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Try the FROST Wire Fence

We have taken over the Agency of the Frost Wire Fence Co., recently held by John Walker. This is the celebrated Fence with the famous "tight-lock." We handle-

> Woven Wire Fence. Coil Wire Fence. Barbed Wire.

Lawn Fence, Gates, etc.

We carry a complete line of Lumber, Lath,

Shingles, Cedac Posts, Cement, etc.

We will cheerfully furnish estimates and the closest prices on all contract work, large or small. Give us a call. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. & W. J. BAILEY.

Lumber Mercuants, Jarvis. Ontario.

Until the proper labeling of textiles has been made compulsory there are certain simple tests by means of which one may determine whether an "all wool" fabric is really all wool or not

The old way of telling by feeling and looking is no longer reliable, for cotton can be made both to feel and look like wool. The only sure way is to take samples of the goods home with you and make tests of them there. If a piece of cotton cloth is ignited it will be found to burn rather rapidly

with a bright, steady flame. There is no disagreeable odor, and when the material is completely consumed there will be left only a small amount of light gray, fluffy ash. If a piece of pure wool is lighted it will be found to burn much more slowly and with a less steady flame, emitting a characteristic. mild, hissing noise and a strong odor very similar to that of burned horn. There will be much more ash remaining than in the case of cotton, and it will be in the form of a crinkly, black,

crisp ball. In applying this test to a fabric the whole sample should not be burned at once, for if it is a so called wool piece containing considerable cotton it will be very difficult to determine whether it is burning more like cotton or wool. Threads should be taken from the sample, several each from the warp and the woof, and burned separately. With a very little practice one will be able to detect the cotton threads by the characteristic manner of burning. Sometimes it is well to pick a thread apart with a pin and test the individual fiber with the flame to determine whether the thread is entirely wool or mixed with cotton.

QUAINT OLD INN NAMES.

the Peculiar Signs One May Read in England.

"Man Loaded With Mischief" is the name of an inn in the Madingley road. Cambridge, but it is not stranger than many others. At Underwood, Notts, is an inn called "The Toad In the Hole." and in the neighborhood of Somercotes, "The Old House at Home." Another inn at the same place is called "The Old English Gentleman."

It is a debatable point whether the sign of "The Man Loaded With Mischief" was painted by Hogarth. But it is like his satire, for it represents a man carrying a woman.

Many peculiar signs are the result of a misconception. "The Bag o' Nails" is really "The Bacchanals." "The Goat and Compasses" is an ignorant shot at the old motto, "God encompasses us." modern corruption of George Canning, | man trenches on a front given by the who was prime minister when the inn was built.

tions is "The Iron Devil," a corruption of "Hirondelle" (swallow). It is said that the inn called "The Pig and Tinder Box" was originally "The Elephant and Castle," but a very poor artist was engaged to paint the sign. and somebody said it looked like a pig and tinder box, and the name stuck

until it ousted the old one. "The Plum and Feathers," an inn in Oxford, should be "Plume of Feathers." and "The Rose of the Quarter Sessions" was originally "La Rose des Quatres Saisons." One might think "The Ship and Shovel" belonged to the pulsed in attempts to retake the same category, but it does not. The reference is to Sir Cloudesley Shovel, the powder monkey who became an admiral in the reign of Queen Anna-London Tit-Bits.

Italics In the Bible.

Words in the Bible printed in italies indicate that the words so printed do not rightly form a part of the original text, but were adopted by the translators to make the sense of the original clear, remarks an exchange. As used in the Bible, italics have no relation to the common practice of using them for the purpose of emphasizing certain words. In the early history of dexes and footnotes, were printed in italics, the text itself being in Roman.

Peculiarities of Worms.

Many creatures supposed to have ome of their "senses missing" are not yet are sensitive to light and music the same proportions. (vide Darwin's "Earthworms"). A bluebottle, in spite of not having a nose, finds out a piece of bad meat easily enough. In short, many of the lower animals contrive to see, hear, taste or smell sufficiently for their purpose, and often in a high degree, without being able to point to any special organs of these senses in their bodies, and to suppose they are devoid of a sense because we are unable to discover it is frequently to confess our ignorance.

Misplaced Sympathy. Through the busy Glasgow streets a stalwart policeman led a little child by

A motherly looking woman paused before them for a moment. Then, in a sudden burst of sympathy, she bent over the child and kissed her.

"Puir wee lamb!" she breathed soft-"She looks sae cauld and starved like, and she hisnae been weshed fur week. Some folks canna be trusted ard. Whaur did ye fin' the wean, polis-

TEST "ALL WOOL" BY FIRE MANY BATTLES RAGING

Germans Are Still "Feeling Out" the Western Line.

Champagne and in the Vosges-Attackers Have Not Reached French Trenches Declares Report Issued in Paris.

LONDON, Feb. 15 .- Throughout the last 24 hours the huge battlefront in the west, from the Belgian coast to the Vosges, witnessed a stubborn continuance of the violent local attacks by the Germans which began nearly a week ago, and which are apparently aimed at "feeling out" the weak and strong points in the allied line.

Berlin claimed in yesterday afternoon's official report the penetration of the British positions at Poperinghe and the storming of French positions in the Champagne, extending over a front of 700 metres, and a gain of 400 yards in the Vosges. The French War Office, on the other hand, asserts the Germans failed to reach the French trenches, although it adds that the terrific losses have not prevented the attackers from holding on in their advanced trenches, referring ewidently to French positions prev-Hously lost. Paris admits the loss of positions in Upper Alsace after they had been completely destroyed.

The exact gains or losses of either side since the German attacks began cannot be determined, as the fighting continues along the whole front with the utmost violence.

The greatest gain claimed by the Germans, they say was made between St. Souptet and Somme-Py. Here the German official statement claims the capture by storm of 700 yards of French positions, with 206 prisoners. The French communique issued last night says that the Germans gained a foothold in some advanced trench elements east of the road from Tahure to Somme-Py. These two references may refer to the same action.

Five separate assaults were made vesterday on the Vimy sector north of Arras. Four of the attacks failed. the Germans succeeding in the fifth attempt in penetrating the French positions west of Hill 140, but were driven out against by a counter-attack, so that the series of assaults resulted in no gain.

The German offensive extended as far north as Boesinghe, north of Ypres, where the Germans announce the capture of 40 British prisoners. The French also made a gain in the sector to the north-east of the Butte-du-Mesnil, in Champagne, Satwhile "The George and Cannon" is a urday afternoon, occupying the Ger-

> yards) and by the Germans as not quite 200 yards. heavy artillery fire, after which the French infantry column advanced. using hand grenades. The Germans made a counter-attack Saturday night, but were completely repulsed,

French as about 300 metres (328

leaving one officer and 64 men in the hands of the French. The Germans, after artillery preparation, made several attempts to cross the Yser canal, near Steenstracte and Hetsas, but were repulsed. The Germans renewing their counterattack in Champagne, penetrated a small salient between the Navarin and St. Souptet Roads, but were re-

trenches occupied by the French Fri-

A German infantry attack was made also in the Vosges, north of Wissembach. This failed to reach the first line of the French positions. A German attack on the British trenches near Pilckem, in Belgium, Saturday merning gave the attackers a footing in the trenches but bombing parties soon drove them out again. Two more German attacks made in the afternoon on the Pilckem Road were repulsed.

The German activity on the western front the last week has been more or less confusing. A week ago it seemed certain an offensive of great proportions would develop in printing those portions of a book not the course of a few days. The intenproperly belonging to the main work, sity of the artillery fire increased such as introductions, prefaces, in- rather than diminished, but it wavered little all the week. The Belgian, French, and British fronts were deluged under a rain of shells, which continue t even last night. In one twenty-four hours the Belgians blocking the Yser passage between Dixmude and Nieuport withstood the effect of 20,000 high explosive shells. so insensitive as people often think. The bombardment of the fronts to Worms have neither eyes nor ears and the south was maintained in almost

FRENCH CRUISER SUNK.

Fears Expressed for Safety of the Amiral Charner.

PARIS. Feb. 15.-The following official statement was given out here vesterday:

'The Ministry of Marine fears for the fate of the cruiser Amiral Charner, which has been patrolling the Syrian coast. No news has been received from the cruiser since Feb. 8, when, according to a German telegram, a submarine sank a French warship.

The Amiral Charner under normal conditions carried a crew of 370. She was 347 feet long, 46 feet beam, and displaced 4,680 tons. She was armed with two 7.6-inch guns in turrets forward and aft, six 5.5-inch guns, four 9-pounders, four 3-pounders, six 1nounders, and four torpedo tubes. She was laid down in 1889.

German Gunboat Sunk in the Congo. HAVRE, Feb. 15.—The Belgian War Office announced last night that wi' hairns, wicked, cruel things they the German gunboat Hedwig von Wissmann was sunk in Lake Tanganvika. Two officers and 19 sailors were taken prisoner. The Belgian and British flotillas suffered no loss. Lake Tanganyika forms the westarn border of German East Africa.



MEN OF HALDIMAND



ANADA is playing a big part in this war. When the news came that the ruthless Hun had trampled little Belgium to pieces and that the Greatest War in history was on-no one in this country dreamed that the King would call the men of Haldimand to arms. But he did.

Your King, your Premier, and your Government have

said that Canada shall send half a million men. Your particular contribution is 1,117 men and 40 officers, to be known as the 114th Over Seas Battalion. The Badge on every man's cap will bear the word "Haldimand," and the motto of the old 37th Regiment, "For King and Country." Wherever the men go-Niagara, Toronto, Quebec. England or France, the word "Haldimand" will go.

Are you too old to go in this corps? Then send your son or vour brother. You must be represented. If you cannot go yourself make it possible for some one else to go. That is your "bit."

Your farm and your store and your factory are being defended in France and on the North Sea. Should Germany break down that defence, what would be the value of your property and your bank account?

The 114th is going forth to defend Haldimand and to uphold the honour of The Old Fing for which our fathers fought and died. You will be proud to know that your son is in it. Let the young man go out and see the world and take his part in the glorious victory that will be ours.

Men of Haldimand, I appeal confidently to you to do your duty by the county and the cause.

Yours sincerely,

B. Barter

You can cook to the full capacity of the top and bake an oven full of good things with a

M^cClary's andora

Range at the same time. Many exclusive features you should know about. Let the McClary dealer show you. 35

MADE IN CANADA for sale by E. T. CARTER

That ocal branch of the Women's Ins i ute des re co .nform the lad es of the dis r.ct who are willing to do ewing for the soldiers at the front that flannel all ready cut out for shirts may be obtained at the home of the President, Mrs. A. Miller, or the Secre ary, Mrs. Histed; also a manity of yarn for socks. Ladies who have spare time are urgently reruested to call and secure one or more shirts to do the sewing at home. The Notice to shirts are in great need by the brave w in winter trenches at the

Grand Trunk Railway System

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