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Kathleen Firthlid "Queen Britannia." were short, spicy and acted, Misses Mary Peart, ie Cook, Myrtle McClocklin Minn Edwards taking the lea. parts of the female characters teacher Wallace, Emerson Basil Davis, Eddie Cook, Loe. Edwards took thr major of the male personages.

were awarded all the pupils for Sale .- Two heavy colts risne school, four score candy three years old, a pair rising were distributed, gifts galore A.S. Irving, Markdale. 73 given to friends and an over-ng box of all kinds of good or Sale .- Brick house, Main was bestowed on the pas-Markdale, with all modern who most suitably expressed eniences. ratitude. The proceeds were the nice big lawn. Excellent ustin. This office.

Lizzie Morrison, teacher 1 Co., is spending the holieason at the parental home, e 8th Con.

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liver and bowels is prompt druggist for a in cent botdirections for handes, children ages and for grown-ups.

A Happy New Year tvery good wish to all Standard Readers

LORD LONGFORD KILLED.

Peer Who Missed Death by an Inch in South Africa Previously reported wounded and missing, the name of Brigodier-General the Earl of Longford now comes into the casualty lists as killed. Lord brown tack, short Longford, born in 1864, became a brown head. Any persecond lieutenant in the 2nd Life g. Ilhuken Hark-

Guards in 1887. Twenty years later he was commander of the regiment. Meanwhile he had seen active service in South Africa. He was on his honeymoon when the Boer War broke out, but immediately proceeded to the front with the Yeomanry. He was with the 45th (Dublin) Co. Imperial Yeomanry, which he raised and commanded, when it was surrounded by De Wet at Lindley. A bullet hit and badly wounded him in the neck, and the surgeons afterwards told him that if the bullet had struck an inch higher he would have been a dead man. On his return to. Ireland he had another escape at the Curragh, a stray shot from a machine-gun carrying away his shoul-der-strap, Lord Longford is the 11th peer who has died in the war, the others being Lord Annesley, Lord Brabourne, Lord Congleton, Lord De-

warden, Lord Kesteven, Lord Petre, Lord Seafield, and Lord Vernon. The Earl of Longford was very popular in the army, partly perhaps because of his negligence in the matter of dress. He used to be chaffed a good deal about his strangely composite costumes. One day a fellow-officer pointed out that his boots matched ill with his breeches. "My breeches were made by a Fenian tailor," he replied, "and the boots by an Orangeman, so of course they don't agree."

Freyne, Lord De La Warr, Lord Ha-

Inventor of Smokeless Powder. A remarkable man in many respects is Mr. Walter F. Reid, whose recent remarks regarding cotton and explosives have created so much attention. Although the general pub-lic know little about him, Mr. Reid is a man whose position and attaing ments in the scientific world entitle Iwo lots, large his views to every respect and consideration.

It was he who invented smokeless owder, helped to found the Aeronautical Society, assisted the Aero Club as an expert, and has worked on committees for the Board of Trade. Incidentally, he has led an adventurous life in many lands. His invention of smokeless powder was a result of his experiences among the Red Indians, when he relied on his rifle for food. On one occasion Mr. Reid was dy-

school stands without a ing of thirst in the pampas of the Argentine. In his extremity he noticed his horse, during the night, gener in Canada, Write for licking the dew off the vegetation. Then he had an inspiration. - He dragged his shirt over the grass until It was saturated, and then squeezed it out. He worked in this way for hours; and in the morning there was enough water to save the lives of both man and horse.

Novel Electric Signs.

Demonstrations with a new type of electric sign have been held in atous specializing in training for London, and have aroused consider able interest. It differs materially from the prevailing signs of this istudy embrace every study of min conducting business. Actual character which display words and phrases, for the reason that it can be mice is given in required duties made to show any desired message Social Courses for young ladies within the capacity of its letters virt- kindnesses, and although they generto wish to qualify for office por i- ually at a moment's notice; moreover, the message may be read either native's own fault; besides which by day or by night. The elements they cause all accidents and mishans 2nd, by day or by night. The elements are of special design, consisting of an students may enter any time. array of white circular members, each of which is fitted with two metallic covers resembling eyelids. These are rotated by means of an women and small children. With all electric motor in such a way as to un-

cover the discs. Behind each of these is placed an electric light for illuminating purposes at night. In the sign with which the demonstrations were carknptions for Toronto Daily ried out there are nearly two thousand elements, and these are coupled if circumstances force one into their to a single keyboard, which is selec-2.50 tively placed in relation with each 3.00 monogram. By means of this keyboard the legend of the sign can be 3.00 changed once a minute; consequently the idea is extremely useful for 2.50 the flashing of news.

Mud Houses for English. The possibility of using mud as a building material and so solving the urgent problem of providing cheap country cottages in the rural districts and housing accommodation in the areas where there has been a sudden influx of war workers, is being made the subject of an interesting experiment by the new Household Mother! If conque is coated, is asset little bowels with "Call-fornia Syrup of Figs." and Social Science Department of King's College for Women, Univers-

ity of London. Six mysterious looking walls have just been erected in the grounds at Camden Hill, each wall being composed of a different mixture of mud. with a view to testing which proves

most suitable to the English climate. "In each case the earth has been subjected to a different process of preparation. In one case waterglass has been added, in another soft soap and to the earth and soft soap in another case lime has been added. A 'grouting' of cement has been poured over the mud wall in yet another case, and there is one wall made of

of the merchant service, the fisheries. and the coast trade.

During twenty months of war 21, 000 merchant vessels have passed certain patrolled East Coast area, and of all that number only three have come to grief.

SUPERSTITIONS OF INDIANS. LOOKING FOR SPIES.

Aborigines of British Guiana Believe How Allied Officers Find Enemy Strongly in Witchcraft. In a recent report of the Bureau of Agents Behind the Lines. American Ethnology, Dr. Walter E. Roth, who has long been a resident A motor went dashing along the

other custom practised was the disin-

terment of bodies and the distribu-

tion of their bones for use in witch-

craft, prophecy, or preservation in

Like most Indians, the natives of

Guiana had no idea of a supreme be-

ing of their own, but adapted terms

to express the same, within modern

times. The author discusses tribal

charms, talismans, animism, or the

doctrine of souls and other spiritual

It is the belief of the Guigna In-

dians that man was either brought

here from cloud-land, the skies, or

the land beyond, or was created here

from animals, such as jaguars and

snakes, or from plants and rocks. On

the other hand, a cycle seemed to

exist, for certain plants and animals

were believed to spring from human

beings or their spirits. The human

body had many associated spirits,

and was originally considered immor-

tal, being renovated by a mythical

changing of the skin, based on the

belief that creatures undergoing

what is scientifically termed ecdysis,

the act of molting or shedding . the

Amalivaca, the great hero of the

Tamanacs and Caribs, known over a

his departure that they would change

their skins and remain young like

exclaimed "Oh!" which annoyed Amalivaca so much that he told her

reported that these natives lost their

ability to change their skins and en-

joy everlasting life, on account of the

fallen, this accomplishment being

bestowed on those creatures which

The spirits of the bush, which

may have emanated from human corpses, or those of animals and

birds, or even sprung into being spontaneously, have strange powers

attributed to them by the Indians;

they are able to change into animal

form or render themselves invisible,

and are said to be abnormally large,

yet they shrink froin exposure. They

are very shrewd, being able to bring

the dead to life, or perform other

ally prefer mischief, it is often the

These bush spirits are said to be

and of human flesh, especially that of

their remarkable powers and abili-

ties, they are, nevertheless, very sen-

sitive and cannot endure being mim-

icked of chaffed. It is believed best

by the natives to leave these bush

spirits strictly to themselves, as they

bring only harm in the long run, but

presence certain dances accompanied

by music may be rendered, or for-

mulas recited, which drive them

away. The natives prefer, however,

never to travel singly, fearing an en-

counter with evil spirits Besides the

bush spirits there are many others,

including the spirits of the moun-

tain, water, and sky, and in connec-

tion with each, the author quotes re-

stories and legends, many of which

are still believed by the natives of

this section of Northern South Am-

Chimpanzees Nurse Piccaninnies

how he witnessed the curious spec-

tacle of little negro bables being wet-

nursed by female chimpanzees, who

were specially kept in captivity for

Most old Anglo-Indians, too, know

how frequently one hears stories of

children having been carried off by

ered by them for months, and some-

noted with amazement how the bitch-

es of the huge shaggy mastiffs pecu-

liar to that country are utilized by

their owners to suckle and keep

warm Tibetan infants. The great

gaunt beasts, who are amongst the

most savage of the dog tribe, are ex-

ceedingly tender to their tiny charges

and not only nourish them, but keep

them scrupulously clean by continual

the adult Tibetans who, to put it

mildly, are not particularly addicted

themselves to the too frequent use of

soup and water, that a mastiff-rear-

ence in the other direction being fair-

ed babe is a clean babe, the infer-

Indeed, it is a proverb amongst

that purpose.

ing devoured.

licking.

A recent traveler in Africa has told.

vivid and interesting

now cast their skins.

of daily life.

outer cuticular layer, lived forever.

the form of a memorial.

beings, and folk tales.

roads of the Pas de Calais, at a speed of British Guiana and a student of its which made the gendarmes at their aborigines, writes of the religious and mythological beliefs of the Guiana Indians of Northern South posts shoulder their bayonets smartly and stand at strict-attention. But America, and the adjacent isles. He neither the smartness of the one movement nor the strictness of the makes public some startling facts other had the slightest effect on the concerning many practices of these flying motor, which whirred past the sentry's box as if it had been a rab-Indians, particularly as to the eating of deceased persons, by bit's warren. Someone in the rear seat sat forward tensely, as if urging way of a funeral ceremony and as means of adding to their own spiritthe chauffeur to go still faster. ual prowest and earthly virtues. The French gendarmes stood and This practice, mentioned by the

gazed after the cloud of dust in wideauthor, consists of the eating of a eyed amazement. part of the corpse, or the drinking of "C'est les Anglais," was their one a preparation made from it, or the bones, which was believed by the nacomment, as if any mad eccentricity tives to endow them with the immormight be expected, and nothing come tal spirits and virtues of the deceasas a surprise. ed, as well as to strengthen their own

At one post the car was obliged to stop. A gate across railway tracks courage and contempt for death. Anbarred its passage. The English officer in the rear seat fumed. He even swore a little, as he produced the papers necessary to allow him uninterrupted freedom of the roads. It would be such beastly luck to have got this far, and then be made late by a stupid sentry. So he urged the chauffeur to still greater speed.

He was just in time. He entered the station at Calais just as a certain heroes, cults, creation, spirits, dreams, natural history, omens, train pulled in from the north. Covered with dust, scarcely able to open his eyes, he presented an uncouth appearance as he hurried through the crowds, past the irate porter at the door, to the platform beside which the train puffed and snorted its laborlous way.

Then he waited a moment, during which time he felt in his pocket for more papers, always eagerly watching the crowds which were pouring out of the carriages.

A well-dressed woman walker quickly along with an officer in the uniform of the Seventh Lancers of Belgium. To a very close observer they might have appeared self-conscious, might have winced infinite smal nervousness in the shifting of their eyes from one side of them to the other. Piercing, uneasy eyes, which were fearful of detecting sus; picion amongst the crowds on either side of the platform. They spied the British officer

region of more than 5,000 Spanish square leagues, or 13,000 square standing in the midst of the crowd miles, and cherished as a founder And they were not surprised to see and teacher rather than the Great him turn toward them with a gesture Spirit, is said to have told them on which meant that they were to stop, They did not proceed farther on their journey although they were bound for the south of France. The sequel to this much of their history snakes, but one doubting old woman is somewhat gruesome. Grey dawn she would die. Later, however, it is breaking over the sea. Long stretches of sand—studby growths amongst the dunes, sentrics pacing to and fro. Two reports from a gun, bad condition into which they had

two inert forms quickly hurried

away, the forms of a maniand a wo

man, two books of life sealed in ignominy. The work of the Intelligence Department abroad is full of excitement and interest. Sometimes the success ful "rounding-up" of a suspect takes months to accomplish. For tact. diplomacy, secrecy, and care are essen tials to thoroughness. There is not much rest time for the officers and detectives. At 12 o'clock at night they are often working at their posts, at 5 in the morning they may be

roused for instructions. "What are we to do about this case?" an officer was asked, one morning, long before the French peasants with their wares had taker their stands in the market place. The member of the military police excellent hunters, fond of tobacco thrust a paper under the nose of the sleepy superior, who stood vawning before him. He had just been awak, ened.

"Just keep him in custody for 20 minutes and I'll be along," was the answer. And he was. It proved to be an

interesting case, too. One upon which he had been working for weeks.

He Woke the Judge.

An excellent story is told of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge. For the benefit of non-sporting readers, it should be explained that a dog when exhibited is said to be "on the bench" or "benched." At the trial of an action for damages for running over a sheep-dog, a winner of many prizes counsel ion the defendant was anxious to prove that the dog had had its day, and that the damages should be nominal.

Unfortunately, Lord Coleridge, who was trying the case, had dropped off to sleep, and the evidence was being wasted. Counsel's one chance was to cause such a laugh in court as would wake the judge; so, gradually raising his voice, he asked one of the plaintiff's witnesses: it not your experience as an exhibitor that when an old dog has taken his place regularly on the bench for many years, he gets sleepy and past his work?"

tigresses, to be kept alive and moth-Amid the roars of laughter which times even for years, instead of beensued Lord Coleridge woke up with a start, and judgment was eventually Many travelers in Tibet, too, have given for the defendant.

The Bible in India.

The Bible has been translated in whole or in part, into more than a hundred Indian dialects, and it is estimated that 250,000,000, or more than three-fourths, of the people of India have some portion of the Scripture in their own language. It is regarded not only by British

but by many Hindu officials as one of the most important aids to the English nation in the government, education, and betterment of the people; is studied as a text book in a great number of schools and colleges; is bringing together the conglomerate races into a human fellowship, and by imbuing them with a spirit of humanity is gradually undermining the caste barriers, which have hitherto been one of the greatest obstacles in the way of civilization in India.



Take a present-day illustration. British Columbia—out there under the acting sure is helping to bear Ontario's burdens. She has sent to the front—that shell-torn front in France—a larger proposition of her manhood

Therefore it comes to pass that we in Ontario are being asked to help in besting Britis. Columbia's burdens by helping its soldiers' families. It's a fair, a just, request. We all'are in the same bout. We mist bear one another's burdens. And if one Province, not rich in money, makes heavy calls on the Patriotic Bund, the cher Provinces must help out their poorer neighbor. Under a plan of each Province caring only for its own, the Province sending no men would spend no money. It would neither Fight nor Pay.

Ontario will need about six million dollars in 1917 for the familles of its own selection. The Canadian Patriotic Fund is asking for that sum as a minimum below which the richest Province in the Liminion will not go. But, as a matter of fact, the Fund hopes Ontario will do still better—will be a another's burdens by helping out gallent British

How stands the Western Province? It will require, in 1917, two million dollars for the farm lies of its boys at the front. That is one-third of Ontario's requirements. But Ontario has probably more than seven times the population. British Columbia asks no favors. With only about 350,000 people—not rich in this world's goods, but rich in pluck and good red blood—it is undertaking to raise One Million Dollars for the Canadian Patriotic Fund! That equals \$2.86 per head. Ontario, if it raise six million, will be giving about \$2.38 per head. But the Western Province will still be short One Million Dollars. Where is this same to ome from? Eastern Canada. And Ontario, if it wishes to help, can do so only to the extent to which its cife to be Fund exceed Six

A lot of money, isn't it? Yet less than British Columbia is giving, if measured on a per capita basis, and far less if measured by ability to pay. There will be no difficulty in securing the Six Millions if three sources are followed: 1. If all County Councils make reasonably large grants to the national Fund.

I'hree 2. If all towns, whether separated from their countles or not, will und take campaigns for voluntary subscriptions. Courses 3. If all citizens, in town or country, contribute fairly according to their means.

As to No. 1. The County Councils are beginning well. Simcoe has decided to largely increase its grant. For grant, jumping it from \$2,500 a month in 1916 to \$5,000 in 1917. The majority of the county Councils will decide at the January sessions how large their grants will be. I public opinion will have great in the face on the Councils. Every county ratepayer sympathetic towards the Fund, should write or speak to his represent tive on the Councils endorsing a liberal grant. The small tax of three mills on the dollar raises a sum that constitutes a handsome contribution

As to No. 2. Many towns ignore the duty of holding campaigns. This applies particular to towns which pay a county tax. Yet this tax never represents a fair or just contribution to the Fund from men of moderate or large means. Practically it is based on what the poorer men can afford. The richer should live much more, and they can be reached only through a popular campaign. To relieve anxiety these campaigns should held in January or February. Will not patriotic men and women in every town take up this duty? They can be the lift information as to organization and methods by writing to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, Ottawa. And the fund will assist them also with a campaign of advertising.

As to No. 3. Patriotism of the individual is the basis of the Fund. Everything in built on it. If he will not make some sacrifice for the sake of the mothers, wives and children of the men at the front, the Find suffers, and they suffer with it. The average family on the Fund requires \$200 a year from it. It is the daty—it found be considered the Privilege—of every Canadian stay-at-home to ask himself: For how many weeks, at \$4 g week, must I, in self-respect and in gratitude, take care of one of these families? If my county taxation for this purpose means that I am taking care of only one family for one week when I could do more, am I doing the right things

The answer to these questions will be found when he sits down and mails his extra lift to he Treasurer of his local Fund, or to

THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND, OTTAWA

For million of these dol ars ships be secured from here is no Branch of the Find in jour town or county root subscription di-root of ho Head Office, Canadian Patriotic Fund

Grafonola at a bargain. -This

Ontario is being asked

o assure the Canadian

Patriotic Fund that it

can depend on having

six million dollars in 1917

for the families of On-

tario's soldiers.

Mr. J. C. Kentner is agent for Gerhard Heintzman Pianos.

The Standard will forward your subscription for "The Canadian Countryman.

'No more headache for you-take these' Don't just "smother" the headache without name into the cause. Take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablete. They bot only cure the headache but give you a buoyant, healthful feeling occurs they buo the lives sweeten the stomach and olbanes the buyyant. Try them. All Draggista, 25c., or by said CHAMBERLAIN MEDICINE CO. Toronto, Ont. 11

TO OTTAWA.

THE temperance forces in a number of the proving through the effective working of local prohibition have secured Province-wide legislation. In other prolinees the measure was obtained either by action of the Legislature or the result of a popular vote. Now, in the Dominion, through the effective working of provincial enactments and to conserve the strong the of Canada, it is hoped to gain the objective of Dominion

YOVERY Province in Caralla passed a prohibitory law and "nen three fourths, "dry In Yukan Territory !! ties, a majority of the recorded. A determ! determine compensation is more than e to gain the

The Dominion Alliance is now preparing plans for a great sweeping ted drive for the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of idnor into and within the Dominion of Canada



earth alone. Mine Sweeping.

Thousands of mines have been swept up off the English coast since the war began. Half the vessels engaged on this work are craft that in peace times go a-fishing or do a coastal trade. There are very few blue ackets amongst their crews, the greater number of the ships being manned solely by the brave fellows

The Navy's Record.

Cats and Water. Cats hate water because their fur has nothing oily about it and takes a long time to dry.