

YEAR 84. NO. 270

SECOND SECTION

You wonder why
H.P. sauce
is so delicious.

If you could see the choice oriental fruits and spices being blended with Pure Malt Vinegar to make H.P. you would know.

Just a few drops of H.P.—it makes the meal so enjoyable.

Washing Won't Rid Head of Dandruff

The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

Do this tonight and by morning, most if not all of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, so matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop, and once your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and never fails to do the work.

WEAR THOSE SHOES THAT TORTURED YOU

Cincinnati Authority Tells How to Dry Up a Corn So It Lifts Out.

You corn-pested men and women need suffer no longer from those shoes that nearly killed you before, because a few drops of freezezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn soon removes it and the corn is lifted out, root and all, without pain or trouble.

A quarter of an ounce of freezezone costs very little at any drug store, but is sufficient to take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue or skin.

DRINK HOT WATER IF YOU DESIRE A ROSY COMPLEXION

Says we can't help but look better and feel better after an inside bath.

To look one's best and feel one's best is to enjoy an inside bath each morning to flush from the system the previous day's waste, sour fermentations and poisonous toxins before it is absorbed into the blood. Just as coal, when it burns, leaves behind a certain amount of incalculable material in the form of ashes, so the food and drink taken each day leave in the alimentary organs a certain amount of indigestible material, which if not eliminated, forms toxins and poisons which are sucked into the blood through the very ducts which are intended to suck in only nourishment to sustain the body.

If you want to see the glow of healthy bloom in your cheeks, to see your skin get clearer and clearer, you are told to drink every morning upon arising, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, which is a harmless means of washing the waste material and toxins from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary tract, before putting more food into the stomach.

Men and women with sallow skins, liver spots, pimples or pallid complexion, and those who wake up with a coated tongue, bad taste, nasty breath, others who are bothered with headaches, bilious spells, acid stomach or constipation should begin this phosphated hot water drinking and be assured of very pronounced results in one or two weeks.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate costs very little at the drug store, but is sufficient to demonstrate that just as soap and hot water cleanses, purifies and freshens the skin on the outside, so hot water and limestone phosphate act on the inside organs. We must always consider that internal sanitation is vastly more important than outside cleanliness, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do.

The slow dry horse lands more coin than the average race horse. Fortunate is he who can see a mile farther than a grouch.

STORMY SCENES AT HARROWSMITH

Dr. J. W. Edwards and James Halliday Clash on the Platform.

DOCTOR STARTS TROUBLE

BY A REFERENCE TO LIEUT.-COL. F. FERGUSON

The latter declared that the politicians had controlled the army and the liberals were not fairly treated.

At Harrowsmith on Monday afternoon, Dr. J. W. Edwards of Cataragui was nominated as a Union Government candidate and James Halliday of Portsmouth as a Win-the-War Liberal. Both candidates spoke to a large audience in the township hall, and there was a very lively time.

Dr. Edwards was the first speaker and stated that "what ever faults the Borden administration may have had it has done more than all the various Governments—Grit and Tory—did for the farmer in the last twenty years. In the six years before 1911, the appropriation for agriculture was \$6,350,000 or an average of a million a year. There have been big increases since then. In 1912 the Agricultural Act was passed which gave half a million to this work. Then the Agricultural Instruction Act gave ten million to be spread over a period of ten years. This has made possible district agricultural representatives.

With reference to the cheese situation the doctor said that up to a few years ago there was much trouble in the handling of cheese at Montreal. Once the cheese was there the farmers were at the mercy of the buyers. The speaker said that he took up this matter and had an inspector of cheese appointed for Montreal who insures the farmers a square deal. He has received a number of resolutions from cheese men which show their appreciation of his work.

With regard to the fixing of the prices, he said that he was not responsible as the British Board of Trade had offered 2 1/2 cents l.o.b., Montreal. The buyers would not run the risk of submarines and the British Board of Trade took the cheese from the Canadian farm and incidentally was paying two cents a pound more than it did for New Zealand cheese. It was the British navy which had made it possible for the farmers to have their cheeses every week. Canada was supplying credit of over one hundred millions to the British Government and it was this money that would help pay the cheese money for the farmers. The speaker endorsed the address made by Mayor Hughes of Kingston, and urged the farmers to partake of the Victory Loan.

Dr. Edwards then made reference to the bran and shorts question. The price was lower in Canada than in the United States. When the act to put wheat on the free list was brought up and passed, he secured the statement from Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, that as soon as the striking off of the tax on bran and shorts would effect a saving to the farmers, the duty would be taken off so that bran and shorts could be secured duty free from the United States.

He then told about a new idea which he was working out. This was to take money from the treasury to supply boats to carry flour to England from Canada free of charge. Wheat would be carried at a nominal sum. This would result in an inducement to have the wheat milled here, to have less of it sent over the American route and incidentally to have the bran remain in Canada. This idea was commended by George P. Graham of the Opposition and the speaker said that it would eventually come about.

WHAT GOVERNMENT DID.

Dr. Edwards at this point went over the things which the Borden Government had done for the country. Over 500 miles of rural mail delivery routes had been secured for Frontenac county.

In the township of Loughboro the Canadian Northern Railway had \$5,000, which was given the old Day of Quilts in exchange for a promise of a certain service. He secured an order from the Canadian Privy Council that endorsed the order of the Board of Railway Commissioners and the \$5,000 was handed back by the railroad to the township.

He had obtained the site and the postoffice for the village of Sydenham, paying \$1,000 to the Slaven girls.

The doctor took the credit for preventing the C.P.R. from closing certain stations along its line, for the construction of Barrieland bridge and the paved road to the top of the hill.

The penitentiary investigation he believed necessary in the interests of humanity and it had already resulted in insane convicts not being kept there. Men are no longer strapped hand and foot and immersed in ice cold water or are they "hosed." It was not sentimental interest, said the doctor, which prompted these acts but that convicts should be treated as human beings and not as dogs.

WHEN THE KIDNEYS FAIL

Poisons Remain in the Blood, Which Cause Pains and Aches — Read Here of the Wonderful Effect of Getting the Kidneys Right.

Brockville, Ont., Nov. 20.—If you have headaches, backaches and rheumatic pains you have reason to suspect the kidneys. Pain is caused by poisons in the blood, and poisons only remain in the blood when the kidneys are defective and fail to do their work.

This Brockville lady has reported her case because she believes that a great many people are suffering as she did without knowing the cause or cure.

Mrs. Frank Noyes, 9 Stuart street, Brockville, Ont., writes: "For years I was afflicted with kidney complaint. I became very nervous, was easily worried and had frequent headaches and neuralgic pains, especially through the back. I had indigestion, poor circulation of the blood and often was bothered with weak spells. I commenced using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and had only taken two boxes when I felt greatly relieved. I continued the treatment, however, until I was completely cured. In all I took about ten boxes, and have not been troubled in this way since. I highly recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and I think also that the Plasters and Ointment can't be equalled."

Here is another letter to show how rheumatic pains disappear when the action of the kidneys is awakened by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills:

Mr. John May Walker, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with rheumatism in my legs and I became so lame that I could scarcely get around. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills were recommended to me and so I commenced using them for a while. I was delighted to find that my rheumatism had left me, and today I am as sound as a bell, able to get around and attend to business. I have made use of Dr. Chase's medicines in many ways for the past forty years and cannot speak too well of their good qualities."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers on Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. You cannot expect such results from substitutes. Insist on getting the genuine.

1915, and part of 1917 the men were coming forward faster than they could be equipped. The enlistments have since fallen off. There are men in the country districts who could be spared. There are men who would never have gone overseas. It is idle, however, to say that the voluntary system had not been given a fair trial. Ontario contributed 102 per cent of its allotment of the 500,000, and Quebec gave only 32 per cent. This was because there were not enough men on the platforms in Quebec and because the men did not receive a fair deal from the church in that province.

He explained the workings of the exemption tribunals in the country, and said that he had done everything to make their decisions fair ones.

Then he touched on a story that he said had been circulated about his son. Lieut. Worden Edwards has been flying in France since last June, said the doctor.

Touching the proposition of Laurier, Dr. Edwards mentioned the use by Dr. Richardson of the word "infamous" in connection with the Military Frauds Act. He justified the Government's action by showing that the vote should not be given to the women of Quebec or the foreigners in the Dominion.

The Union Government came under his notice, and he said that all but one of the nine premiers of the provinces of Canada, seven of whom were Liberals, had formed this organization against those things which are not truly British. Personally he was prepared to lay his conservative principles on the line until after the war. He was willing to give as much support as possible to the Liberal members of the Cabinet. The first duty of Canadians is to see that Canada is not placed under the control of anti-British or the foreign element in this country.

A. E. Weller then spoke a few words showing to the meeting that Mr. Halliday had previously resigned the nomination, but his friends had under pressure by his friends to reconsider it. He had offered to consult with the Conservative executive about Union matters, but the Conservatives would not, and therefore they had to assume the responsibility.

JAMES HALLIDAY SPEAKS

James Halliday was next called on by the chairman. His first remarks were to prove his interests in the county, mentioning the fact that he had been a reeve for five years and had ridden last year. He has suggested representation in the county, and there were too many doctors and lawyers there. The farmer represented the ideals which will go to build up this young country, and in this context it was the masses as represented by the Liberal Government against the classes as represented by the Conservative Government.

The record of the Borden Government had proved that it was merely working on behalf of the big interests. Mr. Halliday disowned any connection with the story alleged by Dr. Edwards to have been circulated against his (Edward's) son.

Mr. Halliday declared that he was not a supporter of the Union Government, but a Win-the-War Liberal. He had no apologies to make for his loyalty. He believed that the time for Union Government was in August, 1914. That was the time for an offer of coalition from the Government to the Opposition. If Borden Government members had been able to rise high enough at that

time, it would have eliminated the present situation. The Conservatives had said, "No, we will run this war and have the patronage." The record had been proven by commissions to be something awful. Canada is in this war for the gold dollar, but he objected to those dollars going into the pockets of profiteers. Hughes with a tremendous burst of energy had purchased Valcartier and Borden camps simply as schemes to waste public money. Petawawa Camp, with 70,000 acres, could have accommodated 100,000 men without that expense.

Mr. Halliday said that he believed that for every three dollars spent since the war began by the Conservative Government, one had been pilfered and one had gone into the pockets of the profiteers.

"It's the same old bottle with the different label," said Mr. Halliday. He did not think that the people of this country would be satisfied by any death-repentance on the part of Borden when they began to recall such facts as the bandages, boots and clothing being tainted by graft before being supplied to the Canadian soldiers.

There was absolutely no justification, particularly after it has been proven that such things existed. Flavell and his bacon were typical examples of what is yet going on. "Not a man in the Cabinet is worthy of a seat in the Union Government," said Mr. Halliday, and Dr. Edwards sat in the house for six years and Hansard shows that he did not contact those profiteers. He is as directly responsible as any member of the Government."

CONDENSING CONSCRIPTION ACT

It was most unfortunate that the Conscriptio Act was in force when he held no briefs for the French-Canadian, but he was convinced that the trouble could be traced back to 1911 when Bourassa and Lavergne, Nationalists of the Borden administration, had gone through Quebec with an educational campaign aimed against Laurier's Imperial policy. The Quebec habitant is a hard-working farmer and if properly directed would do what is best for the country. The Ontario press was contentedly working then in Canada before it was here to say and the only solution is to unite our interest. Gen. Lessard could have stopped the present crisis.

The fact that the Borden Government had broken their word about compulsory service and that Borden had sprung such a surprise measure before the country without any educational campaign was wrong. In Australia the first referendum had failed, but the second would be successful because the people grasped the situation. This duty of twelve and a half per cent did not help in increasing slavery.

The reason given for the drop over last year's yield is that the season was wet during clover time, and the backwardness of the season generally. The western section of Ontario is more affected than the eastern portion. One apiarist, about 30 miles from Toronto, who had 22,000 pounds of honey last year, has only 6,000 this year.

The Ontario Beekeepers' Association report from 500 members bears out the statement from the Department of Agriculture. The association reports that the market has been bare of honey, and owing to the increase in the necessities of life, it is expected the price of honey will be increased slightly.

The prices recommended are: Best quality light extracted, wholesale, 14 to 16 cents a pound; retail, 17 1/2 to 20 cents a pound; best quality comb, wholesale, \$3.25 a dozen; No. 2 comb, wholesale, \$2 to \$2.50 a dozen. These prices are being paid in the present time in Ontario and in the United States, where prices have advanced, the surplus honey from the western States going direct to Europe for the use of the armies of the Allies.

STONES OF THE PYRAMIDS

There are blocks of stone in the Pyramids which weigh three or four times as much as the obelisk on the London Embankment. There is one stone the weight of which is estimated at eight hundred and eighty tons. There are stones thirty feet in length which fit so closely together that a penknife may be run over the surface without discovering the break between them; yet they are not laid with mortar. English builders have no machinery so perfect that it will make two surfaces thirty feet in length which will meet together in union as these stones in the Pyramids meet. It is supposed that they were ribbed backwards and forwards upon each other until the surfaces were assimilated.

The Fortnightly Review has published an article by the late Henry James in which he portrayed his feelings at the outbreak of the present war. This sentence should be remembered: "It would have been hard really to give the measure of one's dismay at the awful proposition of a world squeezed together in the huge Prussian fist and with the variety and spontaneity of its parts oozing in a steady trickle, like the sacred blood of sacrifice, between those hideous knickly fingers."

Driven by Weight.

A new toy vehicle is driven by a standing rider applying his weight first to one lever and then to another.

Unnecessary.

The town council of a small Scotch community met to inspect a site for a new hall. They assembled at a chapel, and as it was a warm day, a member suggested that they should leave their coats there.

"Some one can stay behind and watch them," suggested another.

"What for?" demanded a third. "If we are all going out together what new is there for anyone to watch the clothes?"—London Tit-Bits.

VOCATION FARM TAKEN

Position Had Given British Much Trouble.

British Front in Belgium, Nov. 17.—During last night the British carried out a small successful operation northwest of Passchendaele, on the Goebert Spur, by which they advanced a section of their line and forced the Germans to give up Vocation Farm, a strongly fortified redoubt which has been the scene of bitter fighting recently.

The attack was delivered on a very narrow front for the purpose of improving the British situations so as to make the present line across Passchendaele Ridge one more easily held.

Vocation Farm which was heavily equipped with machine guns, had been giving the British much trouble in the past few days. A number of prisoners were captured in the air.

Five members of the party of American Congressmen who spent Thursday and part of Friday visiting the Belgian war zone, had a narrow escape from death or injury. Friday morning when they were caught in a sudden burst of German machine gun fire, while inspecting the front line trenches near Dixmude. Nobody was hit, but it was one of those peculiar freaks of fortune which soldiers call luck, because the shots came in a shower.

HONEY CROP LESS THIS YEAR

Last year the bees of Ontario apparently had a banner year, but it cannot be said of this year. According to the Department of Agriculture the honey crop will be from one-third to one-half of what it was last year, though the yield will be about what it was for the preceding two or three years.

Last year the honey crop was 90 pounds per colony, while this year the best that can be expected is 51.6 per colony. In Ontario there are between 125,000 and 150,000 colonies of bees producing honey, or in other words the honey crop this year will be between 6,375,000 and 7,850,000 pounds.

The reason given for the drop over last year's yield is that the season was wet during clover time, and the backwardness of the season generally. The western section of Ontario is more affected than the eastern portion. One apiarist, about 30 miles from Toronto, who had 22,000 pounds of honey last year, has only 6,000 this year.

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DOCTOR'S REPLY

Dr. Edwards then came back in his usual forceful manner and "ripped" into Mr. Halliday's address. He said that the promise of the Laurier Government to take off this duty was no good as Laurier had promised this duty would be taken off, but he said that Mr. Halliday was asking the electors to vote for him when he could not vote himself. This answered his argument as to whether a business man should represent the farmer's interests. He then referred to Lieut.-Col. Frederick Ferguson and Samuel Jamieson as being returned soldiers, "very much returned soldiers," and rather only two of the returned soldiers. He then referred to the Conservative executive as being absolutely right in not giving consideration to their request for a conference.

COL. FERGUSON REPLIES

Col. Ferguson at the close of the doctor's reply turned the question of the chairman to reply to Dr. Edwards and he promptly showed that it was lack of political influence that made him come back from France, whereas experienced and less qualified men were securing positions. The appointment of the commandant of the 14th Battalion had been purely political and was proven to be a mistake. He traced out his movements since leaving Canada and recounted a conversation with General Turner in London, which proved that partisan appointments were given consideration. It was Borden and Rogers who ran the Expeditionary Force last winter in London, and not the military authorities at all.

By this time the two factions in the hall were in an uproar each taking sides on the arguments which were started by the various speakers. In spite of C. W. Langwith's attempts to keep order, people were jumping up in all parts of the room trying to give voice to their opinions. These were not one-sided by any means, not on any one question, but finally the meeting broke up by every person leaving the room. Fistic encounters were momentarily expected in the excitement which prevailed even after the meeting, but eventually the troublesome people calmed down.

The village hall at Harrowsmith was packed to capacity for the event. C. W. Langwith was deputy returning officer and later was moved into the chair. He announced that the official representatives of the candidates were: For Dr. J. W. Edwards, Walter J. Cooke, Cataragui; and for James Halliday, A. E. Weller, Kingston Station.

Before the nominations closed, asking for their support of the Victory Loan.

Special Agents

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Princess and Bagot Streets.

MODERN SHIPS ARE SUNK IN MANY DIFFERENT WAYS

Every Class or Design of Vessel Has Peculiarities—Bulkheads Often Dangerous.

London Answers.

Nearly every class of design of vessel sinks in a particular way. For instance, the old type of single bottom steamer with few or no bulkheads—that is, in the modern sense of the term—almost invariably founders on more or less of an even keel, which means that it sinks level and not with its bow or stern up in the air.

This is accounted for by the fact that at whatever point the water may enter it practically finds its own level, as there are no sub-divisions to obstruct it.

Now in the case of a modern vessel, which is built with numerous sub-divisions, it invariably happens that she founders with her bow or stern high out of the water, or else she sinks with a heavy list, or cant, to one side or the other. The reason for this is that the bulkheads prevent the water which enters the vessel from finding its level. Consequently when one particular portion of the ship is full of water, while the remainder is practically water tight, that part which is water

laden sinks first, owing to its greater weight.

It is for this reason that such terrible loss of life frequently occurs in modern shipwrecks. Owing to the uneven sinking it is often found impossible to lower the majority of the life boats as they would fall to reach the water.

Doubtful Location.

During an inquest held in Cincinnati the following question was put to one of the witnesses by the deputy coroner:

"Where was the deceased struck by the motor car?"

Whereupon the witness, a surgeon, replied: "At the junction of the dorsal and cervical vertebrae."

The deputy coroner looked puzzled. "Will you please point out that on the map?" he asked, indicating one that hung on the wall.—Case and Comment.

Bad Company.

Halifax Chronicle.

Colonel Henry Watterson, the famous Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, has no hesitation in consigning the Kaiser to everlasting perdition. He says: "When Bill Hohenzollern gets there Nebuchadnezzar will take to his heels in fright and Abdul the Damed will cry out to the sons of Basal, 'Didn't I tell you I was an ill-used gentleman!'"

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