

Markdale

FRIENDS

GS

are throughout

Markdale

Want Ads.

LOST

Scotch Collie, pretty near dark brown back, short brown head. Any person harboring him will be rewarded. J. W. Hawken, Markdale.

FOUND

On Main Street, an... This office.

TO RENT

A 3-room house, conveniently located. Enquire at The Standard.

FOR SALE

Two brood sows, one pair rising. A. S. Irving, Markdale.

Winter Term Opens Jan. 2nd

Enter the famous **ELLIOTT Business College**

10 King and Charles Streets

Standard Subscription Rates

Year	\$1.50
6 Months	1.00
3 Months	.75
1 Month	.50
1 Week	.25

Training for Business.

13 years the **NORTHWEST Business College**

has been a leader among the Institutions specializing in training for commercial pursuits. The courses of study embrace every study of a business nature. Actual practice is given in required duties within the capacity of their vocation. Special courses for young ladies wish to qualify for office positions during the war.

Water Term begins Jan. 2nd. Students may enter any time. Write for Catalogue.

Daily Papers.

The Standard will forward your subscriptions for Toronto Daily News as follows:

City World	75	1.40	2.50
City Globe	75	1.50	3.00
City Mail	75	1.50	3.00
City Star	75	1.25	2.50
City News	75	1.25	2.50

YOUR CHILD IS CROSS, PEVISH, CONSTIPATED

Mothers! If tongue is coated, if little bowels are clogged, if "Calf-Fig" is present.

After giving "Calf-Fig" because it cleanses the bowels, it is a natural and gentle way to get rid of the bowels. And you have a healthy child again.

"Calf-Fig" is coated to the bowels, it is a natural and gentle way to get rid of the bowels. And you have a healthy child again.

A Happy New Year and every good wish to all Standard Readers

LORD LONGFORD KILLED.

Peer Who Missed Death by an Inch in South Africa.

Previously reported wounded and missing, Lord Longford now comes into the casualty lists as killed. Lord Longford, born in 1864, became a second lieutenant in the 2nd Life 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 surprised by De Wet at Lindley. A bullet hit and badly wounded him in the neck, and the surgeon 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 shoulder. Lord Longford was the 17th peer who has died in the war, the others being Lord Annesley, Lord Brabourne, Lord Congleton, Lord Freyne, Lord De La Warr, Lord Harewood, Lord Kesteven, Lord Petre, Lord Seafield, and Lord Vejnou.

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 public knows little about him, Mr. Reid is a man whose position and attainments in the scientific world entitle his views to every respect and consideration.

It was he who invented smokeless powder, helped to found the Aero-nautical Society, assisted the Aero Club in an early day, 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.

Novel Electric Signs.

Demonstrations with a new type of electric sign have been held in London, and have aroused considerable interest. It differs materially from the prevailing signs of this character which display words and phrases for the reason that it can be made to show any desired message within the capacity of its letters virtually at a moment's notice; moreover, the message may be read either by day or by night. The elements are of special design, consisting of an array of white circular members, each of which is fitted with two metallic covers, resembling eyelids. These are rotated by means of an electric motor in such a way as to uncover the discs.

Mind 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 and Social Science Department of King's College for Women, University of London.

Chimpanzees Nurse Picnics.

A recent traveler in Africa has told how he witnessed the curious spectacle of little negro babies being nursed by female chimpanzees, who were specially kept in captivity for that purpose.

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 languages.

Mine Sweeping.

Thousands of mines have been swept up of 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 bluejackets amongst their crews, the greater number of the ships being manned solely by the brave fellows of the merchant service, the fisheries, and the coast trade.

The Navy's Record.

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

SUPERSTITIONS OF INDIANS.

Aborigines of British Guiana Believe Strongly in Witchcraft.

In a recent report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Dr. Wiegler E. Roth, who has long been a resident of British Guiana and a student of its aborigines, writes of the religious and mythological beliefs of the Amerindians of Northern South America and the adjacent islands. He makes public some startling facts concerning many practices of these Indians, particularly as to the eating of flesh of deceased persons, by means of adding to their own spiritual prowess and earthly virtues.

This practice, mentioned by the author, consists of the cutting of a part of the corpse, or the making of a preparation made from it, or the bones, which was believed by the natives to endow them with the immortal spirits and virtues of the deceased, as well as to strengthen their own courage and contempt for death. Another custom practiced was the distribution of bodies and the distribution of their bones for use in witchcraft, prophecy, or preservation in the form of a memorial.

The natives of the Guiana had no idea of a supreme being to express the same, within modern times. The author discusses, in modern heroes, cults, creation, spirits, dreams, natural history, omens, charms, talismans, animism, or the doctrine of souls and other spiritual beliefs, and folk tales.

It is the belief of the Guiana Indians that man was either brought here from cloud-land, the sky, 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 immortal, being renovated by a mythical changing of the skin, based on the belief that creatures undergo the act of molting or shedding the outer cuticular layer, lived forever.

Tamanacs and Caribs, known over a region of more than 5,000 square miles, or 13,000 square miles, and cherished as a founder and teacher rather than the Great Spirit, is said to have told them on their departure that they would change their skins and remain young like snakes, but the doubting old woman exclaimed "Oh!" which annoyed Amalivaca so much that he told her she would die. Later, however, it is reported that these natives lost their ability to change their skins and enjoy everlasting life, on account of the bad condition into which they had fallen; this accomplishment, bestowed on those creatures which now cast their skins.

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 from exposure. They are very shrewd, being able to bring the dead to life, or perform other kindnesses, and although they generally prefer mischief, it is often the native's own fault, besides which they cause all accidents and mishaps of daily life.

These bush spirits are said to be excellent hunters, fond of tobacco and of human flesh, especially that of women and small children. With all their powers and abilities, they are, nevertheless, very sensitive and cannot endure being mistreated or chaffed. It is believed that by the natives to leave these bush spirits strictly to themselves, as they bring only harm in the long run, but if circumstances force one into their presence certain dances accompanied by music may be rendered, or formulas recited, which drive them away. The natives prefer, however, never to travel singly, fearing an encounter with evil spirits. Besides the bush spirits there are many others, including the spirits of the mountain, water, and sky, and in connection with each, the author quotes remarkably vivid and interesting stories and legends, many of which are still believed by the natives of this section of Northern South America.

LOOKING FOR SPIES.

How Allied Officers Find Enemy Agents Behind the Lines.

A motor went dashing along the roads of the Pae-de Calais, at a speed which made the gendarmes at their posts shoulder their bayonets smartly and stand at strict attention. But neither the smartness of the one movement nor the strictness of the other had the slightest effect on the flying motor, which whirled past the gendarmes' bayonets as if it had been a rabbit's warren. Someone in the rear seat sat forward tensely, as if urging the chauffeur to go still faster.

The French gendarmes stood and gazed at the cloud of dust in wide-eyed amazement. "C'est les Anglais," was their one comment. "If any mad eccentricity might be expected, and nothing come as a surprise."

At one post the car was obliged to stop. A gate across railway tracks barred its passage. The English officer in the rear seat frowned. He even took his little, as he produced the papers necessary to allow him unhindered to pass the road. It was not this, but the fact that he had got this far, and then he made late by a stupid driver. So he urged the chauffeur to still greater speed.

He was just in time. He entered the station at Calais just as a certain train pulled up from the north. Covered with dust, soaked to the skin, his eyes, he presented an unattractive 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 labored way.

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 walked 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 indistinctly nervousness in the shifting of their eyes from one side of them to the other. Piercing, uneasy eyes, which were fearful of detecting suspicion amongst the crowds on either side of the platform.

They spied the British officer standing in the midst of the crowd. And they were not surprised to see him turn toward them with a gesture 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 man's history is somewhat gruesome. Gray hairs breaking over the sea, Long stretches of sand—stubby growths amongst the dunes, sentries pacing to and fro. Two reports from a gun, two inert firms quickly hurried away in the form of a man and a woman, two books of life sealed in ignominy.

The work of the Intelligence Department abroad is full of excitement and interest. Sometimes the successful "rounding-up" of a suspect takes months to accomplish. For tact, diplomacy, secrecy, and care are essential to the success. 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 had their noses over their stands in the market place. The member of the military police thrust a paper under the nose of the sleepy superior, who stood yawning before him. He had just been awakened.

"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" when he is in the trial of an action with regard to the damages for a sheep-dog, a winner of many prizes, owned by the defendant was anxious to prove that the dog had had his day, and that the damages should be nominal.

Unfortunately, Lord Coleridge, who was trying the case, had dropped off to sleep, and as 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: "Is 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?"

Give Now to the Patriotic Fund



"Bear Ye One Another's Burdens"

"It is an old saying—sometimes a hard one—but worthy of all acceptance. Take a present-day illustration. British Columbia—out there under the heavy Ontario's burdens. She has sent to the front—that shell-torn front in France—a larger proportion than has Ontario.

Therefore it comes to pass that we in Ontario are being asked to help in bearing British Columbia's burdens. It's a fair, a just, request. We all live in the same boat. We must help out their poorer neighbor. Under a plan of each Province caring only for its own, the Province would spend no money. It would neither Fight nor Pay.

Ontario will need about six million dollars in 1917 for the families of its own soldiers. The Canadian Patriotic Fund is asking for that sum as a minimum below which the richest Province in the Dominion, in a matter of fact, the Fund hopes Ontario will do still better—will bear another's burdens by helping its soldiers' families. It's a fair, a just, request. We all live in the same boat. We must help out their poorer neighbor. Under a plan of each Province caring only for its own, the Province would spend no money. It would neither Fight nor Pay.

How stands the Western Province? It will require, in 1917, two million dollars for the families of its own soldiers. British Columbia asks no favors. With only about 350,000 people—hot rich in this world's goods, and good-rod head—it is undertaking to raise One Million Dollars for the Canadian Patriotic Fund! That equals \$2.85 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 sum to come from? Eastern British Columbia, and Ontario, if it wishes to help, can do so only to the extent to which its gifts to the Fund exceed Six Million Dollars.

Three Courses


1. If all County Councils make reasonably large grants to the national Fund.
2. If all towns, whether separated from their counties or not, will undertake campaigns for voluntary subscriptions.
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 contribute its grant, jumping it from \$2,500 a month in 1916 to \$5,000 in 1917. The majority of the Every county ratepayer sympathetic towards the Fund, should write or speak to his representative on the Council, 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 particularly to a county tax. Yet this tax never represents a fair or just contribution to the Fund from men's means. Practically it is based on what the poorer men can afford. The richer should give more. February. Will not patriotic men and women in every town take up this duty? They can get organization and methods by writing to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, Ottawa. And the Fund will answer to these questions will be found when he sits down and mails his extra gift to the local Fund, or to

THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND, OTTAWA.

Ontario is being asked to assure the Canadian Patriotic Fund that it can depend on having six million dollars in 1917 for the families of Ontario's soldiers.



Four million of these dollars will be secured from voluntary subscriptions. If there is no Branch of the Fund in your county, send your subscription direct to the Head Office, Canadian Patriotic Fund, Victoria, B.C., Ottawa, Ont.

"No more headache for you—take these"

Don't just "smother" the headache without removing the cause. Take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They not only cure the headache but give you a buoyant, beautiful feeling. They also help the liver, soothe the stomach and cleanse the bowels. Try them.

All Druggists, 25c. or by mail CHAMBERLAIN MEDICINE CO., Lowell, Mass.

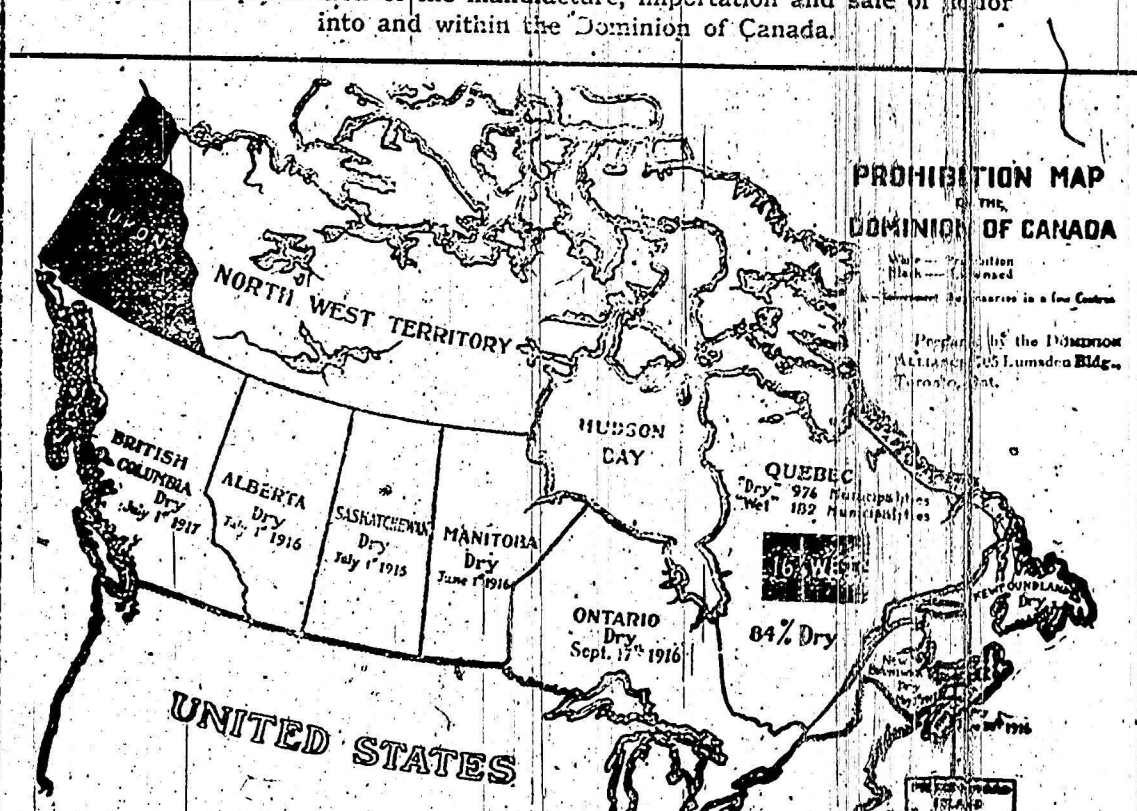
CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

ON TO OTTAWA

THE temperance forces in a number of the provinces, through the effective working of local prohibition, have secured Province-wide legislation. In other provinces 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 strength of Canada, it is hoped to gain the objective of Dominion-wide prohibition.

PROHIBITION MAP OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA



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