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(Published Annually) enables traders throughout the world to communicate direct with English Manufacturers & Dealers.

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THE BLESSING OF MOTHERHOOD

Healthy Mothers and Children Make Happy Homes.

Motherhood is woman's highest sphere in life. It is the fruition of her dearest hopes and greatest desires; yet thousands of noble women through some derangement have been denied this blessing.

In many homes once childless there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong. This is evidenced by the following letter which are genuine and truthful:

London, Ont.—"I wish to thank you for the benefit I received by taking your famous medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Before my baby was born I was so ill I could not stand long or walk any distance. I had to lie down nearly all the time. After I took your medicine I felt like a new woman. I could work from morning till night and was happy and well. I certainly think it relieves pain at childbirth and recommend it to every woman who is pregnant. You may use this testimonial if you like. It may help some other woman."—Mrs. FRANK COCHRAN, 132 Adelaide St., London, Ont.

Brooklyn, N.Y.—"I was ailing all the time and did not know what the matter was. I wanted a baby but my health would not permit it. I was nervous, my side ached and I was all run down. I heard that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was good and took the medicine. I have now a beautiful baby and your Compound has helped me in every way."—Mrs. J. J. STEWART, 299 Humboldt St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Kind to the Bee. Attention is called to the fact that no one ever seems to think of a bee as a bug. Insect is about the worst thing they are ever called.

At Watertown, N.Y., a report that Chinese have been "smuggled" into this country recently from Canada, across the St. Lawrence river, is said to be under investigation.

GIRLS AFTER THE WAR

WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECT ON CANADIAN YOUNG WOMEN?

Miss E. M. Knox of Havergal Discusses the Part Which the Great Conflict Will Play in Their Affairs—New Professions Must Be Found—First Aid Unions Suggested as an Outlet.

MISS E. M. KNOX, of Havergal Ladies' College, has written a thoughtful little booklet concerning the effect of the war upon Canadian girls. She realizes as others have realized that in some respects this war will be the most important event in a thousand years; that when it is over we shall be looking out upon a new world. Just what that world will be we know not, but Miss Knox points to certain tendencies which appear likely to continue, and recommends that the education of women in Canada should be modified to comply with the conditions that are likely to exist for some years after peace is declared. She remarks, for instance, that as a result of the death and disablement of so many young Canadians, girls now in their teens will no longer look upon marriage with the certainty of former times. War has snatched their prospective husbands from them by the tens of thousands.

There must be, therefore, more women than ever crowding the professions, but the war will have made it more difficult than ever for young girls to obtain a foothold in some of them. In nursing, for instance, "their elder sisters are crowding the hospitals to take the place of those who are leaving for the front, and younger girls will find, as soon as the war is over and nurses on military duty return, that the profession is practically closed for four or five years, at any rate." Equally unpromising is the teaching outlook. Miss Knox says that this year for the first time teachers are finding it difficult to obtain employment. In the West rural schools are closing, and married teachers through lack of means are crowding back upon the profession. She does not believe that more than ten per cent. of the candidates training this year is the Faculty of Education will be able to secure positions. Stenographers, housekeepers and governesses are far more numerous than the vacancies for them. Domestic servants alone continue at a premium.

These unfavorable conditions are likely to be accentuated after the great immigration of women later on. English women who have been called upon to fill the places of men sent to the front will not easily reconcile themselves to return to their old drudgery. Their thoughts will turn naturally to newer countries, and Canada is likely to receive many thousands of them. Because of the hardship of women's life upon women-kind these immigrants will not in large numbers go West, but will remain in the East to compete with Canadian girls in every calling that is open to them. It is plain, then, that if opportunities for marriage and for employment are to be decreased as a result of the war it will be necessary for women to open up some new fields for themselves. Miss Knox points out that it was after the Crimean War, and partly as a result of that struggle, that the modern woman was evolved, or rather that women began to occupy fields that had previously been the exclusive domain of men.

If strong leaders were at hand, what new lines of occupation could be created? she asks. In the first place, girls could learn, in addition to ordinary domestic service, first aid in carpentering, plumbing, and gardening, so that they might be not only capable managers in their own home upon small means, but also form a new society among themselves. A First Aid Union, under a capable House Mother, would consist of girls in uniform, who, as telephoned for, would be ready to help in emergencies, take care of children during the mother's sudden illness, nurse a convalescent child, read aloud, cook or wait at a dinner party, do the small repairs of the house, the week's mending, and be at hand for a hundred and one unexpected difficulties. A Normal Institution for infant nurses, a training centre for governesses, social workers, factory inspectors, market gardeners, chicken farmers, and from centres of this kind girls could be drafted to the West, leaving city posts to those who come after them.

The writer believes that as a result of the war the moral training of young girls will be changed. She says: "The mother whose husband is fighting in the trenches looks for the same soldierly qualities in her children as in their father; for swift obedience, endurance, and power of self-sacrifice. In the school, instead of excusing and sheltering her children, she will insist upon a conscientious fulfilment of their duty." On the physical side there will also be new standards. More hardihood will be demanded, and in order that girls shall attain the maximum of physical health and strength their nerves must be sheltered during their growing years. This means less dissipation in parties and less nervous strain in the form of excessive music and other accomplishments. There will be a greater piety, a fuller realization of the basic truths of Christianity, a new conception of service and self-sacrifice. It will be a finer womanhood that will emerge from the chaos of war.

INDIANS AND THE WAR.

Ven-Archdeacon Renison Tells of Their Views and Feelings.

Some interesting stories of the views of the northern Indians in regard to the present war were told to a correspondent of The Toronto Globe by Ven. Archdeacon Renison, D.D., rector of the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton, Ont., who has just arrived here after a two-months' tour amongst the Indians and Eskimos of Hudson and James Bay. Dr. Renison, in charge of Treaty Party No. 9 (whose first object was to pay treaty money to the Indians and then to investigate the conditions under which they are living) and their economic resources, especially on the northern shores of Hudson Bay, left Hudson, on Lac Seul, on June 22, and visited Onanburgh, Fort Hope, English River, Martin's Falls, traveling 800 miles down the Albany River to the coast of James Bay. Thence the party took the steamer and went by way of Charlton Island and the Twin Islands to Moose Factory, returning by the Abitibi and Fredericton Rivers to Cochrane. The whole trip lasted two months, and in that time Dr. Renison and his party traveled 1,600 miles and saw 3,000 Indians.

"The attitude of the Indians in regard to the war is rather remarkable," said Dr. Renison in the course of the interview. "They do not like the idea of bayonet charges. One old Indian told me that if they sent him after the King he would get his Winchester and would crop up to him in the night the same way he would go after a moose."

"Another old Indian at Onanburgh, who heard that there was war, and that there was fighting at Valcartier, took his birch bark canoe and started off for the interior."

The Indians gathered in record numbers to meet the treaty party, and Dr. Renison, who speaks the Cree and Ojibway languages fluently, held a council with the Indians. "I endeavored to talk to them about 'Kitchieogonow George' (King George) and the great war," said Dr. Renison. "We found an intense feeling of patriotism among the Indians. They deeply appreciate the fairness, good faith, and generosity which the Canadian Governments have always shown towards them. The worldwide economic depression has affected the fur market, and the Indians are, of course, feeling the loss of that source of revenue."

"As one chief pointed out in an eloquent speech, the Indian is much more blest than his poor white brother when money is scarce, for moose are running over the swamps of the north country in hundreds of numbers, and rabbits and fish are plentiful. Again this chief pointed out that the Indian was favored in not having to make the supreme sacrifice of sending his sons to die for their country."

"Strange to say," Dr. Renison remarked, "owing perhaps to the fact that they have not depended on flour and pork, but have lived more the life of their ancestors, sickness has been much less than in former years. The Eskimos at Whale River are suffering somewhat from a decrease in the number of reindeer in recent years, but the Government has made ample provision for every emergency which may happen. Irresponsible travelers in the north country, who know nothing of the conditions of life there and the inevitable hardships of nomadic existence, very often bring weird tales of starvation and governmental neglect, but these stories are quite unjustified. As Dominion Constable Delahaire, who was a member of our party, remarked, if white men lived as these northern Indians live and had the same respect for law, the police of the country would have to seek new vocations."

Dates of Cutting Wheat. Ontario show a variation of three weeks from year to year, as shown by a record kept since 1883 by a farmer near Galt. The present year is somewhat later than the average.

Table with 2 columns: Year, July. Rows: 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888.

ROMANCE OF BERMUDAS.

Sergeant Mansfield Saved Life of Kitchener's Niece.

Fit as a fiddle despite the severity of his experiences at the time, Sergeant Henry J. Mansfield, the man who saved Lord Kitchener's niece from drowning, is at present with the second Canadian contingent at Shorncliffe. The young man is a gymnastic instructor. Though not, in true story book style, made a colonel on the spot, the sergeant will find his bravery far from detrimental in his career in the army.

The exploit, of which Mansfield was the hero, happened in the Bermudas several years ago. General Kitchener, the War Secretary's brother, is in command of troops on those coral islands. Attracted by a commotion as he was strolling along the causeway one day, Mansfield hurried over to see the cause. There, he beheld a crowd gazing down on the channel below, where someone was drowning. A little boat containing three ladies had been caught in the strong tide against a coral reef, had thrown its occupants into the water. The sergeant leaped helplessly, as the unfortunate ladies shouted for help. But Mansfield did not hang back. In a trice he was on the parapet. Next he dived straight down the one hundred and twenty feet to the water.

Meanwhile, two of the young ladies—strong swimmers—had succeeded in reaching the rocky shore, a good one hundred and fifty yards away. Their companion, however, was still struggling vainly in the strong current, and to her aid Mansfield hurried, presently contriving to get her ashore. Then the rescuer tried to scramble on to the rocks himself, but an arm, fractured by the dive, although he had been unaware of the mishap at the time, proved useless, and after several abortive attempts he slipped back into the water.

Swept into the Government Channel, he was carried away by the strong tide, out to sea. It was just 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the brave rescue took place. Yet, marvellous to relate, at seven o'clock that evening—five hours later—a pilot boat picked Mansfield up in the ocean, unconscious, but still alive.

Hurried to a hospital, the half-drowned man lay insensible for 24 days. Nothing short of a marvellous constitution pulled him through. On regaining his senses, Mansfield learned that he had saved Miss Madge Kitchener, the niece of the general, a month later when the young man had sufficiently convalesced, an invitation arrived for him. General Kitchener requested the pleasure of his company at an "at Home" at that commander's residence. Here, in the presence of many prominent people, the general presented him with a gold medal and a purse of gold, on behalf of himself and the British residents in Bermuda.

Sergeant Mansfield, now busy hardening the muscles of Canada's soldier sons, has rescued many lives from the water. He is an expert swimmer and has won many regimental and several Canadian championships.

Soldiers File Up Savings. Canadian soldiers at the front, including those who are now prisoners of war in Germany, are piling up quite a tidy little savings account with the Canadian Government. The pay allowance to the Canadians is in many cases being held to their credit at the London Paymaster's office, at the men at the front have little opportunity to spend money while in the war zone, and prefer to leave all but a small portion of it to their credit in London. According to advice received at the Militia Department in London, a considerable portion of this accumulated pay is recently invested, on the request of the soldiers, in bonds sold by the British Government in connection with the recent war loan.

The Canadian prisoners of war in Germany are also accumulating a Government credit at the rate of about 75 cents per day. The pay allowance of those men from the Government is being continued while they are prisoners, but it is impracticable to forward it to them in Germany, and the monthly amount due them is being regularly placed to their credit, less the shilling per day of \$1.75 per week, which is being forwarded through the British War Office through arrangement with the United States Consul-General at Berlin. The War Office is forwarding a shilling per day to British soldiers who are prisoners in Germany, and it was not thought wise to allow a larger sum to the Canadian fellow-prisoners for spending money.

Would Do Well in Manitoba. T. Reg. Arkell, Chief of Sheep and Goat Division, Ottawa, in answer to queries from a Manitoba correspondent of The Montreal Herald and Family Star, says: "It should be possible to raise both Angora and Milch Goats in Manitoba profitably. The Milch goats especially, are accustomed to a cold climate, since the most prominent breeds come from Switzerland. Angoras are able to adapt themselves fairly successfully to almost any condition of climate."

Goats, like sheep, require high and dry land if the best results are to be obtained with them. Therefore, they should not be allowed, if possible, upon swamp lands. Both Angora and Milch goats can be maintained during the winter months chiefly upon good clover or alfalfa hay with some oats. In the summer they seldom require other feed than pasture. They are actually more easily maintained than sheep, since they do not require such a great variety of feed.

Angora goats will subside almost entirely upon browse and are consequently used most profitably for clearing lands containing underbrush.

AN ISLAND SONG.

By Marjorie Pickthall.

Oh, the gray rocks of the islands and the hemlock green above them, The foam beneath the wild rose bloom, the star above the shoal. When I am old and weary, I'll wake my heart to love them, For the blue ways of the islands are wound about my soul.

A TRADE PIONEER.

Late Robert Wilkes Was Important Figure in Canadian Commerce.

To the August number of The Trader, which is the organ of the Jewellery business in Canada, Mr. W. J. Barr has contributed a brief sketch of the business career of the late Mr. Robert Wilkes, whose life was suddenly cut short more than a generation ago. A native of Ireland, and with only a very primitive educational training, he came to Canada at sixteen, and from that time he was left to make his own way in the world. After four years spent in the hardware trade he entered the service of the Rossin Brothers, wholesale jewellers, whose business he took over in 1857. For a discouragingly long time his progress was slow, but by extraordinary versatility and indefatigable determination he ultimately achieved such exceptional success that in 1879 he retired from business. At forty-eight, with a marked fondness and a rare aptitude for public life, he appeared to have a brilliant future in prospect, when his useful and promising career came to a tragic close in 1880.

The religious communion of Mr. Wilkes' deliberate choice was that of New Connexion Methodism, and of it he early in life became a strong pillar of support until it was united with the Wesleyan Methodist body in 1874. From that event till his death he was one of the most prominent and active laymen in the Methodist Church of Canada. In politics Mr. Wilkes was what may be called a philosophical radical. His experience in commercial business made him a free trader, and he so publicly announced himself when, in 1872, he consented to become the Liberal candidate in Centre Toronto, where he was elected by a very small majority. In 1874 he was re-elected by an increased one, but, as his party had a good working majority without him, he withdrew soon afterwards into private life. There is some reason to believe that after 1879, if he had lived, he would have been brought back into the Parliamentary arena, where he could easily have kept himself in the front rank of Canadian statesmen. It is worthy of note that comparative early in life he acquired a practical command of both French and German, which he spoke fluently and found very useful in doing business in European countries.

A Four-footed Spy.

Wounded Canadians in hospital at Cardiff tell a story of how a nest of spies was discovered in Northern France. Some were near the billets and firing line there stood a coffee house inhabited by five people, including a boy. The troops on their way to the trenches used to call for refreshments, and the occupants consequently had exceptional opportunities of obtaining valuable information. The Germans were hailed by name in the trenches as they held the section of the trenches. The Germans in that part seemed to be well-informed of what was going on in front of them. Regiments arriving unexpectedly and without even the knowledge of the regiments in the trenches were hailed by name by the Germans. The coffee house was suspected, but continual search revealed nothing.

Once a soldier heard a conversation in German, but again a fresh search revealed nothing. At length the boy gave away the secret, and it was discovered that a dog had been used to carry messages to the German trenches. The Canadians had often seen it wandering about the trenches and had petted it unawares.

Opportunity in Russia.

Russian banks are interested greatly in Canada's determination to enter the Russian market, according to a further report received by the Department of Trade and Commerce from Mr. G. F. Just, special Canadian Trade Commissioner. Mr. Just given an extended list of articles which could be made the basis of a large trade between this country and Russia. He again emphasizes the desirability of the establishment of agencies in Russia, especially in regard to the trade in agricultural and other machinery, the United States manufacturers having erected works which, when in full working order, will take care of one-sixth of the total annual requirement of the country. Russia needs the light type of agricultural machinery, and the trade says the commissioner is capable of indefinite extension. A Canadian forwarding agency in Russia is recommended. Mr. Just states that the forwarding business has been in German hands, and that "it has been attended with disagreeable surprises since the war began."

Difference in Values.

The value of a cow depends a great deal on whether the "critter" has been run over by a train or merely is being listed for taxation.

More Poultry Raising.

People generally in Canada are keeping more poultry than ever before.

Captain John J. Knapp, commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard, died at the Naval Hospital from apoplexy.

Porritt Garage Co., Limited. 210-214 WELLINGTON ST. Phone 454. For All Kinds of Accessories. Such as Pumps, Jacks, Running-board Mats, Headlight Bulbs, Tire Holders, Shock Absorbers, Dry Cells. All kinds of tires and tire repair material. Call in and see them.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA. Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons. Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review. CHILDISH FASHION IN LINGERIE. through center, fell remaining edge over seam. Turn the lap underneath the upper back edge, and stitch upper edges together. Close leg seam as notched. Close center seam from upper edge in front to upper edge in back. Gather upper edge of back between double "TT" perforations. For knickerbocker style gather lower edge of leg between double "TT" perforations; close seam of knee band as notched.

Above Patterns can be obtained from NEWMAN & SHAW, Princess Street.