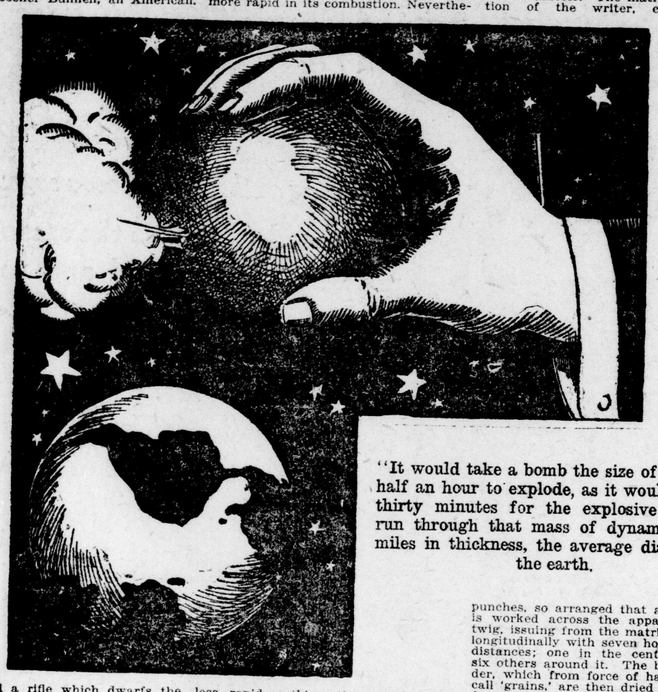
New Facts from Science and Life

HAS SCIENCE MADE IT POSSIBLE TO BLOW UP THE EARTH?

One thing that most conspicuously stands out in the present war is the marvelous development of the power of explosives. Naval and coast defence guns capable of hurling shells weighing 2,000 pounds a distance of twenty miles had scarcely ceased being regarded with wonder when came the discovery that the Huns had perfected a gun capable of shooting nearly four times that distance, with which weapons, in fact, the Teutons were bombarding Paris at a distance of 75 miles.

But that ever such monster guns as these are far within the limits of the calibre and range of heavy artillery is shown in the announcement that Charles Beecher Bunnell, an American, has invented a rifle which dwarfs the mightiest of weapons into mere popguns. Mr. Bunnell claims that his 60-inch rifle can throw a 100-ton shell 100 miles, and that three shots from this monster gun are sufficient to destroy a city.



"It would take a bomb the size of the earth half an hour to explode, as it would require thirty minutes for the explosive wave to run through that mass of dynamite, 8,000 miles in thickness, the average diameter of the earth.

Seemingly there is no limit to the awful effectiveness of weapons that the ingenuity of man can conceive. The question then naturally arises, Can the earth actually be blown up and destroyed?

Hudson Maxim, the American inventor of smokeless powder, and one of the world's greatest authorities on ordnance, answers this question in presenting some interesting facts on the power of explosives in a recent number of La Science et La Vie, a Paris scientific journal:

"If one of those giants," says Mr. Maxim, "whom Jupiter slew with his thunderbolts were to come to life again, filled with malevolence against mankind, and he were to try to destroy humanity by exploding a great dynamite bomb just back of the earth; if he made this bomb the size of the earth, it would take this bomb half an hour to explode, or, to put it differently, it would take 30 minutes for the explosive wave to run through that mass of dynamite some 8,000 miles in diameter, the average diameter of the earth. But the speed of the earth in its orbit being four times that of the explosive wave, our planet would have traveled some 31,620 miles before that inconceivable bomb exploded with unimaginable thunder. This imaginary explosion being produced in an imponderable medium, the fragments of the bomb, projected in all directions, would have no reason to stop, because on the one hand they would have no resistance of any air to overcome, and on the other hand they could not fall (where would they fall?) through any power of gravity. If, nevertheless, it happened that some of these fragments happened after a time to come near enough to the trajectory of our planet to be attracted to it, they would be heated as they passed rapidly through our atmosphere and would fall to the earth just like aerolites.

"If the interplanetary spaces were filled with matter as imponderable as ether and as explosive as dynamite, which would be set afire by the explosion of that mighty bomb, the earth would nevertheless continue on its way for 270 days, about nine months, for this time would be necessary for a wave of this kind to extend from any point of the ecliptic and reach the sun. Under this hypothesis the matter of the sun is supposed to be equally transformed into a high explosive by this detonating wave. It would take the sun itself two days and a half to explode all to bits.

"We know that the force exercised by a high explosive depends entirely upon the pressure which the gases generated by the explosion can exert. It has been calculated that the force developed by the highest explosives, i. e., the most powerful pressure that can be brought to bear, is about 70,000 pounds to .15 inch.

"Consequently, if the total mass in fusion which constitutes what we call the central heart of our earth were replaced with an equal bulk of dynamite and set on fire, the explosion which would follow would not have the power to crack or raise the crust of the earth, whose weight and cohesion, added to the attraction of gravity, would check and counteract all the pressure which would be exerted by the pressure of the gases of the burning and exploding dynamite.

"Nor would this explosion destroy in the least degree what human beings have been at such pains to build, or modify the shape of the surface of our globe, for far from remaining in a latent state of energy, so as to solidify or partially liquefy, the gases resulting from this terrific explosion would find their way out, escaping through the natural vents or safety-valves of the earth, the volcanoes which dot the terrestrial crust. And they would pass out not only through the active volcanoes, but they might reanimate powerfully some of those which have been quiet for ages and have been called extinct."

Dismissing the nature and effects, as well as the manufacture of explosives with the statement that they have been explained and described too often for him to repeat them here and now, Mr. Maxim proceeds to tell about other aspects of the question which has transformed the modern world in its most essential elements.

"It is true," he writes, "that these same substances, in their blind power, have aided the barbarians in taking possession of sacred soil, but by poetic justice they will soon be forced in the same way to find these lands untenable.

"An explosive material is the combination of a combustible and a detonator; this detonator is an oxygenated agent which serves to light the combustible. As a consequence the explosive holds within its own substance the oxygen necessary for its combustion, and may, as a result, burn freely in a confined space when shut off entirely from the atmospheric air.

"There are two chief categories of explosive materials, which are shattering explosives, above called explosives, and gun-cotton. There are also two chief kinds of shattering explosives, those made of dynamite and those of high explosives especially intended for military purposes. Finally there are two kinds of gun-cotton; black gun-cotton, giving forth smoke, and smokeless gun-cotton.

"A high explosive is consumed almost instantaneously; therefore we call it a detonating wave; that is the reason that we say it detonates. When the gun-cotton explodes it is not consumed by a similar wave, but burns in successive layers, beginning with the surface, the more it is confined, or rather the more the pressure which it develops in burning is retarded in its expansion, the more rapid in its combustion. Nevertheless, rapid as this action may be, it is, under special conditions which act upon it, infinitely slower than that of the detonation of high explosives.

"Gun-cotton smokes because its products of combustion are not all gaseous. Only 44 per cent of the products of combustion of black powder are gaseous; the rest represent solid inert materials which produce the smoke. The products of combustion of smokeless powder are, on the contrary, practically all gaseous. It follows, therefore, that for equal weights—and it is easy to see why—this explosive is far more powerful than black powder.

"The smokeless powder used by the United States is made by the dissolving of a certain kind of gun-cotton, called nitrocellulose, in a mixture of alcohol and ether, the quantity of the solvent used being just enough to gelatinize the nitrocellulose, which is then worked over and converted by a matrix into twigs or rings. These twigs are cut into bits of equal length, about three times their diameter. The matrix, the invention of the writer, carries seven punches, so arranged that as the paste is worked across the apparatus, each twig, issuing from the matrix, is drilled longitudinally with seven holes at equal distances; one in the centre and the six others around it. The bits of powder, which from force of habit we still call 'grains,' are then dried to be ready for use. They look like the perforated candies sold commonly in stores.

"When the smokeless powder made in this way is burned in a cannon, its entire surface, external and internal, is ignited instantaneously by a small priming of black powder (gunpowder). The combustion inside increases the diameter of the holes more and more until the entire bit is consumed."

HOW PERFUMES WERE ORIGINATED BY ANCIENTS

The ancient Medes were said to be the originators of perfumes and cosmetics. The people of Elham, now called Persia, borrowed their taste for scents from them, and such was their predilection for perfume that they usually wore on their heads crowns made of myrrh and a sweet-smelling plant called labysus. Then Egypt imported the fad from Persia, and soon the land of the Nile became the perfume centre of the old world.

In those days the Jews scented their beds with myrrh, aloes and cinnamon and perfumed their hair and beards with myrrh, cassia, aloe and frankincense. So indispensable was perfume considered in the bridal toilet, that the Talmud directed that one-tenth of a bride's dowry be put aside for the purchase of scents, and the path of the bride was strewn with roses and watered with essences.

Even the tattered cynic Diogenes did not disdain to enter the perfumer's shop now and then, leaving his tub at the door. With a praiseworthy spirit of economy he always applied the scents he bought to his feet, for as he justly observed to the young dudes who mocked him for his eccentricity, "When you anoint your head with perfume it flies away into the air and the birds only get the benefit of it, while I rub it only on my lower limbs, so it envelops my whole body and gratefully ascends to my nose."

The Grecian love of perfumes spread into Rome, where to the various odors differing medicinal properties were attributed. Jasmine was cheering, heliotrope inviting, thyme had a tonic quality and the perfume of white violets was declared good for the digestion.

The far-famed perfumes of the East were the favorite spoil brought home to their lady loves by the knights of the crusades, and no other treasure could have been more valued.

NEW ARMY STRETCHER

The new stretcher perfected by the American Red Cross in France is said to be superior to any means for carrying the wounded yet brought into use.

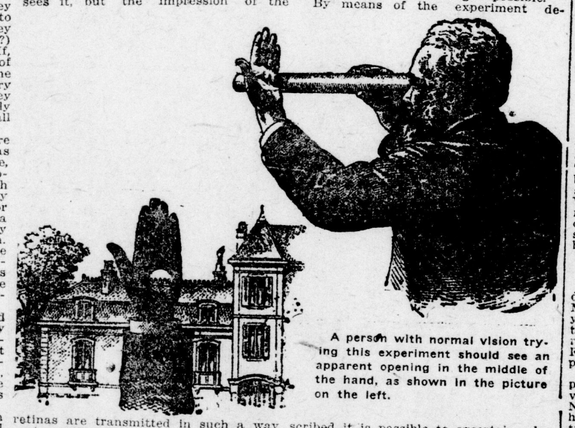
The wounded soldier is placed on the stretcher, which has a frame across which wires are laced from side to side and end to end. Straps of canvas and leather are passed about his shoulders, waist, legs and feet, enabling the bearers to carry him without fear of his slipping to the ground or causing him discomfort. In this way the wounded man is carried to the ambulance and thence to the hospital.

THE STRANGE ILLUSION OF SEEING THROUGH YOUR HAND

That interesting illusion of "seeing through a hole in your hands," which is said to be of value as a test for cross-eyes and other defects of vision, is produced as follows:

Place before one eye, the right one, for instance, a roll of paper or a pasteboard tube; then hold the left hand, open, to the left of the tube, at a distance of about 10 inches from the left eye. The right eye sees what is framed in by the tube; the left eye sees the hand. In the brain the images of the two eyes are focused together; it seems as if the left hand were perforated by a hole through which can be seen the objects included in the field of the tube. The following explanation of this curious phenomenon is given in the Popular Science Monthly.

When we look at an object, each eye sees it, but the impression of the retinas are transmitted in such a way as to register but a single image in the brain. That is what the physicians express by saying that the rays emanating from the same object strike identical points of our retinas; the optical nerves leading from these points are combined so as to connect with a single brain cell. If some trouble affects one of the eyes, the points of the two retinas which have received impressions are no longer symmetrical; the two images cannot be fused into a single brain perception; we see double, a condition which is known scientifically as diplopia.



A person with normal vision trying this experiment should see an apparent opening in the middle of the hand, as shown in the picture on the left.

The explanation is quite simple, but, and this is the interesting feature of this experiment, one may deduct from it the most interesting clinical indications, which it may be possible to combat from the start the cross-eyedness with which children are troubled so frequently and which parents too often have a tendency to neglect.

Cross-eyedness develops in children gradually—so gradually, in fact, that the eyes become accustomed to the defect and do not betray its existence by seeing double. The functions of the eye with the less perfect vision are simply neutralized. When the good eye is closed, the poor eye sees; but when the good eye is opened again the images conveyed by the poor eye are again disregarded by the brain. Although there is no double vision, binocular vision is no longer possible.

By means of the experiment described it is possible to ascertain whether correct binocular vision is possible to the person tested. With normal vision the apparent hole should be seen in the middle of the hand. If the hand or the view in the field of the tube is not seen, one of the eyes does not see at all, or its impressions are neutralized. If cross-eyedness exists, the hole will appear to the right or the left, above or below the hand. The distance at which the left hand has to be held from the end of the tube before the hole most nearly approaches its centre differs according to the degree of cross-eyedness, and will furnish the eye specialist valuable information.

JUST HOW OYSTERS ARE EASILY PURIFIED BY ARTIFICIAL METHODS

The biologic conditions most favorable for the production of high-class oysters are too frequently associated with those which tend to produce pollution. This circumstance has caused disease from the consumption of contaminated oysters.

Three radical remedies which have been suggested for this danger are given as follows in the Journal of the American Medical Association: Alteration of sewage disposal outfalls, removal of the beds, and prohibition of the fishing of oysters in polluted areas. In many cases, for economic reasons, none of these remedies are available.

It has been found that if contaminated oysters are placed in unpolluted tidal or stream water, they will purify themselves in a very short time. In the summer months only a few hours are required, and in the hibernating period a few days. This method has been put into practice in Europe, but two factors militate against its universal application.

The people of Canada are accustomed to purchasing oysters of a good quality at a low price. The cost of this operation would be prohibitive. Moreover, it would rarely be possible, in the immediate neighborhood of the oyster beds, to find unpolluted water area for purification purposes with a saline content similar to that of the waters in which the oysters have been grown. These facts have stimulated the search for other methods of purification.

Mr. W. F. Wells, sanitary chemist in the United States public health service, has obtained entirely satisfactory results by the use of small quantities of bleaching powder. He places oysters in basins or floats containing a suitable quantity of water, and then treats them with two doses of a suspension of calcium hypochlorite. The second dose is given after six hours. In each case a quantity of bleaching powder is used which gives one part of available chlorin in 4,000,000 parts of water.

The experiments are believed to prove that in this simple and inexpensive manner oysters which have lain in polluted water can be purified to such a degree as to pass the most rigid standard, without in any way interfering with the normal life of the oyster, or producing any appreciable difference in flavor.

LLOYD GEORGE MUST CANCEL ENGAGEMENTS

MANCHESTER, Sept. 13.—Premier David Lloyd George is suffering from influenza, and all his Lancashire engagements have been cancelled. His physicians, after a visit to the premier at 8:30 p.m., said that his temperature was still high and it was doubtful if he would be able to leave for London on Monday.

FOUND GUILTY OF THEFT OF BICYCLE

GODERICH, Sept. 13.—Wm. Moore, a young man who has been in jail here for about two weeks awaiting trial on a charge of stealing a wheel, was tried by Judge Dickson here this afternoon. It appears that on or about the 17th of August a wheel belonging to D. M. O'Brien was stolen from in front of his place of business. He at once notified the police, and a few days after it was learned that a wheel of the description given by Mr. O'Brien was in Mr. Moore's possession.

Chief Postlewaite investigated, and the result was that Mr. Moore was arrested. He claims that he had met a fellow, who stopped him and asked him if he knew anybody who wanted to buy a wheel, and Moore said if it was not too high a price he would buy it himself.

He claims that he paid $12 for the wheel, and that the first he knew that it was stolen was when it was found in his possession and he was arrested. Moore was found guilty of the theft of the wheel and was allowed to go on suspended sentence.

CROWTHERS INQUEST IS ADJOURNED TO TUESDAY

WOODSTOCK, Sept. 13.—This evening an inquest was opened on the remains of Mr. Crowthers at Paul's undertaking parlors, and adjourned until Tuesday night, when the trainmen will be asked to give their version of the accident. Mrs. Crowthers is in the Woodstock hospital, and, according to reports tonight, has a chance of recovery. She is suffering greatly from shock, besides severe injuries to the head and upper part of the body.

POPULAR MUSICIAN WEDS.

GODERICH, Sept. 13.—A quiet wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McClinton at an early hour yesterday morning, when their daughter, Ada McClinton, was united in marriage with R. W. Cragg, Rev. J. E. Ford performed the ceremony, in the presence of the immediate relatives.

The bride is well known and very popular in musical circles. She was a valued member of the choir of the North Street Methodist Church. The happy couple left on the early C.P.R. train for Brockville, where they will reside.

Grandmother Gave It To Mother, Mother To Me, I To My Baby

Read what Mrs. Wm. Gray, Jacquet River, N. B., has to say about Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. She writes: "There is no medicine I know of that can come up with Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It has been in our house for forty years. My grandmother gave it to my mother, she to me, and I to my baby. For summer complaint it has no equal. I never miss a chance of telling my neighbors about it. I would not think it safe to go to the country in the summer without a bottle of it. It has saved us many a doctor bill."

For the past 72 years, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been recognized by both the people and the medical profession as the greatest remedy known for all cases of diarrhoea, dysentery, cramps, colic, pains in the stomach, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, seasickness and all bowel complaints.

There are so many spurious "strawberry" preparations on the market today that it would be well for you to see that the name, "Dr. Fowler's," is on every bottle you buy.

Our guarantee, that it will do what we claim for it, stands behind every bottle. But the imitations—what is their record, where the guarantee?

Put up only by The T. Milburn Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price, 35c.

WHEN CANADIANS ARE ORDERED THEY GO FORW ARD THEY GO OR THEY REMAIN THERE FOR EVER

Bishop Fallon Quotes Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, "the Proudest Man in Europe and the Sorriest," in Great Address Given at Reception Last Night—Diocese Welcomes Him Back.

No audience that has assembled in this or any other city since war has become the supreme topic of interest has listened to a more thrilling, a more comprehensive or a more vibrantly powerful message from across the sea than the multitude that filled to capacity St. Peter's parish hall last night, upon the occasion of a reception to Right Rev. Bishop Fallon, who has only this week returned from a six months' visit to the war theatre.

His lordship's entry was the signal for an outburst of applause and deafening cheers, that subsided only to have the voices raised in a Te Deum of thanksgiving from a grateful people that their bishop had returned in safety from a land of horror and through a sea of terror. A selection of national melodies, played by the Tona Vita orchestra, was followed by an exquisitely rendered chorus of boys' voice in "O Canada," and "My Old Kentucky Home," under the direction of Rev. Father Finn, and accompanied by Miss Keating.

Address of Welcome.

On the platform with his lordship were the executive heads of all the Catholic societies in the city, representing the spiritual, fraternal, educational activities of the church. Philip Pocock read an address of welcome, voicing the sentiments of the people, not only of the city, but of the diocese, and including the numerous friends and admirers of Bishop Fallon throughout Canada.

As a powerful platform personality Bishop Fallon has no peer. For over two hours he held the concentrated attention of a huge audience of all classes, ages and creeds, and within that time managed to convey to them a concrete idea of the gigantic drama going on in Europe, of the marvels that have been accomplished by all branches of the Allied armies, for the protection, the comfort of troops in training, the recovery of wounded in surgical and dental departments, and he included in his historical recital a graphic description of hospital bombing and German fiendishness such as one seldom has an opportunity of hearing.

Fighting for America.

"I feel more strongly now on the subject than I did before my trip, for I know that the men from Canada who have gone to fight in France and other theatres of war are fighting to save America from a devastation that has overrun so much of the country through which I have passed during the last few months."

Referring to his visit overseas, his lordship stated that he went at the invitation of the Canadian Government to visit the Canadian forces in England and France, for no other purpose than as a representative Canadian Catholic, in just such a capacity as had gone Bishop Ritchie of the Anglican Church, Rev. John McNeil representing the Presbyterians, and Rev. Stanley Chown of the Methodist Church.

He described his departure from an Atlantic port, heavily convoyed by battleship, cruisers and airships, as the most marvelous experience of his life.

Marvellous Co-ordination.

His lordship said that it is impossible for anyone who has not been there to understand what is meant by the Canadian effort, the immense and marvellous co-ordination of all branches of the army in order to make a perfect military machine. "And in extolling the efficiency of the Canadian corps," he continued, "I am quoting directly what British army officers have said to me." He told of the remark that a major-general made to him concerning information that they had obtained that the Germans held in highest regard the Guards and the four Canadian divisions second. "But," stated this British authority, "if the Germans were to compare now, they would place the four Canadian divisions first and Guards fifth." His lordship warned against the danger of an exaggerated national consciousness. "For Canada is not winning the war, we are not doing any more than our noble part, but considering the resources that are at our disposal of men and money, our men are holding 12 or 14 miles of front with a certainty, a perfection and a courage that is not surpassed by the soldiers of our own or the other side."

Criticism From Home.

The only time he ever heard or saw anything critical concerning the Canadian effort was when a newspaper from home reached him. As for the Americans, the speaker repeated the words of an American officer to him on the voyage across, "If we can only reach the standard set us by the Canadians we shall be eminently satisfied."

The first visit he made upon his arrival in England was to the hospital of the province of Ontario at Orpington, as splendid evidence of the philanthropic effort of the people of this province, where the marvellous work in surgery and dentistry done by Canadian representatives has set a standard for the emulation of other nations. In this connection Brig.-Gen. Ross of Kingston was mentioned as having worked wonders in the development and co-ordination of the various arms of the medical service.

Absence of Disease.

A most striking thing was the absolute absence of contagious disease in the Allied armies.

Another feature of Canadian effort was the forestry corps, whose commanding officer, Gen. Alex MacDougall of Ottawa, is a close, personal friend of the bishop. He conducted the London prelate to Windsor Forest, where are the beginnings of a work that extends from the standing tree to the sawn timber conveyed to the trenches in France to build the ramparts to withstand the enemy. This corps of 26,000 men is doing all the work of this character for the British and French armies, and outside of the marvellous forests of British Columbia, Bishop Fallon does not think the forests of France have their equal in the world. The finished output of one central group working near the battleline was more than 2,000 tons of timber per day, and would fill a line of cars that would extend from London to Windsor.

The Canadian Railway Corps came in for an equal share of praise. In the opinion of the military authorities Canadians have taught the world the science of constructing railways speedily and to cope with the problems of rapid transportation of men, munitions and supplies. While British engineers had built a mile a week of battlefront railways, the Canadian engineers have laid ten miles in one day.

Pictures Bombing.

The bishop gave a most realistic picture of the bombing by the Germans of the hospital to which so many Londoners belonged, in command of Lieut.-Col. Reason. Describing the destruction of the hospital at midnight, he told how two surgeons operating on a wounded officer, and three nurses in attendance, were blown to pieces, and that one German plane swooped down and turned a machine gun on the nurses who were striving to succor the wounded outside the building.

At the funeral of the victims Bishop Fallon was invited by the Protestant chaplains to address a few words to those assembled, and he responded by expressing horror that such a crime had been committed, of sympathy for the sorrowing relatives at home, and a prayer that God would grant eternal rest to those who had been suddenly and so foully hurled to eternity. The bishop was present when three German officers captured from a fallen 'plane were brought in. Gen. Watson asked them if they knew they had bombed hospitals. One said "Yes," and when asked why, said that those were his orders, and if he had failed he would have his ears taken off when he got back to Germany.

Devastated Cities.

A description of the devastated cities of ruined France followed. He had seen the most ancient ruins the world knows, and San Francisco, the most recent scene of destruction, but these two added together could not begin to give an adequate idea of the enormity of the pillage and wanton ravage that has taken place in Belgium and the occupied cities of northern France.

His meeting with Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, another old friend, was the occasion of a dinner given in Bishop Fallon's honor. The general was quick to announce the fact that he came from Strathroy. Bishop Fallon referred to the Canadian commander as the biggest man he had met in Europe, "the great discovery of this war, the finest combination of ability, simplicity and humility I have ever met in all my life, a clever soldier and a fine type of Canadian gentleman."

Referring to the devastation of France, General Currie had remarked to his lordship, "This war will never end until a taste of war is felt on German soil." He added to this: "I know my corps. There is a crisis coming and it will be a big one. I am proud of them. I am the proudest man in Europe and the sorriest. I know that when they get orders to go they will go forward or they will remain there. And that is what makes me both proud and sorry."

Foch the bishop described as the explanation of the big change that had come over the western front since last March.

Appeals For Army Huts.

As to the relations of the different parts of the empire, he outlined his political position as the kind of a British imperialist who believed that if self-government is good for one part of the British Empire, it is good for every part, and he believes that if self-government is not good for Ireland, it is not good for Canada. He could not find one in England from top to bottom who knew anything about Ireland. The only way to make Ireland in sympathy and accord with the sister island was to follow the path of justice, and that the British Empire must go along on the principle of absolute equality, and it must not be said that a man's religion could be used as an excuse for depriving him of the privileges of British liberty. Every chance he had of expressing these views while overseas he did so publicly and privately.

He exhorted his audiences to give generously to the Catholic Army Huts which provided the comforts of home for soldiers of all classes and creeds in England and on the battlefront.

DISTRICT CASUALTIES

KILLED IN ACTION

HAGERSVILLE.
Lance-Corp. L. V. Barlow.
HORNINGS MILLS.
T. J. Johnston.
STRATFORD.
John S. Smith.
Frank Gerrie.
William Sugden.
GALT.
Frederick Blackburn.
TILLSONBURG.
Harry W. Fisher.
ST. THOMAS.
Thomas Reynolds.
SARNIA
William P. Eddy.

DIED OF WOUNDS

BRANTFORD.
A. N. Pearson.
HAMILTON.
Acting-Sergt. A. E. Randle.
W. E. Hunter.
GALT.
H. C. Burgess.
GRIMSBY.
H. C. Allez.
LAUREL.
R. E. Ewing.
STRATFORD.
Archibald Miller.

MISSING

ST. THOMAS.
A. C. Rolling.

WOUNDED

HAMILTON.
Lieut. H. D. McLanahan.
D. R. Ewing.
T. Welch.
DUNTROON.
Capt. J. McDermid, M.C.
LONDON.
Capt. A. Lyons, D.C.M.
J. A. McArthur.
Lieut. Russell Croden.
G. L. M. Irvine.
C. T. Rogg.
J. R. Kelly.
COLLINGWOOD.
Lance-Corp. R. B. Brett.
OAKVILLE.
J. C. Burton.
WYEBRIDGE.
W. Wismere.
NIAGARA FALLS.
F. R. Warren.
ST. MARYS.
Lance-Corp. L. H. V. Walks.
CHIPPAWA HILL.
A. Williams.
THAMESVILLE.
J. E. Smith.
PAISLEY.
W. J. Sparrow.
GRAND BEND.
R. W. Stanlake.
AYLMER WEST.
Thomas H. Russell.
ST. THOMAS.
L. E. Somerville.
WOODSTOCK.
F. Ware.
TARA.
R. H. Proud.
SPARTA.
A. L. Parker.
DENFIELD.
C. M. Bowman.
CHESLEY.
B. Bowle.
HAMILTON.
Lance-Sergt. H. S. Harley.
WALKERVILLE.
C. H. Kempson.
SARNIA.
C. Kemsley.
CHATHAM.
D. Knight.
ST. THOMAS.
Clifford Rundell.
Robert J. Bear.
Joseph N. Brooks.
James F. Willis.
Charles D. Rundell.
NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE.
J. Lister.
OWEN SOUND.
J. L. Reid.
A. Quinlan.
ST. MARYS.
C. Ray.
GEORGETOWN.
G. E. Parr.
NOT STATED.
H. L. Lebreu.
ALLANDALE.
H. F. Sanders.
GODERICH.
L. C. Smith.
NIAGARA FALLS.
W. J. Roberts.
NEW HAMBURG.
C. W. Pogson.
CHATSWORTH.
J. M. McCay.
SIMCOE.
W. Layland.
WATFORD.
W. Brain.
UNKNOWN.
E. Childs.
STRATHROY.
W. J. Curtis.
NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE.
E. Dalgleish.
THOROLD.
B. Burbeck.
DRESDEN.
P. M. Morningstar.
HARMONY.
Robert D. Sutherland.
CAPE CROKER.
B. Solomon.
GUELPH.
W. Martin.
OLIPHANT.
F. H. Eyre.
MELBOURNE.
M. McNeill.
GODERICH.
J. W. Murray.
PAISLEY.
W. H. McCurdy.
STELLA P.O., Amherst Island, Ont.
S. McFern.
CAYUGA.
Peter Brooks.
STRATFORD.
Austin P. Byrick.
Thomas Ord.
Alfred M. Smithers.
Arthur Maltby.
James B. Irvine.
WALPOLE ISLAND.
W. Isaac.
PARIS.
T. Hughes.
DORCHESTER.
J. Johnson.
DUNGANNON.
F. O. Glenn.
KITCHENER.
R. M. Gillespie.
DELHI.
A. Z. Ebert.
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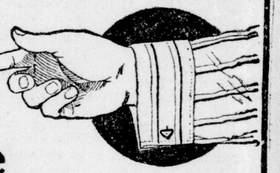

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