11½c.

Wholesale Hay Market.

Baled hay, new—No. 1, ton, \$15 to \$16.50; No. 2, ton, \$13 to \$14; baled straw, ton, \$6.50.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Sept. 27.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 87½ to 88c. Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 43½c; No. 2 local white, 42½c; No. 3 local white, 41½c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.85; seconds, \$5.35; strong bakers', \$5.15; Winter patents, choice, \$5.50; straight rollers, \$4.80 to \$5; do., bags, \$2.25 to \$2.35. Rolled oats, barrels, \$5.25 to \$5.35; do., bags, 90 lbs., \$2.40 to \$2.45. Bran, \$25. Shorts, \$27. Middlings, \$22 to \$23. Mouille, \$50 to \$54. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$17 to \$18. Cheese, finest westerns, 15 to 15½c; finest easterns, 14½ to 14c. Butter, choicest creamery, 30 to 30½c; seconds, 28½ to 29c. Eggs, choice, 33 to 34c; selected, 30c. No. 1 stock, 27 to 28c; No. 2 stock, 24c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 60c. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$13.75 to \$14. Pork, heavy Canada short mess, bls., 35 to 45 pieces, \$28 to \$28.50; Canada short cut back, bls., 45 to 55 pieces, \$27 to \$27.50. Lard, compound, tierces, 37½ lbs., 10c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10½c; pure, tierces, 37½ lbs., 11½ to 12c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12½ to 13c.

U. S. Markets.

Minneapolis, Sept. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.06½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.00½ to \$1.05½; No. 2 Northern, 97½ to \$1.02½; September, 98½c; December, 93c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 70½ to 71½c; No. 2 white, 32½ to 33½c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Sept. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.03½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.00½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.00½; Montana No. 2, \$1.02½; September, \$1.00½; December, 93½c. Linseed—Cash, \$1.67½; September, \$1.67½; December, \$1.66½.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Sept. 27.—The quotations were:—Best heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8; butchers' cattle, choice, \$7.50 to \$7.65; do., good, \$7 to \$7.40; do.,



GENERAL JOFFRE.

medium, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do., common, \$5 to \$5.25; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do., good bulls, \$5.75 to \$6; do., rough bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.45 to \$6.50; do., good, \$5.25 to \$6; do., medium, \$5 to \$5.75; do., common, \$4.50 to \$5; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$7.25; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$6.25 to \$7; canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$5; milkers, choice, each, \$65 to \$100; do., common and medium, each, \$35 to \$50; Springers, \$50 to \$95; light ewes, \$5 to \$6; sheep, heavy, \$4.25 to \$4.75; do., bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, cwt., \$7.75 to \$8.60; calves, medium to choice, \$7 to \$10.50; hogs, off cars, \$9.65 to \$10; do., fed and watered, \$9.50 to \$9.60; do., f.o.b., \$9.15 to \$9.25.

Montreal, Sept. 27.—Sales of good steers were made at \$7.25 to \$7.50; fair at \$6.25 to \$7; and common at \$4.75 to \$5.75. Butchers' cows, \$4.75 to \$6.75; and bulls from \$4.75 to \$6.50 per cwt. Canning stock, \$4.25 to \$4.35, and cows at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt. Lambs, Ontario stock, \$7.75 to \$8, and Quebec at \$7 to \$7.25 per cwt. Sheep brought from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. Calves, \$5 to \$20 each, as to size and quality. Hogs, choice selected lots, \$9.65 to \$9.75, and rougher lots, \$9.25 to \$9.50 per cwt., weighed off cars.

ENTRANCE TO BALTIC IS MINED BY GERMANS

A despatch from Amsterdam says: A Berlin despatch received here says the German Government has announced that a new mine field will be laid south of the outlet to the Sound and that a pilot service will be established to enable neutral shipping to traverse the danger zone.

The Sound is the channel between the Danish Island of Seeland and Sweden which connects the Baltic with the Cattegat and the North Sea. The waterway formerly belonged to the Danish sovereigns, who for many years collected tolls from foreign vessels using it. In 1857, however, by a treaty with the commercial nations of Europe, the dues were abolished.

INVALID PRISONERS GO TO SWITZERLAND

A despatch from Geneva says: Consumptive prisoners to the number of 2,500 will shortly arrive from belligerent countries for asylum and treatment in Switzerland under an agreement recently reached between the Swiss Government and those of belligerent nations providing for the care of invalid prisoners under Swiss guard at the expense of the belligerents.

The British section of the sick prisoners will be sent to various places in Oberland, the French to Leysin and the German to St. Moritz.

ITALIANS SEIZE MOUNTAIN WHICH HAD LONG RESISTED

Removal of Austrian Garrison From Monte Coston Officially Admitted by Vienna

A despatch from London says: The loss of a mountain position on the Italian front is admitted in the official statement sent out from Vienna by the Austrian War Office. The garrison on Monte Coston, the communication says, evacuated the position as the result of an attack by "forces ten times their number." The mountain for some months had presented an awkward wedge in the Italian front, which now has been straightened. Winter snows are already falling in the Alps, rendering still more perilous the work of the Italian and Austrian troops who are engaged in warfare in the mountainous region near the border.

NEW POSITIONS ARE FAVORABLE

Russians Have Formed Firm Front After Retreat From Vilna.

A despatch from Petrograd says: Experts with the staff say that the Russians in the course of the fighting during the successful retreat from the Vilna region inflicted terrible losses on the enemy, estimates of German casualties in this region running as high as 250,000. The new position on the front is altogether favorable. It extends from Oshmiani south-westward along the River Gwila and crosses the line from Molodechno-Lida near the station Gwila, 30 miles eastward of Lida, which is in the enemy's hands. Further it extends southward 15 miles and westward from Novo Grodok to Milovida and eastward to the Ozinski Canal.

The Russians are preventing the enemy from turning the Rivers Oljanka, Beresina and Dubovka, which at present are serious obstacles in the direction of Minsk. The Russian successes at Molodechno, Novo Wilek and Lebebevo show that they are entirely free to develop offensive operations between the upper Vilna and Eastern Dvina along the railway from Molodechno to Polotsk.

Russian officers admit that the new front in the Vilna region is warped and interrupted in places.

The region to the east of Lida and south of Molodechno is intersected by a multitude of rivulets. These are embarrassing the German advance, necessitating a detour northward, and consequently co-operation between the German group in the vicinity of Vilna and that near Lida will be difficult. The Russians expect that the Germans contemplate a race for crossings of the Beresina River, particularly at Borissov, 38 miles north-east of Minsk, where Napoleon came to grief in 1812.

The Red Cross hospitals evacuated Vilna in good order. Two local hospitals, with 350 wounded, remained in the city, it being impossible to move them.

It is now clear, thanks to the skilful counter-attacks of Russian cavalry, that the Germans not only failed to envelop the Vilna troops, but have been compelled to break their line and undertake separate unconnected engagements. At present the Russian disposition and locations between the railway from Vilna to Baranowitchi, Novo Wilek and Minsk will evidently compel the enemy to change its movement from eastward to northwestward.

MURDERED BY GERMAN.

Canadian Spared Life of Hun Who Shot Him in the Back.

A despatch from Lethbridge, Alta., says: That Captain Frank Pett, a Lethbridge officer, with the Tenth Battalion, was intentionally murdered by a wounded German on the field of battle at Ypres is now established by word from one of the soldiers with Captain Pett at the famous charge. Captain Pett, in the charge, came across a wounded enemy, who asked him to spare his life, which he did. When he turned to go the German shot him with his own rifle in the back.

CONSPIRACY TO CALL STRIKE OF AUSTRIANS

A despatch from Wheeling, W. Va., says: A movement to have all Austro-Hungarians quit the plants where they are employed making war munitions for the enemies of Austria was inaugurated here, and it was announced that a speaker representing a Cleveland society would address such workmen at Bridgeport, Ohio. Mill managers, fearing the men would walk out, arranged to have their places taken by workmen of other nationalities. Important contracts for shells are being filled by factories in the Wheeling district.

STEAMSHIP BLOWN UP AND ONE MAN KILLED

A despatch from London says: The British steamship Groningen, 983 tons gross, has been blown up. One member of the crew lost his life and several others were wounded.

The Dutch steamer Koningin Emma, of 9,000 tons, which struck a mine as she was on her way to Amsterdam from Batavia, Java, capsized and sank in the Thames. The 250 passengers had been previously taken off the Koningin Emma, which was being towed up the river when she sank.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL BEST SENT TO EGYPT

A despatch from Kingston, Ont., says: Dean J. C. Connell has issued a statement regarding the work of Queen's Stationary Hospital at Cairo, Egypt. The opinion was expressed by the authorities in Egypt that Queen's Hospital was the best equipped that had arrived. It is the only hospital there with a laboratory and expert pathologist. The wards have been named after prominent Kingston and Queen's donors. There are 480 beds in the hospital, which is situated in the Abbassia cavalry barracks, built by Kitchener.

How the Submarines Get Victims

A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph from Copenhagen says: The Danish steamer Frode, which was sunk in the North Sea September 5, was sent to the bottom by a German submarine after a German sailor who boarded the steamer at Buenos Ayres by means of alleged false papers of Norwegian citizenship had been taken off by the submarine.

This testimony, the correspondent says, was adduced by the Danish marine court at an enquiry into the sinking of the Frode. When the steamer was halted by the submarine, according to the testimony, the sailor immediately declared himself a German and was transferred to the submarine. Later the Frode was torpedoed and two men were killed by the explosion.

ACROSS THE BORDER

WHAT IS GOING ON OVER IN THE STATES.

Latest Happenings in Big Republic Condensed for Busy Readers.

Coney Island season just closed was the poorest in many years.

The town of Wisner, Miss., with 800 citizens, was moved 12 miles away.

James J. Hill has given \$50,000 to the Eugene Bible University of Oregon.

Warden Osborne, of Sing Sing, says officers of that jail do not now carry guns.

At Mankato, Minn., Neb., wanted the police to arrest his wife for not supporting him.

The Public Library of Passaic, N.J., has barred "The Fatherland," a pro-German weekly.

Wm. Davis, artist, noted restorer, died in his New York studio with his brush in his hand.

Cape Cod cranberry growers are getting a dollar a barrel more for the fruit than last year.

Frank Mosby, New Jersey game warden, was fined at Bristol, Pa., for shooting without a license.

Louis Abrahams, Indian, was fined \$50 for taking 18 cents from a poor box at Chicago Church.

A girl baby was born without eyes, but strong and healthy, at Hickman, Ky., to Mrs. Charles Brown.

Stricken ill in a barn, George Miller, of Peoria, Ill., died of being bitten by rats as he lay helpless.

Old servants, armed, still guard the grave of the late Mrs. John D. Rockefeller in Lake View Cemetery.

In a raid on a basement at New York, twenty-nine men were found at prayers, holding racing charts.

A pair of rubber-soled shoes saved the life of Clyde McInnes, who was struck by lightning at Sullivan, Ind.

Buffalo police are going to clean up the low drinking resorts frequented by youths and young girls.

Tripping over a root in a Philadelphia park, E. H. Ridgeway struck a tree, fracturing his skull and died.

While John P. Joyce was being buried at Trenton, N.J., his brother Martin, being the widow at the grave, said:

Thos. Fortune Ryan will fight the efforts of the State of Virginia to collect \$2,436,000 back taxes on his estate.

Mrs. Ella Huffman, 30, Franklin, Pa., died of blood-poisoning after being bitten on the cheek by a mosquito.

Dr. G. W. Sims, candidate for city commissioner of San Antonio, Tex., suicided after losing the election and \$20,000.

John Morrow, of Lansford, Pa., powder mill worker, died of heart failure, induced by fear of explosion.

Former Mayor Burton pleaded guilty to embezzling \$35,000 of the funds of the Savings Bank at Apisonia, Conn.

A chipmunk on a pole grounded the current and shut off all the lights of Hazelton, Bloomsburg and Berwick, Pa.

Mrs. Mary Carroll, caretaker of a Thompkinsville, S.C., school, beat up a poor-box robber and held him until the police came.

Because his son died after being "hazed" at Purdue University, Ind., A. L. Obenchain is suing the institution for \$25,000.

Elmer Richard, farmer, near Gallopington Hill, N.J., fed snakes to his hogs and got a demand from New York for more of his fine flavored pork.

The Washington Mint, owing to demand for small coins, has bought as much silver in August as is usual for one whole year.

The Holy Jumpers, a religious colony of Zerapath, N.J., were arrested for noisy services on the streets of Plainfield.

Howard Davis, of Philadelphia, went to jail for two months for auto speeding, right after coming off jury duty at the same court.

South Pasadena, Cal., will compel chicken keepers to lower the roof of their pens so that roosters cannot raise their heads to crow.

Samuel Sattino, Chicago barber, thinking the firemen were burglars, would not let them in his store till flames came through the floor.

Going to get her mail and wearing a big sunbonnet which dulled her hearing, Mrs. John Heald, 70, Cedar Falls, Iowa, was killed by an auto.

A "moonshine" still was found on the estate of Senator Hoke Smith, near Atlanta, who signed the prohibition law while Governor of Georgia.

LITTLE GIRL WORKERS.

Flappers Replacing Young Men in Shops and Offices.

Little girls of school age in London, England, are now joining their elder sisters in taking the places of young men and youths who have abandoned business for khaki.

Fourteen and fifteen are the tender ages of some of these girls with short skirts and with "flapper" pigtail or long ringlets of curls.

The little girl greengrocer is notable among the juvenile workers. She can be seen busily weighing up the apples and the plums and filling the big scales with potatoes.

The flapper butcher has also arrived. She takes the joints round to the customers, and can weigh up the meat and the dripping.

AN OPEN LETTER

From a Well Known Methodist Clergyman of Interest to All Who Are Sick.

One of the best known ministers in the Hamilton Conference is the Rev. Chas. E. Stafford, of Elora, Ont., who freely admits that he owes his present good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Stafford writes as follows:

"Some years ago I was severely afflicted for a period of nearly four months. The leading physician in the town in which I was then stationed diagnosed my case as one of complete nervous prostration, brought on by over-work and which superinduced intercostal neuralgia and muscular rheumatism, from which I suffered the most excruciating pain night and day for weeks. So weak and helpless did I become that my attendants had to handle me like an infant, raising me up and laying me down with the greatest care, so intense were my sufferings. Acting on the advice of my doctor, and taking his medicine, I did not seem to improve. One afternoon, while suffering great pain, the editor of the paper published in the town, and who was a member of the church of which I was then pastor, urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was sceptical as to the medicinal qualities of all proprietary medicines, but on the strong recommendation of the editor, who had great faith in the medicine, I decided to try them. To my great surprise and supreme delight, I soon found that the Pills were giving me relief, and after I had taken seven boxes I was fully restored to health. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, under God, having made me a new man. Ever since I have been better and stronger physically than I had been for a number of years."

Three years ago, after an active ministry of forty-six years, I asked the Hamilton Conference of the Methodist Church to grant me superannuation relation, which it did, but for more than two years I have been supplying a charge which necessitates a drive of twenty miles every Sabbath. To-day I am strong and hearty, without an ache or pain, and for my present physical condition I am indebted to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and can most heartily recommend them to the afflicted."

Don't Do It.

Solomon Isaac was very ill, and the doctor was paying him a visit. "Vell, doctor," said Solomon, "if I've got to die, I die contented. My life is insured for five thousand dollars."

"Well," replied the doctor, "I think I can keep you alive for a week longer."

"Don't do it, doctor," said Solomon; "the premium comes due the day after to-morrow."

Even undeserved praise sometimes becomes an incentive to better effort.

HEROES OF THE COAST PATROL

GALLANT WORK IS SILENTLY ACCOMPLISHED.

The Safety of British Shores in a Large Measure Depends Upon Them.

A few weeks after the outbreak of the war a middle-aged, weather-beaten looking man, with a pair of very clear blue eyes, and clad in rather rough attire, presented himself at the Admiralty and asked to see the official who was in control of the patrol office, says London Answers.

Casual callers do not readily gain interviews with busy officials at Government offices in war time, but there was something about this particular caller—something that suggested an inflexible resolution to see the official he had asked for and discuss "real business"—that gained him admission with but little delay to the room of the official he wanted to see.

"What do you want?" asked the official, an old naval officer.

"I am a yachtsman," was the reply. "I've a steam yacht, 500-tonner, twenty-five knots. I hold a master's certificate, and I have a crew that will follow me anywhere. The lot is at your disposal, including the man you are talking to, if you want me."

Sentinels of the Sea.

Half an hour later, the yacht belonging to this weather-beaten, roughly-clad volunteer was entered on the register of boats on patrol service, and its owner, a millionaire yachtsman, left the Admiralty a captain (unpaid) of a patrol boat in His Majesty's Navy.

This is but one instance out of many that might be quoted of how the Admiralty found ships and men for their patrol service, which has performed such splendid work round our coasts—work full of risk and hazard since September last.

The patrol boats may be described as Naval sentinels. They are constantly watching the seas round our coasts, and it is no exaggeration to say that on their vigilance the safety of our shores in a large measure depends. The patrol boats are not fighting ships; a shell from the smallest warship afloat would seriously damage, if it did not sink, the largest of them. But many of them are tremendously fast; they are handled by men as daring as they are capable navigators, and when the history of the war comes to be written it will be found that among the officers and men who served on the patrol boats were many deserving of the highest honors of war.

Many of the boats are captained by their owners, who put their yachts,

A FREE "TREAT" FOR YOUR CANARY



If you wish your pet to keep healthy and bright, feed him Brock's Bird Seed. It is the best and the "Treat" in every package is a bird tonic that keeps him bright and healthy.

A free sample Brock's Bird Seed and "Treat." Write Nicholson & Brock, 40, Francis St., Toronto.

themselves, and their crews at the disposal of the Admiralty. Other boats are captained by retired admirals, captains too old for service in the Fleet, or by retired master mariners or masters in the Merchant Service.

All are splendid seamen, as ready to face danger and death in defence of king and country as any officer or man in the Grand Fleet.

Chased by Enemy Ships.

There are now hundreds of boats in the patrol service, and ten months of constant work at sea have produced a fleet the efficiency and usefulness of which will probably never be properly known or understood except by those who are in control of the naval defence of our island.

Several of the fastest patrol boats have been employed as despatch boats, to carry despatches to and from our warships, and to different naval bases. This is work after the very heart of the men in the patrol service.

Speed is the essential qualification of a boat employed on this service, and a high courage, great daring, and fine seamanship the qualifications of its commander. There may be, say, one hundred miles of ocean to traverse between the point from which the despatch boat starts and the ship it is to deliver its despatches to.

Driving Ahead in Darkness.

The time it may be given to cover that hundred miles—the distance may be longer or shorter, of course—may be but four hours. From the start it is a case of driving ahead at full speed, possibly in pitch darkness, and with all lights out.

The discipline on board the patrol boats is as strict as it is on a battleship, though its officers and crew may possibly consist of a dozen friends or so who are working it themselves.

A story was told to the writer recently of a patrol boat which before the war was a private yacht. When it was registered as a patrol boat its owner became its commander, and among the crew were four of his most intimate friends. One of them was a young fellow who had often sailed with him on pleasure trips, and who was specially keen about serving as one of the crew when the boat went into the patrol service.

"Mind," said the owner to him, "we are not going on a pleasure trip. We shall be on war service, and there will be as strict a discipline on the boat as if she were a warship. I shall be glad to take you on, but you will have to obey orders." And the young fellow promised to do so. The first night at sea the order was given that there must be no lights—an order that was forgotten by the young fellow in question. When he went to turn in at one o'clock for his four hours' sleep, he switched on the electric light in his cabin whilst he undressed.

Dismissed!

Two minutes later he was summoned to the presence of his friend, the commander of the boat. The young fellow stood between two of the crew at a table at which the commander was seated in his cabin.

"You have disobeyed orders," said the commander, "and I have sent for you to tell you that I shall land you to-morrow at —, where we are bound for, and that I shall not have you on board this boat again."

The "commander" kept his word, and discharged his friend the next day. But the latter bore him no ill-will; he recognized the fact that he had committed a grave violation of discipline that on a battleship would have entailed severe punishment. The young fellow is now serving his country, not at sea, but as a sergeant in a regiment in which he enlisted directly after his dismissal from the patrol service.

Tactical.

Mr. Hardfax—I've brought you here so we could be alone, so that I can tell you what I've been dying to speak of.

Miss Gushington—Tell me. What is it?

Mr. Hardfax—There's too much powder on your face.

Convinced.

Mrs. Upton—I trust that we shall get along very nicely, Nora. I am not at all difficult to suit.

Nora (the new maid)—No, ma'am; that's what I thought the minute I set eyes on the master.

If Your Food Ferments or Disagrees Just Read This!

Thousands of broken-down, dependent dyspeptics have recently been given back their health. A month ago these despairing folks would have scorned the suggestion that anything could help them. Their terrible condition was chronic, and appeared beyond the reach of medicine. These happy people don't proclaim it was a miracle that endowed them with a new lease of life—it was simply their common sense in selecting a tried and proven medicine, one specially adopted to their particular ailment. All these splendid cures were effected by Dr. Hamilton's Pills which beyond all question has a strange power to restore a weak or ailing stomach. If your stomach is tired and overworked try Dr. Hamilton's Pills and note the prompt improvement. Pain before or after eating will disappear. You'll no longer have that nauseous, gassy, bad tasting sensation. You'll get a real vigorous appetite and digest what you eat. Lots of well digested food is bound to increase your strength, to make you brighter and more ambitious. In a week you'll feel like a different person, in a month you'll be permanently restored. For folks who are out of sorts, not feeling just up to the scratch, perhaps bothered with headaches or constipation,—to them Dr. Hamilton's Pills will prove a boon.

ETON COATS FASHIONABLE.

In appearance, the Eton Jacket is to the suit what the bolero is to the summer frock—it therefore has a rightful place among the up-to-date

There are patrol men who have been chased by enemy ships, who have encountered imminent risk of destruction from mines, who have defied attack from submarines and aircraft. Escaping from such dangers, these sentinels of the seas are daily performing work as useful and as important and as essential to our safety as is the work of the outposts at the Front to the safety of the British Army in France.

Several of the fastest patrol boats have been employed as despatch boats, to carry despatches to and from our warships, and to different naval bases. This is work after the very heart of the men in the patrol service.

Speed is the essential qualification of a boat employed on this service, and a high courage, great daring, and fine seamanship the qualifications of its commander. There may be, say, one hundred miles of ocean to traverse between the point from which the despatch boat starts and the ship it is to deliver its despatches to.

Driving Ahead in Darkness.

The time it may be given to cover that hundred miles—the distance may be longer or shorter, of course—may be but four hours. From the start it is a case of driving ahead at full speed, possibly in pitch darkness, and with all lights out.

The discipline on board the patrol boats is as strict as it is on a battleship, though its officers and crew may possibly consist of a dozen friends or so who are working it themselves.

A story was told to the writer recently of a patrol boat which before the war was a private yacht. When it was registered as a patrol boat its owner became its commander, and among the crew were four of his most intimate friends. One of them was a young fellow who had often sailed with him on pleasure trips, and who was specially keen about serving as one of the crew when the boat went into the patrol service.

"Mind," said the owner to him, "we are not going on a pleasure trip. We shall be on war service, and there will be as strict a discipline on the boat as if she were a warship. I shall be glad to take you on, but you will have to obey orders." And the young fellow promised to do so. The first night at sea the order was given that there must be no lights—an order that was forgotten by the young fellow in question. When he went to turn in at one o'clock for his four hours' sleep, he switched on the electric light in his cabin whilst he undressed.

Dismissed!

Two minutes later he was summoned to the presence of his friend, the commander of the boat. The young fellow stood between two of the crew at a table at which the commander was seated in his cabin.

"You have disobeyed orders," said the commander, "and I have sent for you to tell you that I shall land you to-morrow at —, where we are bound for, and that I shall not have you on board this boat again."

The "commander" kept his word, and discharged his friend the next day. But the latter bore him no ill-will; he recognized the fact that he had committed a grave violation of discipline that on a battleship would have entailed severe punishment. The young fellow is now serving his country, not at sea, but as a sergeant in a regiment in which he enlisted directly after his dismissal from the patrol service.

Tactical.

Mr. Hardfax—I've brought you here so we could be alone, so that I can tell you what I've been dying to speak of.

Miss Gushington—Tell me. What is it?

Mr. Hardfax—There's too much powder on your face.

Convinced.

Mrs. Upton—I trust that we shall get along very nicely, Nora. I am not at all difficult to suit.

Nora (the new maid)—No, ma'am; that's what I thought the minute I set eyes on the master.

NOTES OF THE BIG WAR.

Electrified Wires Kill Animals—Bad Boys Make Good.

The number of special constables in the London Metropolitan area is 32,617.

The speed limit for motor-cars at the front is twenty-five miles an hour, and it is one of the duties of the military police to see that the speed is not exceeded.

Rheims holds the record of being the most heavily bombed town in France, having been bombed on 288 occasions.

"Two men with a machine-gun," a very distinguished British general has said, "can hold up a brigade" (6,000 men).

A sentry never gives up his rifle to anyone—not even to his general, no matter how persistently the latter may demand it.

Cats, dogs, rabbits, and chickens have been killed in such numbers by the electrified wires protecting the Dutch-Belgian frontier that the Ger-

man soldiers have had to set to work to bury them.

The shrapnel that the enemy is using is filled with the most extraordinary collection of scraps of everything likely to hurt. Nuts, bolts, scraps of iron, even marbles and chips of flint are common.

No fewer than 19,648 boys who have received their training in Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Great Britain have served during the war in the naval or military forces. Three of them have won the Victoria Cross.

The high explosive favored by the Austrians is called ecrasite. The secret of its composition is known to only two men, who are natives of that country. It is an explosive of particularly destructive power against forts and earthworks.

The Italian private soldier's pay is small—three cents a day—but he is well fed. Besides ordinary rations he gets plenty of fruit and macaroni and other Italian dishes he loves so well. Cigars are regularly served out to him, and often also wine.

The Kaiser has conferred various orders and distinctions, from that of the Black Eagle to the silver signal service medal, on more than 500 civilians. The list includes the names of shoemakers, tailors, doctors, chemists, nurses, mechanics, teachers, and scores of other workers throughout Germany.

It is reported from Northern France that the Germans are using a metal-destroying liquid. It consists of a mixture contained in a cylinder under high pressure. By simply turning a screw the liquid can be thrown a few feet against barbed wire, which burns through more quickly than wire-cutters could possibly sever it.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

RECOMMENDED BY GOOD GROCERS FOR OVER 40 YEARS

The Italian private soldier's pay is small—three cents a day—but he is well fed. Besides ordinary rations he gets plenty of fruit and macaroni and other Italian dishes he loves so well. Cigars are regularly served out to him, and often also wine.

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They Were Even.

Maud—I'm through with you, Laura; your father keeps a pawnshop.

Laura—And I'm through with you, Maud; I saw your father coming out of it.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Up They Go.

The poet long has writ, Now with the rising cost of meat, She'd better hang on to it!

FARMS FOR SALE.

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

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

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

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED, LADIES TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay; work sent any distance, charge prepaid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Niagaradot White Wyar do'tes

Winners best shows. Cockerels \$3, \$5, \$10 each. Catalog free.

MARSHALL & MARSHALL Niagara Falls, Canada.

GET THE BEST. IT PAYS. ELLIOTT College

Young and Charles E. Toronto. Is noted throughout Canada for first-class business education. Write to-day for College Calendar.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal. Right now is a good time to enter.

Has One Advantage.

"My dwelling is bounded on the north by a gasworks, on the south by an indiarubber works, on the west by a vinegar factory, and on the east by a glue-boiling establishment." "A nice neighborhood, I must say!" "Quite so; but it has one advantage. I can always tell which way the wind blows without looking at the weather-cock."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Explicit.

Lawyer (to timid young woman)—Have you ever appeared as witness in a suit before?

Young Woman (blushing)—Y-yes, sir, of course.

Lawyer—Please state to the jury just what suit it was.

Young Woman (with more confidence)—It was a nun's veiling, shirred down the front and trimmed with a lovely blue, and hat to match—Judge (rapping violently)—Order in the court!

Always Looked That Way.

"Yes," said the old mathematician with a gleam in his eye. "I've always looked at it that way. Marriage is addition; when the little ones come it's multiplication; when dissonance comes up to cloud the horizon of their happiness it's division; and when the final parting comes it's subtraction!" "And how about divorce?" asked the listener. "Oh, that would come under the denomination of 'fractions!'"

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

James Carrol, of Tacoma, Washington, once drove a motor-car weighing a ton and a half down a wooden staircase of 700 steps.

FREE FOR THE ASKING

This handsome Fur Style Book (containing 34 pages of illustrations) of beautiful

FURS and FUR GARMENTS for men, women and children—will be gladly mailed free for the asking, affording you an opportunity to take advantage of our policy of selling furs from Trapper to Wearer.

We buy our Raw Furs direct from the Trapper and manufacture them ourselves, therefore, we can save you the many profits that usually go to the middleman.

WE GUARANTEE "TO SATISFY YOU OR REFUND YOUR MONEY."

Write to-day for this beautiful Style Book. It will show you how to save many dollars.

John Hallam Limited

Mail Order Dept. 148, TORONTO, ONTARIO.



RAW FURS. We pay highest prices for Raw Furs. Write for list of fur prices.

GUNS. We carry in stock a complete line of guns, traps, nets, and all the necessities of the hunter. Write for list of prices.

MILK WE BUY IT

Perhaps you have been sending your supply of Milk to a local factory,—then you do not know the advantages of sending to the Largest and Most Up-to-Date Dairy in Canada. LET US TELL YOU.

WRITE NOW for information and copy of contract.

STABILITY AND CONFIDENCE



The stability of any business is dependent upon the degree of confidence placed in the store by its customers. That we enjoy, to an unusual degree, the full confidence of our trade is unquestionably evidenced by the large number of steady permanent customers who have been dealing with us for years, many since the inception of the business over eighteen years ago. The quality and saleability of our goods, our prompt and efficient service and our courteous treatment, induce the confidence which is necessary in any business of stability.

This Season's Clothing Shows Important Style Changes

We think great improvements in these changes. We would like to have our friends' opinions regarding them. Four large clothing cabinets filled with the choice of Suits from the fashionable tailors skilled in the art of fine fitting and finishing.

Very Special Values in Dressy Suits, \$16.50 to \$25.
Splendid Serviceable Suits, newest materials, \$10 to \$16.
Nifty Suits for Boys, made in stylish way, \$4.50 to \$9.50.

Our Greatly Increased Stocks Show Wider Ranges in Each Department

This is noticeable first in our unusual display of finer Dress Goods and Silks, British-made Broadcloths, Gabardines, Serges and Mixtures—the correct materials for this season for Suits and Dresses. Splendid values at 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25, with a big range for the lower and between prices.

No Trouble To Sell Empress Shoes

Once an Empress Shoe, always Empress, simply because no other makers put as much style, finish or quality in the boots for the money. They are made to fit perfectly, modelled in American lasts, designed after New York styles, worth two and three times the price. Just compare values in these classy new autumn style shoes at \$5.00, \$5.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50.

A splendid time now to purchase Shoes for the family while our stocks are at their best. Exceptionally prepared to meet demands for serviceable School Shoes, Men's Heavy English Kip Waterproof Shoes, Long Rubber Boots, Women's Serviceable Comfortable House Shoes.

Glad to see you here every visit you make to town.

J. N. Currie & Co.

ALL ELGIN PATRIOTIC FAIR WALLACETOWN

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, SEPT. 30 AND OCT. 1

Elgin Co. 70th Batt., accompanied by the 25th Regiment and Highland Pipe Band, will parade on the grounds and give an exhibition of military manoeuvres.

Recruits are asked for overseas service.
Good speed program and other attractions.
Surplus receipts this year in aid of Patriotic Fund.

S. PIERCE, Iona, Pres. W. PATTON, Wallacetown, Sec.



THE ABOVE IS A SCENE FROM "THE ROSARY"

as will be presented at Town Hall, Glencoe, Monday night, October 4th. This company is without doubt the best travelling road show that the Glencoe show-going public will have a chance to see. This company carries a carload of scenery and special electrical effects, and the play will be presented in the same way it was produced in London last week. Prices will be 25c, 35c and 50c. Tickets on sale at 7.30 Monday night at box office.

AN AMIABLE BRUTE

The Black Bear is the Happy Hooligan of the Woods.

HE IS NOT A BIT FEROCIOUS.

This Much Maligned Animal Is Just a Lazy, Playful Loafer That Avoids Men and Fights or Works Only When He Is Compelled to Do So.

The black bear is neither ferocious nor dangerous. The most fitting name I have ever heard given him is the Happy Hooligan of the Woods. He is a lazy, playful loafer and has no evil intentions; but, like a shut-in boy or a boy with a task to perform, he wants company—does not know just what to do with himself.

The black bear has more human-like traits than any other animal I know. He is a boy in disguise—will not work long at anything unless at something to produce mischief. Occasionally he finds things dull and simply does not know what to do with himself. He is happy go lucky, and taking thought of the morrow is not one of his troubles. He is afraid of the grizzly and avoids man as though he were a pestilence.

He plans no harm. In other words, the black bear is just the opposite in character of what he had long been thought and is still almost universally believed to be. A million writers and spoken stories have it that he is ferocious—a wanton, cruel killer. He fights or works only when compelled to do so.

He is the most plausible bluffer I have ever seen. With hair bristling on the back, upper lip stuck forward and an onrush, with a rapid volley of clamping k-woof-f-fs, he appears terrible. He pulls himself out of many a predicament and obtains many an unearned morsel in this way. Most of his bluffs are for amusement. He will go far out of his way for the purpose of running.

A black bear climbs a tree almost as readily as a cat, and he climbs a small pole or a large tree with equal ease. The grizzly does not climb trees, but the black bear, with its catlike forepaws, can simply race up a tree trunk. Much of his time, both asleep and awake, is spent in tree tops. He might almost be called a perching animal.

Like most animals the black bear has a local habitation. His territory is twenty or less miles in circumference, and in this he is born, lives and dies. In springtime he descends to feed on the earliest wild gardens of the foothills.

The black bear eats everything that is edible. Though omnivorous, his food is mainly that of a vegetarian. He digs out rich willow and aspen roots in the shallow and soft places and tears up or digs out numerous plants for their roots or tubers. Often he eats grass and devours hundreds of juicy weeds. During autumn I have seen him on the edges of snow fields and glaciers consuming thousands of unfortunate grasshoppers, flies and other insects there accumulated. He is particularly fond of ants—tears ant hills and decaying logs to pieces and licks up the ants as they come storming forth to bite him. He tears hundreds of rotten logs and stumps to pieces for grubs, ants and their eggs.

He freely eats honey, the bees and their nests. He catches mice and often amuses himself and makes a most amusing and manlike spectacle by chasing and catching grasshoppers. He will devour carrion. In a fish country he searches for fish and occasionally catches live ones, but he is too restless or shiftless to be a good fisherman.

The black bear is or was found pretty well distributed over North America. His color and activities vary somewhat with the locality, this variation being due perhaps to a difference of climate and in the food supply.

The black bear has a well developed brain and may be classed among the alert animals of the wild. Its senses are amazingly developed. They seem to be ever on duty.

Young black bears have good tempers and are playful in captivity, but if teased or annoyed they become troublesome and even dangerous with age. If thine enemy offend thee present him with a black bear cub that has been mistreated. He is an intense, high strung animal and, if subjected to annoyances, teasing or occasional cruelty, becomes revengeful and vindictive. Sometimes he will even look for trouble and, once in a fight, has the tenacity of a bulldog.

The black bear has never been protected as a game animal. Through all the seasons of the year, with gun and dog, the hunter is allowed to pursue him. It would be well for a few years to have a closed season on bears. As he is verging on extinction and as he gives to the wilds much of their spirit, there ought to be a closed season to protect this rollicking fellow of the forest.

If I were asked to select the one emblematic animal that best gives and suggests the spirit and the spirit of the great outdoors I should select the black bear.—Enos A. Mills in Saturday Evening Post.

Discouragement in a Laugh. "Don't you always feel encouraged when people laugh?" asked the man at the club of another, who had the reputation of an after dinner speaker. "Well," was the reply, "I once proposed marriage to a girl, but it didn't encourage me when she merely laughed."—Youkers Statesman.

A lie always has a certain amount of weight with those who wish to believe it.—Rico.

The Transcript

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

But for the engrossing war, the news that the Canadian explorer, Stefansson, is alive and has added considerable territory to the known area of Canada would have fired the public imagination. The truth is that as mankind becomes immune to sensations, the most remarkable achievements may lack adequate recognition. The New York World says that Stefansson's discovery of a Polar continent is apparently one of the great feats of Arctic research, and it adds: Beyond the Beaufort Sea, north of the Mackenzie, there is room enough yet unexplored for a continent as large as Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey in Europe. Nowhere else in the northern Polar regions is there space for undiscovered land of such vast extent. That land exists and is extensive Stefansson seems to have proved. Its size and outlines may defy definition for years to come.

Clean athletics is one of the best mediums for the creation of healthy, self-reliant manhood. To be a great athlete a young man must lead a clean life. He must refrain from the abuse of his physical, mental and moral system. He must learn the art of self control. His mind must be taught to size up a situation with speed and accuracy. His body must be trained to respond readily to his will. He must overcome the fear of himself and the fear of others, by developing a consciousness of, and a confidence in his own ability. He is compelled to have respect for the decision of those in authority. He must be gentlemanly, considerate, unselfish, resourceful, courageous, ambitious and confident—the very things that are required in a man who is to succeed in living an honorable and successful life. It is no wonder then that the claim is made that athletics fit and prepare a young man for the problems which will confront him in his after-life.

Tremendous number of casualties, I see by the paper. "What paper?" "The fly-paper."

Western Farmers' Weather Insurance Company

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

E. T. Huston, Agent, Glencoe

CARLYLE AND THE ARTISTS.

His Impatience With Whistler and His Growl at Watts.

In the article on Whistler in "Sketches of Great Painters," by Edwin Watts Chubb, there is a characteristic Carlyle anecdote. Carlyle had seen the famous painting by Whistler of his mother and this led to Carlyle's willingness to sit for the great artist. "He came one morning," writes Mr. Chubb, "sat down, waited a few moments while Whistler made the final arrangements of canvas, brushes and palette and said: "And now, mon, fire away!"

"When Carlyle noticed that Whistler ignored his injunction and did not think that that was the way to paint a portrait he added testily: "If you're fighting battles or painting pictures the only thing to do is to fire away."

"On another day Carlyle talked about other artists who had painted his portrait:

"There was Mr. Watts, a man of note, and I went to his studio, and there was much mystification, and screens were drawn around the easel, and at last, the screens were put aside, and there I was. And I looked. And Mr. Watts, a great man, he said to me, "How do you like it?" And then I turned to Mr. Watts, and I said, "Mon, I would have you know I am in the habit of wearin' clean linen."

PROPER COOKING.

It Destroys Bacteria and Makes the Food More Digestible.

Cooking is one of the principal forces in civilization, and it has played a tremendous part in bringing mankind to the high place it now holds.

The principal reason for cooking our food is to destroy disease germs. For many ages no one knew what caused illness, but now nearly all maladies are traceable to these tiny germs, many of which are found in food and can be destroyed only by the heat of cooking.

Man, owing to the very complicated machinery of his body, falls a prey to disease more easily than the animals. Consequently food which an animal can take without harm may kill a man. Cooking destroys a large proportion of the parasites, microbes and bacteria in food, thus giving man a chance to digest a diet that otherwise would kill him.

In order to achieve the best results in the destruction of bacteria and in the increasing of digestibility meat and other foods should be subjected first to intense heat so as to form a retaining skin, as is done in roasting or broiling. Then the heat should be reduced and kept on for a long term, during which the juices gradually soften the muscular fibers.

This heat acts as a deathblow to the millions of bacteria which would otherwise have found a place in the stomach of the man or the woman who was to eat it.—New York American.

Byron's Pet Goose.

Italian geese figured in the long succession of pets Byron kept at one time or another. The Countess Guiccioli told Lord Malmesbury that, "with all his abuse of England, Byron was in Italy insisted on keeping up old customs in small things, such as having hot cross buns on Good Friday and roast geese on Michaelmas day. This last fancy led to a grotesque result. After buying a goose and fearing it might be too lean he fed it every day for a month previously, so that the poet and the bird became so mutually attached that when Sept. 29 arrived he could not kill it, but bought another and had the pet goose swung in a cage under his carriage when he traveled. After four years he was moving about with four geese.—London Chronicle.

Cruel Thing!

The elderly "girl" was gushing round, as usual, and Molly Smarte was getting tired of it. "Oh, look here!" cried the would be youthful dame. "Here's such a funny advertisement in the paper. A beauty specialist says he can make you look ten years younger in twenty minutes." "How interesting!" exclaimed Miss Smarte, with a smile. "Why don't you try his treatment for—er—an hour or so?"—London Answers.

Enough to Make Trouble.

He—You don't seem to be as fond as you used to be of Miss Sweetthing. She—I'm not, either. Why, the horrid little car went around telling folks how much respect and regard she had for me and how she had learned to rely on the teachings of my long experience.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Experience.

"There's one thing I can say," said the woman who had married twice. "And that is?" they asked. "You never appreciate the good qualities of your first husband until you discover the bad points of your second."—Detroit Free Press.

Altitudinous Art.

"I don't seem to recognize your sister. Is this a likeness?" "Of course not. This is a high art photograph."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

An Exchange All Right.

"Pa, what is a stock exchange?" "A place, my son, where an outsider is apt to exchange a stock of money for a stock of experience."—New York Mail.

Great works are performed not by strength, but by perseverance.—Johnson.

The range with pure white enamelled steel reservoir stamped from one piece. The

McClary's Pandora

Range reservoir is seamless and clean enough to use in cooking, and preserving. See the McClary dealer.

Sold by Jas. Wright & Son

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

There is no shortage in the general motor car market.

But there is a shortage of Dodge Brothers motor cars.

It is not due to a small production, because the production has been large.

Thirty-two thousand of these cars have been distributed since January 1st.

This means a production in nine months as large as is usually attained in as many years.

And yet there is a waiting list of those who want to be owners in your city.

And there is a similar waiting list in almost every city and almost every town.

You will bear witness that we have made no extravagant claims for the car.

We have merely insisted on its goodness.

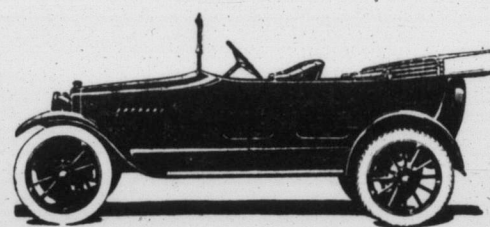
And still the car continues to be singled out as one worth waiting for.

The price of the car complete is \$1100 in Canada

Wm. McCallum, Dealer, Glencoe
TELEPHONE: Residence 95 r 2; Office 88

SAXON "SIX"

2,100 LBS. OF BEAUTY, SILENCE, POWER, COMFORT AND STRENGTH



SAXON "SIX" embodies the latest type of automobile design—the yacht-line body. In fact, this feature in cars of higher price has characterized the Saxon "Six" since it first appeared.

From the tall, distinctive radiator to the curving back the lines of the Saxon "Six" slope away in easy graceful curves. The very design suggests the swift easy motion of a yacht, and the gliding movement of the car itself carries out the suggestion.

In motor cars—as in clothes—fashion dictates the types that win popularity. The yacht-line body has won instant favor, and Saxon "Six" owners have the satisfaction of driving a car that is up-to-date. Come and see the beautiful Saxon "Six."

Six cylinder Saxon, Continental motor, 30-35 h. p.; Timken axles, Gray and Davis electric starting and lighting, dry plate clutch, honeycomb radiator, vanguard steel cantilever springs, demountable rims, one man top, 112-in. wheelbase, 32 x 3 1/2-in. tires.

Saxon "Six" \$1,100



Roadster \$535

GEO. HURLEY DEALER

It's sure to be Pure
if it's

Redpath SUGAR

For sixty years the *Redpath*
Refinery has led Canada in
modern equipment, up-to-date methods,
and the pursuit of one ideal—*absolutely*
pure sugar.

In the Packages introduced by *Redpath*
—the 2 and 5 lb. Cartons and the 10, 20,
50 and 100 lb. Cloth Bags—you get
Canada's favorite sugar, in perfect condition.

"Let *Redpath* Sweeten it" 143

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

WHAT IT MEANS TO WIN.

By A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls,
Ontario.

Usually the case of any big subject, controversy or endeavor, the question arises "What is it all about?" or "What advantage is to be gained?" and seeing the value of obtaining a successful conclusion of the effort, the question naturally presents itself "What is the best way to reach the goal desired?"

Just now, in the poultry field, a great many are figuring out what is the best way to land that coveted prize at some show, either purely from a fancier's standpoint, or from the possible business it will bring. That all cannot get the place is evident to everyone, but what disappointment it may mean, especially to the novice, if the dreamed of place is not secured.

The preparation is so often the vital consideration in almost anything one wishes to consider, that experience would suggest this to be the biggest factor in determining the possibilities. By this we do not mean washing, trimming or other things that might be resorted to immediately before the birds were shown. Rather should it have reference to the previous care and provision for perfecting specimens that surpass the product of the other competitors.

When a man will pay as much as \$100.00 for a male to win a good show, it surely is worth while to use particularly good ways of making his own product serve the same purpose. A bird could hardly cost more than a very small proportion of that amount to actually feed and raise, and yet the little extras that make all the difference in the world, are so often denied the birds so that they lack something at the finish which keeps them from equally birds of perhaps no better breeding or apparent quality, but the difference in finish, rounding out the one and discounting the other, makes a marked contrast even to the inexperienced.

To win in a good show with our own bred birds means that first-class breeders are used, mating has been successful, and the birds have been raised so that they have come through, making the most satisfactory growth right through. It sounds well to talk of birds coming from this strain or that strain, as being from the best of one of the most successful breeders, but that really is the very beginning. Breeds will very rapidly lose their type, and it is very much easier to let them revert to innumerable faults of past generations than to control the breeding and make continued improvement. This is why the breeding of Standard Poultry is so fascinating, and has the effect of keeping open a continuous market for good stock for the man who can year after year not only keep up the quality, but show improvement, by careful selection and breeding.

The highest ideal for which one might wish to win is that of the satisfaction of producing the best of the season. Very frequently however a commercial desire to secure the advertising value may be uppermost, and business value of the win will be the only thing that very greatly counts. Then again, a friendly rivalry between breeders may exist, each having a share, first the one having the advantage, and another year perhaps his rival. This makes real sport, and true fanciers delight in the effort it means keeping up a live interest from shell to show room.

Considerable of this pleasure is lost sight of where this production of choice birds is done on a large scale to supply winners for others, and yet the same keen streak of rivalry must exist to keep the breeder keyed to giving the birds the very best that can be supplied to mature them into

as perfect specimens as possible. Each individual sale to win a show has its place of value just the same as with the breeder who merely raises a few for the "fun of it" and plans to beat his rival at their local show, filling out the string perhaps with a few bought birds from a first-class breeder, in this way adding outside blood if it is at all needed.

Above all it seems essential that the producer be a real fancier. We doubt if the market grower can be entirely successful without a real liking for the work. We have frequently heard old-timers say "A man cannot succeed with poultry without the fancier spirit." The acquiring of an ideal and the effort to produce towards it with the helpful shows to compare results with other breeders, make it possible to derive a great deal of lasting satisfaction in making the effort to win.

When the win has been made, what a satisfaction it is to go over the experiences with the birds and study out the whys and wherefores that contributed to the successful efforts. This makes a beneficial study possible that will bring better results, and if the successful methods that work out are followed in the future, improvement will continue and success become more regular of attainment until the quality and growth is such as to make the stock almost invincible against all comers.

Anyone who doubts the great possibilities for intense satisfaction and keen effort should prove the same by making an attempt at the first opportunity. If success crowns their efforts more will be done to make confirmed chicken fanciers than anything else we know of.

Raising fowls without showing is like eating bread without butter or using milk where cream would be 100 times better. This season will be a good one to get the start. A show of a small string, a close study of the birds in competition, and the judge's statement with regard to awards, which he will be glad to give, will afford information that should furnish much to work on for the next year.

FRENCH SUPERIOR IN AIR.

New System of Handling Fleet Is Superior to German Method.

The new French system of handling the air fleet has greatly restrained the German air activities, according to a letter from a German aviator printed in the Paris Temps. He says:

"My squadron has been withdrawn because the French aeroplanes now appear only in large numbers, either for reconnaissance or to bar our scouts systematically. The latter task is accomplished thus: Ten machines patrol our line at a height of 2,000 metres and ten more at 3,000, both flying in the opposite direction, so that if the German scout tries to get through he is attacked by the nearest two Frenchmen above and below simultaneously, others joining if the two are insufficient to stop him. We must follow their example or yield command of the air."

Four Hours to Spin Single Web.

A patient student who watched a garden spider spin its web from start to finish has related what he saw. At 9.30 in the evening the spider, a half grown female, began work by dropping from one branch of a pine tree to another below and there making the perpendicular radiating line of the web. From that time it continued to work without one interruption until twenty-five minutes after 1 o'clock the next morning. The net-work and the radial lines were done by half past 12 and the spiral part of the web was consequently made in less than an hour.

Hannigan—Hero

Pat Hannigan could no more tell the truth than he could eat pavin' stones. It was a habit that grew on him when he was young, and by-and-by it came as easy and natural to him to tell lies as it did to draw his breath, or to shut his eyes when he went to sleep.

So, of course, nobody in the parish of Multigarry believed a single word he said, and this was a bit inconvenient at times.

He fell in love with Molly Casey. But when he started to tell her how the heat of his passion was so strong that he had to take off his flannel shirt for coolness, she laughed fit to kill herself, and said:

"If I didn't know you to be such a liar, Pat, I'd be half tempted to believe you. But you can't humbug me with your lies."

It was getting purty serious, and Pat at last got desperate, and thought he'd leave for ever a place where nobody would believe a single word he spoke. So, one night, he took the train from Cloonamogh Station and set off for England to try his fortune among strangers. There was just one passenger in the railway carriage besides himself, and Pat started a conversation with him by this remark:

"It's a cowlid night, sir."

"It is, faith," says the man, shivering in a big top-coat. "It's a rare starvation night. Yes, you're spakin' the truth, sir."

Pat nearly jumped with joy. It was the first time in his life that anyone had ever said that to him. He never stopped journeyin' till he got to Liverpool, and he started looking for work. But there was no work to be had. Then he came to a recruiting office, and he read this sign in a window:

"YOUR KING AND COUNTRY NEED YOU."

Pat was delighted to find that somebody wanted him, and he walked in. "What age are you?" says the officer.

"Twenty-three," says Pat.

To his great astonishment, the man did not contradict him, but measured, examined, and passed him. So quick that Pat was a defender of the Empire before he was five minutes older. It was a happy time; all his comrades believed what he said, and nobody called him a liar. He wasn't long in gettin' his first taste of battle, and he enjoyed it finely. He had always hated Germans, and at the first engagement he was in he had widows made of the wives of ten German soldiers before he himself got hit.

But he did get hit, poor fellow, in several places—through the arm and through the right shin bone, as well as through a shoulder and a hip. And even then he wanted to fight on, but he got purty dizzy, and when he came to his senses again he was lying in a hospital, all tied up and bandaged, with a gentle-faced nurse taking charge of him.

"You won't be able to fight again, for a long time," she told him. "No, you'll have to be invalid home. The surgeon says, when you're able to travel. But everybody is talking about you. It seems you killed quite a number of the enemy."

"Are there any of them left?" Pat asked.

"Only a million or two," says she.

"I don't like the idea of lyin' on my back while there's so many of them waitin' for me to finish off," says he.

"You speak the truth," says she. "You've shown your anxiety to do your duty."

The truth again. He turned over, quite content, and went to sleep very happy.

In a week or two he was able to get out of bed, and to move about with a pair of sticks, though he was bandaged and trussed up in all directions. Then he was sent home with a lot of other lads that were wounded, too, to recruit for a bit, with a cutting from a newspaper in his pocket that told all about his bravery. He arrived at Cloonamogh Station late at night, and he went to Micky Dolan's hotel across the street, and knocked till Micky got out of bed, and put his head out of the window.

"Who's there at this time o' night?" he bawled.

"Pat Hannigan. I'm home from the Front."

"Oh, it's you, Pat. Go round to the back door; I'll let you in."

Micky opened the back door, with a candle in his hand. And when he saw Pat bandaged and limping on two sticks he laughed.

"Oho! Somebody's been punishin' you for tellin' lies," says he. "Faith, you've been knocked about a bit. Been in a Saturday night scrimmage down the Gallowgate in Glasgow, I dar' say? It's a hot spot—the Gallowgate."

"I've been at the war," said Pat, with dignity.

"Oh, now, now! Don't try on any of your humbuggin' stories wid me, Pat! I'll give you a bed till mornin', whether you've been in gaol or not. I'm a hospitable man. But, good gracious, Pat, will you ever learn to tell the truth?"

Pat went to bed disgusted, and in the morning when he got up he hobbled out to call on Molly Casey. Molly was washing up the breakfast cups and saucers, and she let them fall on the fure when she saw him limping in.

"Oh, Pat," says she, "you frightened me for the minit, with all these bandages. Is it a joke, or have you been in a prize fight?"

"I'm the hayro of a European engagement," says Pat, sitting on the settle-bed and groaning.

"That's what comes of takin' top much drink, Pat," says she.

"I was in the war, I tell you," says he.

"Now, now," says she.

"I was in the war, I tell you," says he. "I'm a soger. I have a uniform, but I put on me ould duds on the way home, thinkin' I'd be more comfortable in them while I'm restin' at home."

"That's a lame story, Pat," says she, with a sigh. "If I was a soger, an' had a uniform, I'd wear it all the time. I'd even sleep in it."

"Molly," says he, "I swear to you that I fought in a lot of battles; that I killed so many Germans that the Kaiser offered a big reward to anyone who'd bring him my head on a plate!"

"Now, isn't that what I'm always sayin'?" she broke in. "That you've come to believe in your own lies through tellin' them so often. It's your imagination workin' so strong. Pat. Take off them ould bandages an' throw away them ould sticks and come with me to-night to the dance in Garry's barn. Will you?"

But Pat, with a howl of rage, walked out of the house, and went back to Micky Dolan's hotel. He went upstairs to the bed-room, without being seen by anybody, and he lay on the bed and looked up at the ceiling.

"It's hard lines," says he to himself. "If I had my life to live over agin I'd keep on the narrow path o' truthfulness. It would mean a great strain on my mind, but if I persevered it would be a fine reward to have people believin' me. As it is—"

He stopped, for he heard voices. The hotel bar was just under his bed-room, and the boarded floor was so thin that he heard every word.

"Pat Hannigan—Pat the liar—is home again, and stayin' here," he heard Micky Dolan saying. "He's been in some scrimmage in Liverpool or Glasgow, and he's tryin' to make

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us believe he's been at the war, and that he was killin' Germans as if they were flies."

"Pity he can't cure himself o' tellin' lies," says another voice.

"Look here," says another—and Pat recognized the voice of Jimmy Brennan, the practical joker—"we'll have some fun with him. We'll pretend we believe his story, that he was at the Front, an' got wounded. We'll get up an address of welcome, and present it to him, stylin' him the Hero Hannigan. And we'll wear long faces as if we were dead serious. But the laugh we'll have afterwards! I'm afraid I'll be bursting a blood-vessel over it."

"It's a good idea," says Micky Dolan. "I'll draw up the address this minit."

There was great giggling and laughing while they were doing it. After a while Pat heard someone coming up the stairs, and knocking at his door.

"Will you come downstairs, Pat?" says Micky Dolan, coming in. "The boys are anxious to give you an address of welcome."

"Go to blazes, you an' them!" says Pat taking his sticks and walking out and down the stair. "I'll recruit me health somewhere else. Micky Dolan," says he, "I heard every word ye were sayin' down there."

"Oh, come now, there's no harm in a joke!" says Micky, following him. But Pat had stalked out of the front door, and the boys at the bar, seeing him leave, called out:

"Where's the V.C., Pat? Why didn't you bring the Kaiser back with you?"

He was in a mighty temper as he made his way down the street to look for lodgings somewhere else. A girl was coming along, and he saw it was Molly Casey.

"Oh, Pat, I was comin' to see you!" says she. "It was cruel o' me to doubt yer word about bein' at the war. But the truth an' yerself used to be strangers, an' I thought you were humbuggin'." But after you left me I began to see you'd told me the truth, for you had the makin' of a fine warrior on you. Now come home with me and if you want a bit o' nursin', sure, who could put more love into the nursin' than me?"

"So you believe me?" says Pat, delighted.

"I do, Pat," says she. "Come, my father is goin' to give up his own bed in the room to you, an' sleep in the kitchen."

"That's me own darlin'!" says Pat fondly. And she linked him home.

The lads from the hotel bar had seen them meeting, and Pat going off with her. And they laughed till they were out of breath.

They were just naming their drinks when an excited man rushed in, waving a newspaper. It was Mr. Tom Rooney, the schoolmaster.

"Is Pat Hannigan stayin' here?" says he, in a breathless way.

"Well, he was here, but he's gone in a huff, because we wouldn't swallow his yarn."

"Where is he? I want to see him at once. I've only just got this newspaper and read about him. At one

of the stiffest engagements of the war he distinguished himself, and his name is covered with glory. They say he will be decorated. I want to welcome him; he's brought fame on the parish of Multigarry!"

Micky Dolan and the boys who had been composing the "address of welcome" stood very stiff for a while.

"Well, we've made nice asses of ourselves," says Micky at last. "We didn't believe him, you see," says he to the schoolmaster. "Come, we'll all go down to Molly Casey's, and beg his pardon for doubting him."

When they got to Molly's they peeped through the kitchen window before they knocked at the door. And they saw Pat sitting in the straw armchair, happy and content, with tea and home-made cakes at his elbow, and something else in a glass that might be quinine or might be whisky. And Molly was sitting beside him, with Pat's left hand between her two soft palms, and she smiling up at him while he was talking. And then, as they still watched, they saw Pat bend his face down to hers, and kiss her fondly.

"Come away, gentlemen," says the schoolmaster. "Our public welcome must wait until some other night. As for you, Micky Dolan," he turned to the hotel man—"if the enemy should ever invade us, I hope the first bomb will knock yer ould hotel into powder-dust!"—London Answers.

EGGS—AND EGGS.

How the Sturdy Albanians Cook Their Eggs Before Eating.

At this time of the year any new departure in connection with these nourishing edibles should be hailed with delight.

Of course, we are all acquainted with the stereotyped modes of cooking eggs, such as egg-flip, fried, boiled, and hard-boiled eggs. Familiarity has bred contempt for some of these, then why not follow the example of the Albanians?

These people boil an equal number of eggs and onions together for about three hours daily. This process is maintained for ten days, the eggs being slightly pricked after each boiling process in order that the juice of the onions may thoroughly permeate them. This treatment, of course, renders the eggs as hard as bullets. Yet we are told that the sturdy Albanians bolt down this new table creation, aided by quantities of olive-oil, with evident relish.

In Berlin, the Germans drink their eggs much after the manner in which we partake of our soup. The City of Kultur grades eggs into various classes. First come fresh drinking eggs, then drinking eggs, next, fresh or country eggs, and, finally, eggs.

As we all know, "new-laid" denotes the superior type of egg, and it is generally admitted that no egg can claim membership in this class for more than five days after its birth.

Our well-known breakfast egg—a few days older—is strongly recommended for either frying or poaching. "Fresh" eggs are generally used for cooking, but nothing else.

FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER
BANKS AND BRAES.

What Is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

The Glasgow Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund now amounts to over \$283,330.

A patriotic club for girls over 14 years of age is to be started in Kirkcaldy.

The Stirlingshire Miners' County Union have invested \$35,000 in the war loan.

Mackerel were never more abundant on the Firth of Clyde than they are this year.

About 10,000 men are still required to fill up the third line of the Glasgow Territorial Force.

There are over 1,200 names on the Glasgow high school roll of honor. It includes Mr. Bonar Law.

About 200 R. S. F. officers and men from Kilmarnock district are watching Grangemouth docks.

By the death at the age of 87 years of Mrs. Smith, Longford has lost one of its oldest inhabitants.

Damage estimated at \$50,000 was caused by a fire in the premises of Francis Webster & Sons, Arbroath.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Corporal John Ripley, a native of Keith, of the 1st Black Watch.

The death has occurred at Kilmay of George Fortune in his 71st year. He was a well-known archaeological student.

The Portree Wool Mill Company have received an order from the military authorities to supply 30,000 blankets.

Damage estimated at about \$60,000 was caused by a fire that broke out in the Kelvindale Chemical Works, Marshall.

The total number of men members of the Stirling North Church congregation serving in the Army or Navy, now reaches 94.

Kilguth folk have been collecting eggs for the wounded soldiers and sailors, and close on 2,000 have been sent to various hospitals.

At Selkirk a memorial in the form of a bronze medallion portrait of Andrew Lang has been unveiled by Sheriff-Principal Chisholm.

Scottish lands, particularly Highland lands, are being hard hit this year over the failure to let their deer forests and grouse moors.

Tablets have been erected by permission of H. M. Board of Works at Edinburgh Castle and Stirling Castle to the memory of two gallant Scotsmen, Sir Thomas Randolph, First Earl of Moray, at Edinburgh, and at Stirling, Sir Wm. Oliphant of Aberdein.

"A MAN OF HONOR."

Let Your Word Be Your Bond, and Always Run "Straight."

"I don't think he's what you would call brilliant, but he's as straight as a die!"

The man who was "straight" got the job. Being "straight" is a prize—and prized—quality. There may be those who sneer, but straightness, through good report, through evil report, through trial, through temptation, is a rare and precious possession. Precious to the owner; more precious to the community.

Lift that word "straightness" to a higher plane, and call it "honor." What does it mean?

The promise kept; the word unbroken; something, just something, Lorn, bred, or developed in the man which makes his word his bond; which makes baseness, trickery, or crookedness of any sort, utterly alien to him. He's a man of honor—a "straight" man—and brilliancy and smartness are as nothing compared with his more enduring possession.

What he has lost last him through life; brilliancy may fade and smartness may exhaust itself. Trickery may gain a passing advantage, but honor wins the game. Better to plod, with honor intact, than to rush ahead—for a time—unburdened with scruples.

The end does not justify the means if the means were dishonorable. Keep straight. Crooked paths may seem to be short cuts to success. But success bought at the cost of self-respect is dear.

Go straight!

Be a man of honor and keep your honor unsullied. No lie will then pass your lips, for a lie is dishonorable. You will be loyal to your King, your country, your wife, your employer, your friend, for disloyalty is dishonorable.

The world is a strange and contradictory place. Its judgments are often harsh, and sometimes wrong. But it has never failed to pay its tribute to a "straight" man—never withheld its admiration from a man, who, even in adversity, kept his honor.

Keep yours!

The men who are wanted, the men who get on and "make good" are the men who can be "trusted" absolutely. What better could you say of anyone than is wrapped up in this simple tribute: "He's all right. Straight as a die!"

Be straight; keep straight; thus you'll reach the goal of success. Better than "Honesty is the best policy" is: "Honor is the only policy," for this includes the other, and more.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

Peace, not war, is the natural medium of human progress, despite the theory to the contrary advanced by the disciples of Kultur. At a time when war is revealing unexampled horrors the cry for peace can hardly be restrained. The imagination balks at conceiving how a prolongation of the contest could work more for good than for evil. Yet every proposal for ending it emphasizes the fact that the propitious moment has not arrived. There is nothing surprising in the willingness of Germany and her ally to come to terms with their enemies. They may profess confidence in ultimate victory, but they must realize the possibility of the alternative. And if they could make peace now, on the condition suggested by the recent manifesto of the German professors, the retention of the territory they have occupied, the gain to one side and the loss to the other would be very great indeed. Belgium would lose her national existence, France would be badly crippled, Italy would be imperiled and England would be for many years have to fight for her life with little or no help from any quarter. It would be infamous for the Allies to assent to such a bargain while any hope was left to them.

Those who press for peace at the present juncture, therefore, are playing, however unconsciously, the German game. A peace that was only a truce might be an immediate good, but it would certainly be a future evil. The object of Germany in promoting the peace propaganda is obvious enough. If she offered to end the war and her enemies refused the offer she would obtain a certain superficial moral advantage. "They accuse us of beginning the war," the Germans might say. "Well, we are willing to end it. Whose is the responsibility if it goes on?" This argument ignores, of course, the real question of responsibility—the whole temper of the German people toward their neighbors, the aggressions upon neutrals, the methods of the policy of "frightfulness." No matter what terms were made, these sins would not be atoned for. It is curious to find the New York Evening Post arguing that if the terms were generous enough, if Germany would give up Belgium and Northern France in return for her lost colonies, if she would join with Russia in restoring the independence of Poland, the opinion of neutral nations would at once swing to her side. If that were so, then it could only be said that the world had sadly confused its moral standards.

So long as there is such a thing as righteousness, either in nations or in men, the way of the transgressor cannot be smoothed in this fashion. Humanity has a long account to settle with Germany. The issue is not merely that of beginning the war or even that of the methods of carrying it on. Until the German people are chastened by defeat, until they are ready to abandon a political creed which threatens the security of civilization, until it becomes safe for their neighbors to live beside them, until the terror they have created has passed away like a horrible nightmare, there can be no real and substantial peace. Nothing that Germany is yet willing to offer could atone for Louvain and Rheims, for the savage oppression of Belgium, for the sinking of the Lusitania, for the countless outrages upon the moral sense of the world. Any pacifist agitation which ignores these plain considerations is hopelessly out of touch with actualities. The verdict of history will not condemn the Allies if they refuse to be influenced by it.

A RETRIEVED INDUSTRY.

British Now Control the Manufacture of Geographical Globes.

One of the many ramifications of British industry which suffered from German competition, but which has recovered remarkably since the outbreak of war, is the manufacture of geographical globes. The Germans succeeded in making great headway because the British article has always been somewhat expensive, but at the same time it is absolutely accurate, owing to the care taken in preparation while it is of great strength and capable of withstanding hard usage. The Germans, however, devoted the utmost attention to cheapness, fashioning their globes from inferior material, ignoring questions of accuracy, and depending rather upon gaudy coloring than the correct fitting of the maps to the spherical surface. But the cheaper article found a ready market; and as the dearer British globe was ousted and was seldom seen it was impossible for the prospective buyer to compare the two grades of manufacture. But the demand for globes is increasing rapidly, since now-a-days a school cannot possibly complete the geography lesson without one. The manufacture of a perfect globe of solid construction is a somewhat slow and tedious process. The shell is composed of several superimposed thicknesses of brown paper, upon which is laid a secretly prepared and special composition. When hard and dry this surface is true in a gauge, smoothed and polished. This is a phase of the work which demands the greatest care and skill, since, if the sphere is not true to the smallest fraction of an inch, the globe of maps will not fit exactly. These are pasted on in such a manner that there is no overlapping whatever, the edges coming flush together. The globe completed it is colored and varnished, the final operation, after mounting on the stand, being the fitting of the meridian ring.

About the Household

Selected Recipes.

Foamy Sauce.—One cup sugar, one cup milk, three egg whites; rind and juice one lemon. Heat milk. Beat egg whites stiff, adding sugar gradually. Add milk and flavoring, beating all the while. Serve when foamy.

Scalloped Parsnips.—Mix two cups of cold mashed parsnips with two tablespoonsful of butter and cream enough to make smooth. Put in a pudding dish, sprinkle with buttered bread crumbs, and bake until brown.

Oyster Plant Fritters.—Scrape oyster plant and grate fine. Make batter of one cup milk, two beaten eggs and two tablespoons flour, beating hard. Add grated oyster plant. Season with salt and pepper, and drop from spoon into deep, boiling fat. Fry to golden brown.

Fried Summer Squash.—Wash and cut young summer squash into slices one-half inch thick. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, and dip in fine crumbs. Then put the squash into a beaten egg diluted with one tablespoonful milk and again in crumbs. Fry in deep hot fat until lightly browned.

Crumb Tarts.—To one cup crumbs use one egg, two tablespoons milk, one-half cup sugar and one-half teaspoon baking powder. Line sides and bottoms of muffin tins with mixture made of foregoing, leaving space in centres. Fill spaces with apple sauce and a few raisins and bake twenty minutes in moderate oven.

Meat Pie.—One and one-half pounds neck of beef, three pint peeled potatoes, one large onion. Slice onion, and put to stew with beef. Cook and mash potatoes, adding one teaspoon salt and saltspoon pepper to each quart. Line baking dish with one-half of the potatoes. Put in stewed meat, seasoned to taste with salt and pepper. Cover with rest of potatoes and bake fifty minutes.

Peppers Stuffed with Mushrooms.—Cut off the small end from young green peppers. Carefully remove the seeds and partitions and parboil five minutes. Mix two cups of soft breadcrumbs with three-fourths cup of cream. Add one cup of chopped mushrooms and one-fourth teaspoonful salt. Fill the peppers and stand them in a baking pan. Bake a half hour, basting with one-half cup of water mixed with one tablespoonful butter.

Liver Loaf.—One calf's liver, one-half cup bread crumbs, four slices salt pork chopped, two tablespoons stock, one cup water or milk, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon kitchen bouquet, one tablespoon vinegar, few grains cayenne, few gratings nutmeg. Wash liver, chop and cook in boiling water five minutes. Drain, add bread crumbs, chop, and add remaining ingredients. Press into pan, cover and bake one hour in slow oven.

Pittsburgh Potatoes.—Wash and pare potatoes, cut into one-half inch slices and slices into one-half inch cubes—there should be one quart. Add one small onion, finely chopped, and cook in boiling salted water to cover seven minutes. Add one-half can of pimientos cut into strips, and boil five minutes, then drain. Put in buttered baking dish, pour over two cups of white sauce, to which has been added one-half pound of grated cheese, and bake until potatoes are soft.

Pear Dumplings.—Pare, core and mince six large, ripe pears. Mix with them one-half nutmeg grated, two ounces clarified butter, sugar to taste and four well-beaten eggs. Add enough finely grated bread crumbs to make mixture stiff and smooth. Mold into egg-shaped balls with bowl of large spoon, dip into boiling water and simmer one-half hour. Serve in heated dish with sugar and dash of cinnamon. In separate dish, serve milk sauce or other pudding sauce, if liked.

Household Hints.

Lace continually cleaned with gasoline or naphtha will turn yellow quickly.

Good lard is much better than butter for basting roasted meat and for frying.

Starch is improved by long boiling, instead of being made in the usual hurried way.

If a pinch of salt be added to the sugar used for stewing sour fruit much less sugar will be required.

In making children's dresses which will need letting down, stitch them with 100 cotton thread, and you will have no trouble in ripping tucks or hems.

To clean brass flower pots or trays, rub them with a piece of lemon; then pour boiling water over them, and finally polish with a soft dry cloth.

When boiled and unboiled eggs get mixed, spin them, and the boiled ones will spin quite fast, while those which have not been cooked will hardly spin at all.

The hair mattresses which are filled with black hair are much better than those filled with white hair, because the latter has generally been bleached and is deprived of its springiness.

When pickling, boil the corks for bottling, and put into the bottles and jars while hot, when cold they will seal themselves tightly.

To make an old fowl tender rub the bird all over with lemon juice, then wrap in buttered paper, and steam for two or three hours, according to size.

Add a little ground ginger to rice

puddings just before placing in the oven. Half a pint of water can then be mixed with the milk and the pudding will taste just as well.

A home-made sauce for cold meat. Scrape a tablespoonful of horseradish, mix with one tablespoonful of mixed mustard, a teaspoonful of sugar, and four tablespoonsful of vinegar.

A use for an old leather belt.—Nail it right side down on a piece of wood about the same size so that the wrong side of the leather is uppermost. This makes an excellent knifeboard.

To remove tea stains from woollen materials, cover with powdered fuller's earth, dry and leave for twenty-four hours. Then brush out, and the stain will have disappeared.

When cooking haricot beans add salt to the water first, and they will cook in a third of the time, and will not need to be soaked overnight.

A sandwich hint.—When buttering bread for sandwiches knead the butter on a plate and mix the mustard with it instead of spreading it on the meat.

A sure test of linen is to wet a portion of piece and if moisture is quickly absorbed and shows through to other side you will never be mistaken about linen. This is a never-fail test. To revive withered flowers plunge the stalks in boiling water and leave them in it till it becomes cold. Then cut about one inch from the ends of the stalks.

BURIALS DIFFER.

Some Tribes Lay Their Dead North and South.

The modes of burial differ widely among various peoples, from the rudest ceremonies and methods of the wandering tribes to the ornate, impressive, reverent services of "the heir of all ages, in the foremost files of time."

Among some the dead are buried lying, others sitting, as is the case with several of the Indian tribes; and instances are related where warriors or leaders in the nations have been buried seated upon their favorite war horse, as was done with the famous Blackbird, the chief of the once powerful Omahas.

But there is a remarkable agreement of custom for the practice of placing the body east and west. Sometimes the body is placed with the head to the east and sometimes to the west. It is held by certain writers that this custom is due to solar symbolism, and the head is placed to the east or west according as the dead are thought of in connection with the sunrise, the reputed home of the deity, or the sunset, the reputed home of the dead.

There are, however, some tribes that lay their dead north and south, and others bury men with the face to the north and women with the face to the south; while among some of the African tribes, if one happens to die away from his home, he is buried facing his native village.

Smart Morning Dress.

Were it not for the fact that a woman derives a good deal of pleasure from her wardrobe, the necessity for a great variety of clothes for different occasions would prove an annoyance. A wardrobe can be made a most satisfactory necessity if the proper discretion be exercised in the



No. 9048.

planning and making of the clothes. One of the frocks needed and used very much is the morning dress, a delightfully smart and up-to-date example of which is Ladies' Home Journal Pattern No. 9048, shown herewith. The four-gore skirt is lengthened by a three-piece circular flounce prettily embroidered with design No. 14736. Pattern cuts in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure, requiring in size 36, 5 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

Patterns, 15 cents each, can be had at your local Ladies' Home Journal Pattern dealer, or from The Home Pattern Company, 183-A George Street, Toronto, Ontario.

POET DROVE HIS COUNTRY TO WAR

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO ITALY'S NATIONAL FIGURE.

Previous to the Present War He Won a Great Reputation in Paris.

The story of Italy and the great war is the story of Gabriele D'Annunzio, the Italian poet and patriot. Who knows the history of his passion for Italy and the widening circle of his love that shrines the Latin peoples, and can interpret the peculiar quality of his contributions to this last tense period in Italian history, knows best the story of why, with month on month of warning, Italy sent her legions against her ancient enemy.

Italian hopes have been welded into the symbolic personalities of two men: Garibaldi and D'Annunzio. Garibaldi was definitely the leader, setting the torch for Italy. But D'Annunzio is the torch, made from the cumulative flames of the folk heart of Northern Italy, the artist's gardener who lent his spirit for the showing of the emotion of his countrymen. He made a tremendous impression when, as national poet, he was called to make the



Gabriele D'Annunzio

commemorative speech at the anniversary of the famous expedition of Garibaldi that united the two Sicilies and gave back Naples to the Kingdom of Italy.

A year ago one might have said that Garibaldi as a figure was losing lustre, and for years D'Annunzio has been the voice of voices for Italy, his memory that could not forget, the brightest mirror of Italy's half buried hopes.

There has been no period in the whole of his life when he has not been the hero of the patriot. He was that in the days of his earliest humble journalism. Through all his work he has missed no chance to celebrate the greatness, past and future, of his country.

It is in the preface to "La Nave" that he speaks of "the very bitter Adriatic," and later as "our sea" a little wistfully, and dwells upon the better days that it shall see and what freedom it shall take.

For these touches, disagreeable to Austria, the sale of the book was forbidden. In another place he makes a point of expressing a wish that an Italian aeroplane should fly over all of those lands where Italian was spoken, and the Italians throughout the Trentino secretly gloated over his daring.

German capital was good to Italy, but Italians felt a kind of uneasiness lest they were paying for kindness by the relinquishment of national secret strings.

Success in France.

To Annunzio these banking problems had no interest—the great essential lay in rousing Italy to a sense of the defence she must make against alien Kultur. D'Annunzio's success in France since he went four years ago to Paris has been one of the wonders of the literary and artistic world.

At the beginning of the war D'Annunzio was in Paris, where he flung himself into an ardent sympathy with France, but with the growth of the pro-war sentiment in Italy, overwhelmed by his sense of the kinship of the Latin peoples, he returned to Florence and passionately appealed for war on Austria. It was, many believe, really his influence that swung his country over to the allies.

It is also difficult to unteach a new dog old tricks.

He—"Marry me, Liza, an' I'll be as true to yer as me old donkey is ter me." She—"Go on, 'Enery; don't be makin' an ass of yerself."

"Before I married my wife I could have listened to her sweet voice for hours," said Smith to his friend. "Yes—and now?" asked the friend. "Now," said Smith, with moisture in his eyes, "I have to."

Most British battleships are defended against the attacks of torpedoes by means of torpedo-nets—steel cironelines, which can be suspended at some distance from the side of the ship at the ends of booms.

GREAT BRITAIN AND U.S.

America's Clash with Great Britain on Trade in Contraband Goods.

While international law and general usage give the right to a belligerent nation to intercept all vessels scheduled for the parts of the enemy, Great Britain goes one step further, and claims the right to intercept all vessels containing contraband goods, destined to neutral ports, providing the goods are to be re-shipped from such ports to the enemy's country. To this alleged right, America enters her protest, hence the quarrel with Great Britain. This is a new phase of international law, for which there exists no certain precedent, as such right was seldom, if ever, before claimed in the world's history.

But Germany is peculiarly located geographically, hence the question becomes important. Great Britain has effectively blockaded all German ports, but Germany is continually receiving American goods via the ports of Holland, where they are re-transported to Germany. The question presented by these facts is this, Has Great Britain the right to seize the cargoes of ships, billed to Holland ports, whenever she has good reason to believe that such cargoes are destined ultimately for Germany's consumption? Great Britain claims the affirmative of this issue, while the United States, with equal emphasis denies this right.

Both Great Britain and Germany claim that their acts respectively, the former the right to seize, the latter the right to destroy by the submarine, are based on the urgent necessities of the present war. Germany claims that Great Britain has no right to intercept contraband goods billed to a neutral port, though ultimately designed for Germany, and because of this alleged wrongful act, Germany made use of the murderous submarine, as a war necessity. America claims that no mere war necessity is a justification for the violation of international law, by the destruction of neutral vessels, or by carrying contraband goods, or by the destruction of belligerent vessels carrying neutrals or non-combatants, at least without warning such vessels and giving sufficient time for all on board to safely escape.

It is apparent that the questions are not only perplexing, but are three-sided, with three nations as respective litigants, and while the whole matter involves the simple right to sell goods and make a profit, the questions back of this are of a far-reaching character. The London Morning Post has this to say about it: "Americans will not, we are sure, in this great crisis, allow material considerations of passing magnitude to individuals but no more than a grain of sand in the scale of civilization to imperil the world's future." This would seem to imply that while G. B. knows she is violating the law, America should overlook it in the interests of civilization.

But Germany would doubtless make a similar plea in justification of her submarine depredations, that it is done in the interests of German "Kultur," and so there would be no end to the violations of the law.

Undoubtedly there are large trading interests in the U.S. which chafe increasingly against their inability to run their goods into Germany and sell them at war prices, such, for instance, as the cotton growers of the South. England, as is well known, has lately placed this class of goods on the list as contraband, so the question deepens as time goes on.

The American press is divided on these questions, some claiming that the matter is not simply one of maintaining the rights of neutrals, but of standing by the law that protects the rights of all neutrals, not only in this war, but in any wars that may follow, and thus forever destroy the rights of neutrals, if the law is not upheld, and giving to the nation having the strongest naval power the right to dictate the world's commerce. If we yield to British violation of the law to-day, we may have to yield to-morrow to a like violation by Russia, Germany, or Japan.

The U.S. as the most powerful of the neutral nations, it is claimed, must not permit such violations of law, but must hold all belligerents strictly to its observance. While Germany feels that she is fighting for "Kultur," and England feels that her fight is for civilization, so America feels that she is called upon to uphold the rights of neutral nations, as those rights have been established by centuries of struggle.

Our clash with G. B. grows out of the restrictions she has seen fit to impose in the name of "blockade," while our clash with Germany arises from the restrictions that she claims the right to impose upon contraband and the ships that carry it. The acts of one nation in carrying out her policy have resulted in the loss of American lives, as well as American property, while the acts of the other nation have only resulted in the loss of American property and profits on the sale of goods, yet both nations, it is claimed, have violated the law, and both justify themselves on the same ground of military necessity. Great Britain's position, however, is a little different from that of Germany's, in this: She claims that the details of the application of the principles of the law are subject to change, and that she is not violating the principles themselves, while Germany claims the right to sweep all principles aside and to place, her own necessities above the law.

German atrocities committed in Belgium and France, and on the seas, in my opinion, largely justifies the harsh measures G. B. has been compelled thereby to take in destroying such a barbarous enemy. As Sir Edward

The Motive Power of Service

Law of Love Finds Its Expression in Our Efforts for the Salvation of Men.

"My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth."—1 John iii, 18.

A law is a principle of uniform operation in the economy of nature or grace. The law of gravitation controls the physical universe. The law of love is the principle of the spiritual world.

It is the essence of the divine nature. God is not power or wisdom or holiness, although all these are His attributes, but God is love.

The law of love is manifested in the natural world. How apparent it is that God has sought to make the conditions of existence as delightful as possible. The beauty of heaven and earth, the colors of the rainbow and the landscape, the varied notes that appeal to our sense of hearing, the variety of our food, the adjustment of the natural world to our physical senses, the pure and sweet affections and fellowships of life, the ennobling enjoyments of the congenial exercise of our highest faculties—all these proclaim a purpose of divine beneficence and show what a paradise this world would be but for death and sin.

The Law of Love

is the principle of the Decalogue. Love to God, love to man summed up the Ten Commandments, and the highest standard of divine ethics. The apostle Paul, therefore, sums up all Christian duty in one sentence, "Love is the fulfilling of the law."

The law of love is the law of Christ. "If ye love me," is the Master's one requisition, "keep my commandments." "A new commandment give I unto you, that ye love one another as I have loved you." Every form of Christian duty may be resolved into some expression of love.

The law of love is the motive power of service and sacrifice. Jacob's love for Rachel made fourteen years of drudgery seem like a few days. Paul's love for Christ enabled him to say,

Grey pertinently put it in his own tell-tale language. "The one principle which is fundamental, and has obtained universal recognition, is that by means of blockade, a belligerent is entitled to cut off the sea-borne commerce of his enemy." The situation, upon any view, is decidedly interesting to all, and I trust it will be amicably settled.

CHAS. M. RICE.

Denver, Sept. 8, 1915.

"BOBS" ADMIRER HAMILTON.

Regarded Him as the Ablest Commander in the Field.

When Lord Roberts, not long before his death, was asked whom among the generals of the British army he regarded as the ablest commander in the field, he replied, "Ian Hamilton." The judgment was disputable, but not indefensible; and it was founded, not on Hamilton's audacity, but on his knowledge and on his coolness in directing the complex movements of the battlefield. Like General French, he has been a serious student of war all his life. He comes of a soldier strain, for his father once commanded the 92nd Highlanders, and an ancestor of his was aide-de-camp to the great Marlborough; and his natural aptitude for war has been cultivated, not merely by experience in the field, but by familiarity with Continental methods. As a youth he went to Germany, and from the old Hanoverian, General Dammer, acquired the strategy that had made the Prussians the military masters of Europe. And since then he has learned to apply and qualify that science by the actual experience of war in many fields—in India, in Egypt, in South Africa.

He has not the imperturbable quality of Sir John French, for his temperament is that of the artist, and he once confessed, half jestingly, but with a certain seriousness, that he had "never gone into battle without being in a blue funk and wondering how on earth he was to get through."—Alfred Gardiner, in the Atlantic.

ONCE!

Once upon a time an editor ran a paper to please everybody. He was deported.

Once upon a time a lover told his girl that she was not the only girl he had ever kissed. She swooned on the spot.

Once upon a time a man invented glasses with which people could see their own faults. He starved to death.

Once upon a time a preacher told his congregation just what they deserved to hear. He was mobbed.

Once upon a time a wife arranged to meet her husband at 3 o'clock, and arrived at the appointed place five minutes before time. Then she bawled at him for keeping her waiting.

He that brings sunshine into the lives of others cannot keep it from himself.

If you wish to prevent green vegetables from boiling over, drop a piece of dripping the size of a walnut into the centre of them, just as they commence to boil.

"The love of Christ constrains me." "We love not unto ourselves, but unto him that died for us and rose again."

The law of love is the test of the final judgment. "If any man love not the Lord Jesus, let him be Anathema when the Lord shall come." "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto me." This is the ground of final approval in the Eternal Day. "Because thou art lukewarm," Christ says to the church in Laodicea, "and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth."

A Striking Picture.

The law of love finds its perfect expression in our efforts for the salvation of men and the evangelization of a lost world. "Who hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him? What a striking picture of conditions to-day!

We are shutting up our bowels of compassion and failing to help our brother.

A captain on one of our Atlantic liners lay dying in a hospital. Every little while he would cry out in his delirium, "Stop the ship. Save that man!" Then with a volley of curses and a laugh of madness he would cry, "No, drive on, let him die. We must win the prize." The key to that awful scene lies back a month before, when his ship was dashing to the harbor with the first cargo of tea to win the prize for quick delivery. Suddenly the ship was signalled by a drowning sailor on a distant raft. Should he save him or should he sail on. He left that man to die, but he left him only for a little while. That drowning sailor followed him to his death bed, followed him to eternity, and will follow him forever with the retribution of remorse and despair.

The law of love, like every great law, has a great reward and a retribution just as great.—Rev. A. B. Simpson.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, OCTOBER 3.

Lesson I.—Elijah in Naboth's Vineyard, 1 Kings 21. Golden Text: Num. 32, 23.

1. The Conspiracy Against Naboth (Verses 11-14).

Verses 11. Did as Jezebel had sent unto them.—Their moral degradation was so deep that they were ready to follow her bidding.

12. They proclaimed a fast.—They would give the trial a religious aspect.

13. Two men, the base fellows.—"Sons of Belial." The trial also would be a pretense at legality.

Did curse God and the king.—The charge would be that of blasphemy, not only against God, but also against the representative of God, namely, the king. Such a charge would more readily inflame the people. (See Lev. 24, 16; 2 Sam. 16, 9; 19, 21; 1 Kings 2, 8.)

14. They carried him forth out of the city.—This was according to the law (see Lev. 24, 14; Acts 7, 58).

Compare the procedure in the trial and death of Naboth with that of Jesus.

II. Ahab Steals the Vineyard (Verses 15, 16).

16. To take possession of it.—It would appear that under the law the property of traitors was forfeited to the king. (See 2 Sam. 16, 4.) Ahab lost no time in taking advantage of the situation. In 2 Kings 9, 26 we learn that Bidkar and Jehu rode with Ahab on this occasion and that the denunciation of Ahab by Elijah was so fierce and penetrating that Jehu could quote it from memory many years afterward.

III. Elijah Condemns the King (Verses 17-20).

19. Hast thou killed, and also taken possession?—The prophet not only is to charge the king with his crime of murder, but to chide him for his "indecent haste" in taking possession of the stolen property. From 2 Kings 9, 26 we learn that Ahab went down to the vineyard the day after Naboth was slain.

In the place where dogs licked the blood of Naboth.—Ahab's death is recorded in 1 Kings 22, 29-38. He was not killed at Jezreel, but near Samaria.

20. Hast thou found me, O mine enemy?—The guilty conscience of the king is pricked as soon as Elijah appears. He knows the condemnation is at hand. He is angered, however, at the quick appearance of the prophet, and looks upon him as an enemy. A man living in sin is very apt to regard one who knows of his sin as an enemy.

Flowers turn towards a lighted electric lamp just as they turn towards the sun.

Concerning the NEW FALL STYLES

Three Reasons Why the Real Smart Dressers Come to This Store

- (1) They are sure of getting the very latest.
- (2) They are sure of getting it at the very lowest price possible.
- (3) They are sure of individuality, of someone else in town not having the same as theirs.



The Very Latest in Millinery

A walk through our showroom will reveal to you what is being worn in hats in all the larger cities. Never have we had such good style and such a variety to choose from. When you are up town call in. It is a pleasure to have you. We keep adding new hats to our showing.

Are Your Feet

headed this way? Just out. Handsome new ideas in FOOTWEAR, ready here.

We are ready with all the new ideas in Fine Footwear for autumn for men, women and children.

A Few Moments spent in looking through our stock of New Fall Clothes for Men and Young Men and Boys will put you in touch with the greatest collection of smart styles to be seen anywhere.

E. MAYHEW & CO.

Real Smart Young Men's Suits at \$12, \$15 and \$18.50.

We Invite You to Visit This Store

and see the fine display of Ladies' and Children's Coats

Stunning in style and very moderately priced.

Why Not Compare Prices?

Then you would do your Fall Shopping here.

Every Department a Record-breaker for Bargains.

Newbury

W. O. Kraft is holidaying. Mr. Gardiner, of Simcoe, is relieving him at the G. T. R.

Mrs. Trevon spent the week-end with Thameville friends.

Maurice Barr, wife and son, of Detroit, are visiting at Mr. Fletcher's.

The appearance of the Merchants Bank has been much improved, the outside woodwork being done in dark hardwood finish.

Service will be held at 3 o'clock on Sunday, Oct. 3, in Christ church owing to Wardville harvest thanksgiving.

Harvest thanksgiving services were held in Christ church on Sunday last at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Rev. J. Hale, rector, preached good sermons, the choir giving special music. The church was beautifully decorated with grains, fruits and flowers, the cut flowers being exceptionally fine, and such large quantities.

Miss Noose Archer and Miss Lydia Feunell left on Monday for Toronto, where Miss Archer will remain, pursuing her studies at Faculty.

The frost has brought the delivery of automobiles. George Johnston has purchased a new Ford car. He and his sister, Mrs. Haggith, motored home from Windsor with it last week.

Peaches are out with full particulars of the school fair and concert Friday, Oct. 1st, afternoon and evening. Let everybody turn out and lend a hand in any way possible to make this a success.

Bessie the exhibitor there will be lots of races, baseball, etc., and the Wardville band—something to entertain all the time.

Pie Alex. Humphries and his choir, of the 33rd, spent the week-end at Stuart McCallum's.

W. Bayne is having his millinery openings yesterday and today, Miss Bowley in charge. Mrs. Fenby had her opening last week.

C. A. Jeffery, wife and daughter motored from Essex last week, bringing his mother, who has spent the summer there. Mrs. Jeffery is making extensive improvements in her property and will remain here.

On Wednesday, Sept. 22nd, a fruit shower was held in the Town Hall under the auspices of the Newbury Women's Institute for Red Cross work. Two barrels were filled with fruit, honey and candy. Clippings were brought in from papers, and a 'News from Home' budget started, to be sent to the boys at the front. A ten-cent luncheon was served, and the proceeds (ten dollars) will be used in buying yarn for socks and other comforts for the soldiers. A very pleasant afternoon was spent. The Women's Institute extend their hearty thanks to all who assisted in filling the barrels and making the luncheon a success.

The era of submarine warfare began in February, 1914, when the United States sloop Housatonic was sunk by an under-water craft, by means of a torpedo at the end of a year projecting from it.

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

Fall Fair Dates.

Alvinston Oct. 7 and 8
Blenheim Oct. 7 and 8
Bridgen Oct. 5
Comber Sept. 29 and 30
Delaware Oct. 13
Dorchester Station Oct. 6
Dresden Sept. 30-Oct. 1
Essex Sept. 28-Oct. 1
Florence Oct. 11 and 12
Forest Sept. 29 and 30
Galt Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Harrow Oct. 5 and 6
Highgate Oct. 1 and 2
Lambeth Oct. 5
Leamington Oct. 6-8
Melbourne Oct. 6
Muncey Oct. 1
Ridgeway Oct. 11-13
Rodney Oct. 4 and 5
Thamesville Oct. 5 and 6
Wallacetown Sept. 30-Oct. 1
Wyndford Oct. 6
Wyoming Oct. 1 and 2

FOR INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.—Among the many good qualities which Chamberlain's Vegetable Pills possess, besides regulating the digestive organs, is their efficacy in reducing inflammation of the eyes. It has called forth many letters of recommendation from those who were afflicted with this complaint and found a cure in the use of these pills. They soften the eye and the blood in a surprisingly active way, and the result is almost immediately seen.

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

Woman's best friend. From girlhood to old age, these little red health restorers are an unfailing guide to active liver and a clean, healthy, normal stomach. Take a Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablet at night and the sour stomach and indigestion, have all the hangovers, and all the ailments, cured by morning.

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

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

Work has begun on new \$500 front arch gates for Oakland cemetery, which, when completed, will be the finest in Western Ontario. The improvement will be in accordance with the fine appearance generally of the cemetery, which is looked after so carefully by the sexton.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Siddall and family were at Ingersoll on Tuesday attending the funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Siddall's granddaughter.

The rain on Sunday has greatly delayed the finish of seeding, also the bean harvesting, both of which are rather late this season.

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

A joint meeting of the Missionary Auxiliary and Mission Band was held at the manse recently. A splendid bazaar for Portage-la-Prairie Indian school was packed. The bazaar included a complete summer and winter outfit for a girl in the school, a goodly quantity of second-hand clothing and several quilts.

James Lotan has purchased a fine new piano from D. McRae, of Glencoe. Owing to the inclement weather of Sept. 26, the Rally Day service will be held in the Appin Presbyterian church on Oct. 3 at 11 o'clock a. m. Every one welcome.

A number of the farmers are cutting their second crop of clover and report it a far better crop than the first.

Wm. Gibbs has shipped a quantity of honey to Toronto.

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THE PREACHER'S FRUIT

(By Peter McArthur)

Once upon a time—you see I know how to begin a story in the right way—a barefoot boy danced by the roadside and shouted gleefully. It was in Canada, back in the nineteenth century, in the pioneer days. The little boy was heavy and freckled and what he lacked in clothes he made up in the kind of body one would have inside of clothes. And he was very, very happy. In fact he was so happy that a passing friend stopped to ask him the cause of it all.

"Hurrah!" shouted he of the freckles.

"Why so happy?" asked the friend.

"The preacher is coming to dinner."

"I didn't know you were so fond of him."

"I ain't, but whenever the preacher comes to dinner we always have peach preserves."

It really is not much of a story and I am giving it of account of its archaological interest and not because it is so very funny. It dates back to the days when people merely knew that peaches are the best of fruits and had not discovered that Canada is the best place to raise the very best of them.

The woman who was fortunate enough to get some to dine at a sheltered orchard or from a lone tree that was so fortunately situated that it escaped the frost put up a few to have for such special occasions as the visit of the preacher. In those days the minister was a much more welcome visitor on the farm than the agent of get-rich-quick concerns and mining promoters and there is a moral to that if I only had time to work it out. Because peaches were saved for such extra special occasions a tradition has grown up about them in many parts of the country. Some housewives, otherwise very bright, and a credit to the Farmer's Institutes to which they belong, consider it an extravagance to preserve peaches unless they get them at sacrifice prices. Yet these same women will pay from ten to fifteen cents a quart for currants and berries that need far more sugar to do them up than the already sweet peaches. As peaches usually come in eleven-quart baskets you will find if you divide the price by eleven that peaches cost less per quart than any other fruit. But because they were once so great a luxury, housewives are slow to realize that they should have more of them than of any kind of fruit, for they are both the cheapest and the best. There is no reason why every farmer's wife in the districts where peaches cannot be grown should not buy them as freely as they do other fruits and have them not only when the preacher comes to dinner but when the boys and girls come home from the city and at all other times when they want to have something luxurious on the table.

Also it should be remembered that for eating from the hand the peach is the best fruit of all, but you should see for this purpose only the peaches that you buy in the full light of day. Once upon a time, or perhaps I should say "Once upon another time," a newly arrived Irishman went out with a friend to steal peaches. It was dark and Pat had been told to grope along the branches for the fruit. Presently he whispered "Molke!" His friend answered "Phwat?" "Has peaches got legs?" "Naw." "Then begos I've swallowed a straddle bug."

The era of submarine warfare began in February, 1914, when the United States sloop Housatonic was sunk by an under-water craft, by means of a torpedo at the end of a year projecting from it.

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

Fall Fair Dates.

Alvinston Oct. 7 and 8
Blenheim Oct. 7 and 8
Bridgen Oct. 5
Comber Sept. 29 and 30
Delaware Oct. 13
Dorchester Station Oct. 6
Dresden Sept. 30-Oct. 1
Essex Sept. 28-Oct. 1
Florence Oct. 11 and 12
Forest Sept. 29 and 30
Galt Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Harrow Oct. 5 and 6
Highgate Oct. 1 and 2
Lambeth Oct. 5
Leamington Oct. 6-8
Melbourne Oct. 6
Muncey Oct. 1
Ridgeway Oct. 11-13
Rodney Oct. 4 and 5
Thamesville Oct. 5 and 6
Wallacetown Sept. 30-Oct. 1
Wyndford Oct. 6
Wyoming Oct. 1 and 2

FOR INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.—Among the many good qualities which Chamberlain's Vegetable Pills possess, besides regulating the digestive organs, is their efficacy in reducing inflammation of the eyes. It has called forth many letters of recommendation from those who were afflicted with this complaint and found a cure in the use of these pills. They soften the eye and the blood in a surprisingly active way, and the result is almost immediately seen.

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

Woman's best friend. From girlhood to old age, these little red health restorers are an unfailing guide to active liver and a clean, healthy, normal stomach. Take a Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablet at night and the sour stomach and indigestion, have all the hangovers, and all the ailments, cured by morning.

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

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