YOU ARE AS OLD

as your glasses make you. Wear our invisible bifocal lenses for looks, convenience and comfort.

ONE WORD TO THE WISE
—ABOUT EYESIGHT

KRYPTOK

GROUND ON THE PREMISES.

A. D. SAVAGE
OPTOMETRIST (AND MFG.) OPTICIAN
RIGHT AT THE POST OFFICE
PHONE 1030 W. GUELPH, ONT.

FROM BLIGHTY.

Salford, Eng., Nov. 9, 1918.

Picture a lofty, pleasant, light room some sixty feet long by twenty feet wide with a door at each end, cosy looking fireplace in which a cheerful fire is burning, walls a warm light buff color, with a deep white decorated frieze with flower effect running round between wall and the white ceiling and eight bright electric lights are suspended from the ceiling. The room is heated artifically by either steam or hot water pipes and the big room is lighted by seven large windows nearly the depth of the walls, so when I lie facing south is a pleasant well lighted room. From the centre of the ceiling hangs the night electric light swathed in brown paper, so as to temporise its brilliancy and give that soothing soft light so conducive to sleep, but I lie awake many an hour and conjure up all sorts of queer shapes out of that camouflaged light of the night, not exactly nights of gladness, but still not uncomfortable. Now along this centre light hangs the thermometer, a much abused one at that, too. It works on a draw-down and push-up string arrangement and everyone going by must pull it down and try to read it—a very difficult proposition, as it has a white background on which the white slippery mercury is impossible to be seen. We are supposed to get well at 65 degrees, but goodness knows whether it is ever that, but the nurse sees to it that we are never more, for down come the windows and then we bed boys have to get under the clothes and wait until the temperature rises again. Oh, that poor thermometer! It will fall to pieces some day out of pure chagrin for the way it is treated. It must be unbearable to such a well behaved, fine, adjusted piece of accuracy. In the centre of the ward we have a small table now with a clean white linen cloth and three electro-plated vases, the present of a former patient in appreciation for kindness received, so this must be a good ward to be in. In the vases is a lovely display of white and old gold chrysanthemums which really set off the ward very prettily. Eight spotless white beds can be seen on one side and seven on the other. There are only three bed patients in just now; all the rest are walking cases—boys in blue with red ties. The ward is very quiet this evening, all being out, but an old Irishman from Dublin, a member of the R.O.D., who never goes out at all, but sits over the fire reading and communing to himself, I guess, as he is so very quiet—one of the forced-to-stay-in boys, one who has seen service in India and Gallipoli and is now stricken with paralysis from his hips downward, but who is always wonderfully bright and cheerful and jokes incessantly with the nurses. He is at present at work of national importance, rolling up newly washed bandages on a wooden contraption like a water wheel. They may probably put me on this "work" some evening. Between each bed is a square extraordinary piece of furniture which is used as a table, locker, and useful hold-all for our few belongings. On arrival at the hospital we were given a bag of some kind of fancy "cretonne"—I think that is the word. Mine is only a plain one, but some of the boys have theirs made with rose patterns and other beautiful designs, I guess the Red Cross ladies in Canada and elsewhere make these very useful little bags. Now, for the life of me, I cannot distinguish between sisters and nurses. Some are dressed in black, while others are in crushed strawberry. Of course over all they wear their lily white aprons and caps. They are a busy lot, I assure you, and walk about the wards at their work with great vivacity. They must be very tired of an evening. There is a night nurse, too, who is very clever and smart at her work, but generally this ward is very quiet at night and not much trouble. I have been told that some time ago it used to be rather a noisy ward, as the adjacent ward and ours used to indulge in raids on each other, and bed clothes and pillows were used as ammunition. The nurses were powerless to stop the pother and the upshot of it was the whole two wards were put on C.B. for four days, but that was in the bad old days, now past. The present occupants of H ward are a well behaved lot of fellows, only one Canadian though, but there are a lot of maple leaves in this institution of over 600 patients. On Monday first an order comes into operation that all patients must be in for the night at 9 p.m. This is going to be resented, but the whole of the military hospitals in this Manchester area are included in the order. Our blue boys here come and go as they please, except of course when they have to stay in for a doctor's inspection. After getting their wounds dressed they go out to the pictures or concerts, of which there is a good attraction, as we are quite near Rochdale and Littleboro—and trams everywhere. Then there are moving pictures and concerts in the big dining room of the institution. So for the boys who can get out there is plenty of variety, but rather quiet for the bed patients, as we only get a few visitors. This is a working-class locality and the big mills all round are working hard every day, spinning or weaving cotton, Lancashire's staple industry. A Major Chaplain, with the maple leaf badge, came to see me. He was from Manchester and was looking up the Canadians. We had a nice chat together. Before being transferred here from Stockport two Canadian Red Cross ladies came to see me and were going to replace my small kit I had lost on the battlefield, but I moved here before they came again, so I guess they have lost me. Another visitor is the Searcher, a well educated lady with a large book having a list of names of the boys who are missing. She enquires of each one of us if we know so and so, and if we can give her any information about the missing one. This lady told me she generally finds some trace of some of the missing boys every day she comes out. Another visitor is the barber, who comes very early on Sunday and Tuesday mornings, shaves us and cuts our hair free of charge. This morning I was shaving before breakfast (a difficult job in bed) when the barber popped his head in the door, saw me scraping my chin, so came in and finished me off fine. Then the paper man comes in about 8 a.m. and we are soon immersed in the latest war news. Letters are brought in by the Sister about 10 a.m. So we are short of nothing civilization can give us. Lights on 6.30 a.m.—wash, breakfast, sausage or bacon rolled up so deftly in a little curl, bread and tea or an apology for it. There must be a scarcity of sugar and milk in Blighty (I guess there is) as the drink we get for breakfast and tea is appallingly thin and tasteless. For dinner I get fish, potatoes, suet jam pudding and milk pudding. For tea, bread and butter, jam, cheese, pork pies or tomatoes, though not Canadian ones. The evening newspapers have just come in with official news, "Abdication of the Kaiser," so as this is Lord Mayor's Day in London, Nov. 9th, Lloyd George will have something to say to the guests (at the Guild Hall) at the Lord Mayor's banquet to-night. The personnel of my fellow patients is most interesting. We have a real old soldier who wears a bright red pair of drawers (he looks more like a Spanish bull fighter). He has stiff knees and should stay in bed, but he is incorrigible and just does as he likes. He tells blood curdling and extraordinary yarns from morning to night, but there is no damping his effusiveness and he knows a little of everything. He is more like "Old Bill" out of Bairnsfather in real life. Most of the boys were in the Gallipoli scraps. There is "Yorkshire," an accountant's clerk from Huddersfield, Sergt. ——, from Scotland, machine gunner, with a bullet wound right through his neck—his life only saved by an inch or so—one member of the "Drake" Battalion of the Marne Division, who were caught at Antwerp in the early days of the war, a baker from near London in the "Seaforths" with a nasty wound in the groin, a L.-Corpl. Bombadier, R.G.A., who interested me one evening with tales of the extraordinary skill, accuracy and danger in firing a "barrage," some boys from London and Bolton Lanes, all so full of fun and life. So really we are never dull in H ward, where, for the present, you must leave us. But it is a period of exodus all the time now—new faces every day. I guess there will be a big influx to Blighty now in evacuating the continental hospitals, preparatory to peace, now in sight.

E. L. H. S.

CANADA'S FIRST FLIER

CAREER OF MAJOR DOUGLAS HALLAM IS NOTABLE.

He Became an Airman Before the Outbreak of the War, But Served In Other Branches of the Army Before He Finally Devoted Himself to the Type of War Work In Which He Made His Reputation.

MAJOR T. D. HALLAM, of Toronto, is said to have contributed more than any other flier to the success of the British air campaign against enemy submarines. Hallam is far too modest to sing his own praises. Hence it is that his fellow citizens in this country have heard comparatively little of his remarkable career since he crossed the ocean on the outbreak of war in August, 1914.

Some of his Toronto associates in the Arts and Letters Club and other organizations remember that he anticipated the war for some months and endeavored to prepare himself to do his part when the time came. Choosing the air as his field of activity he went to the United States and took a course of flying under the direction of the Curtiss School. With this training behind him he enlisted as a private in the First Canadian Contingent and crossed the Atlantic in the steerage. Once in England he joined the Naval Air Service as a Royal Naval Volunteer Reservist, and organized a traveling circus of machine guns with which he saw a great deal of active service in Gallipoli. Those who have read John Masefield's description of that frightful campaign against the Dardanelles and Constantinople will appreciate the conditions amidst which Hallam and his associates struggled. He was attached in turn to the Australians, the French and the celebrated 29th British Division. He was sent to whatever portion of the lines most needed machine guns. He was broiled by the sun, almost eaten alive by the voracious flies, and wounded three times. The third wound cut an artery and he was invalided from Gallipoli to England. He carried with him the D.S.C. together with a mention in despatches.

This was at the end of June, 1917, but he had not yet had his fill of the war. As soon as his convalescence was complete he secured an appointment at the great British air station at Hendon, where his previous experience under the Curtisses in the United States stood him in good stead. For the first twelve months he held the rank of lieutenant, and had charge of the flying school, many young men who have since become famous passing through his hands. Later on he became commanding officer with full authority at Hendon. In March, 1917, he was made commanding officer of what is now the most important naval air base on the East Coast. Up to that time little had been achieved in the way of fighting the submarines from the air, and the Admiralty had to be convinced that this kind of warfare could be made effective. Hallam's task and that of his associates was to show the authorities that Hun undersea boats could be destroyed by bombs dropped from the air. They were so successful that Hallam's station has become the chief anti-submarine flying-boat base in Great Britain, with more than a score others scattered at strategic points along the coast of England and Scotland.

To be specific the job of Hallam and his colleagues was to "get" the Hun submarines as they came out of the German and Belgian ports or as they sought those ports after expeditions to sea. In experiments and actual fighting extending over several months the heavy flying boat was found to be immensely superior to the "float" seaplanes—so much so that the old machines have been abandoned. This was the most striking feature of the revolution worked out at this anti-submarine base. One-thirtieth of the available air craft were located at the Hallam station and they did 25% of the effective bombing against submarines. Of the effective bombing done by seaplanes the Hallam station achieved 50%. About half of the pilots under Hallam were Canadians. The station destroyed many Hun undersea boats, to say nothing of Zeppelins and enemy seaplanes. Hallam and his associates were constantly out on patrol work over the North Sea, and they made frequent flights into Heligoland Bight, which involved a return journey of several hundred miles. Hallam himself personally sighted and attacked enemy submarines from the air. Of these he was able to bomb four and was "allowed" two. He personally commanded scores of flights across the North Sea, and along the German and Belgian coasts. He earned three mentions in despatches and has two bars to his D.S.C.

The life of the men who fight the German submarines from the air has been described as in some respects more arduous than that of the flying men who do their work over the land. For one thing the larger types of flying boats now in use are heavier than the largest land planes. They weigh from 4½ to 6 tons, and their management involves violent physical effort, especially in bad weather. Secondly sea flying is often so monotonous as to be exceedingly trying to the nerves. Enemy submarines are few and far between, and they are as difficult to find as the proverbial needle in a hay stack. There is thirdly the constant strain of traveling above the sea without familiar land marks. This condition alone has proved insuperable to many fliers used to work over the land. Fourthly it is difficult to distinguish between enemy submarines and British submarines. Fifthly the sea flier often travels over great mine-fields to fall upon which would probably be fatal. Sixthly he is often involved in mist and rain in regions where there is little shipping to rescue him in case of accident. Flight Commander Leckey tossed about in his flying boat for four days before a pigeon released by him brought relief from the land. The faithful bird dropped dead as it fell upon the dock with the message. Lastly the expedition undertaken by the flying boats are usually much longer than those undertaken by land planes. The journeys to the Dutch, Belgian and German coasts are considerably extended, and in these regions the heavy flying boats have often to battle with small rapidly flying enemy airplanes.

Douglas Hallam was the first Canadian to join the Royal Air Services and the first to attain the rank of major. In his case at least there is no ground for complaint that he has not been given a full share of the executive work of the service. It was under his leadership that his flying base demonstrated the feasibility of successful campaigns from the air against the enemy undersea boats. As a condition growing out of this Canadians are foremost in the work at the other anti-submarine seaplane bases along the British coast.

In June, 1918, Major Hallam was made commanding officer of the seaplane experimental plant at his old station with authority to develop and build new types of flying boats for war work. In this capacity he has under his control the greatest seaplane factory in the world. The plant under his management includes a variety of draft rooms, machine shops, carpentry rooms, engine rooms, and construction sheds and covering hundreds of acres. The experimental station is in fact a great industry ashore conducted in support of the aerial fleet at sea.

Some of the super-dreadnoughts of the air under construction in this plant are of the "hush" type. No details can be published concerning them because such information would prove of value to the enemy. It is permissible, however, to say that these great airships are of immense size and driving power. They are equipped with machine guns, enormously heavy and destructive bombs, and with wireless and pigeons as means of communication with the land. They have crews of four to six men, and will be capable of effective work when sent out on war flights. The bombs carried by the larger new boats will weigh about 500 lbs. and destroy the strongest submarine when dropped in the water within any reasonable distance.

To such an extent has Major Hallam obtained the confidence of the British authorities that he is constantly called in consultation by the Admiralty in connection with other phases of the war in the air against the Huns. A great deal of the practical work done at the seaplane bases all along the British coast is carried on with the advice of this young man from Toronto.

OUR NATIVE NUTS.

Canada Has Generous Supply of Nut-bearing Trees.

Throughout Canada there is a generous supply of nut-bearing trees which yield an abundance of edible nuts rich in food value, as the butternut, black walnut, the hickories, hazelnuts and beech nuts. Nuts are more nutritious than milk, eggs, bread and meat, one ounce of nut kernels being equal in food value to a pint of milk. Nuts are ready to eat without the labor and cost of cooking. They may be served in the form of delicious sandwiches, in salads, in fruit jellies and cakes, or a handful may be kneaded into a loaf of bread before it goes into the oven. A few kernels put through the nut chopper and scattered over the breakfast cereal adequately supply the place of bacon.

This important food crop is waiting in the woods to be gathered in. A few afternoons spent in nutting in the woods during the bright autumn days will supply the home with nuts for the winter and will save the meat supply for our country's defence. After gathering, the nuts should be spread on the attic floor or on shelves in a dry place to allow the surface moisture to escape. They may be cracked at leisure by the boys and girls in dull weather and stored in air-tight glass jars.

A few of the finest nuts should be saved for planting nearer home. Nothing will give the children greater pleasure than to choose and plant their own nut trees. If space allows a future nut-orchard might be planned or young trees transplanted as shade trees. The beech is a very beautiful tree, both in winter and summer and the butternut, walnut and hickory make good garden shade trees and their wood is very valuable.

The butternut occurs from New Brunswick to Ontario, while the black walnut is found in the southern part of Ontario. The shagbark hickory ranges from Quebec to the north shore of Lake Huron, the mockernut hickory occuring in Ontario only. The hazel nut extends from the Maritime Provinces to Saskatchewan; the beaked hazel nut has an even greater range, extending into British Columbia. The beech ranges from Nova Scotia to Ontario. — Experimental Farm Note.

A Big Sheep Deal.

Prof. A. M. Shaw, Live Stock Commissioner for Saskatchewan, has purchased the entire breeding stock of six hundred grade Cheviot ewes owned by ex-Lieutenant-Governor George W. Brown, for distribution among the farmers of the province. The entire flock will be offered for sale to the Saskatchewan farmers under the terms of the Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act, which are as follows: $400 worth may be purchased on a quarter cash basis; $1,000 worth on a half cash basis, the balance on July and December, 1919. This market is the result

COULD NOT STOP THE HEADACHES

Until She Tried "Fruit-a-tives" —Made From Fruit Juices

112 Condo St., St. John, N.B.

"I feel I must tell you of the great benefit I have received from your wonderful medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives'.

I have been a sufferer for many years from *Violent Headaches*, and could get no permanent relief.

A friend advised me to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and I did so with great success; and now I am entirely free of Headaches, thanks to your splendid medicine".

MRS. ALEXANDER SHAW.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price, postpaid, by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Thrift and Industry.

By thrift and industry the French people paid over the huge war indemnity of 1870 to Germany in an incredibly short space of time. The same thrift and industry, if exercised by Canadians now, will reconstruct and make Canada a prosperous country. To achieve this end there must be individual vigilance. Watch food advertisements. There is always a best and cheapest place to buy any commodity. By watching the advertisements of foodstuffs in local papers, much can be accomplished. Merchants do not advertise unless the price and quality of the goods are attractive; they know they cannot retain the business of the public unless they "make good." Help the most progressive merchant in your locality by following his advertised prices and patronize him. Competition does more to regulate prices than anything else.

Prohibitionists Sell Cider.

News comes from St. Thomas that County Magistrate Hunt has issued a warning that there are a number of farmers in Elgin county who have laid in extra large supplies of hard cider for the purpose of disposing of the whiskey substitute to the thirsty residents of the county, and that they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law if apprehended. "I consider these men worse than the keepers of the lowest dives," states his Worship. "The majority of them worked tooth and nail for prohibition, and now they would amass small fortunes by filling the country up on this vile substitute."

Later.—Hard cider is a forbidden beverage. This was proven in police court at St. Thomas, when several citizens of Port Burwell were fined for selling it. Fines aggregated $200.

Hornby School Report for Nov.

Sr. IV—Arnold Cantelon, L. Robinson, R. MacDowell.

Jr. IV—Edith Irvine, Frank Cantelon, Mansell Davidson, Roy Wilson, Irene MacDowell, Alvin Anderson, Ivy Freeman.

Sr. III.—Roy Binkley, Calvin Bailey, Joe Henry.

Jr. III—Harold Wilson, Dorothy Kennedy, Verna May, Clifford Wrigglesworth.

Sr. Prim.—Blanche Waldon, C. Brooks, Howard Wrigglesworth.

Sr. Prim.—Eldred Sibbald, R. May, Frank Robinson, Maud Brooks, Fred Fisher, Helen Fisher.

L. Joyce,
Teacher.

Boyne School Report for Nov.

IV Class—Harry Bousfield, Myrtle Featherstone, Sheldon Featherstone, Bertha Featherstone, Leona Featherstone, Willie Stoatt.

III Class—Jean Crozier, Josephine Pettigrew.

Sr. II—Myrtle McDougall, Mary Jarvis.

Jr. II—Jane Bello Featherstone.

Jr. I—Eva Crozier.

Class A—Earl Wales, Willie McPherson.

Class B—Olive Pettigrew.

N. A. Jardine,
Teacher.

The British Government proposes to nationalize all railways operating in Britain, says Winston Churchill.

WOOD FOR SALE.—Hard and soft wood, cut in 14 and 16in. length as per order. Parties wanting same please order early.—Fred Inman, telephone 62r3. 22-6t.

The munition plant at the Pease foundry has closed down, throwing a couple of hundred hands out of work. The loss of the big wage bill that was passed out to these men weekly must necessarily affect business in town. With the passing of the big money, the price of labor in town will drop. We understand one employer, always ready to make the hour price as low as possible, has scaled a little off his employes.—Brampton Banner.

THE MAKING OF A FAMOUS MEDICINE

How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Is Prepared For Woman's Use.

A visit to the laboratory where this successful remedy is made impresses on the casual looker-on with the reliability, accuracy, skill and cleanliness which attends the making of this great medicine for woman's ills.

Over 350,000 pounds of various herbs are used annually and all have to be gathered at the season of the year when their natural juices and medicinal substances are at their best.

The most successful solvents are used to extract the medicinal properties from these herbs.

Every utensil and tank that comes in contact with the medicine is sterilized and as a final precaution in cleanliness the medicine is pasteurized and sealed in sterile bottles.

It is the wonderful combination of roots and herbs, together with the skill and care used in its preparation which has made this famous medicine so successful in the treatment of female ills.

The letters from women who have been restored to health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which we have in our files, signed with their full names and addresses, prove the value of this medicine.

UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 15

JOSEPH FORGIVES HIS BRETHREN.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 45:1-15.
GOLDEN TEXT—If ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly father will also forgive you.—Matthew 6:14.
DEVOTIONAL READING—Genesis 44: 18-34.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Genesis 46: 1-44; Ephesians 4:31, 32.

I. Joseph Discloses His Identity to His Brethren (vv. 1-3).

He treated his brethren harshly at first, his purpose being to ascertain as to whether they were the same cruel, heartless men as before, and to produce penitence in their hearts. They keenly felt their guilt and heartily repented of their folly. Judah's pathetic appeal overcame his apparent harshness, causing him to disclose his identity. Being unable to restrain his pent-up emotions he orders every one from his presence. This act on the part of Joseph troubled them; it ought to have made them glad. Their sins prevented it being a time of joy for them. This most beautifully illustrates Christ's dealing with his brethren, the Jews. Just as they who had rejected him and sold him were compelled to come to him for aid, so when the great tribulation comes, Christ's brethren, the Jews, will cry unto him for aid (Daniel 9:27; 12:1; Matthew 24:21; Zechariah 12:10-14). Joseph dealt severely with his brethren to test them and bring them to repentance. So Christ will do with the Jews (Hosea 5:15; Ezekiel 22:19-22. As Joseph's love was behind his harsh exactings, so back of Christ's treatment of the Jews will be his great love for them.

II. Joseph's Efforts to Assuage the Grief of His Brethren (vv. 4-8).

When Joseph revealed himself to his brethren, the remembrance of their sins pierced them through. Joseph's first question was about his father. This shows that his desire was to put their thoughts far away from their crime. He invited them to come near unto him, and assured them God had overruled their crime in sending him for their salvation. They meant it for evil, but it was part of God's plan for good. This does not excuse them from the guilt of the sin. In some future time Christ will become reconciled to his brethren, the Jews, and be their Savior and benefactor (Isaiah 11:10-16). Peter, on the day of Pentecost, showed that the Jews' treatment of Christ was such, and that God's overruling providence had turned it out for good. Just as Egypt was obliged to come to Joseph for sustenance and become servants for Pharaoh through him (Genesis 47:13-20), so will all the world yet come to Christ for his blessing, and be reconciled to God through him (Isaiah 2:2-4; 11:10; Psalms 72:7-17; Zechariah 14:16).

III. Joseph Sent His Brethren With Good News to his Father (vv. 9-15).

As soon as Joseph's brethren knew him and were reconciled to him, they were sent with the glad tidings to their father. He assured them that he would nourish them and that they should be near him. They were directed to tell of his glory. Jacob would not have mourned the death of Joseph had he known of his glory. He now gave them the kiss of reconciliation and they were permitted to talk with him. Reconciliation precedes communion.

Faith Must Show Itself.

If the church is salt, then the church must be different from the world around it. If the church is light, then the church must be unlike those who have not committed themselves to the leadership of Christ. When Christians say the same things which unbelievers say, and do the same things which scoffers do, they cease to be a leavening force in society. If faith in Christ is to have any meaning, it must show itself in the creation of a new type of man. A Christian should have something in him not to be found in any other human being. Unless he is more in disposition, aim and conduct than those around him, he is not giving the world the impulse or guidance which humanity is in need of.—Broadway Tabernacle Tidings.

Relief Not Burden.

A yoke is not an instrument of torture; it is an instrument of mercy. It is not a malicious contrivance for making work hard; it is a gentle device to make hard labor light. And yet men speak of the yoke of Christ as if it were a slavery, and look upon those who wear it as objects of compassion.

God's Demands.

It is not from severity that God demands much from men in order to obtain knowledge of himself; it is of his kindness that he wills the soul by effort to grow capacious of receiving much that he may give much.—Meister Eckhart.

Abiding in God's Will.

The peace, freedom, and blessedness of all souls consists in their abiding in God's will. Towards this union with God for which it is created the soul strives perpetually.—Meister Eckhart.

NEW MAP OF HALTON.—The Map Co., of Toronto, has got out a new map of the County of Halton, 16x24 inches, exclusive of border. It is printed in colors, and metaled at top and bottom, ready to hang up. It shows postoffices, schools, the county good roads system, steam railways, electric railways, railway stations, elevations of various parts above sea level, cemeteries, Division Court boundaries, with numbers, and lot and concession numbers. The Champion has secured the exclusive right for the sale of this splendid map. In order to clear them out the price has been reduced to 50c., postage paid. Send in your orders.

Portland, Ore., has voted $8,000,000 for a new water front, elevators, etc.

The airplane postage rate between St. Louis and Chicago will be 6 cents.

During the war 2,475 British ships were sunk with their crews and 2,127 vessels were sunk and their crews saved by the navy.

Every housewife knows and dreads the old-time wash-day, with its worry, its day-long rubbing, its exposure to heat and steam and cold. But—

"It's All Right"

when you use Comfort Soap. It cleanses the clothes honestly, heartily and harmlessly—it saves time and rubbing. Try it and have a brighter, cleaner, easier wash-day.

PUGSLEY, DINGMAN & CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

COMFORT SOAP

The Hospital for Sick Children

TORONTO

War Laid Heavy Hand on Children's Charity.

Dear Mr. Editor:—

The annual report of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, marks a new record, despite the heavy handicap the war placed upon its work.

The task of ministering to the suffering youngsters of this province was no light one in view of the Hospital's splendid response to the national call. 25 doctors and 43 nurses from its forces have seen service overseas.

Yet the number of patients treated is 5,048, or 1,308 more than last year. Of these in-patients, 759 were from 266 places outside of Toronto.

The tireless efforts of the staff made possible also a reduction in the average length of stay necessary for the little patients from 24 days in 1914 to 14 this year.

These results show that the Hospital has again paid to the children rich dividends of health upon the invested kindness of its supporters.

There has been careful stewardship of the funds entrusted to the Hospital. There has been saving—almost scrimping—in every direction except where it would prevent the Hospital's soothing the suffering or shortening the sickness of one child. The daily cost of operation was held at the lowest point which would still allow the children entrusted to the Hospital to get the best medicine and the best of care.

And yet so high has risen the cost of every item in the Hospital's budget—in labor, in fuel, in food, and, above all, in medical supplies—that the minimum expense of taking care of one child for one day has risen from $2.24 back in 1914 to $3.21¾ in 1918. Of that, $1.66¾—the amount per patient per day that the official Government grants do not cover—must come from voluntary contributions.

During the past four years debts were incurred to the extent of $100,000, which the Trustees felt assured would be wiped out by the public as soon as the war drew to its close, and those heavy demands ease which have been made upon the generosity of the loyal people of this province. The time has now come when it is necessary to make known the Hospital's dire need of financial assistance.

If this 43rd Christmas appeal fails to rally the friends of this Charity to its support, it will be necessary to mortgage its land, buildings and plant. By the bounty of the late John Ross Robertson that property has just been cleared of debt for the first time since it began its ministry of healing mercy.

Little children have lost a big-hearted friend, and the province a noble benefactor. It is for the public to decide whether his life-work shall be shadowed with a mortgage with'n less than a year of his passing.

What think you?

Send your answer as soon as possible to the Secretary-Treasurer, Hospital for Sick Children, College Street, Toronto. Meanwhile the Charity will "Carry on," trusting in your support.

IRVING E. ROBERTSON,
Chairman of Appeal Committee

RESULTS OF INFLUENZA.

Medical authorities have stated, "There is no knowing how far-reaching the results of the influenza epidemic will be."

"From the nature of the malady it is feared many cases of tuberculosis will develop. If you have not fully recovered from the "flu," or you are run down in health from some other cause, seek a doctor at once. Consumption may have developed, but even that may be cured if taken in time. A case in point has recently been brought to our attention — a farm laborer with a wife and five small children. He had not been feeling right for some months, not sick enough to go to bed, or stay indoors, but always tired. His daily work about the farm had become a task to him. So of his own accord he went to the Muskoka Free Hospital, to try and find out what was the matter. He was found to be suffering from tuberculosis, and was immediately taken in and put to bed. The doctors say this man is making a good recovery, and that he will shortly be able to return home.

The Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives is now appealing for aid in fighting the Great White Plague. The money you give will help restore to health just such deserving cases as this, bringing happiness untold to re-united families.

Contributions may be sent to Sir William J. Gage, 66 Spadina avenue, Toronto, or to Geo. A. Reid, Secretary-Treasurer, Gage Institute, 223 College street, Toronto.

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COUNTY OF HALTON LOCAL COURTS CALENDAR FOR 1919

Place of Sitting	Day of Sitting	Hours of Opening	Jan.	Mar.	May	June	Sept.	Nov.
1 Milton	Friday	10.00 a.m.	10	7	9	27	12	7
2 Oakville	Tuesday	10.00 a.m.	7	4	6	24	9	4
3 Georgetown	Wednesday	10.00 a.m.	8	5	7	25	10	5
4 Acton	Thursday	10.00 a.m.	9	6	8	26	11	6
5 Campbellville	Saturday	10.00 a.m.	11	8	10	28	13	8
6 Burlington	Monday	10.00 a.m.	6	3	5	23	8	3

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CLERKS—1. Wm. Panton, Milton; 2. W. S. Savage, Oakville; 3. J. A. Tracy, Georgetown; 4. Geo. R. Agnew, Acton; 5. Wm. Frazer, Campbellville; 6. Thomas Cooke, Burlington.

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings with or without Jury, 10th June and 9th December, on opening days at 1 p.m.

County Court Sittings, without Jury, 1st April and 7th October, 10 a.m., and so often at other times as may be required for the despatch of business.

Audit of Criminal Justice Accounts, 3rd January, 4th April, 4th July, 3rd October 11 a.m

By order W. I. DICK, Milton,
Clerk of the Peace.

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VOLUME 59.

Canadian Champion
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W. H. Page, Publisher.

Church Directory

METHODIST CHURCH
REV. A. E. MAHON, B.A., B.D., Minister
Sunday Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday School and Bible Class 10 a.m.
Epworth League Monday at 7 p.m.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7 p.m.
W.M.S.—First Monday afternoon at 2.30 p.m.
Ladies' Aid—Last Monday afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

KNOX CHURCH
REV. W. M. McKAY, Minister
Sunday Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday School 10 a.m.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7 p.m.
W.F.M.S. meets on the second Wednesday every month at 3 p.m.
The Mission Band meets on the second Monday of every month at 4 p.m.

GRACE CHURCH
REV. OSCAR P. CLEVELAND, Rector
Rural Dean of Halton
Sunday Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday School and Bible Class 10 a.m.
Bible Class held in Church Office every door. Teacher, Miss Fairchild.
Holy Communion 1st Sunday in month at 11 a.m. and 3rd Sunday after Matins.
Fridays, 7.30 p.m.
Woman's Auxiliary meets on the second Thursday afternoon.
Chancel Guild Meeting every second Friday.
Girls, Thursdays, 7.30 p.m.

ALL SAINTS—MILTON HEIGHTS
Sunday Service 3 p.m.
Communion at 3 p.m. on the first Sunday, evening prayer and sermon.
Second and fifth Sundays, evening prayer 3 p.m.
Holy baptism and Sunday School 2.30 p.m.
Sunday School at 3 p.m.
Weekday service as announced.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
REV. FATHER SAVAGE
MILTON AND THEFORD—Masses 8 a.m. and 11.00 alternately on the first Sunday of each month and every day of January with Mass at 8 a.m.

Travellers' Guide.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
(Effective Sept. 29, 1918)

GOING EAST
7.05 a.m. 1.[illegible] p.m.
4.08 p.m. 5.10 p.m. 8.[illegible] p.m.

GOING WEST
12.55 midnight 5.55 a.m. 11.[illegible] a.m.
4.38 p.m. flag 6.15 p.m. 6.[illegible] p.m.

—SUNDAY—
Going East—7.35 a.m. [illegible]
Going West—12.55 a.m. [illegible]

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
H. & N. W. DIVISION

GOING SOUTH.
10.32 a.m.; 8.07 p.m. [illegible]

LEGAL

WILLIAM J. DICK
(County Crown Attorney)
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Money to Loan
Office—Court House, Milton.

J. A. E. BRADEN
Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public
Money to Loan
Office—Former residence of Dr. Mackay, Main Street, Milton.

MEDICAL

H. A. McCOLL, M.B.
Physician and Surgeon
Hours, to 9 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m. and 7 to 8 p.m.
Office, two doors east of Post Office, Milton.

R. K. ANDERSON, M.D., C.M.
L.R.C.P. Edin.
Physician and Surgeon
Office, Acmite post office, Milton.
Hours, 9 a.m., 1 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m.

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