

HAMPDEN.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Young attended the wedding of their niece Miss Annie Young, of Chesley.

The W. M. society are having a thank-offering meeting in the church on Friday evening, October 30. A program will be given first, and after the program the thank-offering collection will be taken.

Miss Janet Sharp is learning dressmaking with Miss Hughes, in Durham.

The Hampden annual anniversary service will be held the last Sunday in November. The following Monday night a tea-meeting will be held. Fuller particulars next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Pearson of Allan Park spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Geddes.

A great many from around here attended the Ebenezer anniversary services on Sunday. Hampden hopes they will not forget their anniversary service the last Sunday in November.

After the War ==  
What for Canada?

Paper prepared and given by Miss Margaret Petty, teacher, of Varney, at South Grey Teachers' Convention

It seems to me there is much room for speculation as to "What for Canada after the war" and many possible contingencies for Canada, depending largely on the outcome of the war. Win or lose we will have to pay the shot. At the end of the war we will find ourselves with a vastly increased national debt and a pension list of no small proportions. We will also find ourselves irretrievably committed to a military and naval program, a larger standing army and a navy of some kind to protect our harbors and trade routes, for when Britain is at war, Canada is also at war. This is a burden that will fall upon us winning or losing. Should we lose we may find ourselves struggling to pay our share of a German indemnity in addition to the above. Or in case of an overwhelming defeat (which is not conceivable) we might find ourselves annexed to the German Nation, with all that would mean, to avoid which we might find ourselves glad to become an adjunct of the United States.

Britain no longer able to defend herself against aggressors, the British Empire would doubtless be dismembered, each colony going its own way. It is difficult to conceive of the outlying members of the Empire standing for the intolerable burdens of Europe, and militarism. Can Canada stand the strain and will her sense of danger drive her into closer union with the motherland and her sister states? She must either do so or take shelter under the protection of the Monroe Doctrine. Canada will remain within the Empire, no doubt. She will by her action in the present war find herself a fighting nation and by her growing strength will have an unquestionable influence on European attitude towards Britain. Industrially she will enter into a new era of prosperity, being in a position to secure much of the trade lost to warring nations. It is only reasonable to expect that a great influx of British emigrants will follow, which will probably submerge the too populous foreign element. British Capital, too, will probably flow more freely towards Canada tending to develop her natural resources and industries at a much more rapid rate. It may also be a means of creating a better feeling between our English speaking and French speaking citizens which have not been too good of late.

As I have already stated, Canada will enter into a new era of prosperity and we all believe that Canada's gain will greatly outweigh her loss and we are all very optimistic as to the outcome of the war and its effects on Canada.

The first and perhaps the greatest effect of the war on Canada is the extraordinary opportunity for the expansion of Canadian Trade. Since so many of her competitors have shut down and the demand continues, Canada must do what she can to supply this demand.

Sir George E. Foster issues an appeal to the Canadian producers and manufacturers to win a bloodless but effective victory by capturing the immense export trade of Germany and Austria and availing themselves of the opportunities to which the outbreak of the war has given rise. Victory must eventually come to the Allies and with that victory Canada will enter upon an era of expansion and prosperity such as our country has never known.

Germany's industrial output has wonderfully increased in past years. In 1913 her exports totalled \$2,404,967,000 and those of Austria half a billion consisting almost entirely of manufactured goods. What the war means to Germany we all can see! A total loss during the continuation of the war and a long period of struggle after ensuing peace to regain even a part of her former profitable position. This immense void in production must be filled and the instant and pressing duty of Canada is to possess herself of a generous share of the production and trade thus lost to Germany and to make her position so strong in these markets as to secure herself from being ousted by Germany hereafter. Canadians should and will find the details of what Germany and Austria have produced and sold to other countries and set themselves to supply other duplicates or substitutes.

In 1914 Canada imported from Germany goods worth \$14,684,069 and from Austria goods worth \$1,674,349 and exported \$4,433,736. This need not be in a country with the natural resources that Canada has. There are a great many lines of goods we might just as well make here and stop paying Europe for them. At the beginning of the war Germany confiscated all English and Canadian patents in Germany. England and Canada retaliated by confiscating all German patents in England and Canada. All these machines, devices, formulas which were the inventions of the Germans are now open to manufacture in Canada without let or hindrance. Two examples of these are the meat machines and the loom for weaving seamless rugs. This confiscation of German patents is one of the prizes the war has de-

livered into our hands. We are going to copy these machines now that the patents have been rescinded by the government. So it is with other lines. If we cannot duplicate their products we can offer exceedingly good substitutes and all goods made in Canada must henceforth bear the Canadian hall mark. Now that we are forced to get supplies we may find that it is necessary to go beyond our own territory. Possibly the same trait in human nature that entices us to buy from the mail order houses when the local dealer is stocked, has led us to send to Europe for goods in order to enjoy the excitement of getting something from a distance. Whatever the cause there can be no doubt about the value of Canadianizing Canada now that it is necessary to do so. A foreign label has probably meant more to us than it should by rights and we may now find that Canadian clothes are almost entirely satisfactory.

Some of the wholesale firms whose travellers are out declare that they are receiving in the country towns, orders three times as large as at this time last year. Others are looking for a dull winter, but these have either not sent out their travellers or are selling luxuries or high-priced goods and these are tabooed just now.

Not a little of the annual bill of millions for linens, laces, cottons and handkerchiefs and toys will go into the pockets of our own manufacturers who have in some lines made greater progress than their foreign rivals.

One Canadian firm sends eighty buyers to Europe twice a year. What will they now do for imported goods? They will do largely as the stores of the United States are doing, replace the imported goods with goods made at home. Some drugs and chemicals cannot be procured elsewhere than in Germany, but these we can do without and perhaps be none the worse.

Canada has the order to go ahead and produce. The world is waiting for her goods. Her great new national plant—her farms, mines, railways, canals, harbors, terminals, factories—can go to work. This war is, in one way, the best thing that could have happened to Canada. It will cure the conditions we are suffering under in this country. Canada must now produce and quit speculating and borrowing.

The war has had a direct influence upon trade by creating a demand for supplies necessary for the soldiers. However all this emergency demand set up by the war is not going to stay with us, but we can keep a good deal of it by proper management, by giving the consumers the service they have been accustomed to and as much better as they want and we can make it. Thus by doing what we undertake a little better than the foreign business men, we will get and permanently hold a large share of the world's business.

In another respect Canada is likely to profit in a lasting manner by reason of this war, and that is in the back-to-the-land movement which is almost certain to manifest itself very shortly. Canada, by geographical and climatic limitations must grow grain and Canada can only prosper on the prosperity of her grain growers. Now is Canada's chance. She is particularly rich in bumper crops that will sell at higher than ordinary prices. This will put two or three hundred million dollars in circulation in Canada within a few months, and unless all the signs fail, next spring will see the biggest movement of population from the towns and cities to the rural districts this country has ever witnessed. For twenty or thirty years past the movement has been all in the other direction. The cities of Toronto and Montreal in particular have been accused of draining the entire province of Ontario of its young people. Whether this is strictly true or not it is certain that Toronto and other cities in the East and West have been increasing in population much more rapidly than what is frequently called the natural increase. The Agricultural Societies, Dominion Granges and other agricultural organizations have had lecturers going throughout the country trying to present to young and old the advantages of farm life. The school fairs have been started to interest boys and girls in farm work, but the war may do as much for this cause as any of these.

This movement towards the cities has undoubtedly been brought about by the increase in manufacturing industries of various kinds. Previous to the outbreak of the war business has been dull and at its beginning Canada had reached the low-water mark of depression. For this and various other reasons many will return to the farm who had begun to look upon the city as the only place one could live with anything like pleasure or profit. Every man who goes back to the farm will relieve the situation. Whatever may be true of the average protected industry, one thing is beyond dispute and that is that the farmer is a real producer. He puts into the ground a certain amount of seed, and in due course, after performing certain labour, he reaps from some fields tenfold and from others an hundredfold. He takes out more than he puts in. That means production.

Nothing is more astonishing than the composure with which the situation is being accepted. Men whose incomes ranged from \$5000 upwards and who now find themselves without the means of existence discuss calmly the possibilities of maintaining themselves by securing ten or fifteen acres and raising crops thereon. To what extent these will actually attempt to carry out their program is hard to say, but in any case, while

farm life will prove a boon to many who now reside in the cities, the dispersion of city men throughout the country will, in its way, prove a boon also to the country. One of the drawbacks to the country has ever been the lack of social life and conveniences which are a strong drawing card in the cities.

Then, too, many who have at some time invested capital in vacant lots in the suburbs, will either make an effort to produce crops of vegetables therefrom or, for a nominal rental, permit others to do so. All this will have a marked effect upon the supply of vegetables in the cities and consumers will receive the benefit in the lower prices which will result.

Another result of these migrations to the cities is, farmers have been unable to obtain help at remunerative wages and because of this, the volume of agricultural products has been cut down and certain sections have had the appearance of going backwards. We may now experience something in the nature of an agricultural boom as Canadians have only just begun to understand the amount of wealth which may be extracted from the soil. The Belgians will take as much from five acres as we take from fifty and the Japanese will do even better than that.

During the Crime War Canadian wheat went as high as \$2.50 a bushel and during the American Civil War to \$2.00. During these times many a mortgage was lifted, many a bank barn built, many a comfortable farm house erected, many a bank account started by the \$2.00 wheat. The farming population did well and all the millers, merchants, business men and importers who dealt directly or indirectly with the farmer, prospered. War creates such a demand for food products that agricultural interest will prosper throughout the war. What benefits the farmer benefits the country as a whole.

The mail-order houses declare that the Canadian farmer never had so much money to spend as at present.

Canada has the greatest and best fresh water navigation system in the world. No other country in the world can have a universal supply of power to compare with our Hydro Electric. At present it has become almost a provincial concern and it is extending its power steadily to almost every corner of Ontario. Take for example the plant under construction at Eugene Falls. It covers an area of 1700 acres, 800 of which are to be under water. While the water furnishes abundant power for all the towns in the vicinity, it will in all probability be stocked with good fish and serve a two-fold purpose.

Then, too, our Canadian scenery will be more appreciated. Many of the beauty spots of Europe are being laid waste and destroyed and the war continues, travelling on the continent will be inconvenient, if not unwise. Canadians who have acquired the habit of touring Europe in the summer will now find the scenery reached by our own railways surprisingly attractive. We have now three Transcontinental railways with branch lines innumerable, which enable us to reach almost any of the desirable spots in the Dominion. Why not make use of them?

Besides we have the various Patriotic societies organized and strengthened. The Red Cross Society, Daughters of the Empire, Girl Guides and Boy Scouts have aroused an interest that was never before taken in them and have been considerably strengthened throughout Canada.

Then, too, Dr. Merchant hopes this war to have an educational effect on Canada as well. Technical Education has never been in such general vogue in Canada as it has in Germany for some years. Night classes are now being started in the cities and Dr. Merchant hopes that many of the unemployed will take advantage of these classes and get a good technical training which will fit them to occupy positions of importance in our industrial concerns and enable them to earn better wages.

**HOUSEHOLD HELPS.**  
Dip French fried potatoes in corn meal before frying.  
If cream proves too thin to whip add the white of an egg before beginning to whip.  
If the zinc lining of a refrigerator looks shabby, it can be enameled and made look like new.  
Soiled satin slippers may be dyed with the ordinary powdered dyes, mixed with gasoline. Apply with a clean sponge.  
If by any chance, a room is filled with smoke, open all the windows at once and wave a towel wet in vinegar around the room.  
Use a little ammonia in water to wash white paint, but no soap, has the advantage of not dulling the surface.  
In using washing soda, it should always be dissolved in hot water before adding to the clothes.  
To remove ink from the fingers, Jampen a sulphur match and rub the stains.  
Put lard into a basin and pour boiling water over it. Allow to get cold, then pour off the water and repeat the process three times. The lard can then be used for making cold cream.  
Owe: Sound is having no difficulty in securing the necessary 100 men for the second contingent.  
A flood of the San Antonio river at San Antonio, Texas, caused the death of 20 persons by drowning.

**Under the Green Light.**  
Cube sugar and ivory piano keys are inspected under the ghastly greenish rays of mercury vapor lamps with greater speed and accuracy than can be attained in ordinary daylight. Any impurity in sugar manifests itself by changing the white to a shade of yellow. To detect impurities, plates of the crystallized sugar one inch thick are examined by a man looking through them toward a mercury vapor lamp of the kind which is a familiar adjunct of the galleries of postcard photographers. When thus viewed, according to the Electrical World, the yellow impurities stand out clearly in the bluish green light. The color of ivory varies from the outside to the center of the tusk to such an extent that manufacturers sort the pieces into sixteen different shades. Formerly this sorting could be done only in bright daylight, but with the light of the mercury vapor lamp grading can be done without limitation at any hour of the twenty-four.

**A Military Secret.**  
The plebe, sitting on the monument beside the first class man, looked across the river from West Point to Constitution Island. The plebe was inquisitive. He wanted to know what the government intended to use Constitution Island for. The first class man coughed discreetly, blushed and looked around him carefully for eavesdroppers.  
"If isn't generally known," he said, "but you're a cadet now. If the signal corps experiments go through successfully they'll use it as an aviary." His voice dropped mysteriously.  
"For birds, eh?" said the plebe. "Carrier pigeons?"  
"Not exactly," answered the knowing one. "They'll be pigeons, as they call 'em—cross between a carrier pigeon and a parrot to carry verbal messages, you know. Don't tell."  
And the plebe didn't.—New York Post.

**Almost Insulted.**  
Amid the lace bargains in one of the larger department stores the other day a shopper engrossed in thought set her little Japanese spaniel on the counter. One of the salesgirls, not seeing the little dog, threw a remnant of reduced lace over him and entirely submerged him. When the woman went to look for her pet he was not to be found, but several shrill yelps, accompanied by an upheaval of the lace, betrayed his presence. He was quickly rescued from his predicament, and the woman, showering kisses upon his moist, upturned nose, said, "Did they cover mamma's precious with cheap fifty cent lace?"  
The salesgirl, who evidently had cultivated diplomacy, assured the dog's mistress that the lace had been reduced from \$1 to 50 cents, and the woman took her pet away mollified.—Philadelphia Record.

**Ready For Any Sacrifice.**  
Even when the London Times was sold at a high price its agony column was entertaining. Now that a copy of the journal costs only a penny the column is still more agonizing. Witness this advertisement:  
"In order to save his aged parents from distress, gentleman (foreigner) wishes to sell himself for any purpose. Willing to do right away anything. I sincerely desire an offer."  
If this cry had been uttered in the old days Satan would have appeared in a pleasing form and with courteous address waited on the gentleman in despair. Only a scribbled signature, only a penful of blood, would have been necessary, and the aged parents would have rolled in luxury. This is a sadly prosaic age.—Boston Herald.

**Feasted on Candles.**  
Russian soldiers, according to the author of "Eat, Drink and Be Merry," esteem tallow candles a great luxury. He facetiously describes how they came across a huge store of them among the French baggage on the retreat from Moscow and summarily snuffed them out of existence. "Never were they consumed in such a style before. The enraptured warriors drew them across their mouths—like a bow across a fiddle—and left only the bare wicks as a proof of now easily their coverings, so necessary for lights, can be readily utilized for livers."

**Literary Tragedy.**  
Ned—That was a hard blow to literature yesterday. Ted—What was that? Ned—Why, lightning struck a house, setting fire to a magazine in the cellar, which exploded, shattering the first and second stories and killing two authors who were at work on the third story.

**A Roundabout Reply.**  
"Darling," said a young husband, "what would you do if I should die? Tell me!"  
"Please don't suggest such a thing," was the reply. "I can't bear the thought of a stepfather for our little boy."

**That Tired Feeling.**  
Little Fred—Are you tired, Uncle Joe? Uncle Joe—No. Why do you ask? Little Fred—Papa said you came home last night with an awful load.—Chicago News.

**Getting There by Degrees.**  
Dox—How are you making out on your resolution to economize? Dix—Fine! I got my running expenses slowed down to a walk.—Boston Transcript.

**Sharp Cut.**  
Little Pauline came in, bringing a scratched finger for salve and sympathy. "I cut it on the cat," she explained.—Judge.

Short Bits of Live News

Pemroke subscribed \$32,500 to the Patriotic Fund from a population of 7,500, in a two-day campaign.

The doors of the Dominion Trust Co at Vancouver, were closed as the first step in going into liquidation.

Walderville plans to put on the payroll of the town all the families of the men who have gone to the front.

Ontario Agricultural College students will form a permanent field company of engineers numbering 172.

There has been a rich strike of gold and silver in Alaska, 250 miles north of Seward, in the Broad Pass district.

Madame Vanderveelde, wife of the Belgian Minister of State, raised \$2,500 in Hamilton for her suffering countrymen.

The Renfrew Teachers' Institute voted \$50 to the Red Cross and pronounced in favor of consolidated rural schools.

A woollen firm in Scranton, Pa., has received an order from the British Government for \$500,000 worth of underwear.

Sir Edward Grey has informed the United States that cotton shipments will not be interfered with as contraband of war.

Hon. Colin H. Campbell, formerly a member of the Manitoba Legislature, died at his residence in Winnipeg on Saturday.

The shirt manufacturers of Canada have all been given their share of the 1,500,000 shirts ordered by the Imperial Government.

Lieut. Brook of the London, Ont. detachment of the R.C.R. has received word that a brother and a nephew have fallen in France.

The Royal North-west Mounted Police has added 500 men to its members, who are returning to help out the Government.

Seventy-five men and two officers will go with the second contingent from the 40th Northumberland Regiment of Cobourg.

Thomas Sample of Harwich township was accidentally killed by a bullet which his nephew was attempting to extract from a rifle.

Wm. Wylie of Toronto has been appointed inspector of Kingston's Children's Aid Society in succession to Rev. A. E. Smart.

Eleven men were saved from a watery grave in Lake Michigan on Sunday when the member of a life-saving crew swam from an intake crib where the men were to the lifeboat with a line and belt thus rescuing the men, one by one.

While his sister went to ask for his arrest, a Brooklyn man hanged himself from a gas fixture.

**THE WAR**  
Fighting in the war zone continues much the same. In Belgium, where the fiercest fighting is in progress, the Allied line is holding at all points and advancing in some. The situation, from the British standpoint is entirely satisfactory.

In the east, the Russians continue to advance, and several very strategic points of vantage have been gained by them.

A few Boer burghers in the Orange Free State and the Transvaal have rebelled, and, under the leadership of Christian DeWet and General Beyers, are reported on the rampage. The Government forces, under Premier Botha, report the situation well in hand, and no anxiety is felt.

**THE WORLD-WIDE WAR.**  
The world wide war now being waged between practically all the civilized nations and which is the biggest and most terrible in the history of the world, has created interest unparalleled. The demands of the public for early and prompt reports of the war happenings are such that we have arranged to club The Chronicle with The Toronto World, which will enable the residents of this county to keep in close touch with the happenings in the war zone.

The World is the only morning paper in Toronto taking the full leased wire copyrighted service of the Central News, which is the most conservative and at the same time the most reliable news service in the world. In addition they receive the war cables of The New York World, acknowledged to be among the best published in America, together with the full Canadian Press service and Canadian Associated Press cable. The Chronicle will publish a weekly review of the war news and with these two newspapers you will be supplied with every event of interest.

The clubbing offer of The Chronicle and The Toronto Morning World is advertised in another part of this paper, and is of vital interest to you from an economic standpoint, for in view of prevailing conditions this very advantageous offer may be withdrawn at any time. tf

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The REXALL Store

RAZORS!

Next Saturday we intend offering you a stock of 10 Dozen Razors such as the "Farmers Beauty" "Diamond Steel" "Crown and Sword."

These Razors have been sold in the regular way for \$2.00 each, but on Saturday we will reduce them to

**\$1.00 Each**

Now is the time to get a bargain in a Razor.

We also intend offering you some first-class

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at a reduced price. We have the latest improved that will sharpen a Safety or any other kind.

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we will sell you what will please you while shaving, as it softens the beard and leaves no bad effects after shaving.

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