

## TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF ST. ANDREWS

From a Small Beginning the Congregation Has Grown to Notable Proportions—Those Identified With the Early History of the Parish.

This autumn at St. Andrews' Church completes the first twenty-five years of its history. The first steps towards the foundation of the congregation occurred in 1878 when the session in Zion Church moved in the matter. On February 12th, 1880 the session of Zion Church passed the following resolution:—"That a suitable lot be secured in the North Ward, on which to erect a building suitable for Sunday school purposes, and ultimately to serve the purpose of a regularly organized congregation."

Messrs. W. N. Hossie, J. K. Osborne and William Watt were appointed a committee to secure the lot. In July, 1880 the site on which the church stands, on James Street, was purchased for \$2,550 and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to pay for same.

In October, 1881, Mr. W. N. Hossie reported a list of persons who were willing to work, which was passed upon and accepted by the session of Zion Church. In November, 1881, the session of Zion Church decided to organize a mission at St. Andrews' and Dr. Wm. Nichol was asked to take charge of a Sunday evening meeting. This new Sunday school, which was organized, had the following officers: Superintendent, W. N. Hossie; Secretary, W. J. Knowles; Treasurer, J. P. McLaren; Librarian, A. Grant; Organist, Miss A. Wallace. Dr. Nichol was to have Mr. Robert Inglis to play the organ at the Sunday evening service.

Previous to this Sunday school service had been organized by the Queen Street mission on Niagara Street. As most of the workers were Presbyterians, it was decided to go on as a Sunday school with the new St. Andrews' school.

In 1892 a weekly Wednesday evening meeting was commenced with Mr. W. N. Hossie in charge. In 1894 Mr. J. H. Friend was appointed lay assistant at the mission.

In 1895 Mr. Alex. Moffatt was appointed Superintendent of St. Andrews' Sunday school, a position which he held continuously until he removed to Calgary. He was succeeded by Mr. J. S. Howie, who is the present Superintendent.

On March 20th, 1899, the Presbytery of Paris met in St. Andrews' Sunday school to organize a congregation. Rev. E. Cockburn presided. The first communion roll, as presented at this meeting had fifty-two names on it, having more added soon after.

The first Session of the congrega-

tion were—W. N. Hossie, Alex. Moffatt, James J. Allen, Warren Turnbull, W. B. Wood.

In November, of 1899, the congregation called Rev. J. S. Scott, of Resper, as their first minister. After four years he was succeeded by Rev. F. W. Anderson of the Canadian Army. In two years he was followed by the Rev. F. J. Maxwell, now of Toronto, who remained pastor of St. Andrews between three and four years. The next pastor was Rev. J. W. Gordon, who has been in charge of the congregation since May, 1912.

In 1907, an addition was made to the original building, and re-opening services took place in November of that year.

At the present time, the membership is well over the four hundred mark.

In connection with this 25th anniversary, special services will be held next Sunday, Oct. 15th, when Rev. F. J. Maxwell, of Toronto, will preach.

On Sunday, October 22nd, a reunion communion service will be conducted by the pastor when the preacher for the day will be the Rev. W. S. Wallace, D.D., of Bloor St. Presbyterian church, Toronto.

Invitations have been sent to former members and workers who are near enough to attend. On Monday evening, October 23rd, a re-union tea meeting will be held. The program will be good and supper will be served from 6 to 8 p.m.

Rev. Mr. Gordon, the present minister, is a most earnest worker in the Master's vineyard, and an earnest pulpit orator. He and the members of his congregation will receive hearty and general congratulations upon the fact that the ending of the first quarter of a century is celebrated under such auspicious auspices.

Chris Quinn, of Guelph, fell from an apple tree and it is thought his back is broken.

The G.T.R. station at Bronte was burned last night, including the station agent's home; loss \$7,000.

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## HOW TO KEEP WELL

BY JOHN W. S. McCULLOUGH, M.D., D.P.H., CHIEF OFFICER OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

### INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

THIS IS A DISEASE of a portion of the front part of the spinal cord. It occurs chiefly in young children of from two years to fourteen years, but may occur in adults. In Ontario we have occasional cases every year, but the severe outbreak which has existed in New York and other parts of the United States has made our people anxious lest a similar epidemic may occur in this Province.

Some cases are severe, giving symptoms such as high fever, vomiting, headache, and pains in the limbs succeeded by severe paralysis of groups of muscles. Others are very mild with perhaps few or no symptoms beyond loss of appetite, a little rise of temperature and perhaps some vomiting, or there may be no symptoms at all excepting a slight weakness in the legs or arms accompanied by some slight soreness. It is thought that the very mild cases, often unrecognized, are the ones which spread the disease.

It is believed that the disease is carried from one patient to another through the medium of the discharges from the nose, throat, and intestines. It may be carried by flies which have ample opportunity of coming into contact with the discharges.

In order that the chances of a widespread outbreak may be minimized as much as possible, the following precautions are required by the Provincial Board:

**PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE DISEASE**

- (1) Every CASE must be quarantined for a period of SIX weeks.
- (2) All children who have been in contact with a case must be quarantined and kept under observation for a period of TWO weeks.

(3) Adult members of the family who are wage-earners may be allowed to go about their work subject to the regulations of the Provincial Board and on the discretion of the Medical Officer of Health.

(4) Where there is an outbreak of the disease, children, such as at picnics, picture shows, and playgrounds, should be prohibited.

(5) The source of origin of each case should be carefully enquired into in order that proper quarantine may be maintained.

(6) In houses where cases appear all doors and windows should be screened, the premises kept clean, and no accumulation of garbage or waste permitted.

(7) All cases should be at once notified to the Medical Officer of Health, and by him to the Chief Officer of the Provincial Board.

(8) Mild cases, showing slight headache, rise of temperature, and vomiting persisting for several days, with slight muscular weakness and absence of paralysis, should be quarantined. These are probably one of the chief sources of contagion.

The keynote of the prevention of infantile paralysis is to get track of the cases and carriers and to control them.

(9) As infantile Paralysis is a contagious disease and in the present epidemic giving a high death-rate, the public is urged to second the efforts of the authorities in every way in order to prevent a severe outbreak in the Province.

(10) All materials such as cloths, etc., carrying secretions and discharges from patients should be burned, boiled, or disinfected.

For several days the course of infantile Paralysis is that of an ordinary infectious disease. Between the first and sixth days more or less muscular weakness begins. This is generally preceded by soreness in the limbs. If the child is not under the care of a physician parents should take note of any complaint or evidence of this soreness and call their doctor's attention to it.

The muscles may be tested by having the patient draw his knees up against the resisting hand or by having him push his feet against resistance. In from one or two weeks electrical tests will show that the muscles and nerves are degenerating. This keeps up for about six months. In two or three weeks the shrinking of the muscles is apparent to the eye. Some cases show little or no degeneration of muscles. In all cases it is a gradual process.

This should be begun as soon as the temperature becomes normal and the soreness in the muscles has subsided. The limbs affected should be given gentle manipulation: the muscles should be lightly pinched and kneaded between the fingers, using vasoline or cocoa butter to make the fingers run smoothly. Manipulation of the paralyzed limbs must be persisted in. Don't let any back, osteopath, or chiropractor interfere with it. There is no magic about it. Patient, persistent work will be necessary to accomplish results. It is remarkable the results that can be obtained by these simple methods of treatment.

## OUR DAILY PATTERN SERVICE

Valuable Suggestions for the Handy Homemaker—Order Any Pattern Through the Courier.

### GIRL'S ONE PIECE APRON.

By Anabel Worthington.



Because of the service an apron has to give, it should be made on very simple lines—comfort and convenience being the

factors to be reckoned with—but Fashion needs more than practical work; especially when the garment is for a juvenile, it must have some style appeal.

In the illustration we show one that any little girl will be pleased to have. It is cut in one piece, easy to make, to adjust and remove, and easy to launder.

The long armholes insure freedom of movement, and although the fulcrum in the lower part of the apron is unconfined the back straps which cross at the waist line and button at the front shoulders give a neat and fitted effect to the body part. The same touch of newness that is given a little frock is added to this garment by placing a pocket in each front, and brand, which will be prominent all season, finishes the neck and armholes and trims the pocket, also the lower edge if you like the effect.

The apron pattern, No. 7,966 is cut in sizes 6 to 12. To make in size 10 will require 1 1/4 yards of 36 inch material and 6 1/2 yards head banding. To obtain the pattern send 10 cents to the office of this publication.



### NANETTE

Night after night now Peter Frank the elf, came with his silver balloon of moonlight for Jane's doll, Clarissa. Night after night, if you'll believe us, he took Jane with them and they all went to the doll convention in the fairy forest.

Jane came to know the dolls of all the nations. First there was Nanette, dark-haired and pale. Nanette was French. Jane thought she'd never seen so many trills and tucks and bangles and bows. What's more, she carried a parasol and wore a string of pearls around her neck. And, between you and me, she put on airs. Jane thought so, too.

"Dear me!" Jane said to her. "You do look beautiful and no mistake." Nanette stared. Then she took candy from her handbag and the elf made Jane eat it. Jane obeyed and to her great surprise, when she spoke to Nanette again, her tongue turned every English word she spoke into French.

"Yes," Nanette said with a shrug. "I do look nice. All French women have good taste in clothes. Our very poorest girls look neat."

Jane was sorry Nanette was so vain. Clarissa must have felt much the same, for all at once she spoke.

"Nanette!" she said, "Look at Jane's rosy cheeks. Aren't they lovely?"

Jane felt most uncomfortable, for Nanette was pale.

"That," growled Clarissa in delight, "is because Jane goes to bed early every night and sleeps well! There!" she whispered to Jane, "that ought to make her think a little. In France they let the children and dolls stay up until everybody's in bed. No wonder they never have rosy cheeks."

Do you know, Nanette was so angry that she stamped her foot and lost her temper and broke up the convention for that night at least. All the dolls of all the nations crowded round her, staring and staring. Peter Frank pushed through the crowd, pretty cross if the truth were known.

"What's all the disturbance?" he demanded. "Nanette, it's you, is it?" With that Peter summoned the wind. Puff! it came, blew with a mighty gust under Nanette's parasol and took her back to France.

## RIPPLING RHYMES

BY WALT MASON

### THE ANOMALY

While riding in my buzz-buzz cart, I hit Bill Wax and spoiled his frame, and knocked his marrow-bones apart, and he remarked, "I was to blame!" I said, "This disaster, Bill, to do not run my car to kill or mutilate my dearest friends. I'll pay the surgeon if he'll fix the bones I've broken, rent and bowed; and if you journey o'er the Styx, I'll see you have a Palm Beach shroud." "It was my fault," I heard him say, "and you don't have to pay a cent, for I was walking like a jay, and wasn't looking where I went. I busted every rule. I think, which ought to govern them, in foot, and now you've put me on the blink, I think a while I should stay put." Bill Wax shines brighter than a star; Bill Wax deserves blame; a mortal fame; he says the owner of a car is not in every case to blame! Heater, as I tour the town in my new car that swiftly flies, I'll always try to run him down in preference to other guys.

## SIDE TALKS

By Ruth Cameron

### WOULD YOU STAND BY HIM?

"Women are like the angels. Those who suffer belong to them." Balaam.

"Should a woman still love her husband if he had been sent to prison for a serious crime? Should she stand by him and try to get him out?"

A reader friend sent me that question. We talked it over the other evening. There were many opinions on the different phases of the question. Something Would Depend Upon His Innocence or Guilt.

In the first place something would depend upon whether one believed that one's husband was guilty. If one believed in his innocence, and if his previous life justified me, it would certainly believe in it even though the evidence to the contrary were very strong—there would, of course be no question as to whether one would continue to love him and stand by him.

Suppose, on the other hand, he were unquestionably guilty. Naturally one's attitude would be different.

She Would Feel That He Needed Her More Than Ever.

The woman of the highest character would still stand by him. She would feel that in his weakness he had an even greater claim on her strength than ever before.

But would she still love him? Ah, that's another question.

If the crime were a natural outcome of some recognized fault which she had loved him in spite of, as, for instance, some crime committed in a fit of temper, her love might not change.

If, on the other hand, the crime brought to light some unexpected and objectionable side of his character, he might become a different being to her and she might not love this new creature.

But Love is Another Matter. One might well be in love with Dr. Jekyll and not care for Mr. Hyde. The Author-Man brought up a point which is interesting to note. In almost all the cases which occupy the first pages of our newspapers, the wives stand by their husbands. It would certainly be the most dramatic case. Take the case of Dr. Peck, the dentist, who was accused of poisoning his father-in-law and mother-in-law, and tried to poison his wife. In spite of the most damning evidence, she stood by him until the other woman appeared.

Of course, in some criminal cases the man is not mentally responsible. Then I suppose one would feel exactly as one would if one's husband became insane.

All these are guesses. She should do or you would do, only actual experience would teach us. Heaven keep us from ever knowing!

## SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson III.—Fourth Quarter, For Oct. 15, 1916.

### THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xxv, 1-12. Memory Verses, 10, 11—Golden Text, Matt. x, 25—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The successor to Felix, Porcius Festus, seems to have been in some respects like minded to Felix, for he, too, was willing to do the Jews a pleasure (xxiv, 27; xxv, 12), and he would have sent Paul back to Jerusalem had he been willing to go. This was what the Jews desired, that they might lay in wait for him by the way and kill him (xxv, 3). Their hatred of Paul does not seem to have decreased in the least during two years, for they were still full of grievous complaints against him which they could not prove (verses 2, 7). He was buried wondrous fellow-ship with the Lord Jesus, for whose sake he was suffering and of whom it was written, "False witnesses did rise up; they laid to my charge things that I knew not." "Reproach hath broken my heart, and I am full of heaviness" (Ps. xxxv, 11; lxxv, 20).

When we consider such words as these, "Thou shalt be hid from the scourge of the tongue," "Thou shalt keep them secretly in a pavilion from the strife of tongues," "There shall no evil befall thee," "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper" (Job vi, 21; Ps. xxxi, 20; xci, 10; Isa. liv, 17) and other similar assurances we are tempted to wonder a little, but then we remember that Paul was told that he must suffer great things for Christ's sake, and he taught others that we must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God and that all who will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution. And our Lord said to His disciples that in the world we would have tribulation, and after He ascended He said to one of the churches that the devil would cast some of them into prison, but they were to continue faithful even if they were killed for it, and some who had been killed were told to rest awhile till others should be killed as they were (Acts ix, 16; xiv, 22; I Tim. iii, 12; John xvi, 33; Rev. ii, 10; vi, 11). He certainly loves His own and will to the uttermost, yet He allowed the disciples to tell nearly all night against a contrary wind, and He allowed Lazarus to continue sick and die and be buried that God might be glorified.

We must bear in mind that just because we are His we have the world, the flesh and the devil to contend with, but He will not suffer us to be tried above that we are able, and all our trials and afflictions are working for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory (I Cor. x, 13; II Cor. iv, 15-18). When I am in the kingdom of glory we will look back over our life story and consider all the way by which He has led us we may perhaps see a reason for everything He has done or permitted. But we shall surely say right was the pathway leading to this. It therefore becomes us during this little while to say, "As for God, His way is perfect." "Just and true are Thy ways, Thou King of nations" (Ps. xviii, 30; Rev. xv, 3).

If only we could have no will of our own and rest wholly and fully in the perfect will and love of God we would have a foretaste of heaven in spite of all our trials here. When Paul refused to return to Jerusalem and appealed to Caesar that decided matters for the present, and Festus said, "Unto Caesar shalt thou go" (verses 1-12). It may be that the Lord's night message to him, "So must thou bear witness also at Rome" (xxiii, 11), helped him to decide to appeal to Caesar, for Caesar meant Rome, and this may have seemed to him his opportunity.

King Agrippa and Bernice having come to Caesarea to salute Festus, the whole matter was laid before them, and Agrippa expressed a desire to hear Paul for himself, and that will be our lesson for next week. This was being fulfilled the Lord's message to Ananias concerning Paul. "He is a chosen vessel unto me to bear my name before the gentiles and kings and the children of Israel (ix, 15). As Festus rehearsed the matter to Agrippa, he said that the whole matter seemed to be a question of Jewish superstition, and specially concerning one Jesus, who was dead, but whom Paul affirmed to be alive (verse 19). Does not that seem to describe the knowledge that many so called enlightened people have of Him even now? Many are like Gallo and care for none of these things (xx, 14-17), while many more, even among churchgoers, who take some part in the public worship outwardly, know nothing of Him as a personal Saviour and friend.

It is written of such in Isa. xxix, 13, "This people draw near me with their mouth and with their lips do honor me, but have removed their heart far from me." Also in Ezek. xxxiii, 21, "They hear thy words, but their heart goeth after their covetousness." In Matt. xv, 8, 9, our Lord quoted the words from Isaiah concerning the hypocrites of His day. Can you not hear our Lord saying to you, "What think ye of Jesus? Whom do ye say that I am?" Does your heart reply, "O Lord, thou art to me my own Saviour, who didst bear my sins on the cross and hast redeemed me by Thy precious blood, I might live for Thee, and after I have suffered a while share Thy kingdom and glory."

THE HOT WEATHER TEST makes people better acquainted with their resources of strength and endurance. Many find that the blood purifies, refreshes and overcomes that tired feeling.

## LADY HAIG PRACTICES RED CROSS WORK.



The wife of Sir Douglas Haig, British Commander-in-Chief, recently attended a fishing competition for wounded soldiers. She is shown bandaging the hooked finger of the winner of the competition.

## FALL STOCK NOW COMPLETE

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## Complaints Of Non-Delivery

Under ordinary circumstances the distribution of a Daily Newspaper is a big task, even with an organization trained for the purpose. When great numbers of new subscribers come all together, the difficulties become greater. The rush during the Great Prize Contest now on is an illustration.

At this time it will probably be impossible to avoid all mishaps and mistakes, although every precaution will be taken by the publishers to ensure the delivery of each number of the paper.

The publishers are determined not only to remedy any such mishaps and mistakes, and to reduce them to the lowest degree, but to spare no trouble or expense to prevent them in future.

With this end in view the publishers request subscribers to communicate every complaint regarding late or non-deliveries by letter, card or Phone 139.

THE BRANTFORD COURIER.

## SISTERS

(From Yesterday's Last Edition)

"You swear?" "I promise."

And that simple answer sufficed. Miss Willoughby was silent for a long while, and then began speaking in a low, even tone, rather as though she were speaking to herself than to a second person.

"There were only the two of us, Harold and I, and our parents were devoted to us, and brought us up with every indulgence, so that, boy-like, Harold flung about his money far too freely and though often reproved and warned for extravagance, was always helped out of his scrapes."

"Our mother was an heiress and came of a wealthy family. She left her fortune to me, and as her will was framed it carried with it that I also came in for a great deal more money than would have fallen to her from members of her family if she had not predeceased them. Our father therefore, only left me the London house with a few thousand pounds, and the rest went to Harold."

"Unfortunately, we were orphaned of both our parents very soon after Harold had entered upon his career in the Dragoon Guards. I being about four years his senior."

"I settled in the London House which was my own, and Harold had free quarters there whenever he was able to come. We were much attached, but his reckless, extravagant ways vexed me, for I was rather the other way. I was careful and saving. I liked to have a constant income to my large income by judicious investment of my surplus, and was always annoyed when Harold applied to me for money, for I knew that he had an income ample for all he could possibly need, and even every reasonable luxury and even extravagance as well."

"Harold hated friction, and very soon he found out that by dipping into his capital he could get out of his difficulties without an appeal to me. Unluckily, men seldom or never tie up to the money they leave to their sons—only that which they bequeath to their daughters, though my experience is that women are more cautious."

"But apart from the overruling influence of their husbands or male relatives, are far less likely to play ducks and drakes with their fortunes than men."

Allardyce had seen enough of life to endorse this sentiment, with a little sign of assent. Miss Willoughby, who knew something of the story, saw that she was understood.

"I suppose I ought to have guessed why it was that Harold never applied to me any more, and I was certainly going the pace, a great style I do not mean that I was vicious. With all his faults I had no bad grading vices, but he had a number of pastimes which cost money. He had polo ponies, he had splendid chargers, he had hunters. During his long leave he would take a fine house in some shooting or hunting neighborhood and fill it with friends."

His brother-officers borrowed him, and he seldom refused a loan which was equivalent often to making a gift. He backed bills and had to pay. He played bridge at high stakes, and his losses must have totalled up to a very large sum. Then in an evil hour, he took out some racing stables that were belted off with their fine stud horses. Next he must begin backing his horses for heavy sums."

Not the time, of course, nor I knowledges for this pastime; not this was the final cause of his ruin."

"I used to see him often. I do on him in a way, yet I was frightened at the things I heard. I knew that, used as he was to money, that at cards or with horses, he could not go on as he was doing."

"At that time I was much Clumber. An old uncle, dying. He had left the whole of property to me, and he expected to be with him and nurse through his last illness. This I and the illness was a long one, so I was much engrossed and could not see much of Harold."

## J. S. HAMILTON & Still Wines

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