A. D. SAVAGE

EYE-SIGHT SPECIALIST

Note New Address

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Cor. Wyndham & Douglas Sts.

Phone 822. GUELPH

INVADING A MOSQUE.

Roughshod Methods of Sightseers in Turkey.

Albert Bigelow Paine says in describing a visit to a Constantinople mosque:

"Some kind of ceremony was in progress when we arrived; but, as usual in such places, we did not mind. We went right in just the same, and our guides, too, and we talked and pointed and did what we could to break up the services. Old turbaned sons of the prophet were kneeling and bowing and praying here and there and were a good deal in the way. Sometimes we fell over them, but we were charitably disposed and did not kick them—at least I didn't, and I don't think any of the party did. We might kick a dog—kick at him, I mean—if we tripped over one, but we do not kick a Moslem—not a live one. We only take his picture and step on him and muss him up and make a few notes and go.

"I have been wondering what would happen to a party of tourists—Moslems, for instance—who broke into an American church during services, with guides to point and explain, and stared at the people who were saying their prayers and stalked over them as if they were wax figures. An American congregation would be annoyed by a mob like that and would remove it and put it in the calaboose. But, then, such things wouldn't happen in America. We have cowed our foreign visitors. Besides, there is nothing in an American church that a foreigner would care to see."—Outing.

Going Astray at Sea.

The difficulty of keeping a modern steamship on a straight course is no slight one. The helmsman steers by the compass, and, while a single degree of deviation appears very small on the compass card, it would if continued carry a fast steamship four miles out of her course in a single day's run. Yet the compass gives the course more accurately than the ship can be steered. Owing to the deflecting power of the waves and the rolling of the ship, which if she is of the twin screw type causes first one of her propellers and then the other to exert greater effect, the course is continually shifted a little this way and that despite the helm. The only safety is in correcting the compass course by frequent observations of the sun, moon and stars.—New York Tribune.

S. S. No. 9, Lowville.

Primary Class—Mabel Colling, Bobby Bullard, Fred Auckland, Willie Auckland.

First Class—Maurice Readhead, Rose Riley.

Second Class Jr.—Hattie Armstrong, Myrna Coulson, George Colling.

Second Class Sr.—Willie Bullard, Chas. Butts, Sidney Robin, Walter Robin, Delmar Colling, Clyde West.

Third Class—Myrtle Colling, Laura Robin, Eva Grice, Alma Colling, Erland Colling.

Fourth Class Jr.—Ada Bullard, Velma Readhead, Norman Armstrong, Lola Peer, George Robertson.

Fourth Class Sr.—Ewart Colling, Sara Butts, Sara Bell.

S. S. No. 10, Esquesing.

Sr. IV Class—Sarah Kerr 77, Ida Livingstone 76.

Jr. IV Class—Mary Dunn 53, Laura Sprowl 48, Howard Martin 36, Harvey Dredge 34, Isabell Dredge 33.

Sr. II Class—Maria McMenemy, Gordon Batt, Willie Coxe, Clarence Winfield.

Jr. I Class—Florence Robertson, Nora Winfield, Edith Dillon, Joe McMenemy.

Jr. I—John McMenemy, Arthur Butler, Queenie Butler.

"A" Class—Wellington Gardner, Ida McMenemy, Teddy Butler.

Present every day—Edith Dillon, Joe McMenemy.

Number on roll 25. Average attendance 19.

J. E. Campbell, Teacher.

Zimmerman School Report.

Sr. IV—Alf. Husband, Roy Harris, Bertha Gowland, George Sherwood, Ivan Harris.

Sr. III—Mary Harrison, Hilbert Gowland, Gladys Dennis, Bertha Metheral, Hazel Lee.

Sr. II—Ella Sinclair, Blake Kerns, Evelyn Moore, Minerva Lee.

Jr. II—Gregory Sinclair, Roberts Buck, Minnie Galbraith, Mary Gowland, Walker Dennis.

Sr. I—Morley Harris, Ernest Moore, Elmer Hunter, Violet Lee, Stafford Curtis.

Jr. I—Charlie Dennis, Ina Buck, Wesley Kerns.

Arof. Lyon, of Harvard University claims to have proof that the present year is 1914 and not 1910.

LAND WITH UT A PAISOY.

Dr. Grenfell Tells of the Eskimos of the Labrador Coast.

"The best-educated people in the country at present are the Eskimo," says Dr. W. T. Grenfell, in his new book, "Labrador," recently published by Messrs. Macmillan.

It is a startling and mortifying sentence, for along that rugged coast, the scene of Dr. Grenfell's self-sacrificing labors as a medical missionary, there is a considerable, if temporary population of whites.

And many of the visiting white fishermen, chiefly Americans, do not set a good example to the people of the land. They are a generous, open-handed crowd of men, but "they go fishing and working on Sundays among our people, who, though poorer and far more needy of material wealth, are wise enough to know that life does not consist in the abundance of things man possesses.

"Almost without exception, the Eskimo can read and write. Many can play musical instruments, share in part-singing, and are well able to keep accounts, and know the value of things.

"I have known an Eskimo called in to read and to write a letter for a Newfoundland fisherman; and I have had more than once to ask one to help me by playing our own harmonium for us at a service, because not one of a large audience could do so.

"I have heard more than one Eskimo stand up and deliver an excellent impromptu speech. Our white population is still very largely illiterate, though some headway has been made of late years.

"There are practically no alcoholic liquors sold in Labrador; not a licensed house exists. If liquor is sold at all, it is in very small quantities, and clandestinely, in what we know as 'she-been.'

"Thousands of our fishermen are absolute abstainers on principle, and a very strong anti-liquor sentiment prevails almost universally. The results are obvious in the fact that we have not one policeman stationed along the whole coast; not one among twenty-five thousand people.

"We have no penitentiary, and there has not been, to my knowledge, a conviction for drunkenness. During sixteen years I have, personally, not seen one fisherman drunk."

Dr. Grenfell's chapter on the Labrador missions contains striking tributes to the work of the Moravian brethren. At Okkak, where they have a small hospital, the Eskimo at first would not subject themselves to the necessary hospital regulations.

"We carried thither the first patients in our little hospital steamer. It was a new experience to see an Eskimo trying to accommodate himself to a bed. The warmth of the ward was objectionable; the additional heat of the bedclothes was intolerable. Covering of any kind they had long disposed of, and even then they were perspiring and panting.

"In a terrible fatal epidemic of typhoid I had tried to persuade some of my patients to remain in their tents when very feverish. In one case I had endeavored to enforce my ruling by removing the patient's garments. Such a trifling 'impediment' had not daunted him. Why stay under cover when you are hot? Next morning when I returned, I found him stark naked, huddled up in the cold, waiting for the doctor and the ravished clothes. He eventually recovered, in spite of me."

Of the famous Labrador dogs, Dr. Grenfell hints at some gruesome stories. "They are, of course, flesh-eaters, and, by nature, purely carnivorous. During my years in Labrador they have killed two children and one man, and eaten another. In the case of the second man, the evidence went to show that he was not killed by the dogs, though his body was devoured by them. Only his bones were discovered in the snow; but as his dogs returned in good condition after a fortnight's absence, all of them were shot.

"Like the dogs who will even eat their masters' whips when hungry, the cod off the Labrador coast have marvellous digestive powers. I have myself taken three small cod and twenty-seven caplin from the stomach of one postprandial fish, and seen an excellent gold ring taken from another.

"A book in three volumes was taken from the stomach of a codfish off Lynn, England, and presented to the vice-chancellor of Cambridge University. Scissors and oilcans testify to the catholicity of the cod's appetite."

One of the Mysteries.

Speaking of interruptions, the mention reminds one of a story which Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, tells concerning one of the most highly-respected of his following, Mr. Uriah Wilson, the veteran member for Lennox and Addington, Ontario. Mr. Wilson rarely speaks, and never was known to interrupt except on one occasion. The occasion was when Sir William Mulock, then Postmaster-General, was making a speech in which the sins of the late Conservative Government were exposed without hesitation. Rising to his climax, he demanded, "Why did the people of Canada return the Liberal party to power?" While the orator impressively paused for a reply, the voice of Wilson of Lennox arose in the silence, "God only knows."

The Coroner's jury at Smith Falls returned a verdict of wilful murder against Rufus Weodmark, who choked his wife to death.

BOURASSA'S AIDS.

Fighting Statesman and Lieutenants Are Picturesque Men.

The meteoric career of Le Devoir, Mr. Bourassa's new Montreal daily, has been interrupted by the departure from his staff of his two chief lieutenants, Mr. Oliver Asselin and Mr. Jules Fournier, men who The Montreal Herald says, attracted libel suits as naturally as water attracts ducks.

"Asselin," says The Herald, "claims to have been reared below Quebec and to have come to Montreal, where he began on The Herald in 1899, by way of New England. Materially, there are circumstantial proofs of the claim, but in essence he hails straight from one of Dumas' novels of the Fronde. He is a disturber of the peace of people in high places, because he is a person of enthusiasms who is quite careless of consequences. He never measures his likes or dislikes. He has always a cause to fight for, and in fighting he puts his own convenience last. Like our most distinguished lacrosse and hockey players, he excels in breaking the rules and in being penalized for it. His worst break was when he struck a Quebec Minister on the floor of the Legislature; that and other things have taken him behind prison walls and into the dock. On the other hand, a very successful and very honorable Montreal public man, in whose interest Asselin had worked like a Trojan for weeks together, after many unencouraged hints about remuneration, mailed him a check for a tidy sum. It came back by the next mail, with the comment that when he worked for his friends he worked for friendship. When he has been really pressed for money the fact has been indicated by public advertisement of the desire to sell some valuable books.

"Health he has always treated as quite secondary. Those whom he has so relentlessly pursued say he is a neurasthenic; in the middle of one of his hardest battles he fell at his work, the victim of a painful ailment, from which, by dint of not giving in to it, he soon after recovered. His moods interchange between sardonic bitterness, which he indulges when some unworthy act has excited his reprobation, and light-hearted banter, that bubbles up when someone has invited contempt. At St. Henri, during the campaign on the Board of Control referendum, he had the hall laughing for near an hour as he portrayed the postures in which the aldermen had been exposed by Judge Cannon, and, then, suddenly, instantly, his thin face lit up by a flash of passion, sent a shiver over the whole audience with a fiery aside about the long procession of little white coffins in the summer months.

"In the Fronde he would have been at home, and would have broken himself cheerfully for the cause of Henri of Guise or Henri of Navarre. Here he has forced the fighting for another Henri, who until lately had not to worry about actions in damages for libel. He has done as much as, perhaps more than, any other man to train and hold together the Nationalist team, which has shown fighting power out of proportion to its numbers and resources.

"Fournier is like and unlike. He is reckless, but he has a sense of humor. Understatement has no charm for him, and he is not scrupulously fair, but he does out oil with his vinegar. Proof against the influence of mere fact, he is a little proud of not being sure whether the libel actions against him aggregate $115,000 or $165,000. He loves to threaten others with the treatment they have meted out to him, and actually glories over having been put in jail for a political offence. While he was there he took revenge on his jailer by treating him to a weekly dose of ridicule. When the municipal elections were over and the Twenty-three were overwhelmed, he summed up the day's work in the line, 'If this goes on there will soon be nobody to write against.' The queer twists he gave to political discussion were a feature of the personal journalism Le Devoir sought to introduce. Once he protested against the severity with which Senator David treated Laurier in his recent writings, but there was a footnote, 'this is not serious.' To a personal question whether he bore any relation to a distinguished judge of his name, his answer was, 'I am not in any sense a seigneur, nor kin to them, near or far; I am a roturier,' which is to say, at the other extreme of the scale. Anyhow he has a pleasant talent, and the bump of combativeness may flatten out. He is another of Bourassa's brigadiers."

Canadian Etchers Win Fame.

Two Canadian artists who are gradually winning fame for themselves in Europe are Frank Milton Armington and his wife, Caroline Helena Armington. They are both painters and etchers, and their etchings have attracted special attention. A number of typical specimens of their work have been accepted by both the British and South Kensington Museums. This speaks volumes for their work. As all the world knows, it is no easy matter, nothing is accepted by either of these institutions unless it is beyond reproach and above the ordinary in conception.

Mr. Armington has also had the honor of being made a member of the Royal Society of Painters-Etchers and Engravers of England. His work is also to be seen in the Alte Pinakothek Museum of Munich, and in the Congressional Library of Washington. Both Mr. and Mrs. Armington are earnest workers, and are rapidly becoming known as such. They are both charming personalities, and their studio is an ideal one. Though a number of discerning Canadians have acquired specimens of their work, it is a singular fact that etchings are not classified as works of art, and are compelled to pay only on admission to Canada.

Empire First.

Let a great danger threaten, and loyalty to party at once gives way to loyalty to country. Rightly considered, loyalty to party should not exist except as a means of rendering effective loyalty to country.

She Knew the Reason.

He was smoking and musing over the ways of the world. "Odd, isn't it," he said at last, "how few people attain their ideals in this world?"

"In what way?" inquired his wife suspiciously, for she was not a woman to be caught off her guard.

"Well," he replied slowly, "I was thinking of Wilmer when I spoke. He had an ideal woman that he was always talking about when he was in college. She was tall and stately in his dreams, and he seemed to have no place in his heart for a small woman, and yet—and yet"—

"Well?"

"Why, he finally married a little thing who hardly comes to his shoulder. I wonder why it was."

"Perhaps, Fred," she said very slowly and distinctly, "he is like the majority of other men and was afraid to take any one of his size."

He changed the subject.

RAIN.

I love the rain
On the window pane,
On a bright or cloudy day;
I love the showers
That bring the flowers
In bright and balmy May.
I love the fleeting drops
On the chimney tops,
That chase the heat away;
That bring every pool—
Water fresh and cool
On a sunny, summer day.

I love the rain
On field and lane,
That makes the grass so green;
So fresh and bright
Both day and night,
Where all the snow has been.

I love the hour,
A fleeting shower
Comes down to earth, to send
The grain and wheat
That we may eat,
And have harvest time again.

Sometimes, in vain,
I long for rain
That makes the rivers flow;
That brings the spring,
And makes everything
Come out the earth and grow.

That brings the spring,
When birds do sing,
So cheer your heart and mine;
So the pat of the rain
On the window pane,
Brings pleasant thoughts any time.

—Mabel Johnson, Boyne.

RADIANT HAIR

New York Society Women's Hair Matched Only by Parisians.

While much attention is given to choicest gowns by New York society women, the turbulent fad just now is the care of the hair.

For many years the clever women of Paris have been famed for the magnificent beauty of their hair.

"Glorious hair," a Virginian calls it; "so radiant and luxuriant that it not only attracts but fascinates and compels unstinted admiration."

But now that the elite of New York, ever anxious to improve their beauty, have learned that Parisian Sage, a remarkable and almost marvelous hair nourisher and beautifier, is almost entirely responsible for the charming hair of the ladies of France, the demand for it has become enormous.

Parisian Sage is now sold all over Canada and in Milton by Higginbotham Drug Co., who are glad to guarantee it to eradicate dandruff, stop falling hair and itching scalp in two weeks or money back. Large bottle 50 cents.

Boyne School Report.

IV—Clifford Cheasley, Kenneth Sitzer, Violet Cooper, Hazel Andrews.

Sr. III—Annie Stoutt, Lillie Stoutt, Mildred MacDougall, Melvin Lawrence, Tom Lawrence.

Jr. III—Margaret Crozier, Fred Wiltshire.

Sr. II—Lloyd Bousfield, Ira Johnson, Maude Featherstone, Sidney Cheasley, Leda Ockerman, Albert Cooper, Irene Feathers one.

Jr. II—Jessie Crozier, Doris MacDougall, Ella MacDougall, Campbell MacPhail.

Pt. II—Maggie Lawrence, Willie Sitzer, Freida Featherstone, Ethel Andrews, Henry Ayers, John Logan, Horace Spinks, Marshal Maxwell.

Sr. I—Gordon Cooper, Robbie Crozier, Godson Hutt, Nelson Bousfield.

Jr. I—Sammie Crozier, John W. MacDougall, Evelyn Pettigrew, Bertha Featherstone, Sheldon Featherstone, Willie Stoutt, Joe Andrews, Edith Maw.

Aggregate attendance 707, average attendance 35.

Present every day—Clifford Cheasley, Campbell MacPhail, John Logan.

W. Spaulding, Teacher.

Omagh School Report.

Sr. IV—Wilbert Ford, Irene Ford, Florence Colton, Clarence Ford, Maggie Devlin, Jennie McCartney.

Jun. IV—Tena McKenzie, Abbie Turner, Cecil McCann.

III Class—Mary Wales, Mattie McKenzie, Sam Devlin, Mary McCartney, Alma Galbraith, Mary Gord.

II—Beatrice Holden, Lillian Fox, James Hornel, Homer McCann, Emerson Ford, Annie Devlin, Frank McCartney, Blanche Buck, John Devlin, Myrtle Wales.

Sr. Pt. II—Edward Devlin, Morris Turner, Eileen Buck.

Jun. Pt. II—Wilfred Featherstone, Olive Featherstone.

Pt. I—Lillian Turner, Estella Ford.

"A"—Violet Devlin, Agnes Wales, Ruth McCann, Ina Fox, Herbert Galbraith, Albert Ford, Violet McCann, Wilbert Galbraith.

Hattie Johnstone, Teacher.

NATURE TELLS YOU

As Many a Milton Reader Knows Too Well.

When the kidneys are sick,
Nature tells you all about it.
The urine is nature's calendar.
Infrequent or too frequent action;
Any urinary trouble tells of kidney ills.

Booth's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ills.

Milton people testify to this.

Mrs. E. Cox, of Main St., Milton, Ont., says:—"Having used many remedies for kidney trouble and particularly for lame and aching back and having found in Booth's Kidney Pills, obtained from Higginbotham's Drug Store, a treatment that has greatly benefitted me for these troubles with which I have been long afflicted, I am very glad to recommend Booth's Kidney Pills. They will certainly cure or at least greatly relieve anyone who has kidney trouble."

Sold by Dealers. Price 50 cents. The R. T. Booth Co., Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont., Sole Canadian Agents.

HYOMEI

(PRONOUNCED HIGH-O-ME)

CURES CATARRH, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Croup, Coughs and Colds, or money back. Sold and guaranteed by

Higginbotham Drug Co.

Appleby School Report.

Pt. I—Geo. Richardson, Frank Richardson.

Pt. I Sr.—Reg Sherwood, E. Christopherson.

Pt. II—H. Blanshard, C. Wood, R. Easton, A. Alton.

Form III Jr.—May Heslop, Nora Alton, Evelyn McKerr.

Form III Sr.—Orpha McClenahan, Theal McCay, Clarence Wood, H. McCay.

Form IV Jr.—Jennie Blanshard, Myrtle Blanshard, Edith Blanshard, Wilfred Blanshard, Maggie Ryan.

Form IV Sr.—Cecil Heslop, Jacob Schentag, Jno. Wood, Edna Wood, Susie Atkinson, Emily McKerr.

W. J. McClenahan, Teacher.

Two business blocks were burned at Norwood on Friday. Loss $150,000.

A large portion of the town of Cartago, in Costa Rica, was destroyed by an earthquake and at least 500 persons were killed.

IN YOUR STOMACH TROUBLE USE

LITTLE DIGESTERS

will put it right quickly and safely. Money back if they do not cure.

At all Druggists.

For Sale by THE COLEMAN MEDICINE CO., TORONTO

25c a Box.

GLASS AND CUT GLASS

Pressed Ware at Times Deceives Even Experts.

A GUIDE FOR THE UNWARY.

The Seeker After Cut Glass Is Safe in Purchasing "Closed In" Articles, as They Cannot Be Duplicated in Pressed Glass—Art of the Cutter.

Buyers for large houses are sometimes deceived when buying cut glass and find they have bought what is commercially known as pressed glass instead of the genuine article.

Yet there are a few simple rules that will safeguard the ordinary buyer at retail. The chief one is to pick out only what the manufacturer calls closed in articles. By this he means vases, jugs, pitchers, bottles and the like.

These cannot be duplicated in pressed glassware, which is first molded in patterns and the edges ground. This process gives it so close a resemblance to real cut glass that even experts may be deceived.

But in the "closed in" articles some way is yet to be devised by which the pressed lines can be followed through the opposite side when put on the wheel to be cut, as the pressed part interferes with the workman seeing through the glass, which he has to do in order to follow the lines of the design on the cutter.

The kind of cut glass that is counterfeited is called open work, such as plates, nappies or any flat article through which the workman can readily see when finishing it.

Another help in selecting cut glass is its weight. The genuine is made from pure lead glass, made chiefly in America, especially for cutting. This lead glass is very heavy.

The first step toward cutting is to mark on the "blank"—that is, the dish in the clear glass—in red or other paint the design that has been selected for it.

The most common designs are diamond shapes, stars of various points, crosses and squares and other geometrical patterns.

The design must be marked on the glass exactly to stand the test of compass and rule. When all lines are in perfect accordance, with the pattern and also fit the blank the "roughing" begins. This is cutting the heavy work, such as the necks of vases and bottles and the heavy lines on the stars.

This is done on a machine called the "mill," a big wooden framed affair, on top of which is a hopper holding about half a ton of Berkshire hills sand. This sand is the only kind in this country that has proved satisfactory for this work.

The sand runs down through the hopper, is moistened with water and comes out of a large steel disk, the edge of which is sharp. This disk is turned by power at a very high speed. The wet sand of the disk gives it a "tooth," which when the glass is held against the edge of the disk cuts very rapidly.

All the coarse and heavy cutting is done on this "mill."

The cutting is of the finer work begins on a mill with a stone disk resembling an old fashioned grindstone, but much narrower and with a beveled edge. These stones come chiefly from Italy or Scotland. They are very hard and carry a keen edge a long time. They are used for the fine cutting altogether.

There is a stone found in Nova Scotia much softer that cuts quicker and is used for fluting on water bottles and compotes where heavy cuts are desired. Very often as many as fifteen or twenty different stones of varying degrees of hardness are used for the cutting of one article.

After the design has been all cut comes one of the most difficult parts of the work, the polishing.

This is done on the outside of the work with a very high speeded brush wheel covered with moistened pumice stone powdered. This stone is lava thrown off by a volcano.

Large wooden disks made to fit the cuts and fed with pumice and water are used for polishing the fine work in and around the delicate tracery of the pattern.

The hand of the glass cutting expert must be steady, strong and accurate, for the least mistake spoils a whole pattern. In the case of a fourteen inch punch bowl this means the loss of $30.

Another kind of glass cutting is known as stone engraving. It is done with little stone wheels and copper tools entirely by hand. The designs are chiefly vines and flowers. They are not cut deep and are often mistaken for pressed glass. In reality they are the most expensive kind of cut glass, the price for a single piece of large size and ornate decoration reaching four figures.

Glass cutting is not only a trade, but an art, and any one after seeing the method employed will readily understand why genuine cut glass commands high prices.—Boston Globe.

The Job Department.

Former Employer—And so you are a newspaper man now, Thompson? Thompson—Yes, sir; I'm the editor of the job department. Former Employer—Editor of the job department? Thompson—Yes, sir; I carries in coal, and scrubs the floor, and cleans the windows, and all such editin' as that, sir.—London Graphic.

Violence in the voice is often only the death rattle of reason in the throat.—Boyle.

Twenty divorce bills were passed during the last session of Parliament.

The Coroner's jury at Stoney Creek returned a verdict in the Pinton inquest that Elijah Pinton was killed with a heavy instrument in the hands of some person unknown.

A MONSTER WHALE.

One Way in Which It Resembled a Tiny Species of Fish.

One winter some years ago a large whale was killed near one of the Atlantic seaports. Its carcass was taken ashore, loaded on two flat cars and transported far inland to cities where a whale was a curiosity that people would pay to see. It was necessary, of course, that the exhibitions should be given in enclosed halls, and as it was a cold winter the whale kept in a fairly good state of preservation for a considerable number of weeks before it became imperative to close the amusement season so far as that particular cetaceau was concerned. While it was on exhibition in Chicago a merchant from a little town in southern Illinois, who happened to be in the city on business, went to see it. When he returned home he could talk of nothing else.

"You may think you've seen big fish," he said, "but unless you've come across a whale somewhere you haven't."

"How long was it, Jeff?" somebody asked him.

"It was mighty close to ninety feet and about fifteen feet thick, it was the biggest thing I ever saw out of the water that swims in the water."

"Well," said the village doctor, "you didn't expect to find it a smelt, did you?"

"No," he answered hesitatingly, "but it did, just a little."—Exchange.

FACE PATCHES.

They Became a Society Craze at One Time in England.

Plaster patches were introduced in England in the reign of Edward VI. by a foreign lady who in this manner ingeniously concealed a wen on her neck. They became such a craze and were carried to such exaggerated lengths that they were finally lampooned out of sight. The men, as well as the women, stuck themselves over with these beauty spots. No lady of fashion considered her toilet complete until she was equipped with her little box of patches cut in her favorite design. If one happened to come off in company she hurriedly replaced it with a fresh one from the box.

At length patching in England went so far that party spirit was symbolized by the position of the patches. A letter in the paper on June 2, 1711, tells of a visit to the Haymarket and the discovery by the writer of three classes of women in the boxes all differently patched. Upon inquiry he discovered that those who patched on the right side of the forehead were Whigs and those who favored the left were Tories, while those who patched indifferently on either side were a neutral party, whose faces had not yet declared themselves.—London Saturday Review.

Minister Who Tested Zam-Buk.

Read His Deliberate Opinion!

Rev. P. F. Laugill, "The Manse," Carp, Ont., writes: "Some considerable time ago I began using Zam-Buk with a view to testing it thoroughly. I am troubled with eczema, which is always worse in the early part of winter, and seems to leave me about spring. I tried Zam-Buk immediately my hands started to break out, and am pleased to say that it checked the disease, which is more than I can say for anything I have ever before tried. We now have Zam-Buk in the house continuously. The children use it for scratches, cuts, and any skin injury or disease, and I carry a small sample box in my pocket. One evening I happened to look in where an old man had met with an accident a week before, and had lost a finger nail. His wife was dressing the wound. I dressed it with Zam-Buk and left the little sample box with them for the next dressing. I have seen the old gentleman since, and he has now the same high opinion of Zam-Buk as myself and my family have.

"On another occasion a farmer called at 'The Manse,' and I noticed a rag on his finger. Enquiring about the injury, I learned that he had somehow taken a piece of flesh off, and the wound had started to fester. He was afraid it would turn to blood-poisoning. I gave him about a third of a box of Zam-Buk and he applied it. A few days later I saw him, and he said 'That's great salve of yours; my finger is now doing fine.'"

This is a Scotchman's opinion; it has taken a good while to convince him, but he wanted to make sure of Zam-Buk's merit before endorsing it. "It is well worth recommending."

This is exactly the kind of testimony we most appreciate. Test Zam-Buk! Don't go by hearsay! You will find it gives the best results in all cases of eczema, ringworm, festering sores, piles, cuts, burns, face sores, eruptions, and all skin injuries and diseases. All druggists and stores, 50c box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, but refuse cheap and harmful substitutes and imitations.

Gramophones

K. T. Gramophone, with Victor Tapering Hollow Arm, the latest scientific method of conducting sound. Cabinet Oak with hinged top, size 10 7-8 x 11 3-8 x 4½ inches. Soundbox Exhibition Horn, No. 17 Victor Flower Horn, ebony finish, with gold stripes, seventeen inch bell....

PRICE $29.00.

Also new lot of Records—Harry Lauder, sacred, comic and band music.

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Suits made to order from $17.00 up.

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EVERYTHING GUARANTEED A PERFECT FIT OR NO SALE

No Need to Pass This Store.

In search of any single footwear requisite.

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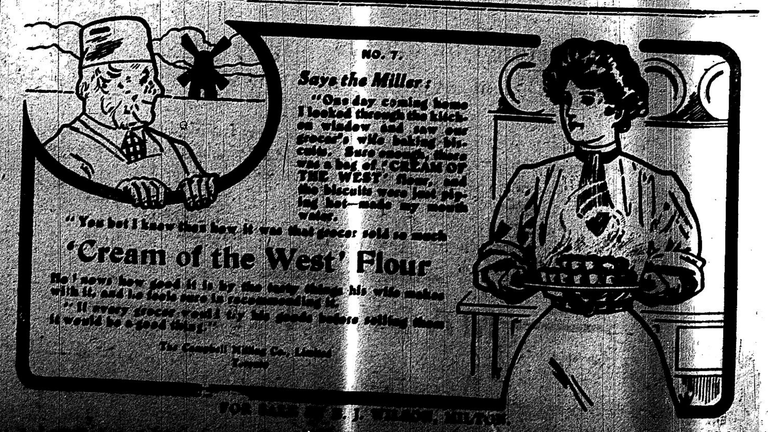

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