COME TO THE
HORSE SHOW and RACES
Wednesday and Thursday
AUGUST 7th. and 8th. 1918

# The Leader

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HORSE SHOW and RACES
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AUGUST 7th. and 8th., 1918

Vol. XVIII, No 31 MORRISBURG, ONT., FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1918

HOW TO REDUCE THE COST OF LIVING

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You will get fair treatment, your share of the business and much better average net returns if you will Concentrate and Co-operate with us in this problem of distribution.

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Frank Stewart, MERCHANT TAILOR

MORRISBURG, : : : ONT.

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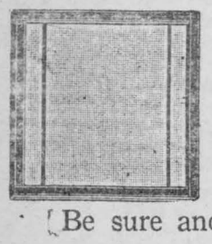

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Adjustable screens, fitted with high grade quality wire, good substantial frames, made of wood that is well seasoned. We have them in various widths at prices ranging from 40 to 75 cents.

Be sure and measure width of windows.

SCREEN WIRE

For re-wiring doors or windows, we carry it in stock from 24 in. to 36 in. in width, painted black at prices ranging from 20 cts. to 40 cts. per yard.

LIFE PROLONGED--You can prolong the life of your Screen doors and windows by coating them every year with screen door and window Enamel.

Prevents the wire from rusting and improves it in appearance. 20 cents only.

R. H. BRADFIELD & CO.

THE HARDWARE STORE--OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL

Morrisburg, : : : ; Ont.

## GOOD ROADS FOR EASTERN ONTARIO

On Friday of last week, Carleton Place extended splendid hospitality to the executive of the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association, when some twenty newspapermen from Eastern Ontario assembled to elect officers and put the organization on effective basis.

As a result of the executive and press meetings in the town-hall, it was decided to call a huge mass meeting of delegates in Ottawa during Central Exhibition week.

"There has been for some years a procession of expensive delegations to Toronto," said one delegate, "but this time, and I am speaking with all necessary respect of our Legislators and Cabinet Ministers, we are going to ask the Prime Minister and several of his colleagues to come to us."

This idea met with approval and the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association expect Sir William Hearst, Hon. Finlay McDiarmid, Minister of Public Works and several of their colleagues to be chief speakers of the big Ottawa rally for better highways. The delegates rode over more than thirty-five miles of the best roads in Eastern Ontario. Guests of the town's most enterprising citizens, they sped over the county highways at Almonte and thence to the quaint village of Clayton, through a panorama of farm valley and hillside along the river Mississipp and back to Carleton Place.

Some twenty-five newspaper men were present as well as the association executive, Mr. Wm. Findlay, Ottawa, introduced Mr. H. W. Baker, secretary of the New York State Automobile Association of Albany, N. Y., and formerly publicity commissioner of Ottawa. Mr. Baker gave an interesting ten-minute talk on the plans adopted in the building of the New York state roads, which will prove of immeasurable benefit as a guide to the newly formed association for Eastern Ontario. Mayor R. W. Bates extended a welcome to the visitors on behalf of the town, when the newspaper section proceeded to the business in hand after electing Mr. G. F. McKimm of Smiths Falls, chairman, and Mr. R. A. Jeffrey Arnprior, secretary. Plans of publicity for the securing of local and governmental assistance were discussed and the following resolution was introduced and carried: "Moved by Mr. J. C. Knox of Smiths Falls, seconded by Mr. W. W. Walker, of Perth, that this meeting of newspaper men of Eastern Ontario assure the Good Roads Association of Eastern Ontario that they heartily endorse the movement for securing a fair share of Government expenditure for public highways and the good roads movement in general, and offer to support the movement with their newspapers, also that we suggest to the executive the employment of a publicity secretary."

Messrs. W. E. Smallfield, of Renfrew, C. W. Young of Cornwall, and F. A. J. Davis of Carleton Place, were appointed a nominating committee to select three newspaper men for the executive committee of the association. They recommended Mr. G. F. McKimm of the Smiths Falls Rideau Record, Mr. W. E. Smallfield of the Renfrew Mercury and Mr. J. H. Laurin of the Hawkesbury Echo and they were declared elected to the position of directors.

Steps will be taken to secure a list of municipal officials in order to obtain memberships; application will be made to the several municipalities for grants to carry on the movement, fees to be placed at $10 for townships; $25 for towns and villages, $50 for towns of over 10-000 population, and the city of Ottawa is to be asked for $1,-000.

## FARM HAND'S $25. EQUALS CITY MAN'S $80.

Those who have been thinking the farmhand has been underpaid should compare his wages with what the city man is paid. An editorial in the July Farm and Fireside says:

"The farmhand comes in for considerable discussion nowadays, but he is much better off than most people think. The Ohio State Council of Defense has been making a survey of labor conditions, and reports that a married man working on the farm for $30 a month is as well off as if he were to receive $105 in a city; that a $35 a month farm job equals a $110 city job; that a $40 farm job equals a $115 city job, and so on. Not taking into consideration (the report adds,) the possibility of raising some stock or produce on shares, which is usually customary.

"Nor has the married man on the farm job a monopoly of advantages, for the report further finds that an unmarried farmhand receiving $25 is as well off as if he were receiving $80 in the city; that a $30 job for the bachelor farmhand equals a $90 city job; and that a $40 job on the farm is as good as a $95 job in the city, and so on. The difference in aggregate returns is brought about by house rent, groceries, meat, milk, light, fuel, unnecessary expenses, and luxuries."

### Upper School Examinations

The candidates named below are the candidates from Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry who have passed one or more parts of the Upper School examination for entrance into the Faculties of Education. The part of the examination passed is indicated after each name.

In addition to those listed below, a number have qualified for certificates under the farm employment regulations

O. E. Ault (Pt. R. C. Barrington (Pt. II.) K. A. Christie (Pt. II.), C. E. Cook (Pt. B.) A. T. Carson (Pt. I., with French) N. F. Cougler (Pt. I.), M. V. Doran (Pt. I.) A. Dunbar (Pt. I.) M. B. Elliott (Pt. II, with Algebra) M. K. England, (Pt. II), W. V. Faith (Pt. II, with honors), W. S. Flora (Pt. II.) M. E. Fetterly (Pt. II.), D. L. Hamilton (Pt. B), H. Hamilton (Pt. B), A. M. Hilliard (Pt. I) S. G. Miller (Pt. II) K. E. Smyth (Pt. I., with honors) V. A. Strader (Pt. I., with honors) C. A. Story (Pt. I) J. M. Sutherland (Pt. II) B. G. VanAllen (Pt. II, with Geometry.)

### Youth Drowned In Father's Sight

On Tuesday evening, between 7.30 and 8 o'clock, Wm. Robinson and his son, Hugh, who are engaged on G.C. Colquhoun's farm on the East Front, went over to Flannagan's Point for a swim, and Hugh, aged twenty, who was unable to swim, was caught in the undercurrent and taken off his feet when only a short distance from shore. His father, who was also unable to swim, was on the bank at the time, and seeing his son being carried away, ran along the bank to watch him, and after running a short distance stumbled and fell, and when he regained his feet his son had gone from sight

The news of the accident was quickly spread and a number of boats were soon on the scene, but without success. The body was found the following day a short distance from where the young man went down.

## HARVEST HELP

National Registration Cards show that fifty citizens of Morrisburg and thirty citizens of Williamsburg villages have stated their willingness to assist farmers to remove the harvest.

The list of available help from Morrisburg will be found in the Agricultural Office, and from Williamsburg in the Molsons Bank at Williamsburg, in charge of Mr. R. H. Seaman.

Farmers are invited to call at these points and look over the lists when requiring men for a few days or weeks. These men can help you out. Give them a chance.

ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE
Dr. Riddell, Supt. Trades and Labor
E. P. BRADT,
Agricultural Representative

The One Way To Satisfaction

VALVE-IN-HEAD McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CARS

Ask the Man Who Owns One

BUY NOW

DELCO-LIGHT

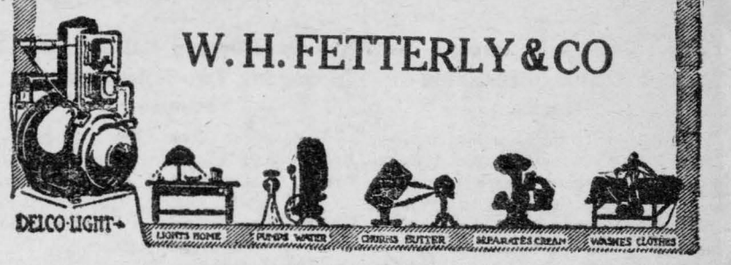
Electricity For Every Farm

At last a complete electric plant that is so simple, reliable and economical, that electric light and power are now available anywhere and for any purpose.

Now you may have the comfort and convenience of electric light in your home and out-buildings—brilliant, cool, safe.

Delco-Light will do most of your chores because it provides power for the smaller machines.

Let us show you how it will pay for itself in time and labor saved.




W. H. FETTERLY & CO

Wanted : Stenographers for the Civil Service

In order to meet the needs of the several departments of the Civil Service, a test will be held at Molson Hall, McGill University, Montreal, on Saturday, the 13th day of July, 1918, for Stenographers and Typists in the Civil Service of Canada. Examinations will be held in relays beginning at the following hours: 9.00 a.m.; 11.00 a.m.; 2.00 p.m.; 4.00 p.m.; 7.00 p.m and 9.00 p.m. Those unemployed are requested to present themselves in the forenoon in order that Saturday afternoon and evening may be reserved for those who are employed and would not be free in the forenoon. Intending candidates should present themselves at the examination hall on the day and the hours mentioned and their names will be duly entered on the roll of candidates. No fee is required. The subjects of examination will be shorthand and typewriting only Candidates must supply their own typewriters. The salary will be from $600 to $1,000 per annum, according to the candidates' rating in the test and their previous office experience. This test is for temporary employment only, but permanent appointment may subsequently be secured by passing one of the regular competitive examinations for stenographers.

By order of the commission.
WM. FORAN,
July 8th, 1918. Secretary.

This advertisement appeared in the Montreal Star, July 10th, 1918.

More Help Required for this Department

The Civil Service Department at Ottawa recently called up the College Employment Department asking for more graduates to take the tests. The School replied: "We are sending all we can prepare," having sent as many as five in a single day to the Capitol City

Many of the best business houses all over Canada employ C. C. C. Graduates and intending students should make arrangements early for accommodation at the Fall Opening in September.

During the past year every available desk has been occupied, and it was necessary to keep many applicants on the waiting list. Better place your application for admission at an early date.

Call or write for further particulars

Cornwall Commercial College,
CORNWALL, ONT.

CREAM Wanted!

SHIP EXPRESS. WE SUPPLY CANS.

Our facilities for delivering Butter direct to Consumers from our sixty (60) retail waggons enable us to realize and pay Producers a higher price per pound Butter Fat

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WILLIAM WALLACE, MANAGER | R. H. SEAMAN AGENT.

# GERMANS IN FULL RETREAT HOTLY PURSUED BY ALLIED FORCES

**French, British, Italians and Americans are Harrying the Retiring Enemy Along Entire Front—Allied Airmen Active.**

With the French Armies on the Aisne-Marne Front, July 28.—The retreat of the German Crown Prince's forces along the whole Marne front has reached a more precipitate phase. At some places the Germans have fallen back for a distance of several miles. French and American troops are harrying the retiring forces on the centre while French and British troops are hammering at both flanks.

Cavalry and tanks in considerable numbers have succeeded in getting in among the retiring Germans, while airplanes are bombarding their columns on the march.

Entente allied patrols pushing ever forward have reached the southern bank of the River Ourcq. This morning was extremely quiet along the centre of the salient where the Germans were not offering great opposition.

On both wings, however, the greatest activity prevails. The enemy has massed many heavy guns to the north of Soissons, on the heights around Juvigny and Chavigny, whence they bombard with an enfilading fire the western wing as far south of Oulchy-le-Chateau. Notwithstanding this bombardment, the allies in the Oulchy-le-Chateau region are making some progress, although they are faced by the Germans' best divisions and the concentrated fire of numerous machine guns. On the eastern wing the allies gradually are obtaining command of the whole road leading from Dormans to Rheims. On this side also the Germans have assembled a great force of artillery in the neighborhood of St. Thierry, north-west of Rheims. These guns cover the German left flank and consequently make the progress slower for the allies.

The incessant smashing blows night and day of the Entente allies left the enemy nothing else to do but to retreat or die in his positions. Even their sudden retirement has not relieved the Germans from constant harrying.






# GIGANTIC STRUGGLE STILL CONTINUES ON NINTH DAY OF ALLIES' OFFENSIVE

**Germans Offer Determined Resistance on Heights Beyond Soissons—Everywhere the Crown Prince's Armies Are Being Pushed Back.**

A despatch from London says:—On the ninth day of the allied offensive on the Soissons-Rheims salient, the Franco-American, British and Italian troops are still at deadly grips along the Marne and south-west of Rheims There has been a lessening in the intensity of the battle along the western side of the salient only.

The Germans strove hard in the forest region north of the Marne to hold back the French and American troops, debouching from the woods in strong counter-attacks. The enemy, however, everywhere was forced slightly further back to the north, and the forests now have been almost entirely cleared of Germans.

South-west of Rheims heavy reinforcements evidently have been thrown along the front, where the British, French and Italians, are fighting. In the immediate region of Reuil, where the battle line turns sharply toward Rheims, the French have captured several important points of vantage, including the village of Reuil and also advanced their line northward, notwithstanding the violence of the German counter-move. To the north-east, where the Germans are facing the British, the Germans have recaptured Mery and Hill 204, but the British have retained their hold on Vrigny and most of the other territory taken in that region. Eastward from Rheims in Champagne, the French have now regained nearly all their old line positions and daily are harassing the Germans with counter-attacks.

Before the fighting died down along the western side of the Rheims-Soissons salient the villages of Oulchy-le-Chateau and Villemontoire were captured by French and American troops, who advanced their lines eastward of Oulchy. The fall of Oulchy gives the allied forces the key to the heights dominating Fere-en-Tardenois, which lies only a short distance to the east. At Oulchy 40 guns and hundreds of prisoners were captured by the American and French troops.

The German resistance to the French pressure has been very determined on the heights beyond Soissons.

Big allied guns have been pulled up in this region and are heavily shelling the sectors before them over which it is purposed to push forward for the capture of Fere-en-Tardenois when the time is ripe. Meantime allied big guns over the entire salient continue to throw shells from all angles into German forces inside the big bag.

# 25 RAIDS IN WEEK ON GERMAN CITIES

**British Establish Record For Long-Distance Bombing Attacks.**

A despatch from London says:—Thoughout the week the aerial fighting on the western battle front has been of a violent character. From a trustworthy source it is learned that during the week the British downed 76 enemy machines and drove down 15 out of control. Fifty-one British machines are missing.

One hundred and fifty-four tons of bombs were dropped during the week.

The week's record for long-distance bombing attacks was the heaviest of the war. Twenty-five separate raids were made into German territory. Thionville was bombed four times and the famous poison gas factory and munition works at Mannheim twice. The blast furnaces at Burbach and the railway and factories at Offenburg also came in for shelling twice.

Aerial attacks on German naval and submarine bases on the Belgian coast continued day and night. Upwards of 20 tons of explosives were dropped on Zeebrugge and Ostend.

On the Italian front the air fighting resulted in the downing of 19 enemy machines, without the loss of a single British aircraft.

# BIGGEST BATTLE OF WAR RAGING

**Seventy German Divisions Identified—25,000 Men and 500 Guns Taken.**

A despatch with the French Army in France says:—Up to the present 70 German divisions have been identified in the present fighting zone, and the battle therefore may be regarded as the biggest since the beginning of the war.

The prisoners taken number over 25,000, and more than 500 cannon and thousands of machine guns have been captured.

Of the prisoners 14 per cent. belong to the 1919 class, showing that nearly all of these boys already have been incorporated in fighting units. If all of them have been utilized they would form from 17 to 18 per cent. of the German strength.

Information received proves that the 1920 class, which it was intended to be incorporated in the army of October, has been ordered into the units in September. Most of those of this class are not 18 years old.

# BRITISH GAIN WEST OF RHEIMS

**Narrow German Salient by Advancing Two Miles Toward Fismes.**

A despatch from London says:—British and French troops have advanced to Gueux and Mery-Premecy, in the battle sector just west of Rheims, according to information here on Wednesday afternoon from the battle front.

The new line shows an advance of about two miles toward Fismes. This gain when seen on the map is of evident importance for it greatly narrows the salient created by the Germans in their drive of last May.

It is no longer proper to speak of the pocket as running from Soissons to Rheims for the newest advantage of the Entente allies has pulled the eastern edge of the pocket eight miles to the westward, making Mery-Premecy the marker for the eastern rim.

The mouth of the pocket is now only 21 miles wide and the whole district between the two sides is under the range of Entente allied guns.

The advance of the British and French forces along the battle front between Rheims and the Marne to Gueux and Mery-Premecy represents a gain of about 1½ miles along a front of three miles. The town of Gueux lies to the south of the River Vesle and is about five miles directly west of the Cathedral City. Mery-Premecy is a short distance north of the Fismes-Pargny railway and is about 10½ miles south-east of Fismes, which is in the centre of a line running between Soissons and Rheims.

### 300,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT IN AUSTRALIA

A despatch from Washington says:—Nearly 300,000,000 bushels of wheat is stored in Australia, the Food Administration was informed recently. Details of the guarantees surrounding 1918-1919 wheat harvest in Australia also were transmitted. The Australian Government has guaranteed 83 cents per bushel and to this the Commonwealth has added 12 cents, making the price 95 cents to the producer.

In Buenos Aires the cash price for wheat is $1.44 per bushel. Cash corn is selling there for 62 cents per bushel.

### BRITISH COURT MOURNS EX-CZAR

A despatch from London says:—King George has ordered the British Court to go into mourning for four weeks for former Czar Nicholas of Russia.

# LEADING MARKETS

**Breadstuffs**

Toronto, July 30.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.23½; No. 2 Northern, $2.20½; No. 3 Northern, $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.10½, in store Fort William, including 2½c. tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 90½c; No. 3 C.W., 87⅜c; extra No. 1 feed, 87⅜c; No. 1 feed, 84⅜c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 1 white, 86 to 87c, nominal; No. 3 white, 85 to 86c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No.. 2, Winter, per car lot, $2.22, basis in store Montreal.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, $1.35 to $1.37, nominal.

Buckwheat—$1.80, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, $1.90, nominal.

Manitoba flour — War quality, $10.95, Toronto.

Ontario flour — War quality, $10.65, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, $35 per ton; shorts, $40 per ton.

Hay—No. 1, $16 to $17 per ton, track Toronto; mixed, $14 to $15 per ton, track.

Straw—Car lots, $8 to $8.50 per ton, track Toronto.

**Country Produces—Wholesale**

Eggs—No. 1 candled, 48 to 49c; selected, new-laid, 50 to 51c; cartons, 52 to 54c.

Butter—Creamery, solids, 45c; do. fresh made, 46 to 47c; choice dairy prints, 41 to 42c; ordinary dairy prints, 38 to 40c; bakers', 36 to 38c; olemargarine, (best grade), 32 to 34c.

Cheese—New, large, 23½ to 24c; twins, 23¾ to 24¼c; spring made, large, 25½ to 26c; twins, 26 to 26½c.

Beans—Canadian, prime, bushel, $6.50 to $7.50. Foreign, hand-picked, bushel, $6.75 to $7.

Comb Honey—Choice, 16 oz., $3.50 per dozen; 12 oz., $3 per dozen; seconds and dark comb, $2.50 to $2.75.

Maple Syrup—Imperial gallons, $2.25; 5-gallon tins, $2.10 per gallon. Maple sugar, per pound, 24 to 25c.

**Provisions—Wholesale**

Barrelled Meats—Pickled pork, $48; mess pork, $47.

Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Smoked Meats—Rolls, 32 to 33c; hams, medium, 37 to 38c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked hams, 50 to 51c; backs, plain, 44 to 45c; backs, boneless, 48 to 49c. Breakfast bacon, 40 to 41c. Cottage rolls, 35 to 36c.

Dry Salted Meats—Long, clears, in tons, 30c; in cases, 30½c; clear bellies, 28 to 28½c; fat backs, 25c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 30½ to 31c; tubs, 30¾ to 31¼c; pails, 31; to 31¾c; prints, 32 to 32½c. Shortening, tireces, 26 to 26½c; tubs, 26¼ to 26¾c; pails, 26½ to 27c; 1-lb., prints, 27½ to 28c.

**Montreal Markets**

Montreal, July 30.—Oats, Canadian western, No. 2, $1.01¼; extra No. 1 feed, 98¼c Flour, new standard grade, $11.05 Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., $5.20 to $5.30. Bran, $35. Shorts, $40. Moullie, $68. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $14.50.

**Live Stock Markets**

Toronto, July 30.—Choice heavy steers, $13.75 to $14.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $13.25 to $13.50; do. good, $12.50 to $12.75; do. medium, $11.35 to $11.85; do common, $9.00 to $10.00; butchers' bulls, choice, $11.00 to $11.25; do. medium bulls, $10.25 to $10.60; do. rough bulls, $7.50 to $8.00; butchers' cows, choice, $11.00 to $11.25; do. good, $10.50 to $10.75; do. medium, $8.25 to $8.75; do. common, $7.00 to $8.25; stockers, $8.00 to $10.50; feeders, $10.50 to $11.00; canners and cutters, $5.50 to $6.50; milkers, good to choice, $90.00 to $125.00; do, com. and med., $65.00 to $75.00; springers, $90.00 to $125.00; light ewes, $13.00 to $16.00; yearlings, $15.50 to 17.00; spring lambs, 20 to 20½c; calves, good, $18.50 to $17.00; hogs, fed and watered, $19.00; do, weighed off cars, $19.25.

Montreal, July 30.—Good steers, $10.50 to $.00; butchers' cows, $8.00 to $10.00; butchers' bulls, $7.00 to $9.00; choice milk-fed calves, $13.00 to $15.00; poorer grade, $8.00 to $9.00; sheep, $12.00 to $13.50, spring lambs, $18.00 to $21.00; choice select hogs, off cars, $19.25 to $19.50.

### CANADIAN TROOPS ARRIVE SAFELY IN ENGLAND

A despatch from Ottawa says:—It is officially announced through the Chief Press Censor's office that the following troops have arrived in the United Kingdom:

Infantry, Imperial recruits Infantry, draft No. 43, No. 2 Construction Battalion (colored), from London, Ont. Infantry, draft No. 29, 1st Depot Battalion, Western Ontario Regiment, London, Ont. Infantry, Draft No. 46, 2nd Depot Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment, Kingston. Infantry, draft No. 47, 1st Depot Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment, Kingston. Infantry, draft (part) No. 65, 1st Depot Battalion, Manitoba Regiment, Winnipeg. Cavalry, draft No. 66, 34th Fort Garry Horse, Winnipeg. Infantry, draft No. 35, 1st Battalion Saskatchewan Regiment, Regina, Sask. Infantry, draft No. 65, 1st Depot Battalion, Manitoba Regiment, Winnipeg. Infantry, draft No. 68, 1st Battalion, Saskatchewan Regiment, Regina, Sask. Draft No. 74 (part), Engineer Training Depot, St. Johns, Que. Infantry, draft No. 79, Ist Depot Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment, Kingston. Infantry, draft (part) No. 80, 2nd Depot Battalion, Ottawa, Ont. Cavalry, draft No. 53, Royal Canadian Dragoons, Toronto. Draft No. 53, Railway Operating Troops, Nnagara, Ont. Probationary medical officers. V. A. D. nurses. Details. A total of 3,635.

### "HOW MANY SONS HAVE YOU LOST?"

A despatch from Geneva says:—"How many sons has your Majesty lost? How many have been wounded or mutilated?"

These questions, incorporated in a telegram, were sent to the German Emperor on Wednesday by Pastor Dryander, founder of the new Liberal German-American paper, Friednsruf (Peace Call), of Zurich.

"In the event that there have been no casualties in the Imperial family," the telegram continues, "we demand an immediate explanation."

Emperor William has not replied.

### AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE ARRIVED IN ITALY

With the American Army on the Italian Front, July 28.—American fighting troops are now on the Italian front. They began arriving this morning. They are being billeted with Italians.

Heretofore the only combatant American troops were aviators, and the appearance of this large body of fighting men from the United States at the present moment has occasioned the greatest satisfaction.

### U-BOAT STILL OFF THE ATLANTIC COAST

Washington, July 28.—Secretary Daniels said yesterday that the Navy Department had reports which led to the belief that a German submarine still is off the Atlantic coast. He added, however, that no new reports of attacks on vessels had been received.

### ALEXIS ROMANOFF DIED SHORTLY AFTER HIS FATHER

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—Alexis Romanoff, the former heir-apparent to the Russian throne, died from exposure a few days after his father, the former Emperor, was executed, says a despatch from Moscow to The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.

# ALLIES STEADILY CLOSING IN

**200,000 Germans Lost in Soissons-Rheims Sack—Americans Occupy Courpoil.**

A despatch from the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, says:—With the sides of the Soissons-Rheims sack coming steadily closer together, the German Crown Prince's generals are driving their men mercilessly in an effort to hold the allies off long enough to extricate the armies threatened at the bottom north of the Marne.

The American and French are never far behind the retreating forces, and the vicious rear-guard actions are not sufficiently resistant to enable the Germans to proceed in the orderly manner planned. At Dormans, north of the Marne and east of Chateau Thierry, the Germans counter-attacked, taking the position, but were promptly driven out. They occupied Treloup, west of Dormans, and have held it.

Minor advances have been made by the allies in the woods in that part of the sector, while further to the east, south of Rheims, there were additional allied success.

The Americans have occupied Courpoil, on the road to Fere-en-Tardenois, and the French positions have been advanced until Oulchy-le-Chateau is dominated by their guns.

Nearer Soissons, the Germans failed to hold all their positions, notwithstanding reinforcements and their desperate need.

It is estimated unofficially to-night that the enemy losses are more than 200,000, of which 50,000 were inflicted by the Americans. The prisoners alone number over 25,000, and the losses in dead and wounded are appalling.

### CANADIANS CONCEDED BEST ARMY OF SIZE

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The high standing won by the Canadian Army Corps at the front is the subject reference in a letter which Lieut.-Col. Hugh Clarke, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for External Affairs, has received from Sir Robert Boden. Sir Robert, in the course of his letter, says:

"You will be glad to know that the Canadian Army Corps is universally recognized as the most effective and formidable force of its numbers in any of the beligerent armies. As to this, there is no question in the mind of any man who has spoken to me on the subject."

# 254 AIRPLANES DOWNED IN 14 DAYS

**Remarkable Results Obtained by British and French Airmen.**

London, July 28.—Tremendous air fighting and consequent enormous losses of machines in the great battle is shown by official reports from both combatants since the resumption of the second battle of the Marne on July 15. In two weeks' fighting French and British machines, acting in conjunction, have brought down 138 German airplanes, while the British tactical air force, acting independently, accounted for 99 more destroyed and 17 driven down, making a total of 254 enemy machines lost. The Germans in the same period report the bringing down 226 Allied airplanes, showing what new production must accomplish to keep pace with wastage. Allied aircraft played an enormous part in the great battle, particularly in what the British style the enemy's back area, which consists of the enemy's lines of communication and support ammunition dumps and concentrations. Airplanes constantly raided the enemy railway stations and the Marne bridges and silenced numerous batteries, bombed machine-gunners and advancing infantry, caused innumerable casualties at the Marne crossings, the railway particularly being harassed. The important German strategical railway junction of Fismes was continuously bombed.

# BRITISH TANKS BLAZED TRAIL

**Co-operated With French Infantry in Assault North of Montdidier.**

A despatch from the British Armies in France says—British tanks blazed the trail for and co-operated with the French infantry in its recent ground-gaining assault north of Montdidier. The victory was important for, by hurling the enemy lines west of the Avre River from the high ground between Morisel and Montdidier into the valley on a front of more than two miles, thereby compelling withdrawal from other positions the French somewhat relieved the pressure on Amiens and the surrounding territory and in addition captured some high ground which gives excellent observation over much enemy territory.

# ENEMY FIGHTS DESPERATELY ON NORTHERN BANK OF MARNE

**Despite Strong Counter-Attacks Allies Continue Advance, Capturing a Number of Villages Including Oulchy-la-Ville.**

A despatch from the French Army in France says:—Notwithstanding strong German counter-attacks in the Chateau Thierry pocket, the allied troops advanced considerably on Thursday, capturing a number of villages, of which the most important is Oulchy-la-Ville.

The battle took an extremely violent turn on the northern bank of the Marne, where Franco-Americans, however, pushed forward a distance of between two and three miles. On the other side of the salient a German attack resulted in the momentary capture of a dominating height known as 240, but the enemy possession did not last. The French and British organized an immediate counter-attack and regained the hill, capturing most of the Germans occupying it.

"Fresh troops were thrown in by the Allies to meet the enemy blow. On both wings of the salient the artillery duel was of the most violent character, as the Germans had concentrated most of their guns on their flanks."

"The Germans have strengthened their line and are counter-attacking determinedly on the whole front of the salient from the Ourcq to Vrigny, thus attacking towards the west, south and east. Apparently they have decided to refuse to accept defeat, and are making a further stand for the salient and a footing north of the Marne.

"The enemy south of the Ourcq is attacking in a south-easterly direction against the Bois-de-la-Tournelle and the line of Beuvardes-le-Charmel. Further south attack and counter-attack are alternating in rapid succession, and the fighting is of the most violent description. The enemy on the eastern wing of the salient has attacked the new British salient enclosing the woods west of Vrigny. We are vigorously counter-attacking."

# FIRES AND EXPLOSIOE FURTHER RETREAT LINES INDICATN IN GERMAN

**Foe Has Been Driven From Most of Territory Gained in Great Attack of July 15 Along the Marne.**

A despatch from Paris says:—The latest news from the Aisne-Marne battle front is particularly favorable. The Entente allied progress, it is believed, has not yet come to an end. Despite stubborn resistance the Germans have been obliged to give up Oulchy-le-Chateau and it is thought that the Teutons cannot long hold Fere-en-Tardenois.

La Liberte says the Germans must be considering a retreat to the banks of the River Vesle, as fires and explosions are multiplying in the German lines and the Teuton provisions and other stores are in flames. The Germans, the newspaper adds, either must retreat or face disaster.

With the capture of the town of Oulchy-le-Chateau the allies are nearing the summit of the plateau overlooking Fere-en-Tardenois. Further north the capture of Villemontoire was effected after sharp fighting in the streets and in the deep caverns nearby.

To the east of Rheims, the French under Gen. Gouraud, have recovered virtually the entire line of advanced posts which they abandoned when the Germans made their first onslaught on the night of July 14. The famous Main-des-Massiges, which marked the eastern extremity of the German offensive line, is again in allied possession. Everywhere this region is covered with German bodies, which the enemy has been unable to bury since he suffered such terrific losses from the allied artillery when he was concentrating for this assault on the French lines.

# A "BLUE DEVIL" OF FRANCE

WAR AS SEEN BY ONE OF OUR FRENCH VISITORS.

Ambroise Morgant Tells How He Won Two Decorations, Military Medal and War Cross.

A detachment of the famous Alpin Chasseurs of France are visiting this continent. They were received with enthusiasm in both Canada and the United States.

"Going over the top?" queried Ambroise Morgant, one of the "Blue Devils." "There is no sense of fear. It is the night before—it is the time of waiting that is a little difficult. But one gets used."

Ambroise Morgant is a grenade thrower, a Breton, who has been fighting for two and a half years. The stripes on his sleeve show that he has received two wounds, but these are balanced by the two medals pinned proudly on his chest. A Breton peasant, sturdy and anxious to fight "pour la patrie," he enjoyed his trip to America, but his thoughts were already turning to the battlefield, when he will be able to kill a few more of the hated Boches.

"I've fought on many fronts," he answered hesitatingly when questioned. None of the Diables Bleus will speak willingly of their exploits or war experiences, and only persistent questioning will bring out the story of that great moment for which the reward given by a grateful country is the medal.

### They Just Shot Jean!

"I was on the Somme in 1914. We did not then realize what we now know about the boches, but still we fought—and we fought hard. I remember the incredible speed with which villages would change hands; one day we would be in, the next the boches were masters. The people hardly knew who was the victor, and their only desire seemed to be to get away. I remember one man who had been trying to reach us for months.

"He had a house in one of the villages, and then we were driven out and the boches entered. His wife, mother and little boy of six were with him, but the women had hidden; it is always better so when the boches are coming. So the little boy cried for his mother. The boches were everywhere—and it seems that they do not like the crying of children, for one of them threatened the child and told him to keep quiet. Of course Jean cried even louder. They just shot him.

"That is the reason that I want to kill and kill the boches. They are fighting against innocent children.

"The father escaped and was captured, then he escaped again, but they caught him. He reached us finally. Was he glad? Eh bien oui! His wife and mother? He knows nothing of their fate.

### That Dull, Incessant Booming.

"Then I was sent to Verdun; that was in April, 1916. The attack on the city had been begun by the boches on February 21, but it was already a dead stretch of country by the time of my arrival. Bare ground all round, not a tree left intact, the fields torn up by shell holes instead of being covered with the first wheat sprouts or with flowers. Everything destroyed—a bullet-swept country. Desolation reigned everywhere and far away could be heard the never-ceasing booming of guns. Day and night they reverberated through the air, over the hills to Verdun, and it seemed as though the world had never been and never could be without that dull booming. Sometimes it came closer and then stray bullets would whistle through the air. At other times the boches would start in seriously. Then the booming came near; it premeated the air. Bursting shells pursued one. I was stationed on Hill 304, over which there was one of the longest and most persistent struggles. How they tried to get it away from us!

"The poison gas would come creeping up over the waste country. Just a slight haze, moving over the ground. The rats often warned us of its coming, for they fled before it, running helter skelter toward our trenches. But it was nothing, for we put on our gas masks and waited for it. It only begins to bite the throat when there is a great deal of it. Otherwise, you see—"

### The Somme, Verdun, Champagne.

Ambroise Morgant flung his arms wide apart and stood up defiantly.

"I've been through several gas attacks—and here I am. I remained at Verdun for several months. The walls of the houses in the town were crumbling; those people who remained lived in cellars, for the boches' guns dropped shells there all the time. If these did not actually destroy the buildings they started fires in the city. The boches thought that by destroying the walls they would destroy Verdun. That was their great mistake, for we would have defended the bare ground, covered with masses of brick and burning wood.

"I was back on the Somme in 1916 and then in battered Verdun once more. It was last year, but nothing had changed. The booming was still going on and the desolate landscape had not changed. It could be no worse.

"In July of last year I was sent to Champagne, and it was there that I received my two medals.

"We had been living quietly in the trenches. After our duties for the day were finished we sat around reading newspapers and sharing our letters from home. Stray shells did burst over our heads and our aviators reported activity among the boches, but still we took no notice, for we knew that our general was watching. It was almost too quiet, however, and there was a sense that something was going to happen soon.

### Three Nights of Fireworks.

"It happened, but we started it. Our cannon got busy far back of us. For three days and three nights our men pounded the boche lines relentlessly. The guns roared over our heads, the shots falling somewhere in front, bringing havoc and consternation to the enemy. The noise was so deafening and so persistent that we could not sleep, so we snatched moments of rest when fatigue overcame, and then we would lie down for a few minutes right in the trench. You cannot sleep when a barrage is rolling over your head; besides, you are always waiting for the word—the word that will fling you into the unknown before you—that will bring you face to face with the men in green.

"At night the sky was one livid mass of bursting rockets, fireworks that made the night bright and living. And the colors! I can still see the magic of those three nights—all imaginable hues, blended together and standing out sharply against the dark sky. We did not mind the sleepless nights and the incessant booming, for we knew that at any moment we would be given the order to go over the top. Just a queer feeling around the heart while waiting for that order. After days, months and even years in the trenches the heart tightens at the thought of the dash forward—into the heart of death—where the unseen enemy lurks, cowering with fear. We must go forward—we must run and run, to kill all the men in green. Kill them that freedom may reign once more and that France might flourish in peace.

### Won Two Decorations.

No matter what you feel, the order will come. It always comes. And then all fear is gone. After the days of expectant waiting I was glad to face the invisible enemy.

"I rushed out, and since we were placed at about ten yards' distance from each other, I did not know what the others were doing. My belt was well-filled with hand grenades and I had them tucked away in every available corner. I wanted to kill a great many of those men, who fight defenseless women and children, and if I had to die I intended to take many with me.

"I ran, shooting from my revolver. How many did I kill? I don't know: how could I, when I was only thinking of shooting? I'm sure I killed many * * *"

Ambroise Morgant stopped and a pleased smile spread over his tanned face. "I prefer the grenades, for they kill more boches—they burst and ten or even fifteen men fall. But the revolver—one—that's all.

"Suddenly something happened. A queer sensation in my side, and I fell, rolling into a shell hole. It did not take me long to realize that a number of boches were hiding in that hole. If I had to die now I would do so gladly, but first I wanted to kill all those men. So I began shooting at them and throwing out a few hand grenades—just to frighten them. I wounded several of the men, the others cowered and tried to hide. They must have been frightened, for they surrendered.

"Yes, I was wounded and there were fifteen of them, but I led them back to our trenches, prisoners of war. I was given the Medaille Militaire and the Croix de Guerre.

"When it was all over I realized that I was wounded. It took me many weeks to get well and return to the front.

"America? It is fine here. We have had a wonderful reception, but still * * * I am looking forward to returning to the trenches once again, for the boches must be beaten."

## 7000 BELGIANS DEPORTED.

Boys of 13 and 14 Forced to Work Behind German Lines.

Seven thousand Belgians have been deported from the interior and made to work back of the German lines, which French war prisoners refused to do because of the starvation rations issued to them. Most of the deported Belgians are boys of 13 and 14 and old men of 60.

On the declaration of Count Hertling concerning "guarantees which Germany must receive as a condition of peace, the pan-Germanist Bayerische Staaz Zeitung published an interesting commentary. It says that first the Entente governments must make up their minds that Germany cannot be defeated. German armies will keep on fighting until Germany's own terms of peace are accepted."

## ROSE TO THE OCCASION.

The captain and his family were returning to their quarters a little late, and were stopped by a sentry on duty for the first time.

"Who goes there?"

"Captain J., Company C, and family." was the response.

The rookie was slightly puzzled as to procedure, but rose nobly to the occasion: "Advance, Captain, and be recognized, rest of family mark time."

The national air of Italy is the "Marcia Reale" (Royal March).

## For Canada's War Workers




This is a work suit for the use of women workers in the munition plants. McCall Pattern No. 8435, Ladies' Work Suit. In 3 sizes, small, 34, 36; medium, 38, 40; and large, 42, 44 bust. Price, 20 cents.




The canteen worker must have an apron and cap that is practical and becoming. McCall Pattern No. 8455, Ladies' and Misses' Canteen Apron and Cap. In 8 sizes, 32 to 46 bust. Price, 15 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

## INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION.

King George is a National Hero in Vast Empire of the East.

Since the war began India has sent 1,100,000 of her sons, according to Dr. Gurubai Karmarkar of Bombay, who has been in New York attending the International War Work Council at the Y.W.C.A.

"My country has also contributed gold by the ton, spices and grain," she informed the reporter. "We have even sent firewood and charcoal to Mesopotamia, where they had only palm leaves for fuel. Princes have given their personal ornaments and many of the rajahs have gone to the war. The Prince of Pretapsingh, who was among the first to volunteer, said that he didn't want to die in bed. Within the first four months the women had organized Red Cross classes throughout the country and were making great quantities of the garments needed. As their men began to embark for foreign countries a feeling of international friendship was engendered among them for the women of other countries whose men were also at the front. But though they entered upon their war work at home with whole-hearted interest, yet they still cannot understand how this dreadful war could have come about between Christian nations.

"The last Durbar at Delhi accomplished a great deal in bringing about an understanding between India and Britain. For on this occasion King George made himself very popular with the people by his simple, friendly attitude. He went about among them alone and unguarded, and they found him most democratic and informal.

"So, now the women of India feel that it is to help King George that these men are going, and they are very brave about giving them up.

"Of the 700 rajahs in our country all have been loyal. Few of the rajahs," she explained, "are Brahman, most of them belonging instead to the warrior caste.

"We have now in India," she stated, "an immense standing army, a great defence force, to which every college has contributed its young men. And at the various war fronts are Brahman, Indian Christian, Marhata, Sikh and Gursha regiments."

ISSUE No. 31—'18


LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding tissue.

A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's foot.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.


## TREES AND FARM FERTILITY.

Effect of Tree Protection Upon Grain Crop Yields.

Addressing the York Pioneers Club at Toronto, Mr. Charles W. Nash, an Englishman who came to Canada many years ago from the agricultural county of Sussex, gave his audience the benefit of his observations of the contrast of results obtained in conservation of fertility of the soil in Canada and Great Britain. The 40 and 45 bushel crops of wheat, which were general throughout York County when he first knew it are now the exception, he said, and he quoted Government statistics, showing that the average yield of wheat for the county in 1917 was 25 bushels, a figure which was below the average for the past 16 years, however, by eleven bushels.

The average yield for the Province of Ontario was only 28 bushels of wheat and in this and other grain crops York County has for years exceeded the average of the province. The average yields for the county and province respectively being as follows: Oats, 46-40; Barley, 36-33; Rye, 17-16; Peas, 18-16; Corn, 50-44.

As one reason for the falling off in productivity of the soil in York, and in the province in general, Mr. Nash gave the too extensive removal of the forest, an opinion in which he is endorsed by many farmers of long practical experience. Not only does this removal of the forest leave the cultivated land too greatly exposed, locally, but where the tree growth is entirely removed from the location of the source of streams the results are disastrous to a regular and sufficient supply of water through the countryside.

## AN EQUALLY EXTENSIVE VIEW.

A literal interpretation of a commonplace remark is sometimes amusing. In Mid-summer Motoring in Europe, Mr. De Courcy W. Thom tells of a traveller who said to a very small boy then making his first voyage, who had climbed upon the bulwark and was gazing across he ocean to the far horizon, "My boy, did you ever before see such a glorious stretch of ocean—as far as you can see, only ocean?"

"Yes," answered the boy.

"Hardly," said the man. "Where do you think you saw it?"

"On the other side of the ship," replied the youngster.

## STRATEGY.

Willie came to his mother with an expression of anxiety on his face.

"Ma," he asked, "if a poor, hungry little boy was to come to the back door and ask for something to eat would you give him that piece of pie that was left over from dinner?"

"Yes, Willie, of course I would," said the mother.

Willie's face cleared.

"All right," he said, " just wait a minute till I run around to the back door."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"That seems to me very great and noble—that power of respecting a feeling one does not share or understand."—George Eliot.

Can nothing that can be kept without canning. Dry such vegetables as corn, string beans, navy beans, mature lima beans, etc.

Use proper sieves and plenty of wind in the mill and the third part remaining for seed will be the largest and plumpest seeds, which naturally are the most vigorous.

The word lancet is found in only one place in the Bible, I. Kings, xvii., 28. The term is not the well-known blade used by surgeons, but appears to mean a javelin, or light spear.

## WORK OF CARRIER PIGEONS.

Only Means of Communication at Times in Recent Offensive.

One of the principal elements which worked toward the bringing of the recent German offensive to a halt was the splendid co-operation of the transport and information services. In Champagne lorry drivers passed four days and nights without a moment's repose in hurrying troops from one section of the line to another, wherever most needed, and conveying tens of thousands of men, often under heavy fire.

The role of the carrier pigeon proved most important in the Champagne fighting, where the French advance posts were often cut off from the main body and possessed only this means of communicating. The birds constantly brought back messages keeping the staff informed concerning the movements of the Germans. In one instance a pigeon brought a request that the French artillerymen open fire on a position occupied by their own comrades, because the Germans were surrounding them in dense masses. The gunners complied, mowing lanes in the German waves. Their wonderful accuracy of aim spared their comrades, many of whom afterward were able to make their way back.


GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS SKIN WHITENER

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.


### An English Girl.

The ruddy, gallant lads, with whom
She used to ride and dance,
Went singing down to Italy,
To Flanders and to France.

Now, some lie deep in foreign soil,
And some are home again—
Disfigured, maimed—life hostages
To patience and to pain.

Yet, as she serves with soothing hands
And tireless, willing feet,
A cot-filled ballroom, where once more
Familiar faces meet.

From windows, filled with broken lines,
She sees with wistful glance,
More lads who leave for Italy,
For Flanders and for France.


I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for $30.00. Cured him with $1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for $85.00. Profit on Liniment, $54.

MOISE DEROSCE.
Hotel Keeper, St. Phillippe, Que.


## ENTIRELY UNNECESSARY.

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

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

"What for?" demanded a third. "If we are a'gangin' oot together, what need is there for any o' us tae watch th' clothes?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

### A Complete Sentence.

In one of the many navy schools a young instructor was attempting to teach English to a gruff old sailor. "What is a complete sentence?" he said.

"Solitary confinement, bread and water," was the grim reply.


Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The active feeding roots of a tree are not near the trunk but out on the very ends of the new roots. In watering a treep it does not do much good to just pour water around the stem. Distribute it from the trunk out as far as the branches reach.





### If You Think—

If you think you are beaten, you are;
If you think you dare not, you don't,
If you'd like to win, but think you can't,
It's almost a cinch you won't.
If you think you'll lose, you're lost,
For out of the world we find
Success begins with a fellow's will—
It's all in the state of mind.
If you think you're outclassed, you are,
You've got to think high to rise;
You've got to be sure of yourself before
You can ever win a prize.
Life's battles don't always go
To the stronger or faster man;
But soon or late the man who wins,
Is the man who thinks he can.

## MONEY ORDERS.

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

### Pulled 'Em Under.

Mrs. Nupitials was entertaining for the first time since her marriage. The soup and fish she served for dinner were quite all right, but the pudding—well, everyone fought with it manfully until, fearful of bending the young wife's new forks, they desisted.

Mrs. Nupitials was heartbroken.

"Put that pudding out of my sight!" she said to the little skivvy. "Give it to the ducks at once!"

A few minutes later the little skivvy popped her head round the drawing-room door and cried:

"Oh, missus, I give that pudden to the ducks, and they've all sunk!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Success in gardening depends upon keeping soil well stirred at all times. Moisture that feeds the plants is the capillary moisture which comes up from below. In order that plants may obtain most of this moisture, it is necessary to loosen the surface thoroughly after each rain so that it cannot escape by evaporation.


FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell $2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H., c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $1,500. Will go for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—$1,000. YOU can make it in your county with our fast selling Combination Cooker. One salesman banks $388.55 the first month. Another agent sells 20 in two hours. Others cleaning up $10 daily. No capital necessary. Goods shipped to reliable men on time. Territory going fast. Write quick to secure your field. Combination Products Co., Thomas Bldg., Foster, Que.

MISCELLANEOUS

WILL PURCHASE ALTERNATING Current Motors for Cash. Milton and Prentiss. Traders Bank Building, Toronto.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood Ont.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CONtagious Diseases, Montreal. Probationers wanted, between 19 and 25 years of age, for one year's training. Lectures and diplomas given, and arrangements made for the transfer of successful candidates to a general hospital. Strict references required. For forms of application, etc., apply to Miss Grace M. Fairley, Lady Superintendent.

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Takes out the inflammation—from burns, inflamed cuts, scalds, bruises, blisters and sunburn—piles and abscesses. Works like magic! Buy a box—at dealers, or write us.
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LEO LAURIN MANAGER

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**A production of tremendous force and beauty, with 1200 participants. All the colorful paraphernalia of romance and history in the making. Inspiring, dramatic---a spectacle every Canadian should see.**

## MOVEMENT - LIFE SPLENDOR

***A Patriotic Thrill in every scene***

Giant livestock and agricultural display—Government exhibits—demonstrations of vocational training by 50 crippled heroes—farming on factory lines: colossal exhibits of labor-saving devices — Government patriotic food show — Creatore's world-famed band — Allies' exhibits of fine arts—AND A WORLD OF OTHER SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

**Price of admission is unchanged** **25 cents**

**Consult your local agent regarding railroad fares**







## TENDERS FOR FARM LANDS WANTED

ESTATE JAMES McCULLOUGH, DECEASED

Written tenders or offers to purchase the following lands belonging to theEstate of James McCullough, late of the Township of Williamsburg, in the County of Dundas, Farmer, deceased will be received by either of the undersigned up to the 24th August 1918.

PARCEL 1.—Part of Lot nineteen in the First Concession of the said Township of Williamsburg, 100 acres more or less. The soil is mostly clay and there are about 45 acres under cultivation and the balance is pasture and bush. There are on said lands a substantial brick dwelling house and kitchen. frame wood shed, two frame barns and implement shed with good tin roofs, frame horse and cow stables, and three good wells.

PARCEL 2.—The north half of Lot Thirty-two in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, in the County of Stormont, 100 acres more or less. The soil is clay loam and there are 70 acres under cultivation and the balance is bush. There are on said lands a log dwelling house and frame wood shed, frame barn log horse and cow stables and two good wells.

PARCEL 3.—The north half of Lot Thirty-three in the Seventh Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, 100 acres more or less. The soil is mostly clay loam and there are about 10 acres in bush and the balance is cleared and under cultivation. There are on said lands a frame dwelling house, frame barn, log horse and cow stables, and four wells.

PARCEL 4.—The South half of Lot Thirty-three in the Eighth Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, 100 acres more or less. There are no buildings on said lands, soil is good, about 20 acres are cleared and the balance is second growth mixed timber.

In order to wind up the said Estate the tenders or offers must be for cash. Possession of any of said lands can be given on 1st of March, 1919, with privilege of doing fall work after harvest this year.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1918.

R. F. LYLE, Barrister, etc., W. H. McGANNON, Coal Merchant, MORRISBURG, ONT.

Executors of said Estate.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Sylvester Weegar, Deceased

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 56 of the Trustee Act that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of Sylvester Weegar, late of the Village of Morrisburg, in the County of Dundas, retired farmer, deceased, are required on or before the 10th. day of August, A. D, 1918, to send by post, prepaid, or otherwise deliver to the undersigned Solicitor for the administratrix of said estate, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions and full particulars of their claims, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, and in default thereof and immediately after the said 10th. day of August the said administratrix to said Estate will proceed to distribute the assets of said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she then shall have had notice; and the said administratrix shall not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 20th. day of July, A.D., 1918.

IRWIN HILLIARD, Solicitor for Administratrix. Morrisburg, Ont.

## Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

### What They Cured

Here's the remarkable experience of a Nova Scotian:—

"I was once a terrible sufferer with kidney and bladder troubles, and at times I would lose the use of my legs, and could not go away from home without some one with me. I was treated by different doctors for 3 years, and only got temporary relief. My son advised me to take Gin Pills, and after taking the first 2 or 3 doses I got relief. I continued to take them until I got completely cured. I owe my life to Gin Pills.

Yours very truly,
18 P. M. KEMPTON,
Port Medway, N. S."

GIN PILLS are 50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50 at all druggists. Sample treatment free if requested.

**National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada Limited, Toronto**

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

**In Use For Over 30 Years**

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

## LICENSED AUCTIONEER

**For Provinces Ontario and Quebec**

In future I intend to devote all my time to auctioneering.
Sales of all kinds handled.
Pure bred stock a specialty.
Terms reasonable. For date phone at my expense.

THOS. IRVING
55 Fourth Ave., Ottawa.
Phone Carling 176.

FARM FOR SALE—100 Acres.

The property of the late Caroline Snyder, being the West Half of Lot 18, in the first and West half of Lot 18, in the second concession of Osnabruck. Upon the property is a frame house with kitchen and woodshed; frame barns, two good wells. The property is about midway between Farran's Point and Dickinson's Landing. Terms easy.

LOUISA A. SNIDER,
AGNES SNIDER,
Execitries.
Morrisburg, Ont.

## L. JORDAN

**Licensed Auctioneer**

for Dundas, Stormont and Russell. Ten year's experience, satisfaction guaranteed.
Terms reasonable.

PHONE—43, CHESTERVILLE, ONT.

## CORNWALL GENERAL HOSPITAL

This institution provides skilled nursing and care at very moderate rates to those able to pay, and without charge to indigent persons from the three United Counties, other than the Municipal Grants.

It is kept up by:

1. Fees from paying patients.
2. Grants from the Government and Municipalities.
3. Donations and Subscriptions from Churches, Corporations, Societies and Individuals, the last being the largest source of revenue.

**You are Asked to Assist inthis work**

The nucleus of an endowment fund has been established by a legacy recently received, and parties remembering the Hospital in their wills may stipulate that bequests made by them shall go to this fund.

If you would like a copy of the last Annual Report, drop a card to the Secretary, who will be pleased to send you one.

J. T. KIRKPATRICK, J. C. ALGUIRE

***Cornwall Commercial College*** —**the school you will attend if you investigate**

A Commercial College of unusual equipment, including 69 New Typewriting Machines of all standard makes, wide reputation, for thorough work; it is the Alma Mater of many of our successful business men in Canada. Free Employment Department. Both sexes. Enter any time. Write for 17th year book. Address;—

GEO. F. SMITH, Principal,
Cornwall, Ontario,

**ARTHUR FLYNN**

**Barrister, Etc.**

**Morrisburg, Ont.**

**R. F. LYLE**

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, Conveyancer, &c. Solicitor for The Bank of Ottawa and for the Municipality of Morrisburg.

Barry Block, Main Street
MORRISBURG, : : ONTARIO

Money to loan at lowest rates of interest

**IRWIN HILLIARD, K.C.**

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, etc. Solicitor for The Molsons Bank.
New Molsons Bank Building,
MORRISBURG, ONT.
A large amount of private money to loan at per cent on easy terms.

## HIGHEST PRICES PAID

**Having secured a motor truck I can now serve you better and cheaper than ever. Therefore I will pay highest prices for JUNK, and POULTRY**

**If I do not call at your home, drop a card to the old reliable**

**SAM AGULNICK,**
MORRISBURG, — ONT.
Box 17 Telephone 63

FOR SALE

130 Acre Farm, all good soil under cultivation; half mile west of Dundela, formerly known as the "William Cook Farm." Easy terms. Apply,
E. A. DRISCOLL,
Iroquois, Ont.
26—f

## EXPERIENCE VS EXPERIMENT

Learning office work is like learning any other kind of work, or trade, or profession. Machinists are trained by practical machinists, doctors by doctors, dentists by dentists.

The secret of success of the Graduates of Willis College is that they are the only ones trained by expert, experienced office workers for expert office work.

For Stenographer, Secretary, or Accountant, we have the best courses available anywhere.

Last year our increase was 45 p. c. This year to date is even better. Still Employers Demands Exceed the Number of Willis Graduates.

N. I. HARRISON, PRINCIPAL
WILLIS COLLEGE, OTTAWA, ONT.
139½ Sparks Street,
Entrance between Ketchums & Sims
"A POSITION FOR EVERY WILLIS GRADUATE"

## PIANO TUNING and Repairing

**Best possible work guaranteed**

C. F. WRIGHT : IROQUOIS

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

# MARKS

WILL BE—THE

MUSIC HALL ATTRACTION

AT THE

## HORSE SHOW & RACES

**AUGUST 7th and 8th**

**in**

**TWO NEW PLAYS**

## FATHER'S SON-IN-LAW

**AND**

## PEGGIE ME DARLINT

**Seats on sale at CHALMER'S**

**Prices 35 and 50 cents**

CANADA

MILITARY, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL and EDUCATIONAL, gathered together in a few acres at the

CENTRAL CANADA

# EXHIBITION

OTTAWA

**September 7th to 16th, 1918**

**Increased Prizes for Live Stock, Farm and War Garden Products—Military Features—Government Exhibition of War Trophies—Aerial Feats—Dominion and Provincial Government Exhibits—Auto Show—Dog Show—Poultry Show—Better Baby Show—Pure Food Show—Horse Racing—Better and Bigger Midway.**

**"Big Time" Vaudeville Acts from the New York Hippodrome, in a first class programme.**

**Magnificent Mammoth Fireworks Display with Spectacular presentation of the Battle of the Somme, with Tanks in action.**

**Special old-time Mardi Gras Festival on the closing night, Saturday Sept. 16th—Countless other attractions.**

SEE LOCAL AGENT FOR RAILWAY RATES

STEWART McCLENAGHAN, *President*, JOHN W. BRANT, *Treasurer*
J. K. PAISLEY, *Manager and Secretary*

# OUR CORRESPONDENTS

## Williamsburg

Rev. D. A. Ferguson is taking a few holidays with friends in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Stata of Ottawa motored out on Sunday last to spend a couple of days at the home of Mr. Chas. Whittaker.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Empey, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Payne and little son, Raymond, of Winchester, and Mrs. Ellen Algire and Miss Eugenia Algire were recent guests at Mr. Edgar McIntosh's.

Miss Ella B. Whittaker spent last week at the home of Mr. Wm. Gordier, Elma.

Mrs. Annie Purvis, Mrs. Jason Whittaker and Mrs. Stanley McIntosh spent a pleasant day with Mrs. Willis Schell last Thursday.

Recent guests at the home of Mr. M. O. Trickey: Rev. Harvey Lindsay, wife and baby, Ernest of Metcalfe, Mr. James Henderson of Kemptville, Mr. Chancey Blancher of Athens, Miss Alice Casselman and Miss Etta Weaver.

Miss Amber McIntosh returned on Tuesday from Knowlton, Que., accompanied by Mrs. A. Mizener and baby of Knowlton, Que., to spend a few days.

Miss Iva Warring left on Saturday last for Rochester, N.Y., to take a business college course, it is understood. Her many friends here wish her every success.

### RED CROSS NOTES

Our brave defenders are working today with a single purpose—to quell the imperious craft Hun. They know no other interest. Let us lay aside all unnecessary interests in life and rally round the Red Cross that they may have warm clothing for their coming winter. With the cooler days and lengthening evenings we should double our July shipment for next month. The following articles were packed and shipped to Red Cross Head Quarters on Wednesday, July 31st.

135 pairs socks.
2 quilts.
30 towels.
12 face cloths.
31 pillow cases.
1 shirts.
94 handkerchiefs. lb
Magazines and books.

## Aultsville

Miss Nellie Haron and brother Aubrey, of Cornwall are spending the holidays with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Campbell, Eastfront.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Joubert and Miss Ethel Elliott of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Wm. Elliott Sr., for a few weeks.

Mrs. Geo. Anderson spent the week-end here with Miss A. Cramer.

Mrs. P. Hunter returned home on Monday after spending a week with friends in Brockville.

Mrs. Jas. Cooper and Aunt spent a few days in Cornwall with Mr. and Mrs. E. Hart, returning on Wednesday.

Mrs. Wm. Stowell of St. Agnes, Dundee, Que., and Miss I. J. Stowell of Bury, Que., spent a few days here this week with the former's sister, Mrs. W. H. Beach.

Miss Ella Cobyduck of Toronto, who spent the past two weeks here with Miss Marion Morgan returned home Saturday.

Miss Mary Duffy of Massena, N.Y., spent a day here recently with Mr. and Mrs. J. Zercn.

Mrs. D. Hannah of Baltimore, Md., is spending a few days in Montreal the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hannah and family.

Mrs. Campbell and daughter, Miss Jennie Campbell of Farrans Point, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Markell.

Mrs. (Dr.) Service and son William, are spending a few days here with Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Morgan.

## Archer

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Myers and little daughter, Marguerite, spent Sunday evening the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Loucks, Nudell Bush.

Mr. Alex Colquhoun of Hoasic passed through here on Monday

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dennison, sr., and son, Willis, of East Williamsburg, spent Sunday with friends in this vicinity.

Miss Dorothy Gallinger returned home on Sunday after spending a few days with Miss Beatrice Gallinger Gallingertown.

Mr. Henry Heagle and son, Shalor, passed through here on Tuesday enroute to Morrisburg.

Master Ernest Heagle is spending his vacation with his brother, Mr. Arthur Heagle of Riverside.

Mr. George Cramer of Nuddell Bush passed through here enroute for Mr. Alex. Colquhoun's.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Wereley and daughter, Blanche, and Mr. George Hall of Cedar Grove were calling at Mr. W. S. Myers' on Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Fetterly of East Williamsburg, spent Monday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. C. Baker.

Mrs. Michael Burton and Mrs. John Burton and baby, Christina, of Nudell Bush, spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dennison.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Baker spent Tuesday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jake Lane, Riverside.

## Brinston

Mr. Jack Ellis is suffering from injuries he received by falling off a load of hay last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Doddridge and Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Murray are spending a few days this week with friends in Watertown, N.Y.

A number from here attended the funeral of the late Mrs. T. Dark of Biggar, Sask., at Iroquois, on Monday. Mrs. Dark (nee Miss Nellie Lock) was well known here having spent her girlhood days here. The remains were placed in the Brinston cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Connell of Watertown, N.Y., were in town last week.

Miss Lottie Durant of Winchester is visiting friends in town this week.

Mrs. Reuben Cooper and Mrs. Thos. Hamilton attended the funeral of their brother, the late John Larmour of Iroquois, on Wednesday.

Mr. Acil Hanson passed through town Sunday evening enroute for Iroquois.

A number from here are taking in Dakin's picnic at Point Iroquois on Wednesday.

Miss Ella Coons is at her home suffering from appendicitis. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Garry Timlick of Hansville spent Sunday at Mr. J. Ellis'.

Mrs. Earl Merkley spent Wednesday in town, taking charge of the Post Office and store in the absence of her father, Thos. Hamilton, who attended the funeral of his brother-in-law at Iroquois.

Miss Edith Wright of Toronto is spending her holidays with her parents here.

## Aultsville

(Too late for last week)

Mr. Allen Morgan and daughter were calling on friends through here on Wednesday last

Mr. Wm. Brydges and Mrs. James McKenzie of Morrisburg spent Monday with their sisters Mrs. MacPherson and Mrs. Geo. Cross.

Mr. A. Wiley of Osnabruck was calling on friends here on Monday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Markell spent Sunday at Mr. Wm. Duffin's.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Markell spent Sunday with her parents.

Mr. Herb Baker and family have moved in Mr. Geo. Beckstead's house

Confirmation was held in the English Church on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Markell spent a few days last week at Finch visiting his sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sampson were calling on friends here last week.

Messrs. Blake Heagle, George Anderson and Arthur Gallinger were in Morrisburg on business on Saturday last.

Mrs. Stuart and family were visiting friends in Morrisburg on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Beckstead and Master Ernest spent Friday and Saturday visiting relatives in Iroquois, Glen Becker and Williamsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Saddlemire and daughter were calling on friends here on Saturday last.

Everybody is at the hay at present.

### BRITAIN'S SONS

(Tune Melita)

God of our fathers, at whose call
We now before Thy footstool fall;
Whose grace hath made our Empire strong,
Through love of right, and hate of wrong:
In this dark hour we plead with Thee,
For Britain's cause on land and sea.

Not for the lust of war we fight
But for the triumph of the right,
The strife we hate is on us thrust,
Our aims are pure our cause is just:
So strong in faith, we plead with Thee
For Britain's cause on land and sea.

Asleep beneath thine ample dome
With many a tender dream of home
Or charging in the dust and glare,
With war-bolts hurling through the air;
In this dark hour we plead with Thee
For Britain's sons on land and sea

If wounded in the dreadful fray,
Be Thou their comfort and their stay:
If dying, may they in their pain
Behold the lamb for sinners slain;
In this dark hour we plead with Thee
For Britain's sons on land and sea.

And soon, O blessed Prince of Peace,
Bring in the days when war shall cease
And men and brothers shall unite
To fill the world with love and light;
Meanwhile, O Lord, we plead with Thee
For Britain's cause on land and sea.


## Rheumatism Entirely Gone

**After Twenty-seven Years of Suffering—Swelling and Puffiness Has Disappeared — Not a Pain or an Ache Left.**

A most astonishing cure of rheumatism and eczema has been reported here, and Mrs. Ray is enthusiastic in telling her many friends how cure was effected.

Rheumatism and eczema frequently go together, and in this case caused the most keen distress imaginable. All the swelling and puffiness resulting from many years of rheumatism have disappeared, and there is not a pain or an ache left.

Mr. G. H. Ray, R.R. No. 1, Kincardine, Ont., writes: "Mrs. Ray has been using your Kidney-Liver Pills. She was very bad with rheumatism and eczema, and had had that fearful itch for twenty-seven years. It was simply terrible what she suffered. I persuaded her to try $1.00 worth of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. She is now on the last box, and let me tell you she scarcely knows herself, she is so free from both these diseases. All the swelling and puffiness caused by the rheumatism has gone away, and she has gone down in weight 18½ pounds. She never has an ache nor pain, biliousness nor sick headache all these months. She often says herself 'How glad I am that I know what to do instead of paying doctors so much to make me worse.'"

There is only one way that the poisons in the blood can be cleaned away and the cause of pains and aches removed, and that is by the healthful action of the kidneys, liver and bowels. Because Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly and specifically on these organs and insure their activity they remove the cause of rheumatism and other dreadfully painful and fatal diseases. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Look for the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, on the box you buy.



## Poultry Wanted

Highest Prices paid at all Times, for all kinds of Poultry and Junk.

**Drop a Card or Phone No. 28 for full particulars.**

**J.S.TEVAN & SON**

DEALERS IN

Junk, Hides, Poultry, & Wool

Phone 28, MORRISBURG, ONT



## ACUTE NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

**All Treatments Proved Useless Until He Tried "FRUIT-A-TIVES".**



MR. JAS. S. DELGATY.

R.R. No. 4. Gilbert Plains, Man. "In the year 1910, I had *Nervous Prostration* in its worst form; was reduced in weight from 170 pounds to 115 pounds.

The doctors had no hope of my recovery, and every medicine I tried proved useless until *a friend induced me to take "Fruit-a-tives"*.

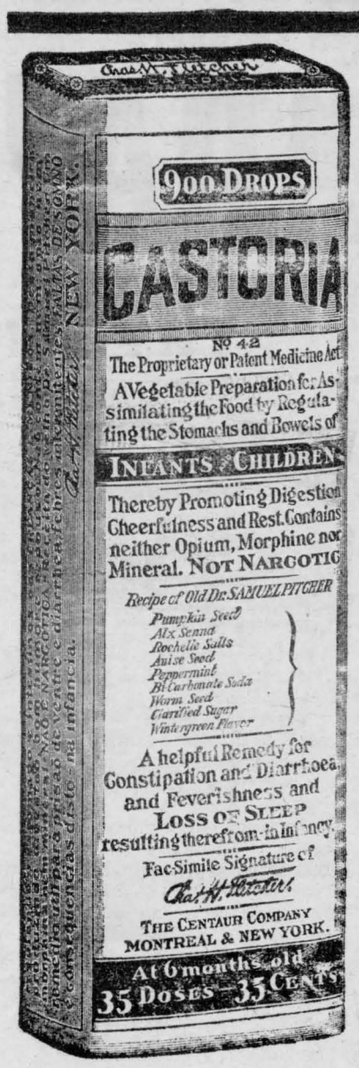
I began to mend almost at once; and after using this fruit medicine for 3 or 4 months, I was back to my normal state of health.

I never had such good health for twenty years as I have enjoyed the past six years. We are never without a box of 'Fruit-a-tives' in the house".

JAS. S. DELGATY.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.






Exact Copy of Wrapper.

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

**Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria**

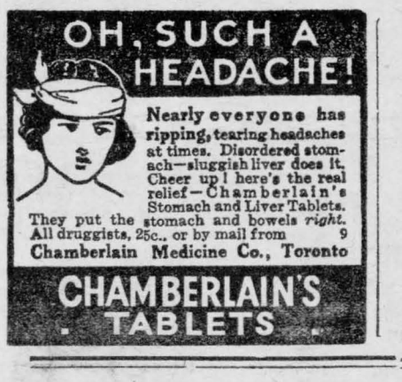
Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

# CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.








ASK YOUR GROCER

# PURITY FLOUR

MoreBread & BetterBread



# DUNDAS COUNTY



# HORSE SHOW & RACES

AT

# MORRISBURG

ON

**Wednesday and Thursday**

**AUGUST 7th and 8th, 1918**

**Dominion Government Experimental Farm Exhibit**

**500** SOCIETY PRIZES **200** SPECIAL PRIZES **400** PURSE STAKES

## PROGRAM

**Wednesday**

1.00 p.m., Judging Halter Horses and Specials.
1.30 p.m. 2.50 Class, mi otting and Pacing $ 100
2.20 Class, Trotting and Pacing $ 100

**Thursday**

1.00 p.m. Judging Harness Horses and Specials.
1.30 p.m. 2.35 Class, One Mile Trotting and Pacing $ 100
Free for All, one mile $ 100

## SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS AND MIDWAY

**The Directors hope to make this the best two-day Amusement in Eastern Ontario**

EVERYBODY COME—EVERYTHING GOING UP EXCEPT THE PRICE OF ADMISSION, SAME OLD PRICE

**25 Cts. to All**

**W. K. FARLINGER**, PRESIDENT — **D. T. HENDERSON**, TREASURER — **CHAS. W MARSH**, SECRETARY

**GOD SAVE THE KING**

# It Has Proved a Revelation

—To Millions of Tea Drinkers

# "SALADA"

Rich in Flavor — Absolute in Purity.

Sealed Packets Only . . }
Black—Green or Mixed } B486

TRY IT!




# About the House

## RECIPES FOR JAM MAKING.

Canadian housewives should make all the jam they can this year, but they should do so with the minimum of sugar. The Canada Food Board has issued regulations governing the use of sugar by public eating-places, candy manufacturers, ice-cream manufacturers, bakers, confectioners, etc., and these have resulted in an aggregate saving of a very large quantity. This saving has been increased by voluntary economies in private homes. The Anti-Hoarding Order providing limitations on holdings of sugar also has been effective. The Food Board has been able to arrange for a number of ships to carry raw sugar to Canada. The cumulative effect of all these measures is that a sufficient supply for the canning and preserving season seems now to be assured.

In order that the maximum use may be made of our fruit crop this year in all parts of Canada, housewives are asked to use no larger proportion of sugar than is needed for preserving and jam-making. The recipes in this article have been prepared by experts, having in mind the use of those proportions of sugar which will give the best results. No more sugar is required than the amounts stated in the recipes given below.

Strawberry Jam.—8 lbs. strawberries, 6 lbs. sugar. Mix the strawberries and sugar in a kettle and let them stand over night In the morning set the kettle over the fire on an asbestos mat, and bring the contents slowly to a boil. Do not stir the fruit any more than is absolutely necessary. Boil gently without stirring until it is sufficiently thick and then put it away in sterile jars.

Currant Jelly.—4 lbs. currant juice, 3 lbs. sugar. Boil the currant juice without the sugar about 10 minutes, or until the quantity is reduced. Heat the sugar in the oven, and add when very hot to the liquid, so that the temperature will not be greatly reduced. When all is dissolved, bring to a boil again, and continue from three to five minutes. Test, and when done remove and put away in unsealed jars. When cool, seal with melted paraffin.

Apple and Plum Jam.—4 lbs. crab apples; 4 lbs. plums, 6 lbs. sugar. Cut the crab apples into quarters and cook in just sufficient water to extract the juice. Strain through a double cheese cloth, and add the sugar to the crab apple juice. Put over the fire and bring to a boil. Stir until the sugar is melted. Then add the plums, and boil until the plums are thoroughly cooked.

Note.—Other apples can be used if crab apples be not obtainable, but on no account must the skins and cores be taken away, as the pectin is contained largely in the cores, and directly under the skin. Any sweet plum can be used for jam. The Damson is considered quite satisfactory. Because of its acid nature, the Lombard plum will not make a good jam with the proportion of sugar prescribed above.

Plum Jam.—8 lbs. plums, 6 lbs. sugar. Put the plums and sugar together in a preserving kettle over the fire, with just sufficient water to start the cooking. Boil gently until the fruit is thoroughly cooked. Stir as little as possible.

Black Currant Jam.—For 1 lb. of fruit, not over ripe, allow ¾ lb. of sugar. Put the currants in a granite saucepan and mash to allow the juice to escape. Add no water. Bring to a boil, stirring occasionally to ensure that all the fruit is being cooked, and to prevent burning. Cook without sugar until the quantity is reduced and the fruit is all broken. The time will vary with the quality of the fruit. Heat the sugar in the oven and add to the fruit, stirring until it is all dissolved. Then boil without stirring from three to five minutes. Remove from the fire and put into sterile jars, glasses or stone crocks. Seal when cold, by pouring melted paraffin over the top. In making Black Currant Jam, the sugar must not be boiled from the beginning with the fruit, as in some jams; otherwise the currants will become hard and unpalatable.

### Little Points in Canning.

Keep the water at a jumping boil and do not allow the fire to die down for an instant while cans are in the canner.

Keep the cover on the canner during every moment of the processing time. Steam plays a large part in cooking the contents of the can.

Greens or green vegetables are most satisfactorily blanched in steam instead of hot water. Use a steam cooker or put the products in a colander and set them over a vessel of boiling water, covered tightly.

To prevent bleaching or darkening of products packed in glass jars, wrap jars in paper.

Examine jars and cans occasionally during the summer to detect any sign of fermentation, leaking, or swelling.

The flavor is often injured by letting peeled fruit stand too long before cooking. Prepare at one time only as many cans as can be processed immediately.

In seasoning it should be kept in mind that most vegetables. as well as meats, are injured in flavor by an excessive use of salt in the canning process. A little salt is very palatable, but it is better to add no salt in canning than to use too much It can be added to suit the taste when the canned products are served.

Mold may develop on canned goods if the seal is defective, if after sterilizing the tops are removed from the jars to replace the rubber rings, and if the jars are kept in a damp place where the rubbers may decompose.

Success in canning depends upon:

1. Fresh fruit and vegetables.
2. Perfect fruit and vegetables.
3. Good jar bands.
4. Airtight lids
5. All water must be boiling violently.
6. Time must be accurate in the cooking in the jars.

Dry all foods which cannot be canned at 150 degrees F.

Test with a soda cracker closed in the jar of dried food. It should stay crisp. If it becomes limp, dry the food over again.

Dry food is leathery, not crisp.

Soak all dried foods at least six hours before using, and cook in the water in which they were soaked, in order to retain all the valuable mineral salts.

Keep dry foods in jars that would not do for canning or in empty can with removable tops, which have been boiled in washing soda and water to remove any strong odor.

Every ounce of food which a woman conserves releases a corresponding amount for the woman who has not the opportunity to store away food.

## STOPPING ANOTHER WASTE.

### By-Products of Packing Plants Which Are Splendid Food.

Packing houses in Canada, acting on the request of the Canada Food Board, are endeavouring to popularize certain by-products, particularly parts of the hog not generally used for general consumption in Canada. These include pigs' feet, pigs' brains, calves' brains, hogs' livers, neck-bones and neck ribs. These parts of the animal, while good for human food, have been hitherto not popular in this country among consumers, although they are perfectly healthful and nutritious and the demand far exceeds the supply in the United States.

At a recent dinner given for demonstration purposes at the Armour Canadian plant at Hamilton, the guests were served with the following menu: Pigs' tails in aspic jelly, devilled backbone, fried pigs' brains, braised ox-joints, creamed sweetbreads, jellied pigs' snouts, jellied pigs' feet, pickled lambs' tongues, pickled pigs' tongues, pickled ox-tongue, brain croquettes and sweet-bread rissoles.

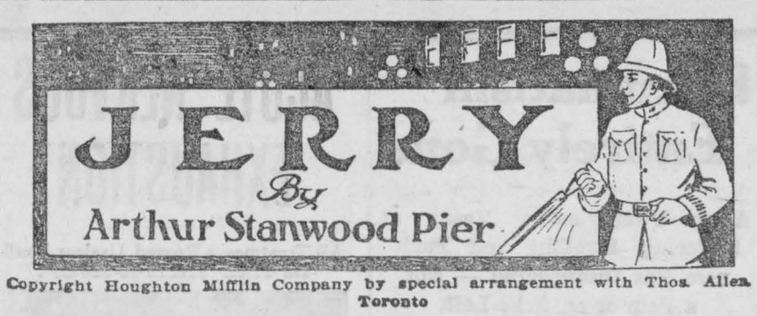
It is estimated that sufficient pigs' livers are thrown into the waste tanks of the packing plants of Canada every week to supply all the families in the Dominion with meat for one day.

At the present time all these products of Canadian packing houses are either disposed of in the United States or thrown into the waste tanks.

"There are two stones we may not dare to cast:
The stone of stumbling in our brother's way,
The stone of judgment at our brother's past;
We, who ourselves, like sheep have gone astray."

—Hamilton.

When making a juicy pie do not press the upper crust down on the lower one. That shuts in the steam, and tempts the juice to overflow. Just lay the upper crust on and trim the edges.

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CHAPTER XII.—(Cont'd.)

In the lifting tests he was unable to measure his performance; he heaved and pulled at a cross-bar that seemed fastened to something immovably embedded in the floor. "That will do," said the examiner, who had been bending disk. "I'd like to have another ing over the register-crack at it," said Jerry, for he felt that he had not got his full leverage into the effort and that the faint smile upon Maxwell's face was invigorating. "One chance is all we allow," replied the examiner, and handed him the grip machine, on which Jerry clenched his fist and tried to crush it. He had to give up without accomplishing his desire. "Try the left hand," suggested the examiner. The machine remained unbroken.

Next Jerry was asked to show what he could do with a seventy-five-pound dumb-bell. That was a thing that he had practiced with, and he put it up with either hand quite easily. Also he lay upon his back and rose to a sitting posture, carrying a fifty-pound dumb-bell behind his neck. After he had engaged in some weight-pulling to show the strength of his pectoral muscles, the examiner said, "That will do," and turned to the chart on which he had been figuring.

"That's all, Donohue," he said brusquely. "Yours is the best record yet."

He said it so that every one in the room might hear, and Jerry passed out of the door thrilled with delight, feeling as fresh and eager as if he had taken no exercise at all, and thinking to himself, "You can't get back of that, Mr. Maxwell, nor you either, Mr. Maguire." He put on his street clothes and was then directed down a corridor to the oral examination room, where three grave and rather severe gentlemen questioned him upon a variety of subjects. He stood up to them pretty well, and under his blithe and engaging confidence their manner towards him thawed somewhat. And when they had finished with him, one who seemed to be the chairman said kindly, "I hope that you did well in your physical examination, Mr. Donohue. In other respects you seem to me just the type of man that we want on our police force.

Was it any wonder that Jerry Donohue hastened home that afternoon, weaving in and out among the crowds on the sidewalk, and where they were to thick, skipping down from the curb and striding along past them in the street? Was it any wonder that he went bounding up the stairs of the apartment house, and to his expectant and asembled family cried, "Well, I don't want to be raising any hopes, but I guess I landed it."

CHAPTER XIII.

Eventually Jerry received a letter from the Civil Service Commission notifying him that he had passed the tests for patrolman and that his name has been sent to the Police Commissioner, to be acted upon at that official's discretion. And then the days and weeks went by just as they had done before.

At last Jerry visited the Police Commissioner's office and asked the clerk when he might expect appointment. The clerk gave him an unsatisfactory, vague answer. Jerry derived the impression that the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission by no means insured appointment to the police force. Disquieted in mind, he went to the headquarters of the Civil Service Commission and asked for an interview with the chairman. That kindly gentleman remembered him, looked up his record and told him that his name had stood at the head of the list submitted to the Police Commissioner.

"Since that date," said the chairman, "I find that there have been four new patrolmen appointed. We sent on the names of seven candidates. Your turn ought to come soon."

"If I stood at the head of the list, why shouldn't I have been appointed first?" asked Jerry.

"You will have to put that question to the Police Commissioner."

"His clerk wouldn't let me see him, and made me feel that my chances of ever being appointed were pretty doubtful."

"Well," said the chairman regretfully, "it's quite true that it isn't mandatory on the Police Commissioner to give an appointment to every one passed by our Board. He can't appoint any one whom we don't recommend; our control stops there."

"I understand," said Jerry. "I should like to ask one other question. Why are Patrick Maguire and Congressman Maxwell allowed to be present at the physical examination of candidates?"

"The idea has always been that there should be a few outsiders invited to attend the examinations—as a guarantee that they are conducted in good faith. Patrick Maguire"—the chairman hesitated and smiled a trifle ironically—"perhaps I violate no confidence if I say that Mr. Maguire was invited by a member of our Board who values highly his services to the city. I may add that two of the other guests at your examination were gentlemen who are not in sympathy with Mr. Maguire."

"Well, now, I'm thinking it wouldn't be strange at all if Mr. Mcguire and Congressman Maxwell between them had the ear of the Police Commissioner?"

"As to that, Mr. Donohue, I can only say that I'm so busy trying to keep politics from creeping into our department that I don't know what influences may be at work in other quarters."

"You've been very kind to me, sir," said Jerry, "and I thank you."

"Not at all," replied the chairman. "And I hope that you get your appointment."

"Plain as the nose on your face," muttered Jerry to himself when he was outside the door; and he turned his steps at once to Roger Trask's office.

Trask gave him a freindly welcome. "I was thinking of looking you up—so long since I've heard anything about you. I've been away for a couple of months— my wedding trip, you know—just got back last week.—Now tell me—have you landed that job on the police force yet?"

Jerry stated his case and his suspicions. Trask's cheerful face grew troubled.

"Of course Bridges is a strong party man," he admitted. "I've never believed that he stood in quite so closely with Maguire as his political opponents have charged him with doing, but I suppose their relations are more or less friendly. Maguire, you feel sure, would use his influence against you simply to gratify Maxwell's personal spite—he'd have no other reason?"

"None that I can imagine."

"I don't know as much as I should like to about city politics, but I do know that all kinds of trades are going on," said Trask. "Bridges is a friend of mine; maybe he'll listen to me rather than to Maguire.—Have you found anything else to do all this time?"

"Nothing steady."

"Business is better than when you were in before. We ought to find work for you now." Trask took up his telephone and in a moment was talking with some one. "This you, Jim? Yes, Trask. Got a job in your shipping-room or anywhere else for a friend of mine? Yes. All right, I'll send him down."

He turned to Jerry. "James Murray and Company, down on Front Street—wholesale grocers. See Murray himself—give him this card; he spoke as if he might do something. And if you're up against it in any way, drop in and see me; drop in and see me occasionally anyway."

It was for Jerry a quite rejuvenating interview. And an hour later he was going home with the blithe news for his mother that he had at last secured a regular job.

"It just shows what a man with influence can do," Jerry observed. "I might have gone on trudging the streets for months while you were all starving to death. And here it's a mere word over the telephone and another on a visiting card, and I'm signed on at once at fifteen dollars a week. And I shouldn't be at all surprised if to-morrow or the next day the postman would be bringing me a letter from the Police Commissioner asking me would I be so kind as to become his private secretary."

"Indeed, he'd be doing that and more too if he knew all that I know about you," declared his mother. She was in a state of high elation. She felt that now all the worries were at an end.

Kate and Peter, returning from school, rejoiced also in the news.

"And you'll be working indoors, where those Armstrongs can't see you and holler at you, won't you?" said Kate.

So in these days Jerry led a busy and happy life. Yet with all his occupations he found time to be curious and eager about the result of the interview between Trask and the Police Commissioner! and one day during his lunch hour he made another call at Trask's office.

"Yes, I've talked with Bridges, and it's about as I supposed." Trask leaned back in his chair and clasped his hands behinds his head. "I don't want you to have any wrong impression about Bridges, Donohue. He's absolutely straight; I've known him for years. When I put your grievance before him, he admitted frankly that both Maxwell and Maguire had stated their preferences to him about appointments, and he had deferred to them. He said there were a good many reasons why he thought it wise in the administration of the department to consult Maguire's wishes when he could; they may or may not be good reasons, but I'm sure they're honest. I told Bridges that from my own personal knowledge I was certain you would make a fine policeman and that for this once I wished he would do me a favor even if it meant displeasing Maguire; I intimated to him what was back of Maguire's hostility. He promised me then that as soon as a vacancy occurred he would see what he could do. I'll keep after him to see that he doesn't forget."

"You're certainly a good friend to me, Mr. Trask," said Jerry. "And I must be the tiresome kind of a plague to you."

That same evening Jerry returning late from his studies at the night school heard the Bennetts' door open as he ascended the stairs. In the dim light that reached out into the hallway he saw a face peering over the banisters.

"Is that you, Mr. Donohue?" It was young Mrs. Bennett who called down to him; and when he answered she said, "I suppose your mother's asleep, and I hate to ask you to wake her, but oh, I do wish she'd come up and sit with me. And then would you please go for the doctor? It's Dr. Ray, 25 Dillon Street. And if you'd fetch Jim home to me too."

(To be continued.)

With a fish dinner should go a green vegetable, and a salad, preferably lettuce and young onions.


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$2.75 and $3.25

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# Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

**This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.**

### Amount of Bordeaux Needed for an Acre.

The amount of Bordeaux needed per acre varies with the size of the potato vines to be sprayed and the method of applying. Fifty gallons will cover an acre of small plants. Very large plants may need 100 gallons. Seventy-five gallons per acre on an average for each spraying will be ample. The number of sprayings will be varied according to the weather. Three may be enough during a season of light rainfall but five is a common number used when conditions favor blight development.

Some things to keep in mind when making Bordeaux and applying it to potatoes.

1. That Bordeaux is a preventive and not a cure. To be effective it must, therefore, be applied before the disease gets a start.

2. That the quantity of lime should always be equal to the quantity of copper sulphate. An excess of lime will do no harm as long as it is not used in sufficient quantity to clog the nozzles.

3. Use only wooden or earthern vessels in which to handle the copper sulphate. This material corrodes tin or iron.

4. Have both the copper sulphate and the lime diluted before they are combined. If they are put together when too strong, they will not stay in suspension.

5. Strain everything which goes into the spray barrel through a copper gauze sieve with forty meshes to the inch, or two or three thicknesses of cheesecloth.

6. Do not use Bordeaux which has stood over night after being prepared. Do not use air-slaked lime when making Bordeaux.

7. Keep the foliage as completely covered as possible after the plants are five or six inches tall until frost or the maturity of the crop.

8. To be most effective Bordeaux should be applied with a pressure of 160 to 120 pounds. This should not, however, discourage growers from using any form of sprayer which may be available.

9. Remember that Bordeaux is used to prevent blight and other foliage troubles. It will not overcome the effect of poor seed, poor soil conditions nr poor cultural practices.

**R. F.:—Our maple shade trees are being cut back every year because of electric wires running along our roads. Will this injure the trees?**

Answer:—The only danger that would occur to the shade trees would be by pruning off large limbs and leaving wounds that would "bleed" severely. If any large limbs have to be pruned off, I would advise painting the scar immediately so as to prevent the loss of sap as far as possible.

**B. G. H.:—I wish to discover the proper fertilizer to use on my farm. Is it necessary to have a chemical analysis made of the soil?**

Answer:—The chemical analysis of the soil tells the total amount of plantfood:—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in the soil,—but does not distinguish between the available and unavailable supply of these materials in the soil. A chemical analysis is therefore only indicative and is not a sure basis on which to advise fertilizing practices. To a farmer that understands chemistry, of course, it would be of value, but to the average man, untrained in this science, a chemical analysis would not be of particular assistance. Probably the best way the practical farmer can get at information as to what fertilizer will pay best on his soil is by choosing a plantfood suited to make up for the characteristic weaknesses of the soil and to meet the needs of the crop which is being fertilized. For instance, clay soils are fairly well supplied in all three important plantfoods. After they have been farmed for sometime the nitrogen and phosphoric acid become deficient. If you are attempting to grow a good crop of grass on this land you will need to add fertilizer high in nitrogen. If it is grain you are fertilizing a medium amount of nitrogen and relatively high amount of phosphoric acid with a little potash would pay best. If these crops are to be grown on sandy soil you must keep in mind that sandy soil is poor in all three of the plantfood constituents. Hence, a larger quantity of all three ingredients will have to be used to give satisfactory results.

## Poultry

On many farms poultry accounts have been entirely neglected even when other accounts have been carefully recorded. The result has been that the farmer has never known what his hens were doing. In some cases the flock has been a paying proposition and the hens have received no credit for the work. The raising of poultry has not been increased because the amount of money the hens have added to the farm income has not been known. In other cases the flock has been consistently a losing proposition when the farmer has considered it as profitable. This has been due to estimating the amount of food used and the return for the eggs. The estimates have been very inaccurate on some farms and the poultry business will be in line for reorganization.

The time and effort required to keep poultry accounts is very small. When once the habit of entering up sales and feed bills has been formed it becomes almost an instinct to place the hand on the record book at the first opportunity after a transaction has been completed. Personally, I feel uncomfortable after a deal until I have had a chance to unload my mind and transfer my rough notes to the columns of the poultry account book.

A complicated system of bookkeeping is not necessary to determine the profits and losses in the poultry business. The principal point is to record all sales or bills promptly and then at the end of each month it is possible to quickly strike a balance and know how the business stands. Of course, it is not possible to know exactly how a poultry buiness stands each month because of the growing stock which is being fed. Its value is not definitely known. However, if the receipts and expenditures are carefully recorded, it will be possible to tell the profits in the poultry business at the end of the year and also make a report on the income that will be accurate and satisfactory.


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SMOKE TUCKETTS

**T&B CUT**


## The Dairy

The dairy cow is a most important factor in winning the war. Food, we are told, is as necessary as munitions, and meat is one of the prime articles of food. The beef supply of the near future must come solely from the present stock of cows. Dairymen generally attach not very much value to ordinary calves, but keep cows wholly for milk production, especially those dairymen who sell the whole milk. The stock of calves for the country's beef supply will depend largely, then, on the price of milk. If the beef supply is increased it must be done primarily by milk commanding sufficiently high a price as to encourage its production and the keeping of a larger number of cows, and then by a price for beef that shall insure a profit in raising the calves to beef age. A considerable proportion of the pork, too, comes from pigs raised by dairymen who sell cream or butter and keep the pigs to consume the skimmilk. It is admitted, I think, tha t pigs can be grown more economically in this way than in any other. So that an increase in pork supply is dependent in large measure on the dairy cow.

The ruble, normally worth about 20 cents, is the standard coin of Russia.

### The White Plague.

Too strong emphasis cannot be placed on the statement made by Mrs. Keyes in her authoritative article on this page, namely, that on the home and the home alone rests the greatest burden of responsibility for the cure of tuberculosis. Doctors and nurses can diagnose and advise but, as Mrs. Keyes rightly says "no drug has ever been discovered which will cure tuberculosis."

It is a fact, unpleasant to face but one that must be brought home to all mothers if our children are to be saved, that thousands of cases of tuberculosis have ended fatally because parents either paid too little attention to colds and coughs, loss of weight, nervousness, paleness and debility, or else mistakenly tried to retrieve them by giving the children advertised cough remedies and so-called "tonics."

As the cure of the individual victim of this plague rests with home treatment so the health of the community rests with the community itself. To find out why the disease is present and then vigorously to remove the cause or change wrong conditions of living—this is our holy duty.

### Save Your Seed.

Ontario gardeners who would like to be sure of a supply of seed in 1919 had best begin to prepare to raise enough this summer for their future needs. This precaution must be taken, because the seed upon which the country would normally depend will not be forthcoming in 1919.

"The reserve supply of seed usually carried by the seed houses has never ben so low in the history of the business," a bulletin from the horticulturists says. "This is attributable to a number of causes, among which may be mentioned the failure of the supply from Europe; the use of many seeds for feed, an increase of about fifty per cent. in the demand for planting, and the adverse weather conditions.

"The old-time practice of saving one's own garden seed can in this emergency be revived with advantage—remembering that the fundamental principle in successful seed saving is selection of seed only from the best plants."

The clothes wringer will last twice as long if the pressure screw at the top is loosened after using.

Don't try to keep house without a small can of kerosene. It helps in a dozen ways: clean bathtubs, basins, window glass, etc., and is excellent to put on furniture dusters. A little kerosene added to the water with which linoleum is washed helps to preserve the floor covering, besides giving it a polish. Boxes, chests, bureau drawers, well dusted with it, are immune to moths. A square of cheesecloth dampened with kerosene makes a good dustless duster. Place it in a covered tin box for twenty-four hours. By that time the oil will be evenly distributed.

# GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F Currier, M.D.

**Dr. Currier will answer all signed question is of general interest it will if not, it will be answered personally if closed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.**

**letters pretaining to Health. If your be answered through these columns; if stamped, addressed envelope is en-**

### TEETHING.

Mrs. J. M. C.—Will you please write an article on infant teething?

It is an old story that teething has been held responsible for multitudes of ills in babies and young children, if no more definite cause could be found.

It is only a round-aoout way, at least in many cases, of saying, "I don't know what ails the child."

Teething is a most important process, but is seldom so serious a matter and so likely to produce disease as many of us have been brought up to believe.

There is no fixed rule for the appearance of the teeth, the lower ones usually come before the upper, the first set between the seventh and twenty-fourth months, the second between the sixth and twenty-first years.

Six front teeth in either jaw seize the food and cut it to four laterals; it is transferred by the tongue and teeth for partial cutting and grinding, while the finishing grinding and crushing are done by six back teeth.

A full set of second teeth, thus, numbers thirty-two. Teeth have an important relation to one's looks; they aid articulation and they help greatly in determining hard and soft, heat and cold in food.

There are practically no third teeth, and in some cases there are none at any period, just as there are cases without hair.

There may be teeth at birth or their eruption may be deferred indefinitely, especially if a child has rickets, syphilis or tuberculosis.

Delayed first teeth often have a bearing on the appearance and condition of the second.

Wisdom teeth are frequently diseased, deformed and of little use. Extra teeth are possible but are usually imperfect and defective.

Teeth may be irregular in various ways from disease or mechanical conditions.

Pain is an ever possible symptom, before, during, or after the eruption of the teeth.

It is due to their sensitive structure and nerve supply, to disease, decay and poor nutrition, local or general.

Such pain may be accompanied with neuralgia of the head and face, contraction of the muscles which close the jaw and, in infectious cases, with abscess.

In infancy, there are certain conditions not present in subsequent life which have always tended to magnify the importance of the teething process.

An infant's nervous system is excessively sensitive and easily thrown out of equilibrium, with the production of convulsions, by causes which would not disturb an older child; he vomits his food at the slightest provocation; his body temperature would be fatal in an adult; he reacts to sensations of pain with persistent crying or screaming.

There is no doubt that many infants suffer pain when the teeth are trying to break through; hot, red and swollen gums indicate this, also the rubbing of the mouth and gums with the fists, the desire to bite hard substances, abundant flow of saliva, restlessness. flushed cheeks, skin eruption, diarrhoea, and many other evidences of disturbance.

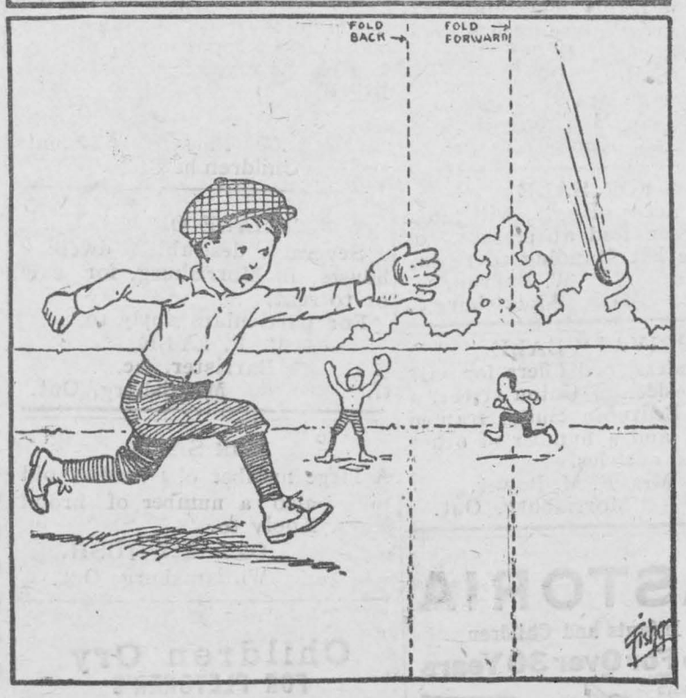
Neither is there any doubt in these cases that there is irritation of the nervous system; but many of the symptoms may be removed by rational procedure, scarifying the gums in proper cases, a dose of castor oil, applications of cold, change in the food, etc., but seldom if ever by pulling out the teeth; the teething process has to go on.

In regard to the diseases which teething was supposed to produce, most, if not all of them, are germ diseases, with their particular and specific cause; and, while teething may act as an irritant, increase the child's susceptibility and diminish his resisting power, it does not, in the opinion of the best modern observers, cause these diseases.

It is inconclusive, when meningitis and teething are present, to reason that the former was produced by the latter.

## FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES




**Willie's running just as fast**
**As his legs will take him;**
**But he'll never catch that ball**
**Unless you fold and make him.**

# MOTHER WISDOM

## This Scourge Which Sweeps Away its Victims as by Fire Must Be Understood to Be Conquered.

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Do you realize that tuberculosis is usually contracted during early childhood and that when the disease appears in older persons, it is usually a second or third stage of that childhood infection?

Every year there die in Canada from this disease about 12,000 people. In this country alone 40,000 people are constantly ill with it and there are now about 16,000 children attending our public schools who will be victims of it before middle life unless more is done to prevent it than ever has been done in the past. Yet at least 8,000 of these children could be saved by the means which we already know and could put into practice if parents, teachers and communities would make use of them.

You wonder, perhaps, that I do not put this responsibility up squarely to the doctors but no drug has ever been discovered which will cure tuberculosis and most of the cases which arrive in the doctor's hands are already passed almost beyond cure. Health officers, school doctors and nurses may do, indeed, are doing much to prevent the spread of the disease by discovering it in its early stages and pointing out to mothers and fathers the ways to cut it off at that point. The work of the doctors and nurses is to discover it; the work of curing it must be done by the home.

Infection usually occurs during the first three years of an infant's life by contact in the home with a grown-up who is suffering from the disease. Family ties and affections being what they are, it is impossible to prevent these first infections, for that could be done only by removing all victims of the disease from their homes and friends and setting them apart in hospitals. As long as our sentiment does not permit this, our only course is to fight off the disease after it is already present in its first form so as to prevent its running into the second stage; or, if the second stage occurs, to do our utmost to forestall the third.

These first infections, which occur in infants and children, are not contagious. They travel four different roads, according to the general health and resisting power of the patient, his way of living and his surroundings.

The first type recovers without showing any symptoms of the disease. Only a test made by a physician could prove that the germ had ever been present.

The second type passes quickly on to death.

The third fights hard and finally recovers.

The fourth appears to have recovered then suddenly develops the symptoms again and they prove fatal to the child.

It is rather a strange fact that there are about equal numbers of these different kinds of cases in the city and in the country. The reason is that the city has overcome its natural disadvantages by means of health laws, housing laws, milk pasteurization, sanitary public baths, drinking fountains, school inspection, playgrounds and other wise precautions.

The country, possessing all the advantages of pure air, fresh food and limitless space for play, has neglected them. It has often shut its sunlight out of houses and schools, has been dirty in its care and marketing of milk, careless in its choice and preparation of food. It has not educated its communities to an appreciation of the dangers of contagion through common drinking cups, towels and so forth; and it has not appreciated the health value of free play City conditions were naturally so bad they had to be improved; country conditions were naturally so good they have not been safeguarded.

Steady loss of weight, accompanied by fatigue, nervousness and a pale run-down appearance, may be the first symptoms of tuberculosis although they may be accounted for by several other conditions. Because an early recognition of the disease is of the utmost importance for the sake of its cure, it is best to take these cases at once to a responsible doctor for a thorough examination.

Tuberculosis is not confined to the lungs. It appears also as hunchback, hip disease and what is known as white swelling. In these cases the infection attacks the lymph glands or bones, instead of the lungs. Between the ages of two and nine years children are very sensitive to this form of infection and twenty per cent. of those who are thus infected die from it within a few years. Enlarged tonsils and adenoids and decayed teeth are often breeding grounds for the germs which produce such fatal results and for this reason, as well as for many others, ought never to remain.

Swellings, tenderness, pains and stiffness in joints may be the danger signals for this form of the malady and should receive medical attention. If these conditions continue till deformity occurs, little can be done to relieve the patient.

The cure for all forms of tuberculosis lies in:

1—Large quantities of wholesome food, particularly milk and eggs.

2—Long hours of sleep in fresh air.

3—Free play in fresh air, without hard exercise or fatigue.

4—Clean bodies, sound teeth, clear breathing passages.

As we have said, children in the first stage of tuberculosis do not convey contagion; therefore, the elementary school does not spread the infection except through its teachers. About three per cent. of all public school-teachers are suffering from the malady so that many, many children are endangered by them. Of course, such teachers should be retired at once on pensions. High schools and colleges are greater sources of infection as their pupils may have passed into the contagious stages.

The preventives are well-cleaned, sun-bathed rooms, individual washing and drinking utensils, fresh air through all parts of the buildings, with fewer desk studies and more agriculture and manual work done out-of-doors. Sports and athletics without too much competition and strain, are excellent.

Every community ought to enlist in the army which must fight to destroy tuberculosis. Write, asking for information, to your Provincial Board of Health and to your Provincial Board of Education. From these sources you will receive help in organizing your community for a war against the destructive army of the "great white plague." Every woman should enlist!

### Chemin Des Dames.

I walked along the Ladies' Way,
Colette was by my side;
The rose of sunset dropped its leaves
Upon the eventide.
Like living jewels in the grass
The golden glow worms crept,
And in the fields on either hand
The drowsy poppies slept.

I tread the Ladies' Way once more,
Colette is with me yet;
The Red Cross burns above her brow,
Her cheeks with tears are wet;
And where the crimson poppies waved
Are splashes darkly red
That tell us where, alas! to find
The wounded and the dead.

But on the ruined road one day
Colette and I will see
The banners of the Allied host
Unfurled in victory.
Like rainbows they will span the ridge
Where falls the leaden rain,
And lo! the Way of Swords will be
The Ladies' Way again.

### To Mend Drop Stitch

How many women have looked with dismay upon a silk or lisle stocking that appears almost unmendable, because of a stitch that has run down the length of the stocking.

Such a run can be easily mended. Use a fine crochet hook, pick up the dropped stitch and continue crocheting all along the raveled part. Care must be taken to pick up every thread as you work along the length of stocking.

Fasten the last stitch securely with a needle and thread.

If two or more stitches have been dropped the rip is wider, but continue working each stitch in a straight line.

If the work is done carefully the mend will hardly be detected.

Many Russian women, formerly of the nobility, are reduced to selling newspapers in the streets of Petrograd.

### BRITAIN RAISES RABBITS.

**Hopes Thus to Produce Hundred Thousand Tons of Meat.**

By their campaign to increase the keeping of tame rabbits the Food Production Department hope to produce 100,000 tons of meat by the late autumn. The special value of this meat will be that it will be produced where it is to be consumed thus rendering unnecessary any call either on railway haulage or shipping.

The scheme being placed before the agricultural sub-committees throughout the country is to establish one or more breeding centres in each county, each stocked with 100 breeding does, for supplying rabbits of utility strains to the thousands of clubs which will be formed. These clubs will consist of persons ready to keep a few rabbits to increase the quantity of meat and fur available for special war needs.

In London the headquarters of the scheme will be at Neasden, N.W., where a large rabbit exchange is to be established and stocked with 1,000 utility does. In the counties, in addition to central breeding stations, it is intended to form sub-depots—20-doe centres—to a practically unlimited extent.

The Food Production Department will shortly issue a detailed pamphlet dealing with every phase of rabbit-keeping, both for breeding and feeding purposes, with diagrams of suitable hutches. This pamphlet draws special attention to the fact that as rabbit flesh contains a relatively small quantity of fat the best course for all who are able to adopt it is to combine rabbit with pig keeping.

"Rabbit flesh and bacon together will supply a meal as rich in food as beef or mutton. For example, 3 lbs. of rabbit and 1 lb. of bacon will provide more nitrogenous and fatty food than is provided by four pounds of beef."

# LOCAL AND GENERAL

**Whitteker the Optician** will be at
Wales July 20
Morrisburg, July 22 to Aug. 3

The regular monthly meeting of the Williamsburg Red Cross Society will be held on Tuesday evening, August 6th, at 8.30 p.m. Will canvassers for members kindly hand in all names before this meeting as the Red Cross wish to report to Head Office, the strength of the members.

The many Canadian friends of Mr. Wm. Duscheneau, nephew of Miss Julia Duchesneau of this village, will be pleased to learn that he has joined the colors with "Uncle Sam." Mr. Duchesneau has qualified as Sergt. and is now graded as Supply Sergt. with Co. M, 3rd Infantry Replacement Battalion, Camp McArthur, Texas.

Next week (Horse Show week) the Steamer Eloise will make the trip to Ogdensburg on Tuesday, August 6th., instead of Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Taylor of Brockville spent the week-end in Toronto visiting friends.

Mrs. William M. Robertson returned home on Wednesday after spending a few days in Montreal. attending the funeral of her uncle, Mr. Chas. Root.

The Misses Thomas of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lev. Southworth this week.

Miss Anderson of Prescott and Mr. E. Anderson of Montreal spent Monday at the home of Mr. Gilbert Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogal Mallen and child of Toronto are spending a couple of weeks with relatives in town.

Miss Gladys Nash of Toronto is spending a couple of weeks' holidays with her mother, Mrs. Percy Nash.

Mrs. C. L. Hazel left last week to spend a few weeks with Mrs. Wm. Rose at Trenton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bennett returned to Montreal on Monday after a few weeks' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Barkley.

Mr. Geo. Hummell of Montreal motored to town on Friday last and spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hummell.

To save glycerine for the manufacture of explosives and sugar for the civilian population and the army, the War Department announces they will no longer be used to make soap for the army. Better fight than wash, evidently.

Civilians in Germany pay 30 cents a piece for eggs, $2.85 a pound for oleomargarine, and $1.60 a pound for meat.

Nearly 300,000,000 bushels of wheat are in storage in Great Britain, and 300,000,000 are also stored in Australia.

Ernest Garrot, 15 years old, of Ottawa, six feet tall, was arrested while sleeping on a Park bench in New York. He is being held by the police until his parents arrive.

Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick, Jr., of the Marine Dept., Parry Sound, is visiting his sister, Mrs H. Hartell.

Miss Hazel Hartell of Aultsville spent a few days in town last week the guest of her aunt Mrs. H. Hartell.

The lawn social, under the auspices of St. Paul's Luther League which was held on the beautiful lawn of Mr. F. W. Herbick, on Saturday last, was largely attended notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. Refreshments were served by the ladies, and the brief program created much social enjoyment to all.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Casselman and Master Carman, are enjoying a week's holidays in Quebec City.

A fire, which might have been very destructive had it gained headway, at Mr. E. A. Storey's home on Wednesday evening, was discovered in time to be easily extinguished. An electric iron which had been left on the table, with the current on, became overheated, and burning a hole in the table, fell to the floor. The house was unoccupied at the time, and the blaze was discovered by one of the neighbors who gave the alarm. The firemen responded with little delay, but to the delight of all who answered the call, the fire was extinguished before any serious damage occurred.

Mr. James Mullin spent the former part of the week in Montreal.

Mrs. Rozon and family of Montreal is spending a few weeks in town the guests of Mrs S. P. Ryan.

Mr. Wilfrid Quenneville spent the former part of the week in Toronto.

Miss Stella Crateau is spending a few weeks' holidays in Alexandria with her grandmother, Mrs. I. Laurin.

Mr. Rod Cameron left on Monday for Pembrooke, where he assumed his duties with the Bank of Ottawa, after spending two weeks' holidays at his home here.

Miss Greta Smith of Cornwall is spending the week with her grandmother, Mrs. A. J. LaFlamme.

Miss Della McLatchie left for Ottawa on Wednesday where she has secured a position.

We would again direct the attention of the Village Council to the very unsightly appearance created by the weeds along the roadside on a number of the streets. It is expected that a large number of visitors will visit Morrisburg during the Horse Show and Races next week, and a favorable impression cannot be made under present conditions.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Wickware of the Lace Goods Co., Toronto, came down on Monday to his native town (Morrisburg), motoring his car to give his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Wickware an outing through the States. They returned by Ogdensburg, taking the State road, and were accompanied by Miss Ross of Cardinal and Master Donald Ross of Montreal. After reaching Rochester, Mr. and Mrs. Wickware boarded the steamer Kingston at Charlotte for Prescott, reaching home on Saturday evening by steamer Eloise, while the others proceeded on their way to their Summer Cottage at Southampton on Lake Huron, after a most enjoyable trip.

Mr. E. P. Bradt, B.S.A., returned home on Friday last after attending a conference of the Ontario Department of Agriculture Representatives held in Guelph. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bradt and children, Oliver and Marjorie.

Dr. Geo. M. Gorrell resumed his office duties on Tuesday after spending a week's holidays at his home in Westport.

Mr. S. Weegar, police magistrate of North Bay, formerly a resident of Dundas County, in renewing his subscription, writes as follows, which is a record, we fancy, hard to beat: My two boys are over the Seas. My daughter, Eunice, passed Morrisburg on the 6th. day of June, with thirty-three others for over Seas. She landed safely in London on the 8th. day of July. Freddie had been in France going on two years. He likes France very much, he says it is beautiful where it has not been destroyed. Carl, who fell last year is flying again, They are all well, and hape no complaints to make. When the boys write they say we are going to trim the Germans."

Every effort should be made this season in the interests of food production to save the wild raspberries and other small fruits which grow in abundance in this neighborhood. Wild fruits of all kinds are most valuable and the crop should not be allowed to go to waste. Save our foodstuffs for our soldiers by doing your utmost to preserve all the fruits and vegetables possible for winter use.

Among the 153 selects who left Canton, Ohio, last week for Camp Jackson, South Carolina, was Mr. Ora Loucks, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Loucks of this village.

Major W. C. Arnold of New York arrived in town this week to join Mrs. Arnold who is spending a couple of weeks at the home of Mr. A. A. Whitteker.

The barns and outbuildings on the farm of Mr. Willis Schell at Williamsburg were completely destroyed by lightning in Saturday's storm. His entire crop of hay, consisting of about fifty loads, a new binder and wagon were burned in the barn. The house and shed were saved with much difficulty through the timely assistance of neighbors.

Mr. and Mrs. Merkley of Nation Valley, received word this week that their son, Pte. Geo. A. Merkley had been killed in France on July 19th.

Mr. Hugh Wilson of Valleyfield spent the week-end at the home of Mrs. Wm. Allison.

Look on another page for the big Marks Bros advertisement. These popular players are to be at the Music Hall, Horse Show nights, Aug. 7th. and 8th.

The Misses Mabel and Leah Lynn of Ottawa are the guests of Mrs. E. J. Frenette this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Shoove and family returned to Montreal on Tuesday after spending five weeks with relatives.

### Lieut. Cameron Home on Sick Leave

Lieut. Charles Cameron, son of Rev. Hugh Cameron of this town, who has been granted a three months' sick leave, after over three years' continuous service, arrived home on Tuesday last and is receiving a most welcome glad hand from his numerous friends.

Shortly after the outbreak of war, in June 1915, Lieut. Cameron joined the colors in Edmonton, with the Second University Company which went forth to reinforce the famous "Princess Patricias." He was later transferred to the Northamptonshire 'Regiment' with which he shortly afterwards became actively engaged. Later, in May 1917, he transferred to the Royal Air Force, and had since been training in France, until he was taken ill with "Flying Sickness," and had to be removed to the hospital where he remained for a couple of weeks prior to obtaining leave.

During his long period of warfare in France, Mr. Cameron has had many thrilling experiences and they were not all confined to the battlefields of France. While on the vovage, Charlie saw the "Justicia", one of the convoy boats torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Ireland and the boat in which he took passage was also attacked by trans-atlantic submarines off the American coast.

Lieut. Cameron states that shortly before leaving for home he met a number of the old Morrisburg boys, who are doing their bit and enjoying it, including Lieut. Geo. Dards, Corpl. Don. Ryan, and Lieut. Robertson.

### With The Red Cross

The meeting of the Red Cross will be on Tuesday next week.

* * *

Will the girls willing to help the Red Cross Tag on the Horse Show Days come to a meeting at Mrs. J. H. Meikle's on Monday evening.

### BORN

MacPhee—At Rochester, N.Y., July 13th., 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. William MacPhee, formerly of Williamsburg, a daughter.

### MARRIED

Wright — Symonds — At the Methodist Parsonage, Morrisburg, Ont., July 27th., the marriage of Prof. C. E. Wright and Miss Gladys Symonds, both of Iroquois, was solemnized by Rev. W. E. Reynolds.

### CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Schell wish to thank each and every one who helped so splendidly to fight the fire at their home, and also for the aid given in the house afterward, on Saturday evening last.

Mr and Mrs. W. Schell.

### FOR SALE

One pure-bred Yorkshire brood sow, due to farrow August 5th. by registered Yorkshire boar,

Apply to
Thomas L. Deeks,
Williamsburg, Ont.

### FARM FOR SALE

375 acre farm, under good cultivation, new house with all conveniences, sugar bush. Also forty-four head of cattle.

For particulars apply,
A. E. Thompson,
Knowlton, Que.

### FOR SALE

Three acres of oats; will make good green feed at present, or could be left standing to ripen.
Apply to O. W. Duprau,
Morrisburg.

### PRIVATE SALE

The undersigned offers for sale at her residence, Union street, a Walnut Bedroom Suite, framed pictures, and a number of other household articles.

Mrs. F. M. Bower,
Morrisburg, Ont.


**CASTORIA**
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher



*A GOOD DEED*

Should expect no reward, yet early care of the eyes is repaid in later years a thousand fold.

Be good to your eyes, they are your best servants.

**Consult us when your Eyes trouble you**

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DR. D. C. CASSELMAN
Dentist
Office—Casselman Block
MORRISBURG, - - ONTARIO
Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons Toronto

DR. GEO. M. GORRELL
DENTIST
Graduate of Chicago Dental College and of Royal College Dental Surgeons, Toronto.
Office—Arthur Casselman Block,
Phone No. 6. - Morrisburg

FOR YOUR
SUMMER TONIC
TAKE
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*D. T. Henderson,*
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STEAMER ELOISE—'Phone 2
Only direct connection with all N.Y. State roads and all the Macadamized road of the Ottawa Valley.

LEAVE MORRISBURG
8.15 a.m. 1.15 p.m. and 4.15 p.m

LEAVE WADDINGTON
9.45 a.m. 2.30 p.m. and 5.15 p.m.

Daily except Thursday
Thursday of every week, boat will leave for Ogdensburg. Leaving Morrisburg at 7.30 a.m. Leaving Ogdensburg at 4 p.m.

Auto Licenses good 21 days can be secured at Morrisburg and Waddington. Special trips can be arranged before 6 p.m. at regular rates for autos.

Frieght carried at reasonable rates.

RATES
Autos $1.00 Passengers 25 cents
Children half fare

### FOR SALE OR RENT

Several desirable dwelling houses, in Morrisburg, for sale or to rent.

For particulars apply to,
R. F. LYLE,
Barrister, &c.
tf. Morrisburg, Ont.

### FOR SALE

A large number of 4-weeks' old pigs; also a number of brood sows. Apply to:
ORA McINTOSH,
Williamsburg, Ont.


Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA



**THE BANK OF OTTAWA**

ESTABLISHED 1874
94 BRANCHES IN CANADA
Capital Paid Up - $4,000,000
Rest - - $4,750,000

BANKING HOURS
On and after June 1st., 1918
9.30 A.M. to 2.30 P.M
SATURDAY
9.30 A.M. to 12, Noon

A Bank well equipped to serve the Public. Drafts, Money Orders and Letters of Credit issued.
Interest added half-yearly to Savings Balances.



**Why Bother With The Hot Fire**

When you can get such delicious and nourishing cooked meats ready to serve. Now that the warm weather is at hand we would urge that you use more of these wholesome cooked meats.

All our meats are of a select quality and we can confidently say that you will be greatly pleased with them. Here are a few suggestions.

COOKED HAM—What is more delicious than a slice of nicely flavored ham, all ready to serve. Per lb. 60c

HAM LOAF—A creator of appetite in itself on a warm day. Per lb. 40c.

BREAKFAST and WINDSOR BACON—In the cool of the morning. these are splendid lines to serve for Breakfast. Per. lb. 50 & 55c.

MACARONI and CHEESE LOAF—Is a fine appetite stimulater. Per. lb. 40c.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGE—Nicely flavored and made by a reputable Firm. Per. lb. 20c.

Wafer Sliced Dried Beef Per lb. 60c.; Jellied Whole Beef—Excellent for lunches and picnics. Per lb. 50c.

**MULLIN BROS.**
**GENERAL MERCHANTS,**
Canada Food Board License No. 8-3575
**MORRISBURG, — ONT.**



**BUY IT NOW**

Don't put off buying the PRESERVING KETTLES and other articles of Enameled ware you will require for the preserving season. They are every day getting scarcer, but we still have a very good Stock to select from.

**Make Your Selection Now**

**We also have a good Stock of Fruit Jars, Imp Gem and Perfect Seal, which are reasonable in price**

**HUNTER & CASSELMAN**
Hardware, Groceries, Flour and Feed
**MORRISBURG, : : : ONT.**
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**IT'S A PLEASURE**
to burn our coal says the lady who has used it. It is the free buzning, clean coal that gives the best satisfaction If you will try a ton we feel sure you will agree with us that it is the best coal to be had

**ROOFING & BUILDING PAPERS**
Of all kinds in stock; send for a sample of
**GRANATIZED SHINGLE**

ALL COAL MUST BE PAID FOR
**WITHIN 30 DAYS**
AFTER DELIVERY

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