S FROM ENGLAND

BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN
L AND HIS PEOPLE.

nces In the Land That
is Supreme in the Com-
mercial World.

n. James Thomas has pur-
00,000 cigarettes for wound-

t "Bantam" to die for his
is Private Weightman, of

and Dunchurch Agricultural
en have decided not to hold
is year.

eath is announced of Mr.
Herbert Yeoward, a well-
iverpool shipowner.

Stratton Warrack has been
deputy medical officer of
the Port of London.

ancellor of the Exchequer is
d to receive a deputation on
of double income tax.

or soldiers' wives is to be
the Y.M.C.A. in the church
John's, Waterloo road.

an school has been opened
ell, and 150 Belgian chil-
eing taught in their own

15,000 and 20,000 men
the Shop Assistants and
men's Union have joined

ces Giraud, clerk of the
Faversham, has just died
year. He was town clerk

50 German prisoners pro-
captured in the recent fight-
Ginchy have been landed at

ional meeting of South
and of Guardians a woman
Mrs. Palmer, was elected
ian.

March 11,000 tons of fish
50 Billingsgate Market, as
with 15,000 tons during
years.

Parkhurst Convict Prison,
ight convalescent convicts
nary are knitting woolen
Soldiers.

Still serious labor short-
agricultural industries of
and more women are
the land.

ky Thorne, son of a well-
ford (Kent) musician, has
ed the D.C.M. for gallant
the front.

$55,000 has been collected
chair in Russian at the
of Birmingham. About
be required.

e week ending March 10,
of L.C.C. necessitous
d amounted to 13,489,
5 a year ago.

BEFORE THE CAMERA.

rdinary People When They
Their Pictures "Took."

ographer to the British
tells in Tit-Bits of his ex-
e engaged in his work
rmalities to be observed
ions. The last time I was
am Palace, he says, I took
photographs of the King,
other members of the
When I was taking a
oyal children, Prince
laughed just as I ex-
ate. The Queen, who was
and, to the little prince,
spoiled the photograph
will have to be taken
shot this one."

sorry," replied the
ehensly, "but it wasn't
me who pinched me," an
ar made Her Majesty
waiting smile. The
taken without ceri-
parronage is, of course,
to a photographer. All
are paid for, whether
ph is permitted to pub-
or not.

otographer is summoned
court, he is supposed
clothes. Some years
mmoned to a well-known
, where the King and
ain were staying, to
his majesties. I went
ed, and when King Al-
y entered the room
s way to take place he
ed, and exclaimed:
ss! You cannot appear
majesties dressed like

plied, 'that is the way I
am summoned to Buck-

the equerry doubt-
I must explain it to his

at that moment enter-
and the equerry began
s about my attire; but
nterrupted quickly inter-
ital with a laugh. 'It
looks very well in-
Letting then proceeded

Moving Tale.

ould like to secure a
moving-picture com-
tager—"You are an ac-
"Yes." Manager—
perience acting without
Caller—"Acting with-
is what brought me

He Had Not Spoken.

ompous naval captain
pelled to await the com-
naval cadet. After the
uction, he remarked,
ster, the old story. I
fool of the family sent
no, sir!" rejoined the
all been altered since

The Markdale STANDARD

Published on Thursday by
C. W. RUTLEDGE,
Markdale, Ontario.

Subscription, $1 a year; copies going to the U.S. fifty cents extra for postage. Twenty-five cents added when not paid in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All Display Advertisements are charged at the following rates per inch for each insertion:

1 Year Contract	10c.
9 Months Contract	10c.
6 " "	12c.
3 " "	12c.
2 " "	14c.
6 Weeks Contract	15c.
4 " "	16c.
3 " "	18c.
2 " "	20c.
1 " "	25c.

Preferred position, 10 per cent. additional.

All Advertisements under 1 inch are charged as one inch.

Professional cards of 1 inch or under, $5 per annum, or $3 for six months.

Reading Notices inserted in local columns, 10c per line to transient advertisers and 5c. per line to contract advertisers.

Advts. of Farms and Real Estate for sale, not exceeding 1 inch, are charged $1 for first month and 50c. each additional month.

Strayed, Lost, Found Notices, etc., not exceeding 1 inch, 50c. for first insertion and 25c. for each subsequent insertion.

Transient Advts., such as Legal Notices, By-laws, etc., 10c. per line for the first insertion and 5c. per line for each subsequent insertion.

Memorial poetry, 10 cents a line.

Advts. without specified instructions will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

All Advertisements subject to the approval of the Publishers.

Information covering Special Contracts will be supplied promptly upon application.

All correspondence intended for the firm should be addressed to The Markdale Standard, Markdale.

Standard Clubbing Rates

Standard and—	
Weekly Mail	$1 75
Saturday Globe	2 00
Christian Guardian	2 50
Family Herald	1 90
Weekly Witness	1 90
Weekly Sentinel	1 90
Toronto Sun	1 90
Farmer's Advocate	2 50
Daily News	3 00
Daily Star	3 00
Daily World	3 50
Daily Globe	4 00
Daily Mail	4 00
The Canadian Farm	1 90
The Catholic Register	2 40
Farm and Dairy	1 90
Canadian Farm	1 90
Canadian Poultry News	1 40
Northern Messenger	1 40
The Canadian Countryman	1 50

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. W. PATTON, J.P.
Rockton, Ont. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Business strictly confidential

W. C. DAVIS
The Painter and Paperhanger, Markdale. Estimating and contracting done. The latest designs in Wall Paper kept and furnished.

R. J. SPROULE,
Flesherton. Conveyancer, Appraiser, Valuator and Money Lender. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Wills drawn up and Valuations made on shortest notice. Charges very low. Apply to R. J. Sproule, Flesherton

LEGAL.

P. McCULLOUGH
Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Offices—Main street, Markdale. Money to lend

LUCAS, RANEY & HENRY
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
Offices—Lucas Block, Markdale; Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto.
H. B. Lucas, K.C. W. E. Raney, B.A.
C. W. D. Henry, B.A.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. A. MacARTHUR
Dentist
Office in Artley Block (over Howes' hardware store). Entrance at southwest corner of building, Toronto street.

L. G. CAMPBELL
(L.D.S., D.D.S.)
Dental Surgeon. Graduate of Ontario College of Dentistry and University of Toronto. Office over the post-office. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Parties calling after hours please call up residence by telephone. Use reception room of dental office.

C. R. MILLER, M.B., M.D., C.M.
Rockly, Ont.
Graduate of the Medical Faculty of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. Late House Surgeon in the General Marine Hospital, Owen Sound. Phone 213r3 and 51r3, Rockly.

MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 36 — MARKDALE, ONT., THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1916 — WHOLE NO. 1848

FRATERNAL.

A. F. & A. M.
Hiram Lodge, No. 490, G. R. C., Markdale, meets in Masonic Hall, McFarland Block, on Tuesday evening on or before the full moon every month. Visiting brethren cordially invited. C. R. King, W.M.; J. G. McDuff, Secretary.

C. O. O. F., No. 399.
Court Markdale, Canadian Order Chosen Friends, No. 399, meets fourth Tuesday in the month in Ennis' Hall at 8 o'clock. A. Jackson, Chief Councillor; R. W. Ennis, Recorder.

SAUGEEN LODGE, No. 327, I.O.O.F.
Meets every Friday at 7.30 p.m., in their hall, Main street. Visiting brethren always welcome. W. J. Howard, N.G.; W. C. Davis, Sec'y.

COURT GREY, 1151, C.O.F.
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month in Mathews' Hall, at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren always welcome. Wm. Anderson, C.R.; A. McEachnie, Fin.-Sec.

MARKDALE, L. O. L., No. 1045.
Meets in Sarjeant's block on Thursday evening on or before full moon in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Everett Walker, W. M., John McFadden, Secretary.

DR. J. S. SHEPHERDSON,
Veterinary Surgeon.
Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Toronto (Dominion Civil Service Veterinarian). Office in Artley block. Phone 86.
99-25

AUCTIONEER.

B. H. WALDEN
Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey.
All sales promptly attended to. Farm sales a specialty. Arrangements for sales may be made at Standard Office or by Phone 44a. B. H. Walden, Markdale.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
364 University St. Cor. St Catherine St. Montreal

DR. DeVAN'S FRENCH PILLS A reliable Regulating Pill for Women. $5 a box or three for $10. Sold at all Drug Stores, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN. Restores Vim and Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "gray matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. $3 a box, or two for $5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

Sold at Stephens' Drug Store

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

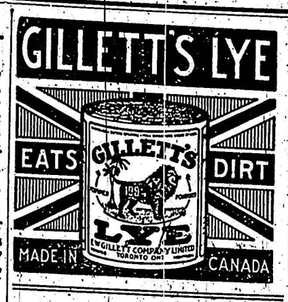
W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

EAT TEN TIMES OWN WEIGHT

Bugs That Set Amazing Pace in Consumption of Food.

If a baby had the appetite of a young potato beetle, it would eat from 50 to 100 pounds of food every 24 hours. If a horse ate as much as a caterpillar, in proportion to its size, it would consume a ton of hay every 24 hours. A caterpillar eats twice its weight of leaves every day, but a potato beetle devours every day at least five times its weight of foliage, every bit of which represents just so much money to the farmer. The most destructive of all insects, however, is the grasshopper, which, when in good health, consumes in a day ten times its weight of vegetation.



DANGEROUS SMOKERS.

Many Serious Fires Directly Traceable to This Cause.

Smokers are responsible for many serious fires, along any street, cigar and cigarette stubs, and partly burned matches may be seen almost everywhere, carelessly thrown aside by smokers. Similar carelessness occurs in public and office buildings, business places and factories. Men enter office buildings where smoking is not allowed, drop their cigars on the floors of the corridor, stairs, on the floors of the corridor or possibly in the elevator, where they may roll to the bottom of an elevator shaft, into a possible accumulation of waste paper, and cause a fire. Others forgetfully throw their cigar or cigarette stubs and matches into the wastepaper basket. If the basket is of combustible material the smouldering stub will eventually burst into flame.

Factory smoking is another serious hazard. Whilst most factories have strict rules against smoking, it is a common practice for employees to "light up" before leaving, and drop their lighted matches; those, falling among inflammable materials, later break into flame. Many evening fires in factories and business places may be traced to this cause.

Open gratings and broken prisms in sidewalk lights are other common receptacles for these dangerous fire-starters, pedestrians dropping stubs and matches regardless of results.

Since the fire which destroyed the Parliament buildings at Ottawa, the Dominion Government has issued an order prohibiting smoking in any building occupied by the public service.

FAVORABLE FOR PEACE

Astrologers Say Planets Indicate an Early Armistice.

Talks of peace, particularly the Kaiser's autograph letter to the Pope on the subject, are significant in view of the fact that nearly five months ago Mr. E. L. Johndro, an astrologer of Detroit, Mich., wrote to a New York newspaper, predicting the possibility of an armistice by the first of June.

According to astrologers, the planets now are more propitious than they had been at any time since the beginning of the war. On May 22 the sun enters Gemini, the zodiacal sign which governs the United States, and Venus, the planet of love and peace, will be in Cancer, while Mars, the blood red planet of warfare, is now making a trine aspect to Jupiter, all pointing to negotiations for peace, the United States acting as intermediary.

In fact, these planets would indicate that secret negotiations have been carried on already of which the world as yet knows nothing. The general opinion of astrologers is that an armistice is likely by the first of June, and while the peace negotiations will by no means have clear sailing, there is more likelihood of peace at this time than has heretofore been the case. Should peace negotiations fail under these auspicious aspects of the stars, the war will continue unabated for another two years at least, as there will be no favorable configuration for some time to come.

How, Indeed?

"How can you expect to marry my daughter when you have no money?"

"How could you expect me to marry her if I did have?"

SPANISH KING LOCATES LOST MEN

QUEEN VICTORIA ALSO AIDS IN THE WORK.

Madrid Bureau Gives Information to Anxious Wives and Mothers.

The task of making inquiries regarding missing soldiers on behalf of relatives in various belligerent countries, which King Alfonso of Spain assumed early in the war in response to appeals from a few grief-stricken mothers and wives has grown until it now engages the attention of a well organized bureau established in the palace at Madrid.

The bureau is under the direction of Don Emilio de Torres, the King's private secretary, but the King and Queen Victoria continue to devote much of their time to the work.

Spain is charged with the diplomatic interests of some of the allied nations in Berlin and Vienna, and with Austrian interests in Rome. The work of the bureau has grown from handling a few isolated requests for information until it has on file nearly 200,000 such requests from France alone.

The London Times publishes a description of the work by an English woman resident in Madrid. She says:

Letters From All Over Europe.

"No two letters are alike. The petition may refer to some officer or soldier of one of the allied armies last heard of on any field of battle from Flanders to the Bukowina; from the Baltic to Mesopotamia; to a missing family in the occupied provinces of France or Belgium; to a wounded soldier to be released, or a condemned civilian to be reprieved. It may ask for news of a long lost child or petition for a marraige by proxy; it may be signed by the greatest lady in the land or by the humblest cottager; all receive equal attention.

"Each letter is docketed, indexed and filed according to the subject matter and the country of origin and acknowledged by return of post. The request is then forwarded with full particulars to Senor Polo de Bernabe, the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin, or to Senor Castro de Casalez in Vienna, and through them to the German or Austrian Government. The reply as soon as received is conveyed in a tactfully worded letter to the inquirer, often anticipated by a telegram if the news is good and accompanied, if bad, by an expression of the King's personal condolence, and in this case the bad news is conveyed through the priest or the mayor of the parish, so that it may be broken gently and opportunely.

"Some idea of the extent of the work may be gathered from the fgact that nearly 200,000 letters have already been dealt with from France alone, while the postal and telegraphic expenses are said to have amounted in two months to about $3,000. A staff of twenty is employed on the work at the palace and willing help is afforded by one or two privileged ladies at home and by the sisters of the Convent of Santa Isabel. There is no lack of volunteers, but the King and Queen regard this task as personal to themselves and prefer to keep it in their own hands.

Some Sent to U. S. Envoy.

"As English interests in Berlin are in the hands of the American Ambassador, etiquette requires that inquiries relating to British subjects should be made through him alone, but whether owing to a misunderstanding or to the strong attraction exercised by the chivalrous character of the King of Spain upon all those in distress letters soon began to arrive from England also. When it was suggested that he might well be excused from accepting this additional burden he replied, 'Not at all. I am Colonel of a British regiment; they are all my comrades in arms. I shall do what I can for them.' And so he does, the inquiry being forwarded in each case through the kind offices of the American Ambassador in Berlin.

The King's work of mercy does not end here. To the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin are attached six officers of the Army Medical Service, whose business it is to inspect all prisoners' camps throughout Germany and to inquire into and report upon all complaints. It is pleasant to record that the King's efforts in this direction, as in others, are received with increasing respect and attention both in Vienna and in Berlin.

The labon entailed by this delicate and complicated task is both arduous and exacting, but no work in Madrid is more eagerly or conscientiously performed. The care which Senor de Torres has bestowed upon the minutest details of the organization; the great tact with which he has chosen each individual case, proclaim at the form of words to be employed in every stage that this is truly a labor of love, and the King's personal attention and the gentle influence of Queen Victoria are apparent at every stage of the operations. Thus closely the quiet palace at Madrid is brought in contact with the all devastating war. Noble is the task and great is the reward, for blessings are showered daily upon their Majesties' heads from every region of the earth."

OBNOXIOUS NAMES.

Australia Will Cut Out German Recollections.

The proposal, put forward by the Australian Commonwealth, that Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the German portion of New Guinea now in our occupation, shall be renamed, is a reminder that other considerable portions of the earth's surface may undergo a similar welcome change when we win the war.

For instance, there is the Bismarck Archipelago, ceded by England to Germany in 1884. This is now held by us, and it is very unlikely that the island group will retain its present name much longen. Probably it will be changed to New Britain, which was what it was called before we surrendered it.

Curiously enough one of the largest islands in the archipelago was christened New Hanover by ourselves, a name which it still retains. This, too, will have to go. We want no names reminiscent of the Hun on our maps nowadays, nor hereafter.

Then there is Kaiser Wilhelm II. Land, situated in the Antarctic Continent. This may well go the way of the other eGrman overseas possessions, for although it is of little use to anybody just at present, being covered all over with an ice-cap a mile or so thick, one never knows what the future may bring forth. These frozen lands round the South Pole are believed to abound in mineral wealth; gold and coal, for instance.

And, by the way, there is yet another Kaiser Wilhelm Land, in Greenland. We shall have to rechristen this also. And while we are about it we may very possibly feel impelled to rename Franz Joseph Iand; so called, by its discoverer, after the present Emperor of Austria.

BERLIN PRICES DOUBLE.

Some Have Trebled Since War Started, Says "Vorwaerts."

A comparison by "Vorwaerts" of Berlin food prices in that city now and in March, 1914, shows they have doubled and in many cases trebled since the war started.

Potatoes cost 8 cents for a small sack of ten pounds, as compared with 5 cents in March, 1914. Sausages, which were 22 cents a pound, have risen to 36 cents, while the hausfrau has now to pay 72 cents a pound for ham and 4 cents for a herring which cost her less than 2 cents before the war.

Almost the greatest rise has been in fats. Margarine has gone up from 16 cents to 36 cents a pound ;butter from 34 cents to 61 cents; Dutch cheeses from 24 to 56 cents; flour is one-third dearer, porridge costs twice as much, and rye flour is half again as dear. The most astonishing rise is in cocoa, from 28 to 88 cents a pound, while chocolate powder has risen from 24 to 54 cents. Coffee now costs 56 cents instead of from 32 to 42 cents two years ago.

Sugar is only about a cent dearer, continuing to sell under 6 cents a pound. That is accounted for by the fact that Germany, which formerly exported a large amount of beets, can no longer do so.

"A Matter of Opinion."

The aggressive educatiinal campaign of the Canadian Forestry Association in the cause of forest conservation has been supplemented by a new issue called "A Matter of Opinion." The booklet is an attractive one and strikes at the subject of forest guarding from a unique angle. Seven characters are introduced—Settler, Camper, Banker, Railway Man, Power Engineer, Fire Ranger, and Tax Payer—each telling his personal story of the need for living forests and the increasing menace of burned and wasted forests. The booklet makes easy reading and a mass of information is packed into the twenty-four pages. Copies may be had free by addressing the Association's office, Booth Building, Ottawa.

Natural Consequence.

"She made a sweeping attack on him."

"And he?"

"Oh, he dusted."

At 2 A.M.

Wife (sternly)—Henry Bibberly, look me in the eye.

Bibberly — Which eye, dear. You seem to have more eyes'n a potato.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON
JUNE 4.

Lesson X.—The Call of The West.—
Acts 15. 36 to 16. 15.
Acts 16. 9.

Verse 6. Phrygia and Galatia—The term Galatia is probably used, like Asia and Bithynia, to denote a Roman provincia. If so, it included not only Galatia proper—the old Keltic country in the center of Asia Minor, with Ancyra, Pessinus, and Tavium as its chiefs towns—but also the country round Iconium, Lystra, and Derbe. Phrygia was the older name, derived from the aboriginal population who preceded the Keltic (Galatic) invaders. The great advantage of the "South Galatian" view is that we can recognize many contacts between Acts and the Galatian Epistle (see Lesson Text-Studies for May 21). Forbidden—The word is quite general (compare Rom. 1. 13), and may imply any kind of hindrance that Paul believed to be providential. Note that the hindrance was only temporary, as in the case of Rome; the long ministry in Ephesus was to come after a few years.

7. Mysia Minor, part of Provincia, Bithynia. To turn to the north, into a district only less populous and important than "Asia," seemed the obvious and necessary sequel of the closing of Asia by the prohibition realized while they were still in Galatia. A still clearer and more imperative indication of divine guidance was needed to convince them that this was not the way. It came from the Spirit of Jesus, a manifestation connected especially with the Saviour, and very probably given through a vision of the Lord himself in a dream, as in Acts 18. 9. The phrase is not found elsewhere exactly; but phrases with the same meaning are found often enough to make it hard to understand how any New Testament believer could question that the Spirit "proceeds from the Father and the Son."

8. Troas—Southwest of the site of ancient Troy.

9. A man of Macedonia—Ramsay's suggestion that this was Luke himself is most attractive. The tell-tale we begins here, showing that Luke met Paul at Troas. It ceases when Paul leaves Philippi, and begins again (Acts 20. 5) when he returned to it after six or seven years. That Luke was a Philippian is an easy inference, and there is nothing but a late tradition to oppose it. In that case Paul sees his new friend in a dream which he tells as they meet in the morning. How natural that Luke should eagerly press home the perfect consonance of the vision with the bewildering veto that had closed two most fruitful fields of labor!

10. We—The "we passages" (Acts 16. 10-16; 20. 5-15; 21. 1-18; 27. 1; 28. 16—with context) often where the we has no reason for appearing are the very pivot of New Testament literary criticism. Even the most revolutionary agree with the conservative critics that they come from a companion of Paul. But nothing can be proved more certainly than that their author wrote the rest of Acts and the third Gospel. If this is denied, we may as well drop all arguments from literary style. Sought—Implying difficulty to be got over (compare Text Studies on Acts 11. 25, May 7). Concluding—The verb implies putting two and two together, as we say. The vision and the mysterious providences are followed by an exercise of "ordinary" reason, in which for the consecrated man God is equally present.

11. Straight—The wind being well astern. The same journey the other way took five days (Acts 20. 6) later on.

12. Philippi—Named after its founder, Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great. The battle that avenged Julius Cæsar was fought close by in B.C. 42, and Augustus, his greatnephew and heir, founded there the Colonia Augusta Julia Philippensis, recognizing its strategic importance. It was on the Via Egnatia, one of the great Roman roads, on which we find Paul traveling in Acts 17. 1. First—In importance, in the eyes of a patriotic Philippian like the writer. Colony—The word Roman is added to remind us that the word is not used in our modern sense. It was a military outpost, whose citizens used Roman names for their magistrates (see verse 35, margin) and were immensely proud of Roman citizenship (see verse 21, and compare Phil. 1. 27, margin, and 3. 20). Paul took care to make it a parable: the church is a colony in an alien world, and exists to further the empire of its metropolis.

13. A river—Called Gangites. A Jewish proseucha, or praying place, was a humbler affair than a synagogue, and implies that there were not many Jews in the place. The neighborhood of water was desirable because of the lustrations. That Luke apparently was not sure there was a proseucha there need imply no more than (for instance) that it was not built when he was last in Philippi. Women—It may have been a time of day when men were at their business, so that the place was occupied by women only.

14. Purple—Thyatira had a guild of dyers, as we know from their inscriptions. The purple dyeing of this region has been famous, for ten centuries. The town was in "Asia" (Rev. 1. 11). Heard—Opened—Literally, "perforated."

15. Household—Her children and slaves (verse 32) accepted the faith. We may assume she was a widow, carrying on business on her own account. Constrained—The same word is used in Luke 2. 29 of hospitality as here.

"WARFARE OF KULTUR."

Brutal Treatment of the German Soldiers.

The question as to the state of mind of German soldiers in the field lends interest to the following documents, which reach us from an unimpeachable source, says the London Daily Telegraph. They were found upon German soldiers who fell recently in France.

The first was taken from the pocket-book of a German soldier, Sebastian Schnauer, of the 11th Company of the 13th Bavarian Reserve Regiment. It is addressed to his family and runs:

My Dear Ones,—If I fall, write upon my tombstone—He was murdered by the warriors of Kultur; he gave his life for the purses of the great, to fill their money-bags. I want neither Kaiser nor Fatherland; otherwise I shall turn in my grave, for the guardians of the Fatherland have torn love and out of my heart."

The other document is a letter found upon a dead soldier:

Wellington, July 18th, 1915.

Your last letter naturally upset me. Have you really got to a point at which you think of suicide? It is true that you are treated in a way unworthy of a man, so cruel and brutal, I should sincerely wish that you might soon go into the trenches to be delivered from the hands of your brutal tormentors. But do not take things so much to heart. That is, of course, easier to say than to do, but in case of the worst do what they like, however severely, but it may be, since you are unable to alter things. In your place, I should show my wounded hands to the officer. He would be horrified to see you leave until they were cured, and those terrible sergeants have no the right to slay people alive.

You are in the trenches, I see you do not expose yourself needlessly. Keep yourself well out of danger, as others do also."

Ocean "Deeps."

Fifty years ago ocean "deeps" of more than 18,000 feet, based on 500 soundings, were unknown—32 in the Pacific, 13 in the Atlantic, 5 in the Indian Ocean. The total area covered by these deeps altogether is only about 1 per cent. of ocean floor.

Digestion.

According to a French scientist, digestion proceeds more swiftly when persons are recumbent than when erect because in the process of evolution the stomach has not advanced as rapidly as other organs.

PARALYSED AND HELPLESS

Prominent Merchant Restored to Health by "Fruit-a-tives"

Campbellton, N.B., July 25th, 1914.

"I had a stroke of Paralysis in March, and this left me unable to walk or help myself and the Constipation was terrible. Finally, I took 'Fruit-a-tives' for the Constipation. This fruit medicine gradually toned up the nerves and actually relieved the paralysis. By the use of "Fruit-a-tives" I grew strong and until all else they left me. I am now well and attend my store every day."

ALVA PHILLIPS.

Fruit-a-tives" is nature's own remedy, and fruit-a-tives" is made from fruit juices. 50c. a box, or 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. A dealer is pleased to grant on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

TOO MANY CHILDREN

are under-size, under-weight

with pinched faces and poor blood; they do not eat, can't get appetite lags, they have no ambition and do not progress.

Such children need the rich medicinal nourishment in Scott's Emulsion, above everything else its pure cod-liver oil contains nature's own blood-forming, flesh-building fats which quickly show in rosy cheeks, keen appetite, firm flesh and energy from it.

If your children are languid, tired when rising, catch cold easily or find their strength diminish, give them Scott's Emulsion; it supplies the very food elements that their systems lack.

Scott's Emulsion contains no harmful drugs and is good for growing children it's a pity to keep it from them.

14-7 Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario.