

DARKIES CORNER'S

Mr. Angus McArthur of the Glen was through the burg recently and bought up some pigs ready for shipping.

Privates A. M. Bell and Lance McGirr visited their respective parents.

Mr. Will Jacque's new clover mowing machine did good work and the clover seed turned out well.

Mr. John McGirr is having the telephone installed which is a great convenience to every farmer.

Mr. Murray Ritchie purchased a new circular saw.

Rev. Mr. Moyer visited Thursday in the burg and held prayer meeting at Will Andrew's.

Mrs. C. Ritchie and daughter visited last week in Hanover.

Sorry to hear of the illness of Mr. Andrew Scott, but hope he may soon be around again in his usual health.

Miss Sarah Jack, of Toronto, was the guest of Mrs. C. Ritchie a couple of days the beginning of the week.

McWILLIAMS

The heaviest snow fall of the season fell yesterday, about a foot of snow on the level.

Mr. John Andrews has moved on to the farm he rented from Mrs. Pollock, Holstein. We wish them success in their new home.

Mr. Robert Aljoe sr., Miss Annie Aljoe, Mrs. M. C. Scott, Mr. Samuel Scott and Miss Nettie Watt spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Harrison. Mr. Harrison brought them out and back in his car.

Threshing is about over for the season. It has been a long time this year.

We extend our congratulations to Mr. W. Wells and Miss Carrie Johnston who were married on Wednesday, November 24th. at Dromore.

Ebenezer church purpose holding a social on Friday evening, December 17th. A good program is being prepared. Refreshments will be served, only 15 cents. Everybody welcome.

'PRETTIEST GIRL'S' 10 RULES OF BEAUTY

Beauty rules of Miss Gertrude M. Fisher of Philadelphia, pronounced the most beautiful girl in all America by the National Photographers' Association;

- 1. Sleep eight hours every night.
2. Use plenty of soap and water. Fancy soap and expensive toilet preparations are unnecessary.
3. Take a bath every day.
4. Take plenty of outdoor exercise, with all the sunshine and fresh air you can.
5. Help with the housework, and sing while you work.
6. Eat plenty of plain food. Take a light breakfast, a substantial dinner, and a cold supper, with plenty of vegetables.
7. Avoid candy, alcoholic drinks and "New York hours."
8. Go to dances and enjoy yourself. But try, on most nights to be in bed by twelve.
9. Don't worry, keep your temper, and keep busy.
10. Sing, sing, sing!

HOW HE GOT EVEN.

A busy housewife came into the sitting room with a determined look in her eyes.

"I really shall have to punish these children," she began.

"What have the little beggars been up to now?" asked father, looking up from his newspaper. "Why, they've made a mess of my sewing room," explained his wife. "Needles, reels of cotton, scissors—everything has been hidden away in the most unexpected places. It is really exasperating."

Her husband laid down his paper and smiled benignly.

"I did that," he said calmly. Then, in answer to a questioning look, he went on: "You tidied up my desk so beautifully the other day that I thought it only fair to return the compliment. So I tidied up your sewing room."—Chicago Journal.

If a boy is real naughty his mother apologizes by saying: "He's just like his father."—Judge.

The trouble with following your inclinations is that you so often take the wrong road.

To many a wife the chief end of man is stipend.

A woman may have high ideals and still wear a low cut gown.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT WITH OUR EYE-WITNESS

The Weekly Record of the Canadians Well up to Standard—Calmness is Marked by Outstanding Events

Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia has received the following communication from Sir Max Aitken, the Canadian general representative in France: "Canadian General Headquarters in France, Nov. 25.—During the period Nov. 19-26, there has been no material change in the situation along the Canadian front. The weather has been cold and at times very foggy. Little rain has fallen. Our working parties have been continuously employed, and the condition of our trenches has been considerably improved. Advantage was taken of foggy days to carry out careful reconnaissances within our lines of ground normally exposed to the enemy's view. Additional routes to the front trenches were laid out.

Enemy Trenches Bad "Certain sections of the enemy's trenches and communicating trenches still appear to be in poor condition and causing him a lot of trouble. Pumping and baling is being continually carried on. Enemy attacks on a small scale have not been uncommon. Fog interfered with observations, but on several occasions they were interrupted or dispersed by the fire of our artillery and machine guns. In the early morning of Nov. 20 a German who was throwing bombs into our trenches from an old mine crater between the lines was shot by one of our sentries. After daylight it was seen that this man had crawled from the crater to within 25 yards of the enemy's parapet. Ptes. J. J. Milne and A. Bonner of the 27th City of Winnipeg Battalion volunteered to investigate, and later in the day, although under heavy fire, succeeded in reaching the body. Various articles of value for identification purposes were secured and brought in.

Germans Fired on Own Men One remarkable fact is that in one place, apparently under the belief that an assault had taken place, the German artillery opened fire on their own front line trench and practically destroyed one of their own strong positions. A considerable portion of the enemy front line was evacuated during the bombardment and only re-occupied after dusk with great precaution. During this bombardment the flying corps co-operated with our artillery, directing the fire of our heavy guns and dropping bombs over the German lines. The enemy's retaliation was very weak and ineffectual. Brig.-Gen. Garnet Hughes has assumed command of our First Infantry Brigade and Brig.-Gen. Rennie of our Fourth Infantry Brigade. The health of our troops remains good."

Canadian Wheat Seized

Government Commandeer Wheat to Assist in Feeding Allies

On the receipt of a large order for Canadian wheat from the British Government suddenly took action to commandeer all the wheat of grades Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern, at present in store in the elevators at the head of the lakes and eastward. The total amount thus commandeered is estimated at from twelve to fifteen million bushels. In other words, the Government has decided to expropriate this quantity of wheat, in order to fill the British Government's order. The wheat thus commandeered does not include grain in western elevators or in the farmers' hands or grain in transit at the time the order was passed, and the usual grain business, as it affects selling, will not be interfered with, except in so far as the wheat now in the eastern terminals is affected. The order issued at Fort William in consequence created great consternation at Winnipeg, Montreal, Toronto and other points, and the wires all day were kept busy with inquiries as to what it meant and what its effect would be on wheat prices.

A Great Flight

Carlstrom Flies at Rate of Mile and a Half a Minute

Victor Carlstrom, the Swedish aviator, set this year's record for cross-country flying when he completed a flight of 600 miles, from Toronto to New York, in 6 hours and 40 minutes of actual flying time. This means that he flew 600 miles at the average rate of a mile and a half a minute, which is one of the fastest distance flights on record. Leaving Toronto at 9:48 a.m. on Wednesday, he landed at Binghamton, N.Y., at 1:51 p.m. Starting Friday from Binghamton at 2:10 p.m., he flew over New York city and landed on the Palisades near Fort Lee, N.J., at 5:07 p.m. His landing was perhaps the most remarkable part of the flight, as he was in darkness and was forced to pick out the indistinct outline of a field, where the machine came down at the rate of 40 miles an hour, without injury or jar to the aviator. The field was pretty muddy and the machine will have to be dug out.

New Greek Note Sent

Last week it was believed that all difficulties between Greece and the allies had been surmounted, but it was found necessary to send another note to Greece, the reply to which is promised immediately. The allies now demand not only assurance of the safety of their troops, but adequate railway facilities for their transportation, the withdrawal of Greek troops from the vicinity of Salonica and the polling of Greek waters against German submarines.

New Canadian Regiment

Six Canadian cavalry regiments, now included in the Corps Troops now in France under Major-General Mercer, will be re-organized into an infantry brigade, with the addition of 400 men to be drawn from the 3rd Canadian Mounted Rifles and the Fort Garry Horse, who are now in England. This new brigade will be known as the Canadian Mounted Rifle Brigade.

SCENES OF LUST AND MURDER UNEQUALLED

Further Revolting Details of Turkish and German Warfare in Armenia—Nero's Crimes Mild to These

Viscount Bryce has made public the details of further Armenian massacres which, he says, "surpass in horror what has been published already." "I feel," he says, "that such crimes ought to be exposed to the utmost, and that the charity of other nations will more than ever be drawn to the unhappy refugees when it is known what they have suffered. The sufferings of the peasants and the mountaineers in the regions of Van, Mush and Sanun," Viscount Bryce says, "seem to have been even more terrible than were those of the peaceful townfolk already described. Every successive piece of evidence confirms the dreadful certainty of its truth." Viscount Bryce says that the following extracts were taken from his correspondent at Tiflis:

Unspeakable Horrors

"Toward the end of May Djedvet Bey, the Military Governor, was expelled from Van. Djedvet fled southward and entered Sairt with some 8,000 soldiers, whom he called 'butcher battalions.' He massacred most of the Christians at Sairt, and ordered his soldiers to burn in the public squares the Armenian Bishop, Elgise Vartayed, and the Chaldean Bishop, Addai Sher. On June 25 the Turks surrounded the town of Bitlis and cut its communications with neighboring Armenian villages. All the men were shot outside the town and buried in deep trenches dug by the victims themselves. The young women and children were distributed among the rabble. The remainder, the 'useless lot,' were driven to the south and drowned in the Tigris. The head men of the villages were subjected to revolting tortures. Their fingernails and toenails were forcibly extracted, teeth were knocked out, and in some cases noses were whittled down, the victims thus being done to death under shocking agony.

Wholesale Violation

"The female relatives of victims who came to the rescue were assaulted in public before the very eyes of their mutilated men. The shrieks and death cries of the victims filled the air, yet they did not move the Turkish beast. In the town of Mush itself the Armenians entrenched themselves in churches and stone-built houses and fought for four days in self-defence, but Turkish artillery, manned by German officers, made short work of all the Armenian positions, and every one of the Armenian leaders as well as their men were killed in the fighting. The scenes which followed are repulsive. The shortest means employed for disposing of the women and children was by burning. Fire was set to sheds and these helpless women and children were roasted to death. Many women went mad and threw away their children. Some women knelt down and prayed amid the flames which were burning their bodies. Others shrieked for help, and the executioners grasped infants by one leg and hurled them into the fire.

Scenes of Terror

"Turkish prisoners, who witnessed these scenes, were maddened at remembering the sight. The odor of burning flesh, they say, permeated the air for many days. Then followed one of those heroic struggles for life which have always been the pride of the mountaineers. Men, women and children fought with knives, scythes and stones. In the frightful hand-to-hand combats women were seen thrusting their knives into the throats of Turks. When every warrior had fallen, several of the younger women who were in danger of falling into the hands of the Turks threw themselves from the rocks, some of them with infants in their arms."

The End Draws Near

French War Minister Says Allies' Decisive Effort Next Spring

The bill providing for the calling to the colors of the young conscripts of 1917, a measure recently sanctioned by the army committee of the Chamber of Deputies, provoked a stormy debate in the chamber in Paris, Premier Briand participating in the discussion. The bill provides for bringing into the service approximately 400,000 young men who in times of peace would begin military service in 1917, its members being 18 and 19 years of age. On urging its adoption, Gen. Gallieni, War Minister, said he insisted that the class be put at his disposal at the earliest possible moment in order that it may be ready in the spring of 1916, the time when, said he, "in concert with our allies, our reinforcements and our armaments will permit us to make the decisive effort."

Great Transport Record

The Canadian Army Transport Service, under the direction of Col. J. Lyons Biggar and Lieut.-Col. Emmett Clarke, has made a notable record in connection with the transport work of the British Admiralty in sending over 104,000 Canadian forces overseas without the loss of a single man, and practically without a single hitch in regard to commissariat arrangements for troops en route.

Frost Starts in Serbia

Winter appears virtually to have put an end to any important movements in Serbia, although the Austrians are proceeding to deal with the Montenegrins, whose frontier they have crossed. With continuous snow storms reaching the proportions of a blizzard, these operations must be slow, especially as the Serbians and Montenegrins are still offering stubborn resistance.

Miners Out Again

Five thousand miners in the Rhonda Valley, Wales, have gone on strike because of the employment of non-unionists.

Henry Ford, automobile king, is proposing a peace scheme.

CHINESE EDIBLE DOGS.

They Are Fed Mainly Upon Daintily Prepared Vegetable Food.

English bon vivants have tested the merits of the Chinese edible dog, and they pronounce it very good dog indeed.

The dog is destined from the beginning for the table. Like the edible rat of the same country, it is fed mainly upon vegetable food, which is often delicately prepared and specially devised, in order to give the dog's flesh a peculiar flavor and aroma. The result is something quite different from the flesh of the ordinary dog of the western world.

The genuine Chinese edible dog is known by its bluish bark tongue, which is a peculiar mark of its variety. In infancy and early youth the dog's tongue is red, and upon reaching maturity and the edible age it suddenly becomes black, sometimes within two weeks.

Another peculiarity of this dog is its lack of the barking faculty. It is said that the dog can bark, and on occasions does so, but these occasions are rare.

Many experiments, most of them unwilling, were made with the flesh of dogs during the Paris siege. Newfoundland and St. Bernard's were preferred, under the mistaken impression that they would prove more eatable than other varieties. They proved to be detestable in all cases.—Every Week.

CORK TREES OF SPAIN.

How They Are Stripped of Their Bark at Ten Year Intervals.

An important industry in Spain is the cultivation of cork trees. This tree is an oak which grows best in the poorest soil. It cannot endure frost and must have sea air and also some altitude. It is found all along the coast of Spain, the northern coast of Africa and the northern shores of the Mediterranean.

There are two barks, the outer of which is stripped for use. The cork is valuable according as it is soft and velvety. When the sapling has reached the age of ten years it is stripped of its outer bark for two feet from the ground. The tree will then be about five inches in diameter and about six feet up to the branches. This stripping is worthless. The inner bark appears blood red, and if it is split or injured the tree dies.

When eight or ten years more have elapsed the outer bark has again grown, and then the tree is stripped four feet from the roots. This stripping is very coarse and is used to make floats for fish nets. Every ten years thereafter the bark is stripped, each year two feet higher up, until the tree is forty or fifty years old, when it is in its prime, and may then be stripped every ten years from the ground to the branches.—Exchange.

Royal Kisses.

The kings and high officials of Europe when they meet always embrace and kiss each other, no matter what their relations have been in the past or may be in the immediate future. This is a kiss of respect. It may be given on the lips, the cheek, the brow or the beard and is nicely adjusted, according to the age and rank of the giver. From this close personal contact it passes through many forms—kissing the hand, parts of the clothing and even the ground trodden upon, according to the idea of respect or fear inspiring the one who performs the act. The nations of the west have not adopted this ancient custom as a form of salutation, but have reserved it for the more tender relationships of life.—Christian Herald.

Dumas and His Porthos.

Dumas, like Balzac, was fond of his own creations. Among them all he loved Porthos best. The great, strong, vain hero was a child after his own heart. One afternoon, it is related, his son found Dumas careworn, wretched, overwhelmed. "What has happened to you? Are you ill?" asked Dumas' son. "No," replied Dumas pere. "Well, what is it then?" "I am miserable." "Why?" "This morning I killed Porthos—poor Porthos! Oh, what trouble I have had to make up my mind to do it! But there must be an end to all things. Yet when I saw him sink beneath the ruins, crying, 'It is too heavy, too heavy for me!' I swear to you that I cried!" And he wiped away a tear with the sleeve of his dressing gown.



THE BEAUTY OF SUNLIGHT

is that every garment washed with it bears the impress of purity; a purity begotten of sweet, cleansing oils, and maintained by absolute cleanliness in manufacture; a purity exalted by the co-operation of workers united for the purpose; a purity demonstrated by the "50-cent guarantee" which rests upon every bar of SUNLIGHT SOAP.

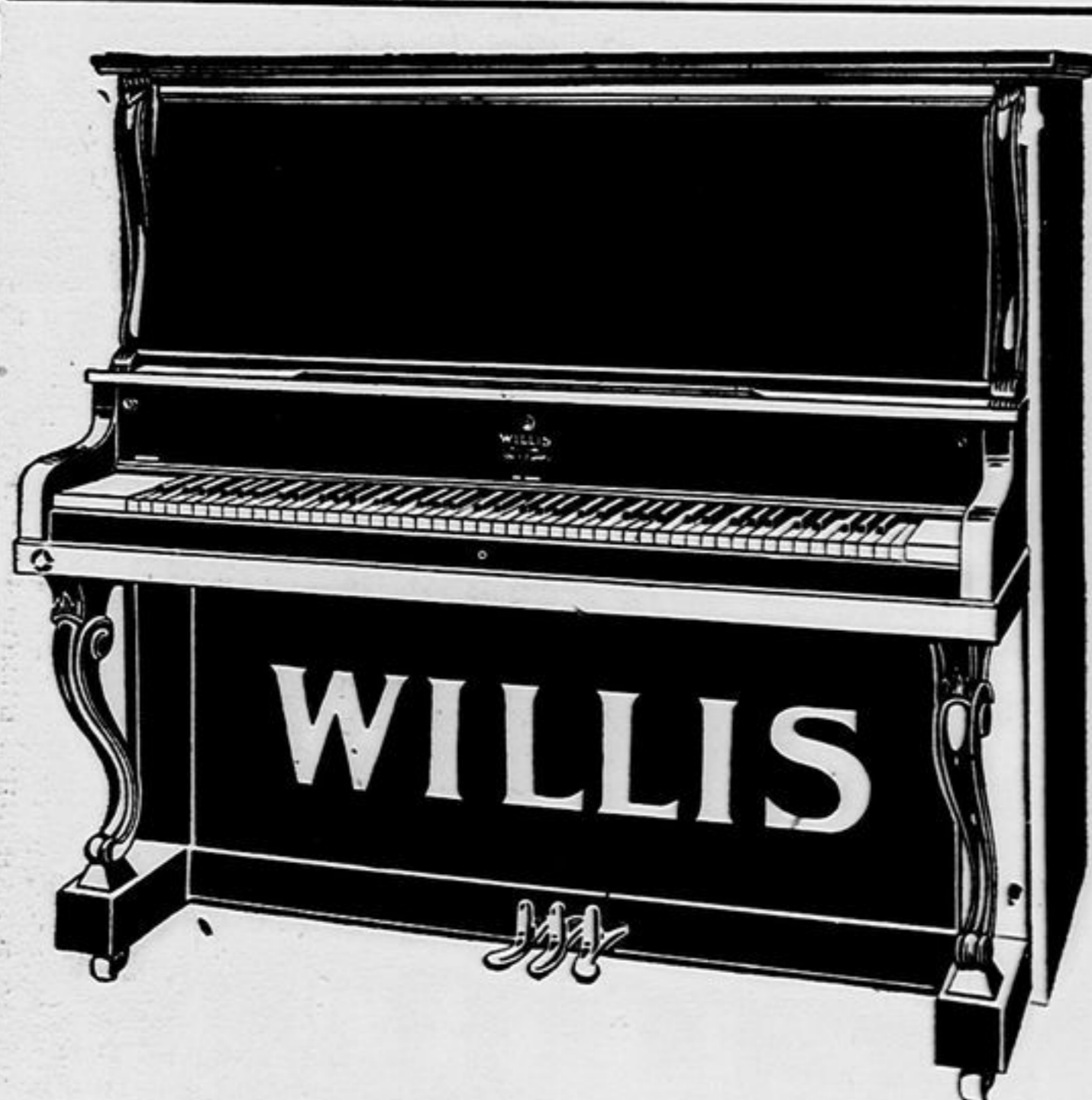
A substitute for Sunlight is not as good and never can be. Insist upon the genuine—Sunlight Soap. The name Lever on Soap, is a guarantee of Purity and Excellence.



WIRING NOTICE

Owing to the fact that the Electrical wiremen have not been able to meet the demands of applications and clear up the defects on the inside wiring of a great many houses, no order has been given to cut off the supply of current until a reasonable time has been

given to meet the situation. When the time arrives however, that all can be served by the electricians, a time limit will be set, and all who have not complied with the regulations will be cut off. W. H. Croydton, District Inspector, November 10 1915



High grade Pianos of several makes. Columbia Gramophones and Records. Musical Instruments and Supplies. Singer and White Sewing Machines. SPECIAL NOTICE One slightly used Piano at a Bargain.

H. J. Snell

Agent

Durham

Advertisement for Macfarlane's Drug Store. Includes sections for Christmas Cards, Christmas Stationery, and Christmas Books. Text: 'CHRISTMAS CARDS Calendars and Greeting Cards need to be mailed to distant parts very early, especially this year.' 'Christmas Stationery Distinctive Lines Particular People nowadays demand that their Stationery be distinctive and at the same time quiet and in good taste. A glance at our large assortment will show you just what you want. They make Good Sensible Gifts.' 'CHRISTMAS BOOKS A good word of advice is: "When in doubt, give a book." We have all kinds for all ages. Let us order your magazines. See our clubbing list.'