

On Friday evening the Poultry and Pesticide was held in the library.

On Wednesday last, the family of Mr. Doran and claimed as its boy of eleven years.

The different political out all over the province held a meeting and will choose Mr. D as their candidate at the be held the third of October. The Liberal aspirants. The made no move, but candidate in the field.

The Walkerton mill formed a combine, a to 5c.

Mr. E. J. Hartford wood to Gall. During shipped nine ear load Mr. W. J. Mitchell sion last week of The Record.

At a Reform Markdale last week, land was nominated ard-bearer of the coming election in C.

A mass meeting of Conservatives is call afternoon, November

Mrs. John Melme gen, Mich., has been friends in the village by a little daughter. The latter took ill Saturday last, after ness from brain fever.

Ensign Wiggins, of Army, with the Mar sisting of 12 member meeting in the hall next. Admission 10c.

Mr. Neil Black, of Lumbia, is visiting John A. Black, of absence of 35 years west, he had to sail by way of the Isthm Lower California, a cisco.

Mr. R. Barber, of suffered from an at gia, which laid him days.

Mr. Matthew Barb ed down and trapped had a bone of his at Mr. A. W. Park in gaged as teacher in Glenelg, at an advan 1888.

An outbreak of appeared on the 4th mesia. Mr. L. Badg one child, and the s

Died.—In Durham day, October 20th, son of Mr. McDoug one month.

Four clergymen, dists and one Bapti sanctum together on noon. No harm do

IMPORTANT NEW FOR COBALT  
Widespread inter roused by the annou discovery of a tool be equal in durabi ness to high-speed which timesten, alw obtain, is not a co ballroom," as the ne ed, is made by add chromium-carbon s tests of the new a made in a large nu ant works in Englan

The world's suppli merly came from New Caledonia, but covery of the rich ores of Cobalt, Onta has produced almo world's supply. The centrate of this d from four to ten p per ton.

During the early in this district impo rted to the Ute treated for its alone. During the the smelting indus has progressed at a can now recover a duct all of the v content of the ore, senic, nickel and cer is largely man oxide, but it is also metallic form and salts.

The output of the ducts in Canada is led by the market capacity for produc erable. Cobalt was for its coloring pr the past few years, been found for it, ages over nickel for and is used to consi in the manufa speed tool steels. S of cobalt, chromium has proved to be s speed steel for m and it is claimed th of increasing the ra the lathe from 20 and requires less tin ing the tools, thus efficiency of shop

The increasing use of this metal, tion of which can opoly, again empha portance of our mi to Canada and the E in The Newmarket

ATTACH Little Mary had store to get some was a long time in her mother began anxious.

Going to the door little girl coming up said: "Mary, have y paper?"

"No, mother," cried er, but we're both er."

# Roll of Honor Durham and District

This list is intended to contain the names of all those who have enlisted from Durham and vicinity for service overseas. In it will be found the names of some who have since been discharged as medically unfit, or for other cause. Our object in publishing this list is to show who of our citizens have actually worn the khaki, and we have made no effort to include any who have applied and have been rejected. There will no doubt be mistakes—omissions may have been made, or other errors crept in, and we ask the assistance of our readers, and those who have members of their family at the front to make the necessary corrections. We would like the name of every enlisted man from this district on this list.

- Adair, John
- Adair, Robin
- Aljoe, Capt. R. H.
- Allan, Lieut. T.
- Allen, Johnston
- Armstrong, W.R. (killed in action)
- Atkinson, Herbert
- Ayott, Bert
- Banks, George
- Bailey, Michael
- Bailey, J.
- Bailey, T.
- Baker, Chris.
- Baker, Richard
- Barbour, James
- Basham, A.
- Bell, Alex.
- Black, Wilfrid
- Blyth, Cecil
- Bolger, John
- Borthwick, David
- Box, Fred
- Bovington, George
- Bradley, Thos.
- Bryon, J. C.
- Brown, R.
- Bryon, Percy (killed in action)
- Bunce, Frank
- Boyce, Revel
- Catton, Victor
- Calder, Roy
- Campbell, W. A.
- Campbell, G. W.
- Carey, James
- Caswell, Harvey
- Chislett, Chas.
- Clark, Campbell (killed in action)
- Colville, John
- Confrey, D.
- Cove, A.
- Corkill, Jos.
- Connolly, Arthur
- Coutts, James (killed in action)
- Corbett, Fred
- Crawford, Jean (nursing sister.)
- Cross, Roy
- Cross, J. H.
- Crawford, Chas.
- Daniel, Percy
- Darby, Wm.
- Dargavel, Bryce
- Darling, C. H.
- Derby, John
- Davis, J. A.
- Davis, Percy
- Davis, Cecil
- Dewar, A. C.
- Dodsworth, H. W.
- Donaldson, Alex.
- Drumm, H. G.
- Dunbar, Lachlan
- Dyre, A.
- Eccles, Roy
- Edwards, Elmo
- Edwards, Ivan
- Elvidge, Vernon
- Ervin, Harry
- Ewen, Robt.
- Falkingham, Harry
- Falkingham, W.R. (killed in ac'n)
- Findlay, Alex.
- Fluker, Ray
- Findlay, Murray
- Gadd, Wm.
- Glover, E.
- Goleby, Wm.
- Grigsby, Frank
- Grigsby, H.
- Gray, H.
- Grant, Brock
- Gray, Thos.
- Greenwood, J. W.
- Grundy, Wm.
- Grierson, Nathan
- Gun, Dr. A.
- Giles, R.
- Gun, Gordon
- Gun, Cecil
- Halliday, George (killed in action)
- Harris, Lillie (Nursing Sister)
- Hay, Alex.
- Hazen, G. C.
- Hazen, R.
- Havens, Chas.
- Hamlet, Jos.
- Hartford, S. J.
- Hazen, Wm.
- Hillis, Sam
- Hoy, Murray
- Hopkins, W. J.
- Hunt, R.
- Hughes, Jesse
- Hutton, Ed.
- Irwin, Duncan
- Kinnee, Calvin
- Kelly, Eric
- Kelly, Fred
- Keith, Robt
- Knisley, W. H.
- Knight, Major E.L. (killed in ac'n)
- Kress, George
- Kress, Lieut. H.
- Lake, Wilfrid
- Lake, Wm.
- Laidlaw, A. N.
- Lamerson, J. W.
- Langrill, James
- Lauder, W. A.
- Lauder, T. A.
- Lawrence, John A.
- Ledingham, John
- Lloyd, Edith (Nursing Sister)
- Ledingham, Geo.
- Legge, C. L.
- Leeson, Fred
- Lindsay, E. G.
- Lindsay, R. G.
- Lloyd, George
- Lloyd, J. A.
- Lloyd, Anson
- Lucas, J. N.
- Marshall, C. A. (killed in action)
- Marshall, Walter W.
- Mountain, Lorne
- Mortley, John
- Meade, Earl
- Munro, Wm.
- Morton, Wes.
- Mather, T. L.
- Matheson, L.
- Mort, A. (missing)
- Mulcock, Arthur
- Murray, Geo.
- MacLean, J. P.

- McAlister, T. W.
- McAlister, W. W. (missing)
- McAssey, F. M.
- McComb, Archie
- McComb, Alex.
- McConnell, J.H. (killed in action)
- McDonald, John C.
- McDonald, E. H.
- McDonald, Ernest
- McDonald, John
- McDonald, Thos.
- McDonald, Norman
- McDonald, Philip
- McFarlane, D. B.
- McFadden, J. R.
- McGirr, Wm.
- McGirr, E. J.
- McGillivray, Neil
- McGillivray, Allan
- McGillivray, Dan.
- McGillivray, Stewart
- McGirr, Lance
- McGowan, Arthur
- McLraith, Frank
- McLraith, J. H.
- McLvrde, Wm.
- McIntosh, Harry C.
- McKeown, J. J.
- MacKay, Frank
- McKechnie, Percy
- McKinnon, Donald (killed in ac'n)
- McMeeken, Elmer
- McMillan, N. J.
- McKinnon, Hector
- McKechnie, H. C.
- McMahon, J.
- McNally, Lieut. Stanley
- McNally, Cecil
- McVicar, Alex.
- Ness, George
- Newell, Lewis
- Nichol, J. C.
- Nichol, Wilfrid
- Nichol, C. W.
- Nicholson, Noel
- Oliver, James
- Oliver, Joseph
- Oliver, W. H.
- Oyds, C. H.
- Patterson, G. (killed in action)
- Petty, Wm.
- Pilgrim, Chas.
- Pinkerton, F.
- Pinkerton, John E.
- Pullock, H.
- Pust, J. A.
- Pust, Ezra
- Putherford, Robert
- Ramage, Chas. C.
- Ramage, James
- Renwick, James H.
- Renwick, John W.
- Renwick, Alex.
- Renwick, Edgar
- Robb, Robt.
- Ross, Clarence
- Ross, John
- Ross, Percy
- Saunders, Alex.
- Saunders, Mack
- Saunders, Alister
- Saunders, J. F.
- Saunders, Wm.
- Scheuermann, V.
- Seaman, S.
- Smith, Flight-Lieut. J. Morrison
- Smith, J. Fred
- Smith, James P.
- Smith, Andrew
- Stedman, John
- Stewart, Thos.
- Stewart, Corp.
- Standen, S...
- Styden, Wm.
- Torrey, Fred
- Thompson, David
- Thompson, Walter
- Thomas, J. E.
- Trafford, George
- Trafford, Seth
- Trafford, John
- Trafford, Edward
- Vollett, James
- Vollett, Harold
- Vollett, Harry
- Warrington, Jas. (killed in ac'n)
- Warrington, Jos.
- Wall, James
- Watson, Ferguson
- Watson, J.
- Webber, George
- Wallace, Jas. (died Aug. 30, '16)
- Weir, J.
- Weir, John (killed in action)
- Wells, Alex. (killed in action)
- Whitmore, W. N.
- White, Alex.
- White, E. J.
- Willis, Stanley
- Willis, B. H.
- Wolfe, Capt. C. E.
- Wolfe, Edson
- Wright, J.
- Wylie, W. J.
- White, Archie
- White, James R.
- White, R. B.
- Whitmore, Robert.
- Willis, Wm.
- Zimmer, Norman

### Why Willie Wailed.

Yell after yell rent the still afternoon air. Mrs. Nokes, who was washing, fled out into the garden where her two small sons had been sent to play.

"Henry," demanded the mother, looking from one boy to the other, "What is the matter with Willie?"

"He's crying," exclaimed Henry, disgustedly, "crying just because I'm eating my cake and won't give him any."

"And is his own cake finished?" asked Mrs. Nokes.

"Yes," answered Henry, with a despairing sigh, "and the little beggar cried all the time I was eating that, too."

### THE BRITISH ARE EVERYWHERE

(New York Times.)

General Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the British War Office, says he has received "a remarkable number of letters from the United States showing how widespread is the belief that the British have let the allied and colonial troops do most of the fighting." It is one of the features of the German propaganda here. To-day you meet a mysterious stranger who has no good authority in that a battle has been fought in which a thousand Americans have been killed, but that the War Department and the newspapers are concealing it. To-morrow you will meet a statistical stranger who will tell you confidentially that the average life of a soldier in the machine gun corps is only four weeks, that of a man in the aviation corps only three, and that to enlist is certain death. But the man you meet oftenest is he who tells you that the British are holding their army at home and letting the French and Canadians do all the fighting, so as to step in at the last moment with a fresh army, and reap the results. The German propaganda is efficient, highly organized, and doubtless reaps great harvest among the ignorant and credulous.

As for the allegation that England is keeping an army of 3,000,000 men at home, so that the French have to do all the fighting, she has between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 men in France now, to say nothing of those in the Italian theatre, in Salonica, in Mesopotamia, in Palestine in Galicia, in Africa, and wherever an ally needs her help. Besides the lines which she officially holds in France, she furnishes men at every threatened point in the line held by the French whenever they are needed. She is sweeping the Germans out of Africa and has two armies engaged with the Turks and Germans in Asia Minor.

So far is it true that England is "making others fight for her" that England is not only holding her own line, but furnishing troops on demand of others. It is not true that "when all other nations are exhausted they will step in with her fresh army and navy and get all the spoils," for her army and navy are not fresh. They have been decimated in many frightful battles. As a single instance, the Coldstream Guards has been wiped out and reconstructed no less than twenty-one times since the war began.

Sometimes these German propagandists in disguise go armed with a newspaper showing that the Canadians have just fought a battle, and ask their unsophisticated hearers: "Where are the British?" Naturally, there are other battles in which the Canadians bear the brunt, as there are others in which the English bear it. The battle of the Somme, which lasted from July to November, was the most terrific battle in which the British army was engaged, and in the 500,000 casualties which it suffered the number of Colonials was almost negligible. Not more than 350,000 Canadians have yet gone to the front. The British troops in France outnumber the Colonials six to one, and their casualties since the war began are 6.5 British to 1 Colonial. In the recent fighting around Ypres and Lens, in the reports of which the Canadians have figured so largely, there have been 9 British casualties to 1 Colonial. Not one-fourth of the line is held by Canadians and other Colonials. The reason why we hear more of the Canadians than of the English is because the Canadians are, in a sense, our own people: just as when our American soldiers are engaged we shall hear more of them than of the French and British, who fight by their side in that engagement. It is the home folks in whom we are most interested.

"Where are the British?" asks the German agent of the gullible American. They are everywhere. They are holding their own line in France and Belgium, rendering aid to the French line wherever needed, helping Italy batter her way to Trieste, cleaning Germany out of Africa, furnishing the bulk of Sarraill's army in Macedonia, fighting their way through Mesopotamia, aiding Russians in Galicia, battling with the Germans and Turks in Palestine. There is no nation among the Allies whose troops are so ubiquitous.

The German propaganda makes much of the fact that the French hold a larger part of the line than the British hold that part where most of the fighting is going on. The extent of territory each army shall hold is determined not by Cabinets, or even by Generals in the field, but by the Allied General Staff, according to the military needs of the moment as it sees them. England, like the United States, was unprepared for war, she had no army. She built one under fire, her little regular army having been wiped out in the first year of the war. Her little force could hold only thirty-one miles at that time. Now she has an army, and as fast as the French have found it convenient to relinquish a section of the battle line she has taken it up—138 kilometers to date, and is still increasing it. A battle line cannot be handed over like an orange. The decision on this matter has not been allowed to rest with the French, and the extent of the line the British hold is determined by their wishes. At this point, the German propaganda generally points to the condition of "poor exhausted France" now, has more men in the field than at any previous time in the war, and the kind of men they are is shown by the news from Verdun. If Petain had not answered troubled minds on that point we fear the task is beyond our own powers.

A man who has something to say always knows when he has said it—then he shuts up.

### Brave Australian Died for Empire

It was in the hour preceding dawn that a British regiment relieved the Australians and took possession of the trenches which the southern soldiers had taken from the Germans on the day before. The Germans were loth to part with their trench, but an argument conducted with bayonet and bomb impressed them with the earnestness of Australian desires and the Germans withdrawing according to plan (vide German officials) took up a position further back. Needless to say, all the enemy soldiers did not withdraw, numbers of them, who had lost all interest in the doings of man for evermore, lay out on the field, their faces white beneath the stars.

The Australians had gone, and the British took stock of their surroundings. As a rule a recently contested trench is grimly interesting, and the one in which they found themselves was no exception to this rule. The Germans had made a big fight and paid the penalty; their limp bodies in field-grey uniforms fringed parapet and paradocs, lying there as they fell when fung out by the victors. Mute, impotent things they looked; well in keeping with the wreck of war, the shattered dug-outs, the ruined machine gun emplacements, blood-bespattered parapet and paradocs. The Australians have nothing to learn in the art of taking a hostile trench.

Dawn was almost breaking and a white mist lay over No Man's Land when two Tommies, stretcher-bearers, turned towards their own trenches after the night's work between the lines. As they went they stumbled, in a fold of the ground, on a number of corpses piled together in a confused heap.

"My God! There was some fighting here," said one of the men. "That is a heap, seven of them."

"All but one are Germans," said the other. "I think this Australian did for them all."

He pointed to the one dead man who was not a German. He was a big, well-knit soldier, who now lay face downward to earth, his body across his blood-stained bayonet and one hand gripping the throat of a lifeless enemy.

"This man's all alone here. He must have engaged all these single-handed. Ah! these Australians. They're beggars when they're roused."

"We have just time to bury him before it's light," said his companion. "We'll hurry up with the job, get his papers and identity disc and cover him up. It seems a shame to leave him lying alone out here."

They got the man's papers, then looked for his identity disc, but found that it had gone. They buried him, and then went back to their trench and looked at the papers. Two books were objects of great interest to one of the stretcher-bearers, who had a taste for literature. Both were books of verse, one was Adam Lindsay Gordon's poems, another was a miscellaneous collection of Australian poetry. Both dog-eared volumes were annotated and pencilled, and showed that the dead man had devoted much study to their contents. One verse struck the stretcher-bearer's attention; all the words were underlined in red ink. It ran:

"All creeds and trades will have soldiers there—give every class its due,  
And there'll be pride a clerk to spare for the merry of the jackero.  
They'll fight for honor and fight for love, and a few will fight for gold.  
For the devil below and for God above, as our fathers fought of old,  
And some half blind with exultant tears and some stiff-lipped, stern-eyed,  
For the pride of a thousand after years and the old eternal pride.  
The soul of the world they will feel and see in the chase and the grim retreat—  
They'll know the glory of victory—and the splendor of defeat."

At the bottom of the page was written in red ink in a strong firm hand this sentence: "The whole world sees the German as an enemy now; may he never be seen otherwise."

Further along in the book was written this: "We must judge this war not by the good it may bring, but by the evil it has averted."

"I wonder who this soldier has been?" the stretcher-bearer asked himself, "who his people are?"

As if to answer this question a photograph dropped out from between the pages. It was the likeness of the soldier and under it was written: "An Australian soldier who has no next of kin."

That night the stretcher-bearer, who, in addition to a taste for literature, had a sense of the dramatic, opened the grave again and placed the two books on the breast of the dead soldier. Then he fashioned a wooden cross and placed it over the dead man's grave. On the cross he scrawled in big black letters, this epitaph:

A  
Brave Australian Soldier  
Who  
Died for the Empire.

Twelve Species of Oak.

Twelve species of oak reach tree size in Canada, but only red and white oak are sawn in commercial quantities. The bulk of this lumber is used for furniture and interior finish for houses. It is also used in the form of veneer, and in the manufacture of tight cooperage, agricultural implements and other articles that demand a heavy, strong, and durable wood. The output in 1916 was 3,149,000 feet, valued at \$92,541, as compared with 3,166,000 feet in 1915.

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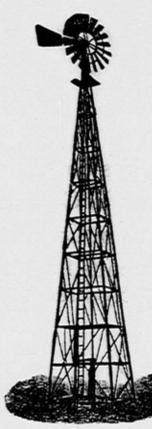
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