FROM CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

Governor McGibbon, of the jail, has received a copy of the Edmonton Journal, dated 15th ult., in which is published a letter from his nephew, Dr. Peter McGibbon, son of Donald McGibbon, of Edmonton. Dr. McGibbon is the regimental surgeon of an Imperial regiment, the 8th Royal Berkshires. It was in the hottest of the fighting of the big drive in September and Dr. McGibbon was with it. He tells of the terrific bombardment before the advance of the British. He says:

"The heavens were black with shells, the earth trembled for miles. A regular hurricane of shrapnel, bullets, breaking shells, high explosive, and clouds of earth literally rained like hail. The air was rent with fire, the earth trembled and shook as shells, some weighing over half a ton, ploughed up the surface by thousands.*** Supremely grand to see how amid that hurricane of hell the artillery would assemble, how the gunners would swing their guns into action, with the horses on the run. If a horse or wagon, a gun or a man were blown to pieces, it mattered not, for, with remarkable precision and swiftness of an eagle, they moved from place to place and swung into line, while hardly ceasing to fire."

Of the advance Dr. McGibbon says: "As a blast from the pipes of the Canadian Highlanders sounded the air, the boys climbed over the parapet and started for the German trenches, with bayonets fixed, daggers hanging at their sides. They started over 600 yards of open country, covered with miles of barbed wire, amid that terrific torrent of fire, with the steadiness of a church parade. What happened amid the barbed wire entanglements and the first three lines of German trenches I think I had better not relate. "Our boys (the 8th Royal Berkshires) started out 1000 strong. The first muster after the battle only 284 answered the roll call. They had covered themselves with honor and glory, but the price was high. The casualties were so numerous early in the day that I had fallen behind the regiment and it was not till about two in the afternoon that I started again to follow them up." On reaching the regiment I found only the colonel and a second lieutenant left among the officers, myself making the third. The colonel was in bad shape, so I sent him back, thus all the responsibility of defending a counter attack was left to a boy nineteen years of age." My dressing station had been filled in by shells. One medical man, one medical assistant and probably twenty stretcher bearers with us had been killed." Not victory was our.

Last week Dr. and Mrs. T. T. Harris received the following from their son, Pte. T. T. Harris, Princess Pats:

France, Oct. 27, 1915.

Dear Parents:

Your letter to hand some days ago. Lamentably I did not get the opportunity to answer at an earlier date, but we are on the move, so it makes writing pretty difficult.

We got safe into the place we are at now on Monday. It is quite a long distance from the firing line.

Our regiment did not figure in the battle you spoke of, though on our arrival we were at, or quite close to Armentieres at that time. It was very quiet then. The Boches were dropping an occasional five or six shells into the city each day. I was in there when we arrived. The place was practically deserted.

As the English Tommies say, we put in a cushy time in the trenches. Our casualties were small. We had one only in our platoon. In fact, we have more on our marches. The night we came out of the trenches we had a ten-mile march that I think was about the worst grind, although we have taken more than that later. My dears, a pack weighs in the neighborhood of sixty-five pounds. At the end of ten miles it is more like sixty-five hundred. So, fat, yours truly may look some badly bent at times, but he made there at the finish. I am very thankful my bad eyes give me no trouble. He lived for in the game eyes was all kind of fortune. It somehow seems to do very much for.

Needless to say you wonder what the no-man-land like to be under the pen of a city. On the way to the trenches the boys had been mapping about every inch of it in a map, so when then all the time we were in the trenches in there, they knew as the matter of fact, and you need to worry about them at all, except, I suppose, at one should mind you, but as one did not we did worry.

The fact you did not get your clothes all gave you a certain amount of worry each night, over you go to bed, not that I am harboring marauders, although they have a happy faculty of visiting me periodically. Just at present I imagine I am unmolested. One can never tell.

We are anxiously awaiting orders. The question is, are we to hide by the troubles we have or fly to those we know not of? The Bulgarians coming in, I think, are partly to blame for the unsettled state of affairs. Serbia is cool in winter and this is quite cool enough in France. It is necessary to blow on one's fingers in the morning. In our present billet there is a dear old French lady who very kindly gives us the use of her stove. It is most acceptable.

In sending out parcels anything in the line of eats is most acceptable. It seems so funny. If you could only get a peep at the filthy thing that is going to use the silk handkerchief you sent. At any rate, many thanks. Now I must say goodnight. My best love.

Your loving son,

TERT.

Fruit Tree Diseases.

"Fruit Tree Diseases of Southern Ontario" is the title of a very instructive Bulletin (No. 24 of the second series of bulletins of the Dominion Experimental Farms), of which W. A. McCubbin, M.A., assistant in charge of the Dominion Plant Pathological Laboratory, St. Catharines, Ont., is the author. In this bulletin, prepared under the direction of H. T. Gussow, Dominion Botanist, 14 diseases of the apple tree, 5 of the pear tree, 4 of the quince, 7 of the apricot, 5 of the cherry, 7 of the plum tree and 12 of the peach, are dealt with. In each case there is given a description of the diseases and their nature; information is furnished for their identification, and various means of prevention and control are outlined. In addition to these descriptions, the value of which is greatly enhanced by numerous original illustrations, the opening chapter deals in a general manner with disease, its nature, types of disease due to various fungi, transmission of spores, wintering of diseases, infection, methods of meeting diseases, and other causes of unhealthy conditions, as winter injury, dieback, bud injury, sun scald, crown or collar, etc. Directions are also given for sending specimens attacked by unidentified diseases to the Dominion Botanist. The preparation of the several fungicides—sprays, washes and disinfectants is also outlined. The author clearly shows that timely attention to the control of destructive fungus diseases will save considerable wastage and losses and will result in increased production, a factor, ever important, but at this present time most important to observe. This bulletin is available to applicants to The Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario.

The British a Curious People.

L'Echo de Paris.

The British are a curious people and much closer to us than most of us are accustomed to think, both on account of the number of their families of Celtic origin and the age of her civilization, not to mention the quality of the British mind, which for a long time collided with ours, but nevertheless always held it in esteem. The old chivalry of England is still alive. In words, in deeds, and in honor, it reawakens at critical hours in new beings who do not even know its name. Another thing which is growing in England and even more than with us, is a detestation of Germany, contempt for its brutality, and hatred warrants the determination to keep an unworthy and dangerous enemy at a long distance, even after the conclusion of peace. Everywhere in England there is a feeling of friendship for France.

Cox Estate Must Pay Up.

"Perhaps the most interesting part of the Provincial Treasurer's work is that dealing with the succession duties," remarked Hon. I. B. Lucas shortly after he had been given his present portfolio. Last week the Treasurer's Department was in the public eye when it completed an examination which will force the Cox estate to pay some $500,000 more than it wanted to for succession duties.

It has been an open secret that gifts of money and property are often made by the wealthy to avoid the succession duties. In this case this seems to have been done, and large amounts of stocks and bonds held by the late Senator Cox and his deceased son and wife were also valued at much lower than their real value.

Parcels for Soldiers.

The raised postage required on parcels addressed to the troops depends upon the location of the addressee. If the address is in England, the rate on parcels for England applies, which is 12 cents per pound; whilst, if he is in France, the parcels are subject to the rate applicable to parcels for France, which are as follows:

1 lb. 33c; 2 lbs. 64c; 3 lbs. $1.02; 4 lbs. 1.36; 5 lbs. 72c; 6 lbs. 1.10; 7 lbs. 1.36; 8 lbs. 81c; 9 lbs. 1.18; 10 lbs. 1.36; 11 lbs. 1.26.

In all cases parcels for the troops must be addressed Army Post Office, London, England, but this does not in any way affect the rate of postage, which depends entirely upon the location of the addressee.

Monkey Brand Soap is a cleaner and cosier combined, but won't wash clothes.

COUNTER CHECKS.—The Champion has secured the agency for Appleford's Imperial Counter Check Books, the best in the market. Merchants can see the line of samples at this office. Prices right. tf

CHAPEL ROYAL HAS SEEN MANY CHANGES

Ancient English Church Passed Through Strange Changing Scenes of Life—Resort of Many Sovereigns

Chapel Royal, in St. James' palace, is not the only chapel royal in London. There is also the royal chapel of the Savoy, which has a history of which but little is known, and yet which is most interesting. Its history is identified with that of the Savoy estate, in London, dating from 1222, that is to say, nearly 700 years back. The Savoy estate takes its name from Count Peter of Savoy, who had come to England in the train of his niece, Eleanor of Provence, consort of King Henry III., and became a great favorite of that monarch; so much so that the English ruler bestowed upon his "beloved uncle from Savoy" all that land outside the walls of the city of London in the streets called the Strand, in return for a rental of three barbed arrows per annum.

Count Peter built himself a palace, with a chapel attached, and called the same, after his native land, the palace and chapel of the Savoy. At his death it passed to his niece, Queen Eleanor, and from her "to her most dear son," Edmund, earl of Lancaster. It was in the gardens of this palace that were grown for the first time the famous white and red roses of Provence, from the cutting of which came, 150 years later, the Temple flowers, adopted as the badges of the rival parties in the Wars of the Roses.

Scene of Big Events

On the death of King Edward III. the Savoy passed into the hands of his son, John of Gaunt, who materially improved the palace and chapel. In the course of time it reverted to the crown, and in the reign of Henry VII. the palace was converted into a hospital.

In 1661 the Savoy chapel was the scene of the memorable conference between the Church of England divines and the Puritan ministers, assembled for the purpose of endeavoring to settle their respective differences, and so to arrange the liturgy as to make it acceptable to both parties. Owing to the stubbornness of the Puritans, and their refusal to give way on a single point, the conference came to grief. It was followed immediately afterwards by parliament's enactment of the act of uniformity, which led to the subsequent persecution of the Puritans, and their emigration on a large scale to America, especially to New England.

Haunt of Criminals

The Savoy afterwards fell into evil days, and by the time George III. came to the throne it was one of the worst districts in London, and place of refuge for all the criminals of the United Kingdom. In the second decade, however, of King George III's reign, the Savoy was cleared of most of its criminal population, not without the assistance of a large body of soldiers and the chapel was proclaimed anew a chapel royal, its maintenance being defrayed by the sovereign; the money for the purpose being taken from the revenues of his duchy of Lancaster, and not from his civil list. The chapel was partly destroyed by fire in 1864, when it was restored at the expense of Queen Victoria.

The chapel is rectangular in shape, faces the north; the oak ceiling is flat, and is divided into quatrefoil panels, which are partly filled with emblems of the Passion and partly with the arms o fthose royal personages who have been identified with the Savoy, fourteen in number, including King John of France, Henry III, Henry IV, Henry VII, Henry VII, and George III, of England, and the late Prince Consort.

UNPROFITABLE GUESTS

Wonderful Food Capacity of an Englishman—Hun's Record

An Englishman was staying at the same hostelry with three other visitors. He came down before the others and sat down to breakfast and began. Half an hour later the other three were calling for their coffee, toast, and eggs. The waiter assured them that they had all been served at the appointed time, and it transpired later that the Englishman had consumed fifteen eggs and a corresponding number of rashers, under the impression that it was all meant for him!

The Germans are notoriously big eaters, and the very much averse to starving. It is told of a market porter in Berlin making a bet that he would put away six mutton chops, twelve eggs, a goose, a duck, six pounds of potatoes, and twenty-two pounds of hay. This commissariat was not for a month. It was for one meal! Difficulties were anticipated with the last course, as the eater was a man, and not a horse. However, this ingenious man solved the difficulty by calling for a cigarette after he had finished the duck. He then set light to the hay, pounded the ashes up with the potatoes, and swallowed the lot.

Monkey Brand Soap will clean a house from cellar to roof, but won't wash clothes.

A record of the casualties in the 1st Canadian Division to the 30th of June, published in a volume just issued by the Department of Militia, shows a total of about 50 per cent. of the division.

AFTER GRIPPE

Mrs. Findley Made Strong By Vinol

Severy, Kans.—"The Grippe left me in a weak, nervous, run-down condition. I was too weak to do my housework and could not sleep. After trying different medicines without benefit Vinol restored my health, strength and appetite. Vinol is a grand medicine and every weak, nervous run-down person should take it."—Mrs. Geo. Finnegan.

Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic, strengthens the appetite, aids digestion, enriches the blood, and builds up national strength and energy.

CAMPBELL'S DRUG STORE, Milton.

THE LAMP for all the family

FOR SALE BY

Clements & Co. and M. E. Nixon.

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN

"Fruit-a-tives" Is the Standby In This Ontario Home

SCOTLAND, Ont., Aug. 25th, 1913.

"My wife was a martyr to Constipation. We tried everything on the calendar without satisfaction, and spent large sums of money, until we happened on 'Fruit-a-tives'. We have used it in the family for about two years, and we would not use anything else as long as we can get "Fruit-a-tives."

J. W. HAMMOND.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is made from fruit juices and tonics—is mild in action—and pleasant in taste.

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

THE SCOTT ACT.

To Editor of the Champion:

Dear Sir,—Mr. Denyes's complaint that you have been guilty of misrepresentation, though unintentionally, in speaking of a certain Act as "The Scott Act" and his claim that it should be called "The Canada Temperance Act" is perhaps only a jest on his part. At least I suggest that in place of a harsher alternative. That an Act should be called a TEMPERANCE Act which is neither intended to promote temperance, nor likely to promote it, is merely a misnomer. Temperance means MODERATION. The Act in question is intended to promote compulsory total abstinence. Its effect, though unintentionally, is to promote secret drinking and drunkenness. During the fourteen years that have passed in the present century the hours have been curtailed during which bars might be open and a very large number of them closed altogether. The result has been a considerable increase in the convictions for drunkenness and a similarly large increase in the amount of drink consumed, as will be seen on reference to the Canada Year Book published by the Dominion Government. On page 529 the consumption per head is stated in gallons:

	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.
1899	0.661	0.086	3.995
1913	1.112	0.131	7.005

We are all of us in favor of getting rid of the detestable practice of drunkenness. As we shall stand one day before our Maker and give an account of our actions through life, are we content in this matter to have it on record that pretending to help we did nothing but support mischievous measures?

"Prohibition" will be suggested as an alternative. Well, the State of Maine has tried that for over sixty years and the result is that while the law prohibits the sale of drink the illicit sale of it is overwhelming. I do not wish to suggest that this instance proves a principle, but can anybody show that coercive legislation has anywhere increased sobriety? There may be instances, but I know of none. Coercive legislation as a means of preventing drunkenness is about as efficacious as a law prohibiting marriage would be in preventing bigamy.

Yours truly,

Thos. Cooke.

Burlington, Nov. 23, 1915.

Mansewood.

(Too late for last week.)

Under the auspices of the Guild of Boston Church the choir of the Methodist Church, Milton, gave a concert in the church on Thursday evening last. The programme was of excellent quality and much enjoyed. Fall plowing is the passing order of the day and the attendance was not what the merit of the program deserved or the worthy object would lead one to expect. The proceeds, some $20, are to be devoted to Red Cross work. The choir came up by hay rack and report a good time. At the close of the entertainment they were entertained at the manse by the members of the Guild.

The ladies of Boston Church have sent to the Red Cross Society, Toronto, the following articles: 51 pyjamas suits, 29 surgical gowns, 11 surgical shirts, 29 day shirts, 13 night shirts, 100 pillow slips, 14 pairs socks, 7 pillows, 5½ d in. bandages, 42 jars fruit, 15 lbs. honey. These articles have been made from funds collected by the ladies themselves, amounting to $55.65 and from $75 advanced by the Guild of the Church, which collected last spring $110 for Red Cross and Belgium Relief. The Guild has still in its treasury for such work about $45, while the women have on hand several unfinished articles, much material and about $7. This is a complete report up-to-date.

A congregational social is to be held in the church on Thursday evening, Dec. 2nd. This social, which it is hoped every member of the congregation will attend, is to be addressed by Mathew Parkinson, of Toronto, and others.

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS.—Revilo ribbons, the best made, for Oliver Typewriters, for sale at the Champion office, price 75c. each. Underwood ribbons, 50c. each. tf

The entertainment of Knox Church Sunday School will be held on Monday evening, Dec. 20th. Particulars later.

JAPANESE PROVERBS

It has been said that the Japanese are as apt and unique in their proverbs as they are in their works of art. What, for example, could be more appropriate to men in certain desperate circumstances than this: "Man may shout when he can no longer swim"? "While the tongue works, the brain sleeps," is another saying of the Japanese, which expresses their contempt for loquacious persons. The Japanese are quick at repartee; their wit is keen and tempered, and they can often administer a perfect snub in terse form. In illustration of this there may be cited the following instance. There was being tried in a court a case involving the possession and ownership of a piece of property. The litigants were brothers. The holder, who was clearly not the rightful owner, had assaulted and ejected his brother and was protesting his right to defend his claim. The examining magistrate listened very patiently to him until he closed with the words, "Even a cur may bark at his own gate." Then the judge quietly voiced the judgment, in it seeing an abstract point of law: "A dog that has no gate has no gate rights."

BAR GERMAN

Articles Would be Just as Useful if the German Name Was Removed

"I cannot speak the King's English in a place called a kursaal," was the reply which Father Bernard Vaughan made the other day to a request that he should address a meeting in a certain provincial town. Kursaal is, of course, an out-and-out German word, and it is difficult to see the necessity of retaining it as an adopted unit in our language. It is neither impressive nor euphonious. Hall or pavilion would be just as good and far more agreeable. As a matter of fact, kursaal is one of a number of unwanted, ugly German words that we ought to "sack" by immediate common consent. It is high time we had nothing German in our vocabularies.

What do we want with the word hinterland, for example? The Australian term, the back blocks, means the same thing, and it is British. Kindergarten is another Teutonic word which we should have nothing more to do with. The word means children's garden, and practically no kindergarten is that. Play-school would be a far truer description. A firm, concerted intimation from parents to the effect that unless the word was given up they would withdraw children would certainly kill it at once.

Another misnomer which we obstinately stick to is eau-de-Cologne. The first two words of the name are French, of course, and might be retained, but there is no reason why the German town of Cologne should be included in it. It is true that the scent was originally distilled at Cologne, but it is certain that none of it comes from there now-a-days. The British navy sees to that. Why not re-christen it eau-de-Paris, out of compliment to our splendid Allies the French? It would smell just as sweet by that name—sweeter to many of us.

We should also give up lager-beer—at any rate, by that name. Now that its export from Germany here has quite ceased there is no sort of excuse for calling this particular brew lager. Hock and kummel are two other liquids which should forthwith be renamed. Hock is really an abbreviation of Hochheim, the town where it was first chiefly made. Talking of that, calls to mind the "sausage dogs," as dachshunds are often flippantly called. Sausage-dog is scarcely a name likely to find a place in the dictionary or in polite society, but dachshund should certainly go. It is horribly German, and our dog experts could soon replace it. There seems to be little or no apology necessary for the demand that we should sack out-and-out German words from our language; but it may be pointed out that the French and Russians have already done so, and that one of the first acts of the war by the Germans was to boycott all British and French words and expressions for which they could find home-made substitutes.

GHOSTLY MOTORING

Unrivalled Beauty of Country Roads by Night

You are losing a lot of life if you do not drive along the country roads at night, writes an enthusiast. Beautiful as is the country during the day it is more beautiful at night. There is a weirdness about it, an inspiration, as one drives through the country after dark that does not come when the sun is shining. The road opens up before you like a great fan, tinged with darkness. You are plunging headlong into a gigantic tunnel of night. The trees are seen only in outline—fantastic shapes form and reform before your eyes and fade into a mystery of awe. The fences wiggle in the shadows like things of life. The cattle in the fields beside the road become the goblins of the night, and from afar there beats upon the scene a flickering light in farmhouse for all the world like the single eye of Cyclops.

The light from the car brings out the defects of the road and magnifies them. A billowy path, indeed, according to the lights and shadows. Yet the machine takes the rippling waves of the road with never a complaint, and the sweet, cool breath of night installs a courage into the soul that is enchanting. Sailing upon the lakes at night is pleasant. There is the silvery wake trailing behind the boat, and the distant lights along the shore are charming. But the night time upon the lake is different from the drive at night through the country. There is not the rolling changes every second; not the pictures in the dark; not the ghostly charm of mystery which one beholds when riding along the country roads when the stars are twinkling. There is nothing comparable with the country ride at night.

Two quaint centre-pieces that belonged to Queen Victoria amuse the younger members of the Royal Family. The gold Lincoln Cup is a trophy of George IV.; and there is sa flagon taken from the Armanda, which the First Gentleman of Europe had carved with the Royal Crown and Prince of Wales' feathers.

Y-Z (wise Lead) has an advantage over other soap powders inasmuch as it also acts as a disinfectant.

The Canadian Army Transport Service has carried 104,000 troops, nearly 800 nurses, and about 20,000 horses overseas without a single loss.

A WORD FOR MOTHERS

It is a grave mistake for mothers to neglect their aches and pains and suffer in silence this cause double to chronic sickness and often premature death.

If your work is tiring if your nerves are exhausted, if you feel nervous, weary or depressed, you should know about Scott's Emulsion. It promotes an appetite, forms the blood, strengthens the nerves, builds up the whole system. Scott's is a nourishing, thoroughly digestible food, rich in the vitamines that prevent nerve exhaustion. Try it.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto. 14-15

COMFORT

The Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater is the thing for these cold nights and mornings. Always ready for use and quickly chases the cold.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS CANADA

FOR SALE BY

Clements & Co. and M. E. Nixon.

News for Horsemen.

The annual report of the Ontario Stallion Board to the Minister of Agriculture notes an improvement in the class of animal, by reason of the fact that the percentage of grades in 1913 was 36 per cent., in 1914 34½ per cent., and 1915 32 per cent. For the past year 3,165 were enrolled, representing 2,147 pure-breds and 1,018 grades. The first class of grades will be eliminated after August, 1916, and all grades after August, 1918. This is the first year the inspection was compulsory, and the board expresses the opinion that the change has worked well.

Bishop's Pastoral.

The following Pastoral has been issued by Bishop Clarke, of the Niagara Diocese. This is pre-eminently a time for prayer. It is my desire that our churches should be open each day, if possible, for a certain time, and every encouragement given to the people to use them for private prayer and intercession. I hereby authorize the stoppage of "Evening Prayer" at the third collect for the present, in order that you may invite your people to pray for the King and Government and nation, and all objects suggested by the war, reading out the names of those who have gone to the war from the parish, also urging appropriate collects. I am persuaded that this would greatly increase the attendance at evening service in every parish.

Christmas Appeal

FOR

The Hospital for Sick Children

COLLEGE ST., TORONTO.

Dear Mr. Editor:—

Thanks for your kindness in allowing me the privilege of appealing at this Christmas time on behalf of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.

In the 40 years of the Hospital's existence there have been treated within its walls 26,108 children as in-patients; 231,768 as out-patients; a grand total of 257,876 in and out-patients.

The Hospital for Sick Children gives a province-wide service, for little patients from every section of Ontario have sought its aid. Last year 499 patients were admitted from 232 places outside the City of Toronto. In 1914 there were 394 from 216 places.

Of the 2,838 in-patients last year 1,771 were medical cases and 1,067 surgical. In the orthopedic department of the 2,838 in-patients, 264 were treated for deformities, 21 Pott's disease of the spine, 10 lateral curvature of the spine, 10 bow-legs, 57 club-feet, 17 dislocations of hip, 42 tubercular disease of knee, hip, ankle, wrist and elbow; 76 infantile paralysis, 8 wry neck, and 21 miscellaneous.

Our battle is never-ending—is one that will continue while the world lasts, for it is the fight between the armies of life and death, to save the child life, the sick little ones, sons and daughters not only of our soldier men, but of the fathers and mothers still in this home-land province.

The Hospital is beating back disease and death, the enemies that assail the lives of little children as the British Empire is beating back Germany, Austria and Turkey, the enemies that assail the life of liberty.

So we appeal to the generous people of Ontario not to forget those so near and dear to us, who lie in the beds and cots of this great charity.

Will the people at large, as of old, respond to our call? Will they remember that every year is a war year for the Hospital, every day a day of battle, and that the Hospital needs money, not for its own sake, but for the children's sake?

The Hospital has waged its war for forty years. The people of Toronto and Ontario have been its friend, and this year of all years it requires help. Surely you will give to a charity that cares for every sick child in Ontario, for only as your money reaches the Hospital can the Hospital's mercy reach the children.

Every dollar is a link of kindness in the chain of mercy that joins the money in your pocket to the miseries of some child's life, some mother's heart.

Remember that Christmas calls you to open the purse of your kindness to the Hospital that the Hospital may open the heart of its help to the children.

Will you send a dollar, or more if you can, to Douglas Davidson, Secretary-Treasurer, or

J. ROSS ROBERTSON,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees,
Toronto.

Pump Work & Well Drilling

Having returned from the west I am now prepared to do pump work and well drilling of all kinds, at reasonable prices. Your work solicited.

G. A. MURRAY,
51-2m. R.R. No. 4, Milton.

We have purchased the business of the late Wm. Weir. All enquiries should be addressed to us.

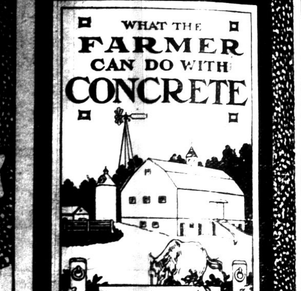
CATER & WORTH

Monuments

GALT, ONT.

You need this book

Sent FREE to any address



160 pages of valuable building information—52 useful plans—complete details on how to make improvements on the farm that are fire-proof, weather-proof, time-proof and economical—besides scores of other interesting facts.

It's the standard authority on farm building construction. It has saved thousands of dollars for more than 75,000 Canadian farmers and will save money for you. If you haven't a copy, send in the coupon NOW. *The book is free.*

Canada Cement Company Limited,
MONTREAL.

FILL IN COUPON AND MAIL TO-DAY

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED, Herald Building, MONTREAL.

596 Gentlemen: Please send me a free copy of "What The Farmer Can Do With Concrete." 1

Name.....

Street and No.....

City..... Prov.....

COUNTY OF HALTON
LOCAL COURTS CALENDAR
FOR 1916

Place of Sitting	Day of Sitting	Hours of Opening	Jan.	Mar	Ma
1 Milton	Friday	10.00 a.m.	14	10	
2 Oakville	Tuesday	10.00 a.m.	11	7	
3 Georgetown	Wednesday	10.00 a.m.	12	8	
4 Acton	Thursday	10.00 a.m.	13	9	
5 Campbellville	Saturday	10.00 a.m.	15	11	13
6 Burlington	Monday	10.00 a.m.	10	6	

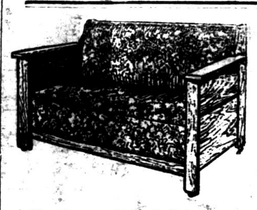
NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CLERKS—1. Wm. Panton, Milton; 2. Arthur B[illegible] 3. Chas. C. Roe, Georgetown; 4. Geo. R. Agnew, Acton; 5. Wm. Fra[illegible] 6. John A. McArthur, Burlington.

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings will be held as follows: June and 12th December, on opening days at 1 p.m.

County Court Sittings, without Jury, 4th April and 3rd October, [illegible] other times as may be required for the despatch of business.

Audit of Criminal Justice Accounts, 5th January, 5th April, 5th July, [illegible]

By order W. Lynch, Milton.



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