No More Piles.

Pile sufferers can only get quick, safe and lasting relief by removing the cause—bad blood circulation in the lower bowel. Cutting and salves can't do this—an internal remedy must be used. Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid, a harmless tablet, succeeds because it relieves this blood congestion and strengthens the affected parts. Hem Roid has a wonderful record for quick, safe and lasting relief to Pile sufferers. It will do the same for you or money back. J. M. Mackenzie and druggists anywhere sell Hem-Roid with this guarantee.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Milton, Oct. 5th, 1926.

The council met at 10.30 a.m., in accordance with call of the Warden.

Members all present, the Warden in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Communications were read as follows: from the Clerks of Trafalgar, Esquesing, Oakville, Burlington, Georgetown, and Acton, notices of consent of councils of their respective municipalities to pay for maintenance in hospitals of their indigent patients. W. A. R. Slater, re cheque protection. Mrs. C. H. Cross, thanking council for kindness in connection with the death of Mr. Cross, Galt Collegiate Institute re Halton pupils, Mothers' Allowances Commission re local Board, Department of Education re grants to Halton High Schools, R. R. Fleming, asking for grant to school fairs, and Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission re removal of pole at Eden Mills.

Mr. Holtby moved, seconded by Mr. Mason, that we adjourn, to meet at 1.30 p.m. Carried.

The council adjourned.

The council resumed at 1.30 p.m., the Warden in the chair.

Mr. Nicholson presented the fifth report of the standing committee on education, Mr. Mason the ninth on special communications, Mr. Blakelock the seventh on county buildings, Mr. Foster the seventh on county roads, and Mr. Holtby the ninth on printing.

Mr. McArthur moved, seconded by Mr. Appelbe, that this council go into committee of the whole to consider reports of standing committees. Carried.

The council went into committee of the whole, Mr. McArthur in the chair.

The council resumed, the Warden in the chair.

Mr. McArthur reported reports of standing committees considered, amended and approved in committee of the whole.

Mr. Agnew moved, seconded by Mr. Leslie, that the report of the committee of the whole be adopted. Carried.

Mr. McIntyre presented the eighth report of the standing committee on finance.

Mr. Nicholson moved, seconded by Mr. Morden, that the report of committee on finance be adopted. Carried.

Mr. Nicholson moved, seconded by Mr. Holtby, that leave be granted to introduce a by-law to authorize the borrowing of money to meet current ordinary expenditure for the year and that the same be now read a first time. Carried.

The by-law was read first time.

Mr. McArthur moved, seconded by Mr. Appelbe, that this council go into committee of the whole on the second reading of By-law No. 544, the Warden in the chair. Carried.

The council went into committee of the whole, the Warden in the chair.

The council resumed.

The Warden reported By-law No. 544 read second time in committee of the whole.

Mr. Nicholson moved, seconded by Mr. McIntyre, that By-law No. 544 be now read a third time, passed, signed by the Warden and Clerk, and the corporate seal attached. Carried.

The by-law was read third time.

Mr. Agnew moved, seconded by Mr. Leslie, that this council do now adjourn, to meet at the call of the Warden. Carried.

The council adjourned.

ROD AND GUN

A novel means of pursuing game is dealt with by Raymond Thompson in the October issue of Rod and Gun, in an article "Hunting and Fishing via Scow." The country is the vicinity of the Athabasca River in Alberta. The interior of British Columbia is the scene of "Three Fishers Went Trading" by Robert Watson. A timely article by an old timer is an article on methods of duck shooting by Frank J. Parsons, which contains a number of good wrinkles. A Bryan Williams concludes his good series of articles, "Breezes from the West," in this issue, while a useful series of articles on first aid in the bush by A. G. Shakespeare commences. Another of Frise's inimitable cartoons is one of the special features of the issue and a special article covering the D.C.R.A. matches at Ottawa also appears in the October number. Rod and Gun is published monthly by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ontario.

HAVE YOU PAIN AFTER EATING?

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" CORRECTS STOMACH TROUBLE QUICKLY

MME BRISSON

"After a long and weary illness, caused by bad Digestion, and after having tried all kinds of remedies, I decided to take "Fruit-a-tives", and after three weeks' treatment, I felt great relief. To-day, I am in perfect health and am proud to say that the result is attributable to "Fruit-a-tives," which I recommend very sincerely. Mme Brisson, 27 Rivet St., Montreal."

If you have poor Digestion or Pain after Eating, try "Fruit-a-tives," the wonderful fruit medicine. "Fruit-a-tives" is nature's own remedy — the intensified juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes, combined with tonics. It will give you welcome and quick relief. 25c. and 50c. a box—at all dealers.

Coldstreams' Band

The regimental band which recently performed at the big Exhibition at Toronto, has a tradition stretching back to one of the early stages in England's struggle for freedom. The Coldstream Regiment of Food Guards is the oldest corps of continuous existence and is also the sole representative by lineal descent of the first regular army which was raised and organized by Oliver Cromwell under the title of the "New Model."

The band itself of this historic regiment goes back to 1742. There are pictures of it at that date in the possession of the regiment. At that time the members were civilians, hired by the month, their only military duties being to play the Guards from the St. James' Park parade to the palace and back.

About 1783 the officers petitioned their colonel-in-chief, the Duke of York, then in Hanover, for his assent to their having a band which they could command on all occasions. Accordingly, a band of regularly attested musicians was enlisted in Hanover by the Duke, and sent to England. It numbered 12 performers, including the leader, Music-Major Eley, and comprised two oboes, four clarionets, two bassoons, one trumpet, two horns and one serpent.

By 1815 the band had been augmented by the introduction of flutes, trombones and key bugles, until it numbered twenty performers. With this composition it was ordered to Paris during the occupation by the allies.

Mr. Eley, the bandmaster, was succeeded by Messrs. Weyranch, Denman and Willman. With the appointment of the latter the Coldstreamers began to lay the foundation for its inevitable fame. Under him the Coldstreamers became a veritable school for clarionet players. Out of it came Lazarus, the famous clarionet virtuoso. Even to day this band is noted for its fine clarionet playing. Eminent performers like Pollard, Maycock, Burton and Thome, all came from the Coldstreamers. For a number of years many of the wind instrumentalists at Covent Garden Opera House had been members of this famous band.

Willman retired in 1825, and was succeeded by Charles Godfrey, who had joined the band as a musician, in 1815, from the Surrey Militia, and was founder of the family whose name is so intimately associated with military music and bands. He served as Bandmaster until 1834, when his military engagement ceased, but so highly was he esteemed by his officers that he continued his position, although a civilian, until his death in 1862. During his regime the band attained so high a reputation, as to be considered unsurpassed in the country.

The successor of Fred Godfrey was Mr. Cadwalladet Thomas, an old Coldstream bandsman, who joined in 1853. He was a clarionet player of considerable ability, holding several important engagements in the metropolis, and for ten years was bandmaster of the Duke of York's School until called to take charge of the Coldstreamers, a position he held with great credit to himself and honor to his corps.

The next bandmaster was Mr. John Mackenzie-Rogan (now colonel) who succeeded Mr. Thomas in March, 1896. Under his direction the Coldstream Guards' Band was the first of any British Army band to tour Canada, and the first of the Guards bands to visit France at the invitation of the French Government and the approval of King Edward VII. (1907).

The present Director of Music is Lieut. Robert G. Evans, who succeeded Col. Mackenzie-Rogan in 1920. Mr. Evans served with the Royal Artillery Band at Woolwich as a violinist and cornet player before he was transferred to the Coldstream Guards' Band as a musician, to be with his elder brother. He served some few years with the Coldstream Guards before going to Kneller Hall to qualify for a bandmastership. After passing a very successful examination he was appointed to the Highland Light Infantry, and served with that regiment until he was specially selected to form the Royal Garrison Artillery Band at Plymouth (a band which was well known to Canadians) and from this band he was promoted to commissioned rank, and transferred to the Coldstream Guards.

IRELAND'S POPULATION.

Irish Free State Has 2,972,802 and Northern Ireland 1,256,802.

The population of all Ireland, according to the last census, is 4,229,124. The Free State has a population of 2,972,802, a decrease of 5.3 per cent. since the last census fifteen years before. Northern Ireland has 1,256,802, showing a slight increase.

For all Ireland the average annual emigration was over 33,000, of whom 18,000 went to America. The birth rate is 31 per thousand, the death rate 16 per thousand.

The Free State differs from other European countries, and even from Northern Ireland, in having fewer females than males, the proportion being 972 to 1,000. This is attributed to the emigation of women to America.

Dublin's population is given as 316,471.

Motor Vehicles Stolen.

Nearly 250,000 motor vehicles of an approximate aggregate value of $218,000,000 were stolen in the United States during the year 1925, as revealed by an investigation made by the research division of the American Automobile Association. Assuming that 80 per cent. of these were recovered, the dead loss to motorists was $35,000,000 for the vehicles alone.

Tomato Seed.

An ounce of tomato seed will produce 1,500 ounces of seed, or 3,000,000 tons of tomatoes.

Do not sell good young pullets—learn to tell the sex.

A Big Parachute.

A parachute fifty feet across, invented by Harry A. Doucett, chief machinist's mate in the U. S. navy, in its initial test at Los Angeles brought a plane and pilot to earth from an altitude of 2,500 feet, after the engine had been killed. The plane landed on a hillside and broke a propeller blade, and its running gear, but otherwise no damage was done.

Loud-Speaker Ban.

Reading (England) Town Council have passed a bylaw making it an offence for any person to operate, to the annoyance of residents, a wireless loud-speaker in the street or any public place.

The London Zoo.

There are more than 3,000 animals in the London Zoo.

"Shirley was so surprised to hear my voice!"

"You know, I have read a good deal about Long Distance service, so this afternoon I called my married daughter."

"Do you mean Shirley who moved up to Morganville, last spring?"

"Yes, and do you know I could hear her voice as distinctly as I hear yours. Shirley was so surprised and delighted that she wants me to call her every week."

Constant improvement in telephone equipment and service has virtually abolished distance. Every day friends in cities hundreds of miles apart, are re-united by the modern magic—Long Distance.

Have you ever visited a distant friend by telephone? If not, why not give someone a pleasant surprise.

Call her by Long Distance.

BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

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All Birds and Mammals Have Vocal Power of Some Kind.

A living thing is rarely found that has no way of expressing itself by way of sound. All birds and mammals have vocal power of some kind, and even insects, when voiceless, can call attention to their presence by means of vibrations.

Fishes are generally considered the dumbest things in animated nature, but if Sir Emerson Tennant's word may be taken, certain fish exist with distinct musical qualities. He tells us that when at Chilka Lake, in the East of Ceylon, he heard sounds coming up from the water like the gentle thrill of a musical chord, or the vibrations of a wine-glass when its rim is rubbed with a wet finger. It was not so much one distinct note, as a number of tiny sounds, varying from treble to bass. The wood of the boat had the effect of conducting the sound, and if the ear rested on the wood, the effect was more striking. The impression was that the sound rose and fell as the fish moved rapidly through the water.

Instances have been recorded from Burmah of fish that are said to be able to produce sound resembling the beat of a distant drum, and certain little fish that swarm in shoals were found to have a curious formation behind the head, from which, it was thought, the sound came.

Church In a Station.

"The Mystical Church of the Comforter" is one of London's most curious churches. It is situated in a disused waiting-room next to the booking office at Denmark Hill Station, and porters often work to the accompaniment of hymns sung lustily by the congregation.

The church has been in existence in its present premises for six years. One end of the room has been transformed by an altar, painted white and surrounded by the seven colors of the rainbow. Seven steps lead up to the altar, and at the side are two pillars representing beauty and strength. Everything is done by symbols, and the badge worn by the members is a dove, standing in a circle with a seven-leafed branch in its beak.

The leader and founder of the church is Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Eagle Skinner. Her official title is "The Messenger," but most of the members call her "mother."

When conducting a service, Mrs. Skinner wears white robes ornamented with mystical signs. She is a Rosicrucian, and the signs used refer to some of the inner orders of that society.

Customs Have Altered.

Blackpool, England, which recently celebrated the jubilee of its incorporation as a borough, is one of the pioneers of mixed bathing. But a hundred years ago things were very different. Then, when it was the women's bathing hour, a bell rang, and that was the signal for every man to clear off the promenade. The penalty for breach of the rule was—a bottle of wine.

FOR GIRLS WHO WORK

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Is a Great Friend—It Stops Pain and Restores Health

Toronto, Ontario.—"I work in a factory and I would have to get away from my work every time I was sick. The dragging-down pains and cramps were very bad, but my back was terrible. It hurt so that I couldn't lie down with it. I heard some of the girls talking about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and they told me to try it. I have taken about a dozen bottles of it and it has done me a lot of good. I never have any pains or sore back now, and have not been off from work a day since I have taken it. I recommend the Vegetable Compound when I have the opportunity."—Miss ROLLO, 21 Howie Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

"The Advice of a Friend"

Hanover, Ontario.—"I was terribly pained and a few odd times I almost fainted. I used to do housework until a few months ago and sometimes I had to leave my work and go to bed. I am now a mender in the knitting-mill. I suffered five or six years from painful periods before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound by the advice of a friend. I got relief almost immediately, and I tell my friends what a good medicine it is. You may use this testimonial if you like, if it will help others."—Miss J. PEARSON, Victoria Street, Hanover, Ontario.

The Old 104th Regt.

A peculiar incident in connection with the war of 1812-14, between Great Britain and the United States was the action of the Governor of Massachusetts on the one hand and the Governor of New Brunswick on the other, who respectively urged upon their peoples to refrain from acts which might cause hostilities.

And while New Brunswick continued at peace with her neighbor-enemy (Maine was then only a district; she did not become a State until 1820), she raised a regiment to go to the assistance of her fellow-British-Americans in Upper Canada. At the same time, while this regiment was away, the embodied militia of the County of York and elsewhere was called upon to furnish a regiment to occupy the barracks at Fredericton. Evidently no chances were to be taken, says T. C. L. Ketchum in Montreal Weekly Star.

New Brunswick military men to this day speak with pride of the old 104th. The rank and file of this military unit were raised entirely in the Province of New Brunswick, and such a favorable report of the personnel of the regiment was made to the King, that he constituted the 104th "a regiment of the line," which, of course, placed it on an equality with other regular troops, and gave its officers a much sought after military status.

In the depth of the winter of 1815, one of the most severe winters in the history of New Brunswick, the 104th undertook the toilsome and hazardous march from St. John to Quebec. A good part of the tramp had to be on snowshoes as the roads, at no time any good, were "blocked" that winter, drifts from ten to twenty feet being reported. At Fredericton the regiment was re-inforced by several companies. They were presented with an address by the Legislature then in session. The regiment was made up of 1,000 men and 42 officers.

They began the long march from Fredericton, going in sections of 100, so that each succeeding quota would have the benefit of the snowshoe track made by the preceding corps. Along the settled part of the country they received all sorts of assistance from the settlers, who gave them accommodation and food. The real hardships began when they struck the wilderness country between Grand Falls and River du Loup. Most of them were practical woodsmen, at home on snowshoes and with axe in hand. But the season was so exceptionally severe, and their outfit not being of the best they experienced a most trying time, and had it not been for the gallantry and courage of one of the officers, Capt. Charles Rainsford, a native of New Brunswick, there might have been most serious consequences.

The chief difficulty arose in crossing Temiscouta Lake. While two of the companies were on the lake a most tempestuous storm arose. Delay was inevitable, and with delay came a shortage of rations. Rainsford with two privates, Patriot and Gay, undertook to push their way to River du Loup and secure relief. After a long tramp through the blinding storm, they met one, Long, who was engaged as pilot across the lake. The three then continued to River du Loup. Here they met with a hearty welcome, and a relief party of seventeen Canadians was at once formed to carry back provisions to the stranded and snow-bound troops on the lake.

There was no delay, Rainsford and his two privates accompanied the relief party. They reached their destination in due season, having covered a distance of ninety miles going and coming in one single day and night. The delight of the troops at the ample supply of rations which the relieving party brought may easily be imagined. Rainsford's brave act was laid before Parliament many years later, but he does not appear to have received any substantial reward.

The regiment arrived safely at River du Loup and hastened on to Quebec, which they reached on the 17th day of February, just 13 days after leaving Fredericton—a journey of 350 miles. It was a record military march.

The 104th took part in several engagements on the Upper Canada frontier and suffered many casualties, particularly at Sackett's Harbor. At the close of the war the regiment was disbanded, and many of the soldiers took up land in the Upper St. John district.

During the Great War the late Senator Fowler undertook to raise a regiment which bore the historic number "104." There was a wonderful response to his appeal and the regiment was soon overstrong. Several of its officers and men were descendants of those who held commissions or were in the ranks of the old regiment.

The new 104th went to England as a unit but to the great disappointment of the commanding officer and men was broken up. Senator Fowler felt this keenly as, indeed, did all his associates and the people at home in the Province of New Brunswick.

STRENGTH OF AN APE.

Average Chimpanzee Is About Four Times Stronger Than Man.

Remarkable tests, which prove that the average chimpanzee or orang-outang is about four times stronger than man, have just been carried out in a Baltimore Zoo by Mr. John E. Bauman, an American scientist, with the aid of a powerful dynamometer, a machine which registers the degree of power used on it.

A looped rope was attached to the machine and passed into the monkeys' cages. A great female chimpanzee seized the rope and gave a vigorous tug. The dynamometer registered a pull of 1,260 pounds.

Another large anthropoid used only one hand and registered a pull of 847 pounds.

Some college students who tried their strength could not make the machine register above 210 pounds with one hand, or above 491 pounds with two hands.

Mr. Bauman finds, however, that when the different proportions are considered man compares favorably in physical strength with most other animals.

"We rank considerably above the hoofed animals," he states, "and the oft-cited strength of the beetle and the ant, when duly corrected, appears to be materially less than our own. Probably, cross-section for cross-section of muscle, man stands materially above the bulk of the animal creation. The animals outranking him are the carnivora, the other primates, and the seals."

WHITE PROSPHODINE.

Jam From Rose Leaves.

The commercial value of roses is fully appreciated in Bulgaria, where the perfume industry gives employment to thousands of people.

The fields around Kazanlik are red with damask roses cultivated for the essence we call attar, and for which nearly sixty shillings an ounce is paid. Only the red rose is used, and this must be plucked just before dawn, when the flower begins to open, but has not yet been heated by the sun.

A ton of rose leaves produces less than twelve ounces of the essential oil, which, diluted with alcohol, forms the basis of attar.

Rose leaves are also used in the Balkans crystallized as a sweetmeat or made into jam, though it is not used with bread, but eaten with a spoon and washed down with a glass of water.

Clothes of Woven Bamboo.

Bamboo clothes may soon be fashionable.

This new raw material for textiles, which, it is said, may revolutionize the trade, is used in a process perfected by Dr. Nanji, an Indian on the staff of Birmingham University.

"I believe it will greatly cheapen many textiles for which there is now a world-wide demand, including artificial silk made from wood pulp," he told an interviewer. "It will also open up new sources for the supply of paper."

The process, patented all over the world, utilizes bamboos and other fibrous plants in which the tropical parts of the Empire are fabulously rich. These are reduced to a condition in which, Dr. Nanji says, they lend themselves to spinning and weaving as readily as cotton or flax, and at a much lower cost.

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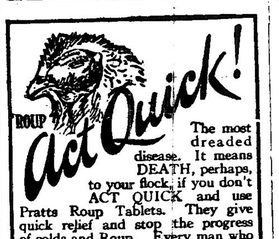

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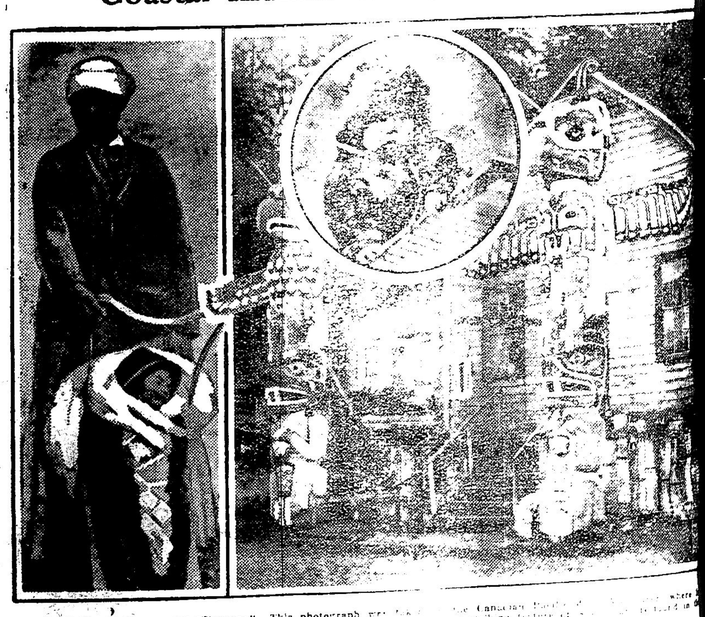
Coastal Indians of Mysterious Origin



Left—A Siwash Squaw and "Papoose." This photograph was taken by a Canadian Pacific photographer. The Indians have been granted permission to camp at certain seasons at a certain place, and striking history grotesquely carved and painted totem poles. Inset—A typical totem pole.

THE Indians of coastal British Columbia are unlike any other Indians of North America. The name "Siwash", by which they are commonly distinguished from the plains Indians, is a corruption of the French word "sauvage", which the early explorers naturally applied to them. It is not a native name. They do not look at all like the plains Indians but like Orientals and, though their history is so obscure that it is impossible to trace their origin, this seems to prove beyond doubt that they are sprung from some such stock, most probably the Japanese. It is a fact that if a Siwash and a Japanese are dressed alike, one can hardly tell them apart.

How these people crossed the Pacific is a mystery. Perhaps they are the survivors of some hapless armada blown across the ocean in some bygone age. Perhaps they deliberately sailed across, like Columbuses of the East. Perhaps they crossed by the ice of the Bering Straits. Anyhow, there they are.

There are many other points of resemblance between the Siwash and the Orienta[illegible] Like the primitive Japanese, the Siwashes live by hunting and fishing and are much on the water in fact, their canoes are to them what the horse was to the Sioux. Like the primitive Japanese, again, and unlike the plains Indians, they do not live in tents but in houses, which, moreover, are of very similar architecture to those of the Flowery Kingdom, though built of wood. And, like the Japanese, they are a very poetic people, with a prolific and beautiful folk-lore.

But the most remarkable distinction enjoyed by the Siwashes is their art, which does not resemble that of any other race certainly not that of any other American Indians. Of this, conventional realism [illegible] key-note. Their buildings are richly and [illegible] carved. Their ceremonial dresses are [illegible] They delight in bold effects

OVERCOATS $18.75
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Business Cards of ten lines or less, $5 per year. The number of lines to be reckoned by space occupied, measured by a scale of nonpareil.

Advertisements without special instructions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Special Notice, the object of which is to secure the pecuniary benefit of any individual, company, institution, or fund, will be charged as an advertisement, and charged accordingly.

Notices of births 25c., marriages and deaths 50c. in addition, line extra for poetry.

Obituary 50c. line extra for poetry.

Political advertisements, 10 cents per line.

Notices of lost, strayed, stolen, and wanted, not exceeding 10 lines, will be inserted at 50 cents for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

WM. PANTON
Editor and Proprietor

Church Directory.

[illegible]

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LOCAL COURT

FOR [illegible]

Place of Sitting	Day of Sitting	H[illegible]
Milton	Friday	10
Oakville	Tuesday	10
Georgetown	Wednesday	10
Acton	Thursday	10
Campbellville	Saturday	10
Burlington	Monday	10

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CLERKS—1. Wm. [illegible] Thompson, Georgetown; 4. Geo R. A. [illegible] Stuart, Burlington.

[illegible] Sessions of the Peace and County [illegible] 7th December, on opening days at 1 [illegible]

[illegible] Court Sittings, without Jury, 6th A[illegible]

[illegible] as may be required for the despatch of Criminal Justice Accounts, 5th Janu[illegible]