

New Fall Suits

in the latest styles.
**One piece Dresses,
 Coat Suits and
 Underskirts.**

A fine display of
Waists
 in the Newest Designs
**Whitewear, Hosiery,
 Wall Paper.**

MRS. F. L. MOOERS

Payson's Block, Main St

Methodist Missions

Toronto Weekly Sun

The General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church has been wrestling with its finances and resolves that it cannot send any more missionaries to Japan and China during this year. The available funds also force a limitation of activity in the Home Mission field, where the following salaries were recommended to continue: \$800 a year for married men in Ontario and the east, \$850 in the west and \$475 for single in the east and \$500 in the west.

When we consider that a slip of a girl cannot be hired as a stenographer for \$475 a year, it is not surprising perhaps, that young men in Canada do not offer for service in the church, and that most of the Protestant churches, at all events, are obliged to recruit their clergy in Great Britain and Ireland. Most Canadians will regret a recourse, which while our economic conditions are disturbed, seems almost inevitable. It would be better if our spiritual leaders could be drawn from among ourselves. An excess of clergymen from the north of Ireland, for example, may unduly stimulate religious animosities here which for the welfare of the whole people would be better left to die away. The younger Anglican clergy brought over are apt to bring with them political prejudices, as do the college professors brought over from the minor aristocracy. The Canadian spirit develops with great difficulty under a spiritual and educational leadership which does not sympathize with its timid and hesitating aspirations. Least objectionable from this point of view, which is not hypercritical, are the Scotch clergy drawn from a common people in whom violent religious antipathies no longer exist.

You Breathe It

By the simple act of breathing, we inhale life and death. You breathe air crowded with disease germs. These lodge in the membrane and at once commence their deadly work. In a night you develop a cold and before long you are in the grip of Canada's deadliest enemy—Catarrh. You also breathe Hyomei (pronounced High-o-me) and by so doing breathe in life—Hyomei is medicated and vaporized air. In its journey through the breathing organs it arrests and kills catarrh and cold germs, soothes the inflamed membrane and commences the work of healing. Ask druggist E. W. Mair what he knows about Hyomei. You will find that he not only sells it but guarantees it. A complete outfit will cost you \$1.00 from your druggist or postpaid from the R. T. Booth Co., Limited, Fort Erie, Ont. You will find it invaluable for coughs, colds, catarrh and all kindred diseases. Money refunded if it fails.

Many Ways of Using Quinces

Quinces have a refreshing and appetizing flavor, very unlike that of any other fruit. There is no fruit more popular for preserving purposes, but there seems to be a very general opinion that they cannot be used in any other fashions. Fine as they are for making of jelly, marmalade and preserves, if when thoroughly ripe, they are cooked in much the same manner as the pear, they will be found to possess qualities that make them superior to many of the popular dessert fruits.

If quinces are put into water to cook they become hard and of soft. If put directly into boiling water they are less tender than when started to cook in cold water. If kept covered while cooking they are a much finer color.

To bake the quince, pare, halve and core the fruit, place in a baking dish, fill to half their depth with water, cover closely and bake in a moderate oven. Remove the cover, fill the cavities with sugar, put a bit of butter over each piece and bake uncovered until tender basting often. Serve either warm or cold with sweetened whipped cream.

To make a quince compote pare, quarter and core the fruit and let them lie in boiling water about five minutes. Drain and place in a stew-pan with a quarter of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit, a bit of cinnamon and lemon juice and a little water. Let simmer till fruit is tender. Serve cold.

When baking apples fill the spade made by removing the core with bits of quince, it will give a delicious flavor to the apples.

If you wish a fine flavored apple sauce, slice quinces into cold water, allow to slowly come to the boiling point and cook till tender. Remove the fruit, make a syrup of the juice, let it come to a boil add the quartered apples and cook till tender, then add the quinces. May be served warm or cold.

To can the quince, pare, quarter and core the fruit and drop in to cold water. Cover the parings and cores, after removing the seeds, with cold water, simmer in a closely covered vessel until soft, and strain. Drain the fruit and weigh for every pound of fruit allow three-fourths of a pound of sugar. Bring the liquid to a boil, add the fruit, cover and boil slowly till tender; skim out the fruit, add the sugar and some boiling water if necessary; when it boils add the fruit, simmer till tender and of a rich color; fill jars to overflowing, and seal.

Quince jelly may be made from the juice obtained by boiling the paring until tender in enough water to cover them, but we think the following a much finer jelly: Allow three parts of quince juice to every one of apple juice and three-fourths of a pound of granulated sugar to every pint of the mixed fruit juice.

Famous Runner Is Found Dead

Mianla, Oct. 10—Sergeant Thomas P. Connett, a long distance runner of world wide celebrity in the 90's, was found dead to-day at Pasig, seven miles east of the city. His death was apparently accidental. After his running career was over, Connett joined the United States army and had since obtained the rank of sergeant in the Seventh Cavalry.

A movement has been started in Chicago to reduce the cost of living by dispensing with veal as food, a step which is counted upon to lower the cost of living. The killing of calves lowers the beef supply, and thus increases the cost of beef. Of course, it means the sacrifice of calves' brains and vent cutlets, but the loss of these is probably likely to cause any deterioration of the nation.

\$20,000 Fire At Luther Smith's Lumber Yard

S. John, Oct. 10—A million and a half of lumber, worth \$20,000, was destroyed at Luther B. Smith's lumber mill, Centre Blissett, Sanbury Co., on Monday evening. The fire started from a refuse pile and spread rapidly, but fortunately the mill, which is situated between a refuse heap and the lumber yard, escaped with damage of only \$300. It was insured for \$3,000 with the Royal and the lumber for about \$2,000 with the Union of Paris. The adjustment made by E. L. Philips, of Halifax, gives Mr. Smith \$1,200 on the lumber and \$300 on mill.

\$100 Reward \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Murder Witness Is Now Missing

New York, Oct. 9—Just before the trial of Becker was resumed today, it was learned that one of District Attorney Whitman's important witnesses had mysteriously vanished. This witness is the Salvation Army girl who was returning to her home across the street from the Hotel Metropole, at the time of the tragedy.

She witnessed everything and it was expected her testimony would materially aid the prosecution case against Becker. After the tragedy the girl left town and was found by representatives of Whitman. She was brought back to New York, and last Sunday she disappeared again. A private detective agency has now been engaged to assist in the search for her.

Intemperance in Russia

A conference organized by the clergy for the purpose of discussing measures for combating alcoholism in Russia has just been concluded at Moscow. The interest of the conference, according to Darkest Russia, lies in the fact that in connection with it the press published some highly suggestive statistics. The Minister of Finance has lately made public figures showing the receipts in 1911 from the sale of alcohol, which, as is well known, is a State monopoly in Russia. In the State cabarets 1,100,000 vedros—a vedr

TEA AT ITS BEST—

in all its garden freshness and fine flavour



sealed lead packets are proof against dirt. The tea can't be contaminated—and it costs no more than common tea.

is about two and three-quarter gallons—of alcohol were sold, representing a turnover of 82,076,591 rubles (over 78 millions sterling). The Treasury has realized a net profit of 600 million rubles—enough to pay the whole military budget and part of that of the navy. Comparing 1911 with the preceding year, there is an increase of 2,107,789 vedros—that is to say, of 2.4 per cent. In the same period the total population of Russia only increased by 1.5 per cent.

Some Plain Historical Facts.

Toronto Weekly Sun.

So much has been said of the obligation which Canada is under for British protection in the past that it seems necessary to repeat a few simple historical facts.

At the time of the conquest in 1759 it was an open question with the British Government of the day as to whether Canada or the island of Guadeloupe should be taken from France as the spoils of war.

Although, in the Revolutionary war, Canada sided with Britain, after the war was over the British negotiators voluntarily surrendered to the now independent States territory which cover the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and half of Minnesota. One of the British negotiators, ap J. S. Ewart, K. C., points out in his Kingdom papers, was ready to make Lake Nipissing the centre of the boundary line of Canada.

In 1864 George Brown, writing from England, said he found in almost all quarters in that country a manifest desire to let Canada go. The London Times, which might then have been described as the official organ of British public opinion, in '69 declared that the time had come for Britain to be relieved of colonies which were valueless to her. In 1870 Sir Edward Thornton, then British Ambassador to the United States in a conversation with the United States Secretary of State, declared Britain had no desire to retain Canada but could not let go without Canada's consent.

Sir John Macdonald in 1871 said the British negotiators who signed the treaty under which the claims for damages caused to American commerce during the civil war by the British-built ship Alagama, were settled, had only one desire—to secure a treaty no matter at what cost to Canada, the cost to Canada being the abandonment of this country's counter claim for damages due to the Fenian raids of '66 and '70.

Sir Charles Tupper, speaking in the House of Commons in 1899, said that from '68 down to that time he had been struck with the extreme reluctance of the British Government to do or say anything, on any Canadian question, that seemed to even threaten collision with the United States. Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, speaking at one of the Imperial Conferences, explained the cause of this attitude. The preservation of good relations with the United States was, Mr. Chamberlain said, "something more than a desire, it was almost a religion" with the people of Britain. So far has this desire carried the British Government that one of the two occasions on which a British fleet has taken action off Canadian coasts, in almost a century, was when it aided United States revenue cutters in driving Canadian sealers from Behring Sea.

Something has been said, too, of the supposed obligations resting upon us because of the rights of self-government that have been conceded us. But these rights were exceeding slow in coming. Up to 1851 our postal service was controlled from London and largely as a result the cost of a letter postage was

then almost prohibitive. Up to well within the memory of men still living every bill passed by a Canadian legislature was subject to review in London and even after '30 no less than 47 such bills were disallowed. Prior to '49 our tariffs were framed by Britain, in British interests, and none but British ships were allowed to enter Canadian ports. Up to '78 we were bound by all Britain's treaties whether we assented to these or not and it was not until 1889 that we were allowed a real part in the negotiation of treaties in which our interests alone were concerned. So recently as the time of Lord Minto, who preceded Earl Grey, the right of a Governor General to personal authority in regard to the militia inisted upon.

Sir Richard Cartwright on one occasion, after reviewing some of these facts said all Canada owed England was Christian forgiveness. This might have been too severe, but it is an undoubted historical fact that all the rights of self-government we enjoy have come as a result of persistent and determined effort, sometimes going the length of armed resistance, on our own part, and that Canada was treated as a poor relation, to be shaken off as soon as possible, up to the period of the Boer war when it appeared to the Imperial authorities that there might be found in Canada a reserve of military power capable of being turned to account in purely Imperial quarrels.

Wonders Of The Amazon

In speaking of the wonders and the resources of the Amazon region in Brazil Dr. Louis Weiss said: "My knowledge and acquaintance with this most interesting region has extended over a period of twelve years. On one of my expeditions I never left my canoe for over two and one-half years, all of which time was spent on the Amazon and its countless tributaries, and yet I did not begin to touch upon all the wonderful possibilities of these mighty watercourses. As long as we need rubber we must get the best from Brazil. There are still many virgin rubber forests that very few Brazilians have any idea of. At the present time they collect rubber along only the rivers and very few go further than two or three miles from the rivers. Ninety per cent. of the rubber forest is yet untouched. Of all the Brazilian States, Amazonas is the greatest producer of rubber. It is the largest State in Brazil and has more than three times the area of Texas. It is one of the most interesting regions in the world and many parts are yet unexplored and unknown. On the Amazon River, with its countless tributaries, a man can travel in his canoe for months and for years, procuring all his necessary food supplies daily from streams and the forests in great abundance and in great variety. The most wonderful fruits grow in the forest from which one can make the best of drinks in a few minutes by processes which can be quickly learned from the natives, thus furnishing both food and drink. On exploration trips, when we stopped any length of time in a place, I would take my gun, knife and flint and for days, even weeks, at a time go off into the forests and yet invariably come back a few pounds heavier. The whole Amazon is like a zoological garden without a gate. Along the banks of the rivers or in the woods of the Amazonas with a gun and fishing tackle, the traveller can at the same time cast a hook for fish and shoot monkeys, reptiles, amphibians and innumerable varieties of birds. When one first hears the howling monkeys (Stentor guaribas) from a great distance he thinks at once of lions the sound greatly resembling the roar of that animal. The flesh of some monkeys makes very good eating. Alligator steaks are also very good. Fried caterpillar is another dainty, but I never liked caterpillars boiled. Smoked ants are another delicacy. If the traveller does not care for these dishes he can have turtle in many varieties—large, small, water or forest—and also large or small turtle eggs. There are over a hundred varieties of fowls, fish and other game suitable for food. The tapir also is eaten and makes a very fine dish when smoked with the hide on. It tastes like beef, and the longer the meat is smoked the better it is. At the last it get soft, like liver sausage. In the tropics all big game meat must be cooked with the skin on, else it will be tasteless enough."