

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It Relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Ayer

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 NUNAVEN STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



It's a man's duty to dress well.

Also, it's his duty to dress well economically.

Logically, it's his duty to wear

"Progress Brand" Clothing

Sold and Guaranteed by **M. J. CARTER, 40 Kent St.**

Pumps! Pumps! Pumps!

Wood and Iron with Brass Cylinder, For any Depth of Well.

Having secured a first-class experienced Pump Maker, we are prepared to supply first-class pumps promptly.

Repairs will receive careful attention.

SYLVESTER M'FG CO
LINDSAY

VARICOCELE CURED

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. Confined to His Home for Weeks.



"Heavy work, severe straining, and evil habits in youth brought on a double varicocele. When I worked hard the aching would become severe and I was often laid up for a week at a time. My family physician told me an operation was my only hope—but I dreaded it. I tried several specialists, but soon found out all they wanted was my money. I commenced to look upon all doctors as little better than rogues. One day my boss asked me why I was off work so much and Kennedy, as he had taken treatment from them himself and knew they were square and skillful, I wrote them and got Dr. New Mermon. His treatment was somewhat discouraged. However, I continued treatment for three months longer and was rewarded with a complete cure. I could only earn \$12 a week in a machine shop before treatment, now I am earning \$31 and never lose a day. I wish all sufferers knew of your valuable treatment."
HENRY C. LOOUST.

HAS YOUR BLOOD BEEN DISEASED?

BLOOD POISONS are the most prevalent and most serious diseases. They sap the very life blood of the victim and must be entirely eradicated from the system will cause serious complications. Beware of Mercury. It only suppresses the symptoms—our NEW METHOD cures blood diseases.

YEARNING OR MIDDLE AGED MEN.—Impudent acts or later excesses have broken down your system. You feel the symptoms of poisoning. Mentally, physically and vitally you are not the man you used to be or should be. Will you heed the danger signals?
READER: Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you intending to marry? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our NEW METHOD treatment will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. Consultation Free. For matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion. Free of Charge. Books Free—The Golden Montic, (Illustrated) on Diseases of Men.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. PRIVATE. No names on boxes or envelopes. Everything confidential. Question list and cost of treatment FREE FOR HOME TREATMENT.

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY
Cor. Michigan Ave., and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

ADVERTISE!—There are 2,000 people in Bellevue a Pittsburg suburb, ill as a result of drinking unfiltered river water for three days.

—The ice bridge at the Falls broke up Thursday.

DOES A UNIVERSITY EDUCATION Disqualify a Man for Manual Labor.....

By **MR. FRED PEEL**

The following interesting address was recently delivered in a debate at the Y. M. C. A., by Mr. Jas. Peel.

In considering this subject "Resolved, that a university education disqualifies a man for manual labor," we do not intend to take the word "disqualifies" in its actual sense. No man possessing normal physical strength and a reasonably sound mind is altogether disqualified for manual labor, no matter what his education may have been. Unless he is crippled by injury or disease, he can always resort to some class of manual labor as a means of keeping soul and body together, provided, of course, that he is able to find employment. However, there are a number of circumstances, which, while they may not disqualify altogether, will render him less efficient at his task, will depreciate his value as a working man, and render his career as such a failure. It is our purpose to show that such is the tendency of an university education.

One of the most important decisions that any young man is called upon to make is that regarding what pursuit he shall follow when he is thrown upon his own resources; by what trade or profession will he make his way in the world. When he is about twenty-one years of age, perhaps a year or two earlier or later, the matter is decided upon and he commences to shape his course accordingly. After a few years have elapsed, say five or seven, he should be in a position to earn his livelihood by means of his chosen calling, unless he has in the meantime inherited a legacy or married a wealthy young lady. During the space of time to which we have referred he has been acquiring the necessary training and equipment for the promotion of his adopted career.

Our subject presents to us the case of a man who is a university graduate and is facing the proposition of earning his bread and butter by means of manual labor. Years of study have conferred upon him the cap and gown, the privilege of adding a couple of significant letters to his signature and a head crammed with the wisdom of all the ages. He exchanges the cap and gown for a suit of overalls, and starts off to look for a situation. Before he grows much older he finds out that if those to whom he must look for employment do not think that university education does not disqualify a man for manual labor, they at least consider it a very poor qualification. The walking boss in the woods, the foreman in the mine, or the superintendent of a shop care little for all that he knows. Their concern is what he can "DO?" Can he handle an axe, or a drill, or a lathe and make them earn money for the proprietors of the business? They are looking for men with practical experience, ready to go to work, and here is a man who has been devoting his time and energies to higher education. Almost every variety of manual labor requires a period of apprenticeship, or preparatory training by practical experience. An ordinary machinist needs some years to learn his trade, and it takes time and experience to make a proficient river-driver or teamster, or even a man who can use an axe to the best advantage. Then at the very time in his career when he should know the drill and be qualified to take a place in the ranks of the workers our university graduate must commence in the awkward squad.

At the very beginning he finds his university education has unfitted him for his task. It has materially injured his prospects in obtaining employment and has left him a few years behind in the race. When he does find a situation he will probably find himself among men whose education may be so limited that they can scarcely write their own names legibly, but these same men can handle machinery and tools with a dexterity that bewilders him. He knows that as a workman he can never surpass them and it will cost him years of effort to become their equal; his university education availing him nothing at all the while. Here is an opportunity to become discouraged with manual labor. He probably takes advantage of it and a discouraged man is half beaten in any race. Then let us consider university education for the manual laborer from a business standpoint. He invests several of the most valuable years of his life and a sum of money which it will take considerable time to recover from his remuneration, even as a skilled laborer. He has acquired much learning, his head is crammed with the classics, sciences, and the philosophy. He has, or should have an active mind, but his hands and right arm have received no useful training. The well trained mind is a

splendid qualification in any individual, but what can be our opinion of the business capacity of a man who invested in a university training to qualify himself for manual labor. His action would be on a par with the man who invested in a steam shovel to dig a few post holes in his back yard. The steam shovel has a wonderful capacity for work in its proper place, but it will not adapt itself to a small job. The mental calibre of a university student should be a power in its right place, but it is not adapted to the requirements of a manual laborer. It renders him ill adapted to his work. To follow up the business idea, a university education is a costly matter; it is a species of intellectual equipment only the few can afford. Is the man who belongs to this chosen few likely to find in a poorly paid and uninviting pursuit such as manual labor the ideal for a life work which will call for the best effort that is in him, and which effort well directed is the first essential to a successful career of any kind. He most certainly will not, and whatever prevents a man from putting his best powers into his work disqualifies him to that extent. The education he has received should henceforward be one of the greatest influences in his life, and it is entirely out of harmony with the calling of a manual laborer. Hence he has made a very poor investment. Bad investments are an injury to business life. They have to be overcome in the future and lived down. So does university education when its possessor must adhere to manual labor.

In past association with scholarly men and people of refinement, the subjects with which his mind has been occupied during his course, all tend to lower the standard of his present calling in his estimation. The contrast between his past associates and environment and the present breed discontent, and renders his surroundings ungenial. While he entertains this spirit he is incapable of anything but half-hearted, slipshod work. The sooner he gets out or is fired out to seek some branch of employment to which he is adapted the road to success.

Manual labor, necessitating, as it does, physical exertion and frequent exposure or hardship, is more or less distasteful to the human family in general, and to the educated and civilized portions of it particularly. Man's eyes are always open to see a way out of it. His brain devises machinery to do it for him; he figures out plans to eliminate it as far as possible or get his fellowman to perform it for him. By making his living with his brain instead of his hands he elevates his social standard. This ought not to be, but is none the less a fact.

The decree that a man should earn his living by the sweat of his brow came as a punishment upon him and has always been regarded as a curse upon the human race. Highly civilized and educated races show the severe and more distasteful burdens of manual labor upon the shoulders of their less fortunate brothers. It takes very little education to spoil a white man for some branches of manual labor. When our contractors in digging canals or building a railroad want men to perform heavy labor in the muck and mire they have to import unenlightened Finns and Italians. What is true of these courses and more distasteful forms of manual labor pertains in some degree to all. With the degree of civilization to which we have attained today we will not do the contractor's dirty work for him; with a little further development we will turn up our noses at the running machinery and various tasks which we now dignify with the name of skilled labor.

In nearly all pursuits promotion leads toward the goal of less physical exertion. The ideal in view being the task necessitating little or no physical exertion. We are all endowed to a certain extent with that characteristic which was so prominent in Tom Sawyer. We enjoy leaning against the fence and superintending or criticizing the fellows who are doing the menial task for us. A great factor with many in obtaining the most advanced education possible is that when they go out into the world they will be the brains of the job and let other people do the hard work. The very father of this university graduate will say to his friends, "Well, the boy won't have as hard a row to hoe as his dad. He won't have to work as I have done." A great ambition pursued by men in all walks of life is the elevation of their social standing. They want to attain to positions that are honored and coveted by their fellowmen. Manual labor, while worthy of more

honor than many more favored pursuits, does not command social distinction, but unfortunately occupies the lower places in the social scale. This attitude towards manual labor is an entirely false one, but this has not prevented it from influencing all classes to regard other pursuits from having greater social worth. "Easy Street" is the road to higher social eminence, and a wonderfully large percentage of human endeavor is devoted to finding it. This aversion to manual labor and admiration of the man who can get through the world without it are distinguishing traits of our civilization, is the very embodiment of these traits and is as far removed by training and equipment as we know how to make him. Consequently we are pretty safe in saying that he is disqualified for manual labor.

The man who must earn his livelihood by manual labor is a better workman and a source of greater satisfaction to his employer if he does not feel above the work he has in hand, but endeavours to earn promotion by performing that work in the most faithful manner possible and enlarging his sphere of usefulness to his employer. To do this his mind must be thoroughly on his work instead of running in channels entirely foreign to it. He should endeavor to acquire a good education, but when he has obtained an education qualifying him for some other pursuit he has only done himself an injury as a manual laborer and made it impossible to find satisfaction for himself or render satisfaction to others in his calling. When a young man has a university education he has better choose some other pursuit than that of manual labor.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD

Mi-o-na Has Received a Gold Standard Says Harry Ellis of Fergus, for Stomach Trouble

Harry Ellis, of Fergus, Ont., says: "I believe that Mi-o-na for a cure of stomach trouble, is worth its weight in gold. It cured me from a stomach difficulty that seemed to puzzle all other prescriptions and remedies. I was unable to eat, the food would ferment and form gas and make a serious pressure on my heart. These were terrible pains in the pit of my stomach. I became weak, drowsy, discouraged and later I got nervous and could not sleep or rest. This disease makes one feel like not wanting to see any human being and produces melancholy and forebodings. I was told to try Mi-o-na, and when I commenced on the first box I had hardly any faith in it, but the first two days' treatment made the pain in my stomach cease, and I go to make a long story short, the upshot of my using Mi-o-na was that I cured me wholly, and I now can eat what I like and when I am hungry. I am an ardent advocate of the use of Mi-o-na." **Jury & Gregory sell Mi-o-na tablets** the dyspepsia remedy that is making such surprising cures throughout Canada. For 50 cents a box, guarantees them to cure, or money back.

Collegiate Institute Literary Society

Friday Afternoon Concert a Thoroughly Enjoyable One

Friday afternoon the scholars of the Y. C. I. gathered in the assembly hall to hear the regular concert. Mr. Hugh McLaughlin, the president, occupied the chair, and in his opening remarks thanked the scholars for their assistance in the Christmas concert.

The first number was an instrumental solo by Mr. Scott's Paton, which was heartily enjoyed. Scott responded to the encore, and treated the audience to another solo. The next item on the programme was impromptu speeches, which were enjoyed by all. The speakers were: Messrs. E. Eyles, A. Stewart, J. Parker, O. Smith, A. Greer, and W. J. Scott.

Mr. E. Thomas then rendered a mouth organ solo, which was heartily enjoyed. Miss Koyle gave a reading in her usual pleasing manner. Everyone who took part deserves great praise for the way in which they rendered their respective parts. The meeting closed with God Save the King.

—The Turkish Sultan's third and favorite wife died Thursday.
—The Chinese Minister of Commerce, Chen Li, has been impeached for corruption.

CASTORIA

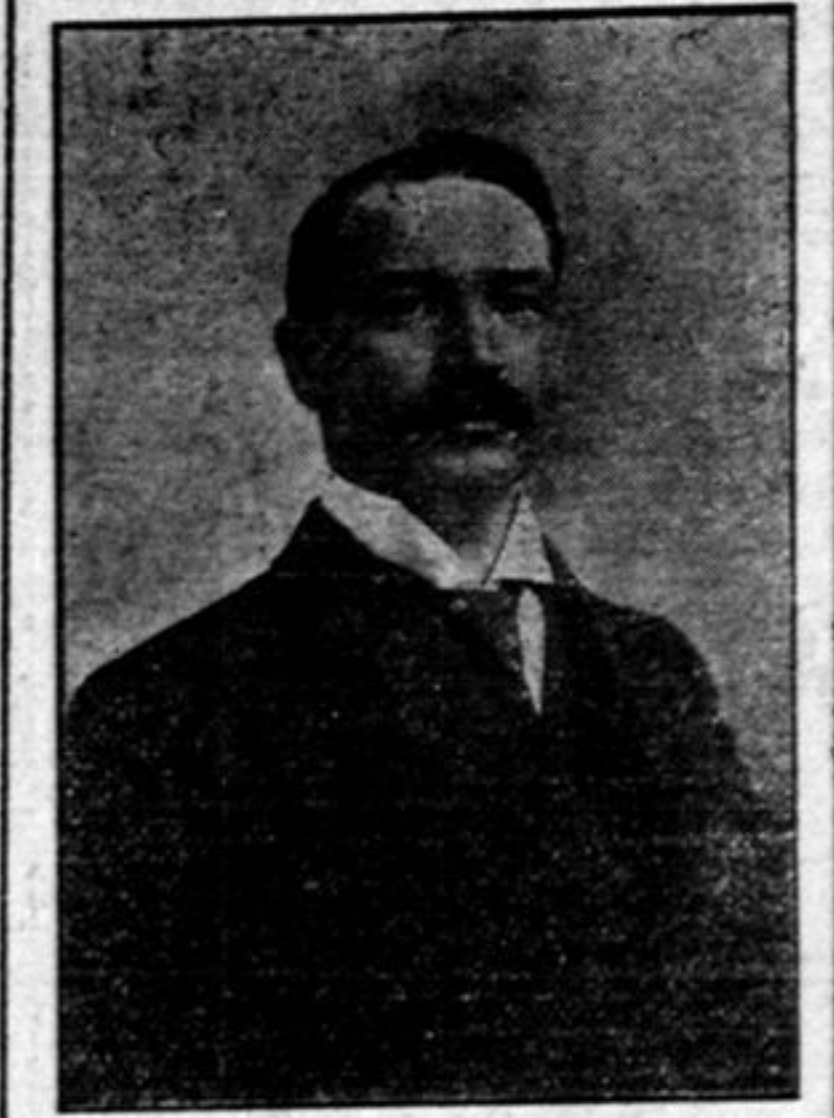
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

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St. Andrew's Annual Meeting

Very Satisfactory Reports Presented and Officers Elected for the Year

The annual meeting of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church was held Wednesday evening, when the reports of the officers and the various auxiliary organizations were received and adopted. Lively interest was manifested in the work of the church and the different branches of its work, and altogether the meeting was of a most satisfactory character. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer, after which the pastor, Rev. Jas. Wallace, was chosen



REV. JAS. WALLACE, M. A., B. D. Pastor of St. Andrew's church

as chairman and Mr. John D. Smith as secretary.

INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP
The letter from the session was most encouraging in its terms, showing, as it did, that the membership had reached a higher point than ever before in its history. At the beginning of the year there were 557 members and during the twelve months 95 have been added, making a total of 652. Of this number 60 have been removed from the roll by death and other causes, leaving a net total of 592. The letter also pointed out that the number of those who partook of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in December was the largest yet. The contributors are also more numerous than ever.

THE MANAGERS' REPORT
The report of the Board of Managers was also a very satisfactory document and showed progress and a satisfactory condition of affairs. With this report was presented the treasurer's report. In ordinary revenue the receipts were \$28 less than last year, or a total of \$3,822.16. Counting the collection for the Ross Hospital (\$47.55) and Thanksgiving (\$66.95) total receipts were \$7.06 more than last year. Considering the quality of the year this was not so bad. The expenditure was \$20 more than last year or a total of \$3,806.37 leaving a balance to begin the New Year with of \$15.79.

In missionary effort, after paying the few necessary expenses connected therewith, there is \$23 more to divide up than last year, or a total of \$82.11.

The sum of \$500 was paid on the mortgage debt of the church, which now stands at \$11,000 and there is a balance of \$70.19 on hand for 1909.

During the past year a new heating system was installed at a cost of \$1300. This was all paid except \$292.78 still due the treasurer.

STATISTICS IN MEDICINE

OLD REMEDIES RETAIN THEIR POPULARITY

Investigations of French Physicians Show that Large Production of Synthetic Medicines is Not Crowding Out the Old Favorites.

A late despatch from Paris says: Prof. Grimbart presented a notable paper before the Academy of Medicine on therapeutic tendencies in the last ten years. Basing his figures on medicines furnished by the State Pharmacy, he finds that the old-fashioned medicines retain their popularity. An expert authority on being interviewed states that the tendencies of the medical profession in Canada are along exactly the same lines. He gives the following old-fashioned vegetable mixture as the safest and best treatment for all stomach and liver troubles, constipation, disorder of the kidneys and bladder, and states that many of the leading physicians use these ingredients in some form, often by some fancy and expensive name:—
Fluid Extract Cascara..... ¼ oz.
Syrup Rhubarb 1 oz.
Carrianna Compound 1 oz.
Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla 5 oz.

Take one teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime. This acts in a pleasant way, and is free from the bad effects of strong purgatives and synthetics. We advise all our readers to cut this valuable formula out and use it. Any druggist can supply these ingredients at a small expense. You can mix them at home if you prefer.

The total givings of all the different organizations will reach over \$7,000, in addition to which there are special contributions to Queen's University, Point-aux-Trembles, Upper Canada Tract Society, and other worthy objects.

AUXILIARY BODIES

Reports were presented from the various organizations in connection with the church as follows: Schemes of the church with allocation of contributions, by Mr. J. R. McNeillie.

Sunday school—Finance, by J. McDougall; general work of the church, by Mr. Jas. Low.

Women's foreign missionary society, by Mrs. A. B. McIntyre. Talent workers, by Miss Slight. Bible class, by Mr. J. R. McNeillie. Queen's University fund, by Mr. Low.

Reports were also presented from the Go-forth Mission Band, and from the Young People's Association. All the reports were satisfactory, and were unanimously adopted.

MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

On motion of Mr. McNeillie it was decided that the laymen's missionary movement should be made a part of the work of the church, and a committee was appointed to take charge of the work, the members being Messrs. J. R. McNeillie, Jas. Low, R. R. Elliot, J. P. Donald, G. A. Newman, Alex. Horn, J. W. Anderson, McDougall, Robt. Ross, A. B. McIntyre, and Jas. Robertson. A banquet will be held on the Monday evening following the anniversary services, when the movement will be regularly launched. The ladies of the church will have charge of the refreshments.

OFFICERS ELECTED

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:— Secretary—Mr. John D. Smith. Treasurer—Mr. Jas. P. Donald. Auditors—N. McPhadden and Robt. Naylor. Printing committee—D. McDougall, R. R. Elliot, and John D. Smith. It was decided to hold the annual congregational tea on Wednesday evening, February 3rd. A programme committee for the occasion was appointed consisting of Messrs. N. McPhadden, Thos. Stewart, W. G. McDunn and G. A. Newman.

Two Cars Burned in Railway Yard

Baggage Car and Coach Destroyed During the Early Hours of the Morning

Two cars were on the siding at Squier's corner, having been placed there during the previous evening after coming from Belleville. About two o'clock this morning flames were noticed shooting from the windows of the baggage car and at once an alarm was sent in. The brigade responded quickly, but when they arrived the cars were one mass of flames. The wood being very dry they burned fiercely. The firemen soon had a good stream playing on the flames, and in short order had them under control.

The baggage car is almost completely consumed and the coach was scorched very badly. The cause of the fire is unknown to the railway authorities, but it is thought that it started from the fire in the baggage car.

Bengough's Lecture A Great Success

An Amusing Entertainment by the Great Cartoonist

The academy of music was crowded Friday night to hear Mr. J. W. Bengough's lecture under auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Cambridge-st. Methodist church. Everyone was delighted with the evening and marvelled at the skill of Mr. Bengough in transmitting to paper his clever ideas.

The greatest hits of the evening were his cartoons of local men. Messrs. Walter Reesor, J. D. Plavie, W. H. Roenick, and Chief of Police Vincent appeared as natures as life under Mr. Bengough's hand, and the audience went wild over them. The extra little touches he gave his subjects were most laughable.

The ladies' aid is to be congratulated on getting Mr. Bengough to lecture to a Lindsay audience and on the large audience which attended. —Chas. Filby, of Beamsville, aged 71, died suddenly.