

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 those who have members 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.
- Grundty, Wm.
- Grierson, Nathan
- Gun, Dr. A.
- Giles, R.
- Gun, Gordon
- Gun, Cecil
- Hall, Richard
- Halliday, George (killed in action)
- Harris, Lillie (Nursing Sister)
- Hay, Alex.
- Hazen, G. C.
- Hazen, R.
- Havens, Ed.
- 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, H. 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
- McIlraith, Frank
- McIlraith, J. H.
- McIlvride, 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
- Newall, Lewis
- Nichol, J. C.
- Nichol, Wilfrid
- Nichol, C. W.
- Nicholson, Noel
- Oliver, James
- Oliver, Joseph
- Oliver, W. H.
- Oyns, C. H.
- Patterson, G. (killed in action)
- Petty, Wm.
- Pilgrim, Chas.
- Pinkerton, F.
- Pinkerton, John E.
- Pollock, 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. P.
- 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...
- Styles, Wm.
- Torry, 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, Esdon
- Wright, J.
- Wylie, W. J.
- White, Archie
- White, James R.
- White, R. B.
- Whitmore, Robert.
- Willis, Wm.
- Zimmer, Norman

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned wishes to inform the public that, after November 13th, he will not accept any stock on shipping days not previously purchased, owing to the uncertainty of knowing the amount required to complete the load. He also reserves the right to ship whatever day in the week he chooses.
GEO. SCHRAM,
Holstein.

War Slang Enters Language

SUCH common words as "reconnoiter," "pontoon," and "marauding" give living testimony to the effect of wars upon our language. There was a time when these were regarded as dubious English, but they were acquired by campaigns of British troops abroad, and they stuck fast, despite the fact that there were purists in those days, as there are now, to oppose their admission to the lists of the verbally elected. It will not do for us to go back to the origin of every word we use and insist on employing it only in its classic sense. If we did, we should be in trouble half the time. It would make us weep, for example, to read of a "dilapidated" wooden building, and we should have no humor in our language at all, for the very word "humor" has been so twisted in its travels as to be no longer recognizable. Originally, it was full brother of "humid," and as such would be descriptive of only a small part of our humor of to-day. The perplexities of a prominent Belgian over the expressed intention of the Americans to "can the kaiser" are recent history. The London Post has been having as much amusement out of its conception of the phrase as a description of an intention to "seal the German Emperor hermetically in a tin receptacle" as if it had hit nearer the mark, and "Reedy's Mirror" has been led to recall a similarly mistaken deduction of Andrew Lang's that a "jag" is an American appurtenance or convenience of daily life. He had been reading about a man who "came home carrying his jag with him." How many such errors have been perpetuated by the philologists in the past it is impossible for us to determine, but the number probably is very large. Some of our words of present good repute we are reasonably certain about, however. One of these is liaison, which we have accepted in three senses, culinary, phonetic, and amatory, and to which still another meaning has been given by the operations of this war. An officer de liaison is one charged with the duty of linking the various units of a military expedition. The new use clings as closely to the root meaning as we have done in applying the word to a thickening for use in soups, or to the juncture of two words or to a particularly intimate association of man and woman. Flight Lieutenant Rosher, of the British air service, wrote a book shortly before he was killed in which he listed the new words coined by the men in the aviation corps. One of these was "spikebozzle," to understand which one needs only to have a bit of the connecting text. The zeppelins raided London and the air-planes went up to spikebozzle them. It is all as clear as can be. The word does not need to look for ancestor, and probably would look in vain. But it is not so with "hick-boo," which in the aviation corps means an impending visitation by enemy dirigibles. It has been traced to an Indian word for eagle, and perhaps the Indians got it from some mispronunciation of the white man's language. Not many true Indian words have survived to become parts of our speech. Just now the French are having trouble with "attaboy." Having heard it used as a greeting by Canadian soldiers, they have had it explained to them that it is a short form of "at her, boy!" and have given their own "au travail, garcon," as an approximate equivalent. This is chiefly interesting as evidence that the French are trying sincerely, and with their accustomed politeness, to enter into the spirit of our slang. It is one of the little things that help draw the bonds tighter. We would be likely to have more trouble comprehending theirs, for it commonly is more subtle than ours. We strive for directness, while they seek a different effect. But we will not hesitate long over "pollu," the French term of affection for the common soldier. "Hairy one," in the sense that one's hair, does not define it fully. There is a certain association of luxuriant hirsute adornment, especially among virile peoples, with great physical strength, which is the compliment the French seek to do the soldier for his carelessness as to appearance, but are paying tribute to his prowess, though by indirection, when they call him a "pollu." Having taken over "commandeer" from the South African War, first as a bit of English slang and then as a word so reputable that the Government may employ it; having adopted "hike," and being willing to concede that every housewife is "doing her bit" when she saves food or knits socks for the soldier, we are prepared to go so far as need be in the great democratization of language. It will not be done in a day, or by a rule, and no one can forecast which words will be retained and which rejected. This is a matter of time and of not particularly discriminating taste. Some words have a way of sticking, and that is all that can be said about them.

THE LAST DOZE.

What the Brain Does When the Sleepy Member Stays Abed.
Early to bed and early to rise
Will make a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
The proper time to rise—if we could only make up our minds to it—is when sleep properly ends. Dozing is not admissible from any reasonable or health point of view. The brain falls into the state we call sleep, and the other organs of the body follow it. True sleep is the aggregate of sleeps. In other words, sleep, which must be a natural function, is a state which consists in the sleeping or rest of all the several parts of the organism. Sometimes one and at other times another part of the body may be fatigued, and so the last to awake, or the most exhausted and therefore the most difficult to arouse. The secret of good sleep is the physiological conditions of rest being established so to work and weary the several parts of the organism as to give them a proportionately equal need of rest at the same moment. The cerebrum, or mind organ, the sense organs, the muscular system and the internal organs—all should be ready to sleep together, and they should be equally tired. To awake early and feel ready to rise is a point gained, and the wise self manager should not allow a drowsy feeling of the consciousness, or weary senses, or an exhausted muscular system to tempt him into the folly of going asleep again when one's consciousness has been aroused. After a few days of self discipline the man who resolves not to doze—that is, to allow some still sleepy part of his body to keep him in bed after his brain has once awakened—will find himself, without knowing it, an "early riser."

Health Bread.

A pint of fresh milk and a pint of water heated in double boiler, a large mixing spoonful of shortening, a large mixing spoonful of sugar, a large mixing spoonful of molasses, a tablespoonful of salt, all in milk and water. Stir in three-quarters cupful of bran, put into bread bowl and cover until cool; then add a cake compressed yeast and entire wheat flour to make a soft sponge. Beat hard and let stand for an hour or more. Mix about 7 o'clock and at 10 o'clock add flour (entire wheat) enough to knead, making it a little stiffer than white bread. Knead well and let it rise well covered until morning. Makes two large loaves and twelve muffin pan rolls. In one loaf knead in about one-half a cupful of seedless raisins. This is a most delicious bread and keeps moist.

Ironing Velvet.

Velvet must be ironed over the iron so as not to touch the pile. The best way is to get some one to hold a hot iron upward while you draw the velvet backward and forward along the hot surface. Keep the velvet well stretched and go over every piece carefully till the pile stands up well.

Tight Embroidery Hoops.

Keep in your embroidery basket a rubber band about half an inch wide. When working on thin material slip this band over your inner embroidery hoop and you will find that even the sheepest fabric will be held firmly in place.

HERE'S A MOTORCOAT.

New Model For the Girl Who Tools Her Car.



ON THE AVENUE.

One of the rust shades, a wool velvet, was used for this stunning garment. On a square yoke is box plaited the body of the coat, and a belt confines this fullness, running through the plaits instead of over. But the dashing touch is the tasseled tippet of velours.

Did Not Work.

The late Herbert Tree chanced to fall into conversation with a Gaelic guide. After asking a few questions he was startled by a return. "And what may ye do for a living?" "I," said the actor, a little taken aback. "Oh, I'm on the stage." "Circus or hand-bell ringers?" Mr. Tree explained that he was neither, and added: "My work is more serious than that." The man eyed him doubtfully. "Ah, weel," he said at length, in tones of disappointment, "it seems to me you are no much better than a meanster."

Cheaper Than the Cheapest

If possible I wish to dispose of my entire stock before the end of the present year, and if prices at cost and below cost will move the buying public then our stock will be sure to move. We are determined to get rid of it, so we advise you to see for yourself. The stock consists of Dry Goods including, flannellets, blankets, woollen goods, men's underwear, ladies' underwear, men's pants and overalls, gingham, muslins and ladies' and gent's sweaters.

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John Kelly, Manager.

How to Make Use of You Really Can't

NO ADULTERATION

Experts Tell Us How to Make Apple Cakes and Nubs Make Enough "Sour" to Last a Year.

(Prepared by University of Michigan)

Vinegar can be made in from many waste fruits suitable for canning or For example, fruit peeling can be used to advantage seasons of the year grape-ained for a very modern can be used for vinegar in Crush the fruit thorou

it almost to boiling, through a jelly bag or fruit is still hot. Allow cool overnight in a quiet following day add a cake yeast to each three gallon yeast cake will be enough, but will not be quantities less than 1/2 Crush the yeast up in the it is intimately mixed with en bucket or barrel or crock should be used. Kettle that is made of juice. Allow the juice to will take about ten or When the fermentation each three gallons of juice a quart of strong than three gallons is a vinegar in the same open the vinegar in an open covering the container with to keep out insects. Al until it is sour enough to ing up a second lot of v first has been made it merely to ferment the compressed yeast as d and then add a quart of vinegar instead of v bought at the store. vinegar needed to start gar is the first quart of no conditions should added to the juice until mentation is over. Th kill the yeast fermentat the making of vinegar before the yeast ferme The yeast fermentation when the liquid no long bles of gas and when th a taste of sugar.

Vinegar from fruit se Such scraps as peach cores, etc., can be used gar. Sugar, however, in this case. To every scraps add about three and boil for fifteen or Press out the watery juice add about a pint gallon and dissolve. A night. Add compressed ceed as directed for fr The vinegar made in th be so good as that mad fruit, but still a very c can be produced.

Mint, basil, marjoram nasturtium leaves add gars, left two or three strained off, add a fi salad dressings.

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