AN OPEN LETTER

From a Well Known Methodist Clergyman of Interest to All Who Are Sick.

One of the best known ministers in the Hamilton Conference is the Rev. Chas. E. Stafford, of Elora, Ont., who freely admits that he owes his present good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Stafford writes as follows: "Some years ago I was severely afflicted for a period of nearly four months. The leading physician in the town in which I was then stationed diagnosed my case as one of complete nervous prostration, brought on by over-work and which superinduced intercostal neuralgia and muscular rheumatism, from which I suffered the most excruciating pain night and day for weeks. So weak and helpless did I become that my attendants had to handle me like an infant, raising me up and laying me down with the greatest care, so intense were my sufferings. Acting on the advice of my doctor, and taking his medicine, I did not seem to improve. One afternoon, while suffering great pain, the editor of the paper published in the town, and who was a member of the church of which I was then pastor, urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was sceptical as to the medicinal qualities of all proprietary medicines, but on the strong recommendation of the editor, who had great faith in the medicine, I decided to try them. To my great surprise and supreme delight, I soon found that the Pills were giving me relief, and after I had taken seven boxes I was fully restored to health. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, under God, having made me a new man. Ever since I have been better and stronger physically than I had been for a number of years.

Three years ago, after an active ministry of forty-six years, I asked the Hamilton Conference of the Methodist Church to grant me superannuation relation, which it did, but for more than two years I have been supplying a charge which necessitates a drive of twenty miles every Sabbath. To-day I am strong and hearty, without an ache or pain, and for my present physical condition I am indebted to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and can most heartily recommend them to the afflicted."

Rotund.

An elderly woman who was extremely stout was endeavoring to enter a street car when the conductor, noticing her difficulty, said to her:

"Try sideways, madame; try sideways."

The woman looked up breathlessly and said:

"Why bless ye, I ain't go no sideways."

At each respiration an adult inhales one pint of air.

PRECEDENTS FOR WARFARE BY GAS

GERMAN PROFESSOR DIGS BACK INTO THE PAST.

Idea of Using Chemicals to Destroy Enemy Is Almost as Old as War.

In the following article, translated from a German paper, a German professor, Dr. Albert Neuburger, traces the history of past attempts to use poison-gas in war. Quietly ignoring the moral aspect of the question and the fact that modern nations, including Germany, had pledged themselves to refrain from such methods, he treats them, under color of a learned disquisition, as though on a par with recognized military uses of chemistry, thus tacitly attempting to justify the revival of former barbarities. That he is conscious of the moral guilt of this revival is shown by his efforts to shift the responsibility on the French.

Dr. Neuburger writes as follows:

"The idea of destroying the enemy by chemical substances is almost as ancient as warfare itself. At first, of course, its mode of application was of a concomitant feature of the chemical process which we call "oxidation.' It indicates to us that a substance is combining with the oxygen of the atmosphere. Hence the use of any incendiary medium is a kind of 'chemical attack.' In the earliest ages, people meditated how to destroy the enemy's dwelling-places or fortifications by fire caused from a distance. It is true that Homer was not acquainted with this mode of chemical attack from a distance, but it made its appearance as early as in the Fifth Century before Christ.

Back in 360 B.C.

"About 360 B.C., Aneas described fire-compositions formed of various chemical substances to make them easily ignitable and hard to extinguish. They consisted of pitch, sulphur, tow, incense, and resinous wood-chips. The compound was put into pots, which were thrown, burning, from besieged towns upon the 'tortoise' or shelter under which the besiegers tried to approach the walls. Later on, incendiary arrows came into use, being shot from a distance against the wooden structures of the opponent in order to set them on fire. The incendiary arrows were subsequently enlarged, so that they were even shot from catapults. These incendiary arrows were called, in the Roman Army, 'falaricae.' They were provided, in water, generated heat sufficient to ignite the petroleum, which, on its part, developed substance. But the light hydrocarburets disengaged from the evaporating petroleum, more especially benzine, formed, with air, an explosive mixture. Thus explosions took place and enormous clouds of smoke and soot were developed. Then the sulphur also caught fire, and in its combustion formed a gas of very highly asphyxiating action—viz., sulphurous acid, which renders approach impossible to extinguish the fire, because water poured upon it only served to spread the petroleum, and thus propagate the fire. But they went still further. Large syringes were, after the style of fire-engines, the mouths having the shape of dragons and other monsters with wide-open jaws. From these orifices the reek fire or other burning liquids, especially petroleum, was sGquirted towards the enemy, who fled, terrified and stupefied by the poisonous gases. Greek fire was still in use at the time of the Crusades, in the thirteenth century after Christ, when it was employed by the Saracens against the Christians with the aid of the devices just described, subsequently, its secret was lost, but the idea still survives.

A New Basis.

"It appears that it was not until the present war that German chemical science succeeded in creating a new and better basis for chemical attacks. Again and again the reports of the French General Staff have stated that the Germans poured burning liquid over the trenches. But the French themselves also make chemical attacks. The report of the Great Headquarters of June 7, 1915, states that they poured a readily inflammable liquid upon the German trenches, but nevertheless failed to penetrate into our positions. 'The enemy fled back to their own trenches with heavy losses!'

But a chemical attack may not only be carried out by means of burning substances, but also by asphyxiating gases. We know, in fact, from the reports as to Greek fire—as given, for instance, by Vegetius,, and as handed down to use from the reports on the Crusades—that the sulphur mixed with it filled the atmosphere with a gas having a highly asphyxiating effect and irritating in nature, inducing cough. But they were not always in a position to employ sulphur, and therefore tried to act by other means on the respiratory organs and olfactory nerves. Some of these substances, especially sulphuret of carbon, were employed in the American Civil War, but they did not prove very effective. When chemists learned, subsequently, how to liquefy gases, new possibilities of chemical attack were presented. Liquid sulphurous acid and liquefied chlorine, on being allowed to volatize, disengage enormous volumes of vapor. The French complain of the chlorine vapors which have been used by the Germans. But it is established by the reports of the German headquarters that they (the French) themselves had previously employed asphyxiating gases. The English now assert that they have invented masks which are a protection against these vapors, and, as reported in the London Daily Mail, such protective masks are sold in the streets of London in large quantities. These are to be carried by the Londoners in their pockets, to be put on immediately a German Zeppelin approaches, in order to render ineffective the 'chemical attack' likely to be made by the latter, as alleged, by gas bombs. Thus, in this instance, also 'chemical attack,' in its latest form, has led to measures of defence, and time only can tell whether these are really effective."

His Wedding Suit.

One of the largest ready-made clothing houses in London received not long ago from the country a letter, the substance of which was, "What is the proper dress for a groom in the afternoon?" The clerk who opened the letter naturally referred the inquiry to the livery department. The head of that branch, in turn, dictated a brief reply, something like this:

"Bottle-green coat, fawn-colored trousers, with top boots; silk hat, with cockade. Our prices are as follows, etc."

A week elapsed, and the big store received a plaintiff little note:

"I always knew it was expensive to get married, but can't you suggest something a little less elaborate?"

About half a ton of whalebone is obtained from one whale, its value being, roughly, $5,000.

The House of Lords may transact certain business when there are only three members present not necessarily the Lord Chancellor.

A FREE "TREAT" FOR YOUR CANARY

If Your Food Ferments or Disagrees Just Read This!

Thousands of broken-down, despondent dyspeptics have recently been given back their health. A month ago these despairing folks would have scorned the suggestion that anything could help them. Their terrible condition was chronic, and appeared beyond the reach of medicine. These happy people don't proclaim it was a miracle that endowed them with a new lease of life,—it was simply their common sense in selecting a tried and proven medicine, one specially adopted to their particular ailment. All these splendid cures were effected by Dr. Hamilton's Pills which beyond all question has a strange power to restore a weak or ailing stomach. If your stomach is tired and overworked try Dr. Hamilton's Pills and note the prompt improvement. Pain before or after eating will disappear. You'll no longer have that nauseous, gassy, bad tasting sensation. You'll get a real vigorous appetite and digest what you eat. Lots of well digested food is bound to increase your strength, to make you brighter and more ambitious. In a week you'll feel like a different person, in a month you'll be permanently restored. For folks who are out of sorts, not feeling just up to the scratch, perhaps bothered with headaches or constipation,—to them Dr. Hamilton's Pills will prove a boon.

TRUE BLUE—FROM GERMANY.

The Secrets of Dye-Making Are Hard to Discover.

It is a melancholy fact that the serge from which our naval officers' uniforms are made is dyed with German dye, says London Answers.

English cloth-makers are trying to remedy this state of affairs, but the secrets of dye-making are not to be discovered in a moment. The basis of the true blue dye—indigo—is at hand for all to use, but apparently something more than indigo is needed in order that the cloth treated shall be dyed evenly and permanently. With an inferior dye you merely produce a "spotty" cloth, of no commercial value.

So great is the scarcity of the right dye, that it is said there will be practically no blue serge by the autumn, except in the warehouses of tailors who have had the foresight to buy in advance of their needs. Already the price is up about fifty per cent.

When indigo was first introduced into Europe no one would have it. The Germans themselves said that it was the "devil's dye," and called it "pernicious, corrupt, and corrosive." Both the English and French authorities forbade people to use it. In England the prejudice against the new dye was so keen that commissioners were appointed to go round to all places where it was likely to be found and destroy it.

A SCOTSMAN'S AWFUL FATE.

An Instance of the Refinement of German Barbarism.

On the great silent service of the British Army Medical and Red Cross work among the wounded heroes there is a fine article by the special correspondent of the London Morning Post. The following is an excerpt from it: "Then there was the little Scotsman. I saw him on his stretcher. This was back in the days of the Aisne. He and some dozen comrades had got cut off. They barricaded themselves in an old farm and doggedly held out to the last. When their last cartridge was spent the Germans broke into the place, and despite a homeric hand-to-hand fight in the interior of the farm, crushed out the little band by weight of numbers.

"The boy was bayonetted all over and as a refinement of barbarism the Germans had his eyes put out. Yet, he still lived, how or why, or by what law of nature, the doctors confessed they did not know. When I saw him he had been made as comfortable as possible, but there was no hope. He was still able to tell his story, and asked in broad Doric: 'Gie's a cigarette.' But almost with the first savor of the smoke his heart ceased to beat."

BONAR LAW ON SAVING.

Luxury Should Be Distasteful at a Time Like This.

Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, speaking at the great Guildhall (London) meeting which inaugurated the campaign for the popularizing of the British war loan of July last, said:

"Now, when wages are unusually high it would be a great thing if the wage-earners throughout the country would form the habit of laying aside something, however small, every week, and lending it to their country when their country needs it. It would be a great thing for the State; it would also be a great and enduring advantage to the individuals who acquire that habit. But I am not going to dwell upon the advantages of thrift to the working classes. I believe in thrift, but I do not much value precept. There is no task which would be more uncongenial to me, or one I should be less willing to undertake, than for a man who is comparatively well off to preach the virtues of economy to the poor. If that lesson is to be driven home it must not be by any precept but by example, and there is room for it. At a time like this, when our minds are at all times filled by the thought of what is being suffered and endured by those who are fighting for us, luxury of all kinds is distasteful."

MUSIC DESTROYS BRIDGES.

Measured Vibrations Particularly Trying to Suspension Bridges.

Does music weaken metallic or other bridges ? This question recently asked of a well-known bridge builder brought this reply:

"Measured vibrations are more trying to any kind of bridges, and particularly to suspension bridges, than irregular agitation. Music alone would not strain a bridge enough to injure it materially, but a regiment of troops keeping step to music when crossing a suspension bridge would subject it to a very severe strain. Consequently, it is customary to stop the music before troops reach the bridges, and let the men break step, and march more or less irregularly.

"The reason for all this is obvious. The structure naturally will suffer least strain when at rest. When in uniform motion the bridge acquires a momentum equal to its entire suspended weight multiplied by the velocity of the motion. It is manifest that, in the case of a heavy structure, a uniform downward vibration, be it ever so small, would develop a momentum of many tons in the direction of a breaking strain. The same disturbing forces acting irregularly, so as to counteract one another, would be far less trying to the structure.

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No cutting, no plasters or pads to press the sore spot. Putnam's Extractor makes the corn go without pain. Takes out the sting over-night. Never fails—leaves no scar. Get a 25c. bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor to-day.

It used to be compulsory in England that the dead should be buried in woollen shrouds. This law was introduced in order to encourage the manufacture of woollen cloth within the kingdom.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Judge—"What is your name?" Prisoner—"I've forgotten the name I gave last night." Judge—"Didn't you give your own name?" Prisoner—"No, your worship; I'm travelling incog!"

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Gents,—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly,
VILANDIE FRERES.

Little Girl Looked At It.

A miserly landlord was going round collecting his rents the other day. At one house he was greatly interested in a little girl, who watched open-mouthed and open-eyed the business of paying over the money and accepting the receipt. He patted her on the head, and started to search his pockets, saying—"I must see what I have for you." After searching his pockets for some time he at last brought from a remote corner a peppermint. As he handed it to the girl he said—"And, now, what will you do with that?" The little girl looked at it, then at him, and replied—"Wash it."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Must Talk to His Customers.

A barber's shop is sometimes a trying place for men who dislike to hear other people gossip. The barber, especially if he has a shop and is alone, must talk to his customers. In a country shop a full-bearded and rather sour-looking gentleman was seated in the chair. "Hair cut," said he. "All right, sir," returned the barber. "How'll you have it cut?" "Short." "Purty short, or middlin'?" "Very short." "I wouldn't if I was you, sir." "Why not?" "I don't think very short hair would suit you, sir." "Oh, yes it would. It would suit me exactly, I think." "Why do you think so, sir?" "Because I shouldn't have to come here for a long time." "Oh!" The barber cut away in expressive silence.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Two may be able to live as cheap as one—but they haven't succeeded as yet.

"Willie, is your father a rich man?" "No, Sallie; he is a professor, so I can be educated for nothing." Sallie—"That's all right; but my father is a minister, and I can be good for nothing."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Doctor—"And how are the children this morning, Mrs. Murphy?" Mrs. Murphy—"Well, sorr, I gave them the physic you sent, and the ouldest is very bad indade this morning, but it doesn't seem to have done much harm to the other two yet!"

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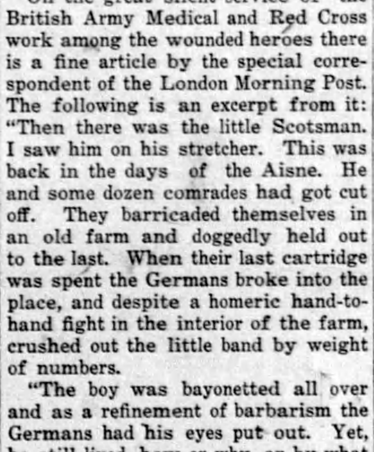
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