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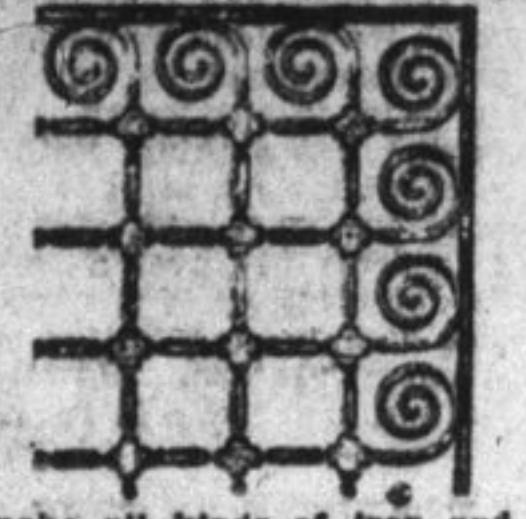
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**GYPSUM WALL PLASTER?**  
It Saves Time.

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In Nickel, Silver, Copper, Brass.



We make all kinds of iron and wire work. Get prices.

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It cures Sore Throat

Apply the Relief to the throat and chest until the surface is moist and redness has subsided. For a sudden cold, take a large dose of Radway's Relief, and a teaspoonful of Relief with a teaspoonful of molasses. In a number of cases Relief has been found to be a most valuable remedy. A professional preparation will break out, and in this manner the cold will be cured.

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Wholesale Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware.

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Sample Cases from \$50 upwards.

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**WILLIAM WILSON & SONS**  
(Established 1814),  
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

**GLASS OF SALTS IF YOUR KIDNEYS HURT**

Eat Less Meat If You Feel Backache Or Have Bladder Trouble.

Meat forms uric acid which excites and overworks the kidneys in their efforts to filter it from the system. Regular diet of meat must flush the kidneys occasionally. You must relieve them like you relieve your bowels; removing all the acids, waste and poison, else you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sour, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment; the channels often get irritated, obliging you to get up two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids and flush of the body's urinous waste get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine and bladder disorders disappear. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to cleanse and stimulate sluggish kidneys and stop bladder irritation. Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then, thus avoiding serious kidney and bladder diseases.

Agent, Geo. W. Mahood.

It sometimes happens that when a man loses his money in the same way that he acquired it he wants to have the other fellow arrested for swindling.

**ROSE FROM THE RANKS**

MANY FAMOUS SOLDIERS STARTED AS PRIVATES.

Gen. Sir Hector Macdonald, Who Took Wauchope's Place at Head of the Highland Brigade, Was a Brilliant Example of the Success of the "Ranker"—Lt.-Col. Hamilton Also Started at the Bottom.

If one thing more than another should imbue the private soldier with the spirit of emulation, it is surely the record of those famous "rankers" who fought their way upwards to the position of general, and even to that of field marshal, the highest to which any soldier can attain.

Col. Sir John Lane Harrington, who was our representative at the Court of King Menelik of Abyssinia, rose from the ranks. He joined the Irish Fusiliers, and subsequently found himself a lieutenant of the Indian Staff Corps. For three years, from 1895 to 1898, he acted as vice-consul at Zalla, afterwards occupying the onerous position of British representative in Abyssinia, where he rendered invaluable service to his sovereign and his country.

Perhaps the most brilliant example of the British officer who rose from the ranks was Gen. Sir Hector Macdonald, the man who saved the day at Omdurman, and who succeeded to the command of the Highland Brigade when the lion-hearted Gen. Wauchope was shot down at the Battle of Magersfontein.

Like Col. Baden-Powell, the defender of Mafeking, "fighting map" revelled in a tight place. Few soldiers could boast, as he could, of having served under the same officer as private and general. In the latter capacity he held command under Field Marshal Lord Roberts, from whom he likewise received his first commission, earned in the Afghan war.

When the British, with Lord Roberts in command, were marching to Kabul to avenge the murder of Cavagnari, Macdonald was stationed in a hill fort. There a rumor reached him that a large force of Afghans intended to waylay the British commander and his staff. This force the future general, then a young non-commissioned officer, successfully located, and with coolness, judgment, and gallantry attacked and dispersed.

He thus gained his first step on the ladder of promotion, and never afterwards looked back. So rapidly did he advance that at the age of forty-seven he was a general. But for his untimely end he might have attained to still more exalted rank.

Another officer who rose from the ranks was Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, who commanded the 14th Hussars. He was for five years a private in the Life Guards, afterwards being promoted to the rank of corporal. Subsequently he received a commission in the regiment, and was destined to command, and like Macdonald, took part in a campaign in South Africa, acting as aide-de-camp to Sir George Colley, who was his brother-in-law.

No one will be more pleased to hear of the rise of a soldier than mentioned by Gen. French in his despatches than King George, who has the greatest admiration for him. Sir William, who rose from the ranks, has been Director of Military Training at the War Office since last year, and one of the soundest soldiers living. For three years he was also in command of the Staff College where all our "cracks" are trained.

Another ranker was Major T. H. E. Dauncey, of the famous Inimikilling Dragoons, formerly of the 21st Lancers. Before obtaining his commission in the latter regiment he served a period of five years in the ranks, promotion coming to him in 1884.

Eight years later saw him a captain, and in less than another eight he was, at the age of thirty-seven, made a major in one of the most renowned regiments of the service.

Major Dauncey saw a good deal of warfare, having been through the Egyptian War of 1882. He was present at the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir and the capture of Cairo. With the 21st Lancers he took part in the Khartoum Expedition, figuring in the memorable charge.

The case of Major R. T. Osborne, late senior quartermaster of the Royal Army Medical Corps, must not be overlooked. He spent thirty-five years in the army, for ten of which he was in the ranks. His first commission was that of lieutenant of orderlies, a rank which no longer exists. In the Egyptian War of 1882 he was promoted to a captaincy and mentioned in despatches. He was made honorary major during the operations in the Sudan, and enjoyed the distinction of being the only quartermaster in the corps who had been thus elevated.

Marshal Junot was a notable figure in the Napoleonic wars. If records can be relied on, his fellow-soldiers elected him sergeant on the battlefield, afterwards carrying him off on an improvised seat of crossed bayonets for a conspicuous act of bravery.

A little later he was ordered by Napoleon to divest himself of his uniform and go amongst the enemy as a spy. Though threatened with death for disobedience, Junot refused to go at all unless as a soldier in his uniform. Napoleon was highly pleased at the firmness thus displayed, and did not forget it.

A short time afterwards he sent for Junot to write a despatch for him, and while this was being done a shell exploded a few yards away. This had the least effect on the writer, who coolly continued his work, remarking at least he shall not want sand to dry the ink.

Napoleon became quite captivated by the coolness and courage shown by Junot, and at the first opportunity nominated him as his aide-de-camp. Still higher honors were in store for him, and he finally became a marshal of the Grand Army of France.

If a man gets a chance to praise himself, he usually makes a noise like a megaphone.

There are times when every man is a deep-dyed villain in his thoughts.

**PRO PATRIA.**

England, in this great fight to which you go Because, where Honor calls you, go you must. Be glad, whatever comes, at least to know You have your quarrel just.

Peace was your care; before the nation's bar Her cause you pleaded and her ends you sought; But not for her sake, being what you are, Could you be bribed and bought.

Others may spurn the pledge of land to land, May with the brute sword stain a gallant past; But by the seal to which you set your hand, Thank God, you still stand fast!

Forth then, to front that peril of the deep With smiling lips and in your eyes the light, Steadfast and confident, of those who keep Their storied scutcheon bright.

And we, whose burden is to watch and wait— High-hearted ever, strong in faith and prayer, We ask what gliding we may consecrate. What humble service share?

To steel our souls against the lust of ease; To find our welfare in the general good; To hold together, merging all degrees In one wide brotherhood;—

To teach that he who saves himself is lost; To bear in silence though our hearts may bleed; To spend ourselves, and never count the cost. For others' greater need;—

To go our quiet ways, subdued and sane; To hush all vulgar clamor of the street; With level calm to face alike the strain Of triumph or defeat;—

This be our part, for so we serve you best, So best confirm their prowess and their pride. Your warrior sons, to whom in this high test Our fortunes we confide.

—O.S. in Punch.

**Camel's Hair Brush Myth.**

It may sound strange, but it is nevertheless true, that no brushes are every made of camel's hair, yet they are asked for daily and sold as such.

There are very many kinds of hair used in the making of "camel's hair" brushes, such as bear, fox, rabbit, squirrel, etc., and, indeed, one authority states that over 150 sorts of brushes are known as "camel's hair" brushes, but there is only one definition accepted by the British Board of Trade — "camel's hair" brushes made from squirrel tails, these being the best and most expensive.

Real camel's hair is absolutely useless for making brushes, and resembles soft tow of a yellow-brownish color; the mane of a camel is the only part which could be used, and possibly a dozen brushes could be made from one mane.

As a matter of fact there are only two specimens of brushes made from the actual hair of a camel in existence. The reason for the term "camel's hair" is the fact that a man named "Camel" was the first one to make these finer kinds of brushes, and they became generally known as "real camel's hair" brushes.

**Wellington on National Character.**

When discussing the Peninsular campaign with John Wilcox Croker, Wellington told him that "the national character of the three kingdoms was strongly marked in my army. I found the English regiments always in the best humor when we were well supplied with beer; the Irish when we were in the wine countries, and the Scotch when the dollars for pay came up. This looks like an epigram, but I assure you it was a fact, and quite perceptible; but we managed to reconcile all their tempers, and I venture to say that in our later campaigns, and especially when we crossed the Pyrenees, there was no army in the world in better spirits, better order, or better discipline."

**Perpetual Fires.**

In many parts of the world there are sacred fires said to have been burning for upwards of a thousand years. Such is the sacred fire of Beheram, reported to have been kindled twelve hundred years ago in a temple in the village of Iodwada, India. This sacred fire at Beheram was consecrated by the Parsees in commemoration of the voyage safely completed in their migration from Persia. The fire is fed at five stated times during the day, and the fuel consists of sandal-wood and other odorous materials.

**He Was a Hearty Eater.**

Sir George Warrander, who was once obliged to get off a dinner party in consequence of the death of a relative and sat down to a haunch of venison by himself, said to the butler while eating, "John, this will make capital hash to-morrow."

"Yes, Sir George," replied the servant, "if you leave off now."—London Answers.

**A Big Windmill.**

A windmill recently erected in India has a series of vanes 40 feet in diameter.

**Motor-Cyclists' Pay.**

Motor-cyclists are required for the British army at \$2 a week, all found.

In most cases the milk of human kindness yields more buttermilk than butter.

Some women can't lose the married look, even after they become widows.

**SOLDIERS' MASCOTS.**

Men Going to the Front Take Curious Charms With Them.

A curious phase of the war is that many soldiers have taken amulets with them to the front. Hotheis is perhaps, the commonest of such luck-bringers, because many Scottish soldiers were presented with little bunches by their wives and sweethearts, and an enterprising hawkster turned with a narrow-load of the growth into the West-end of London did a roaring trade with the Household and other troops. But many of the men who served in South Africa pin their faith to "lucky" empty cartridges. Kruger coins, etc.

One of such coins forms part of a set which, at the time the order to mobilize was issued, was in the keeping of a pawnbroker. On receiving the call, the owner obtained his property as soon as possible and, having pocketed a single piece from it, went off quite contentedly. That piece is dented through having diverted a bullet in a tight corner in South Africa.

Of conventional mascots also large numbers have been taken to the theatre of war, though not always to their original form. A lady brought an old-fashioned charm made of gold to a West-end jeweler, asking him to make it into a ring for her husband. "Many family 'lucks,'" moreover, are being carried by our gallant soldiers. One man wears suspended from his neck by a ribbon a ring which, should its possessor bring it back to England, will have gone through three campaigns. A young soldier, who received it from his mother, gave it to her sweetheart when he was about to embark for the Sudan; then another member of the family carried it during the war in South Africa; and now it is in France.

Another of the "lucks" which accompany our troops has a remarkable history. It is a regimental medal which was bestowed on one of Wellington's men for conspicuous gallantry in Spain, and it has been in nearly all our campaigns ever since.

**Would Cheapen Funerals.**

An appeal to the Government of New Zealand to represent to the Maoris the manifold advantages of the pakeha (white man's) funeral over the expensive and wasteful one of the Maori is contemplated as the result of the serious effect of one of these trying but picturesque ceremonies in the North Island. One Pango Ruanmaewa and his brother took up 90 acres of land at a place called Rata, put up a house, and planted three and invested in 30 cows, then set about clearing the place, which was in heavy scrub. After much labor they succeeded in bringing the best part of the section into a state of productivity. They had milked for three years, and were the earners of a comfortable little income, when Pango's brother died. As is usual, a monster "tang" was convened, and it cost Pango over \$1,000. On top of this the father passed away, leaving many creditors, and Pango was forced to clear this off also. He then discovered that he was ruined. Taking heart again, went to another place and started afresh. There, in time, he was able to invest in 15 cows, and in every way improved his energy and industry. Recently, however, a Maori child belonging to the little community died, and a big "tang" has been arranged, the expense of which will fall upon the same unfortunate native.

**Hut Barracks.**

In consequence of the enormous number of men enlisting in the British army and the impossibility of finding them accommodation in existing barracks, arrangements have been made to build in the most expeditious manner thousands of hut barracks of a simple character at Aldershot and on Salisbury Plain.

The work has already been well advanced, and by the end of October it is anticipated that the great majority will be ready for occupation. Until then the troops of the new army for whom accommodation cannot be found in barracks or billets will remain under canvas, but will be provided with flooring to their tents and extra blankets.

In all the existing barracks the accommodation has been increased by nearly 100 per cent. by taking out the bed-cots and placing the mattresses close together on the floor, and by utilizing all dining and drill halls, married quarters, and reading and recreation rooms.

**Ships of War.**

Ships of war had a stirring fascination for Ruskin up to the very end. Writing of his last days, Mr. W. G. Collingwood describes how: "Some pet books he would pore over or drowse over by the hour. The last of these was one in which he had a double interest, for it was about ships of war, and it was written by the kinsman of a dear friend. Some of the artists he had loved and helped had fallen him or left him, but Burns Jones was always true. . . . So when a little boy lent him 'A Fleet in Being' he read and reread it; then got a copy for himself, and might have learnt it by heart, so long he pored over it."

**Wellington's Joke.**

When the British were storming Badajoz the Duke of Wellington rode up and, observing an artilleryman particularly active, inquired the name. He was answered, "Taylor."

"A very good name, too," said the Duke. "Cheer up, my men, our Taylor will soon make a pair of breaches in the walls!"

At this rally the men forgot their danger, a burst of laughter broke from them, and the next charge carried the fortress.

**A Huge Leaf.**

The leaf of the Ceylon talipot palm, which grows to 100 feet in height, is so wide that it will cover 20 men.

The more money a man has the less he worries about what people think of him.

Felt may move mountains, but it never started a stubborn automobile.

**Digging Deeper**

Mr. Manufacturer: You are asking the public to support you by buying Canadian made goods. What are you yourself doing to help the cause?

Few manufacturers take absolutely raw material from field or mine and turn out an absolutely finished product, ready for consumption.

A maker of biscuits, for example, uses flour, sugar, flavoring extracts, boxes, labels, etc., all of which have passed through various processes of manufacture before they come to his hands.

The wheat is ground into flour, the sugar is refined, the boxes fashioned, the labels printed by other manufacturers.

In the same way your industry is dependent on others just as others are dependent on yours.

Are you, Mr. Manufacturer, buying your "raw" material, which is really a manufactured product, from Canadian makers? Much of what you need is produced here. Your own markets depend on the continuous employment of every Canadian workman.

**Employ Your Resources to Employ Canadian Workmen**

**ANCIENT TREES.**

Living Wood That Has Seen 2,500 Summers.

Probably the oldest trees in England are yews. There is for instance, one in the churchyard at Buntingford, Cambs, where the famous hymn, "Rock of Ages," is said to have been written, which is estimated to be at least 1,500 years old, and there is also a very ancient one in the churchyard at Stoke Pogis where Gray wrote his "Elegy."

But the yews are very closely ran by the oaks, many of the most famous and ancient of which, however, are mere tree ruins, like the oak tree called "Robin Hood's Larder," and the famous Parliament Oak, both in the Midlands. These are not trees at all, but simply sheets of bark propped up as remnants of historic days. The Gortworth Oak in Yorkshire, is supposed to date from Saxon times, and it was only in 1848 that the tree fell, against which, according to tradition, King Edmund was martyred. Then there is the Grouch Oak, at Adlestone, under which Wycliffe preached and Queen Elizabeth died.

The Hindus are peculiarly fond of the stately banyan. They consider its long duration, its outreaching arms and overshadowing presence as an emblem of the Deity. They plant it near their temples, and in those villages where there is no structure for public worship they place an image under a banyan and there perform a morning and evening sacrifice. Many of these trees have acquired a historic celebrity, and the famous Bubberrub, on the banks of the Nerubuddah, thus called by the Hindus in memory of a favorite saint, is supposed to be the same as that described by Nerchus, the admiral of Alexander the Great, as being able to shelter an army under its far-spreading shade.

But even the age of this tree falls into comparative insignificance when compared with the Sacred Tree of Ceylon, which is said to have sprung from a branch of the one under which Buddha reclined in the sixth century B. C.

Undoubtedly the most remarkable and interesting group of trees in England is that which is known as Burham Beeches, near Windsor. It is probably a fragment of the ancient forests of Britain, and many of the trees, hollow to the core, must be very old. It is a matter of history that these trees were pillaged—this is, they had their heads cut off—by Cromwell. It is recorded that when he was about to march on London, he had been remarkably well grown even then.

**Supernatural Burmese.**

The belief in witchcraft is firmly rooted in the Shan States and the Burmese themselves a most superstitious people, attribute magical powers to Shan women. To what extent this belief dominates the actions of the Shan is simply illustrated by an actual case reported from the Shan States, whose details are worth marvelling at. A Shan woman was married by a Shan man, and a woman whom he accused of casting a spell over his wife. The woman was forthwith condemned to death by the Shan law, (the Shan law is the same as the English law) and she was executed. The Shan man and his wife were both dead and sympathized with the man's decision. Though instances of such decisions are rare, cases of murder, where the prime cause is superstition, are common all over the East.

That they are so common is frequently seen in the Shan States and Upper Burma. Apropos it is of interest to recall the discovery of wives of Shan Chiefs among the slain and captured at the taking of Prome in 1825. The wives had been specially sent down with the Burmese Army to be kept upon the British invaders.

**Greyhounds of the King.**

That somewhat mysterious body of Britons known as the King's Messengers rarely figure in public. They form a little corps of men, many of whom wear the badge of the silver greyhound. They are the King's messengers, and maintain a usually military discipline, who, even in these days of a sure, swift postal system and wireless telegraphy, still carry the sovereign's autograph letters to British rulers and also the more important despatches of the Foreign Office. These all go "by hand," as business men say, and the King's Messengers are strictly charged that the documents must never leave him by day or night, and until safely delivered he must defend them to the death.

**You Should Worry If**

it were difficult to find a safe and reliable remedy for the ailments due to irregular or defective action of the stomach, liver or bowels. These ailments are likely to attack anyone; likely, too, to lead to worse sickness if not relieved.

**Beecham's Pills**

are famous the world over, for their power to correct these troubles certainly and safely. They cleanse the system, purify the blood and act as a general tonic upon body, brain and nerves. Indigestion, biliousness, constipation, etc., indeed, cause you prolonged suffering and expose you to danger if Beecham's Pills

**Were Not On Hand**

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helena, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U.S.A. In boxes of 10 and 25.

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It is called "CEETEE" from the initials of Mr. C. Turnbull, who in this practical method signs his guarantee to every garment.

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The newest styles leather and lasts are shown here. We want the man who is having shoe troubles to see this line.

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