The Leader

Vol. XVIII, No 13 MORRISBURG, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1918

HOW TO REDUCE THE COST OF LIVING

Patronize Your Local Cold Storage

Suitable temperatures maintained for the preservation of Cheese, Butter, Poultry, Eggs, Apples, Meats, etc.

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Made in all the popular hardwood effects — Walnut, Oak, Mahogany, Cherry, etc.

It is made especially for refinishing old furniture, woodwork, floors and the hundred other things about the home.

Ask for color card

BRISTLES VS WAR

The war has caused a scarcity of bristles and brushes of all kinds, which are exhibiting an upward trend in prices.

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Higher prices will prevail after the present stock is disposed of.

COME AND SEE THE SELECTION
Ranging in Price from
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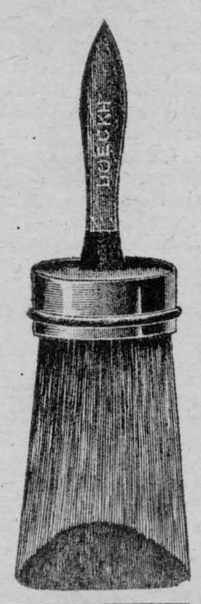

R. H. BRADFIELD & CO.
THE HARDWARE STORE--OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL
Morrisburg, : : : ; Ont.

THE TRYING MOMENT

It is the trying moment of the war. The Germans having Russia and Roumania off their hands are free to mass their forces for attack and now launched them against the Italians. The object is to pound a way through to Paris or the Channel, or both. The operation if successful, would endanger the armies of the north and south and force probably a general withdrawl. The authorities in London, Paris and Washington, who are the best guides, are confident. General Haig has yielded several miles, in order, and maintaining an unbroken front, but suffering painful losses of men and material. His tactics are applauded and it is suggested that he will presently turn upon his foes and bring them to a standstill or throw them back. The battle may, it is said, be prolonged for weeks.

Despite the huge and savage efforts put forth by the Germans, the British and French have controll of the machine from one end of the line to the other. No division has been lost, however battered it may be by heroic fighting. The Germans have paid highly for the first and second positions, and they must eventually lose, for "right is might." As yet, the Canadians have not been engaged in this drive, but it is an anxious time for the families of our boys who are at the front, to whom The Leader extends heart-felt sympathy. It is to the parents of the men who fight that the sharpest conflicts of the spirit come. For the soldier himself, the issue is often clear enough. He enlists and is at once caught up in the thousand jostling activities of camp and field. He is doing what young heroes have always done and always will do during a national crisis. But the parents have more time to mediate. They are left behind with the phantoms of the imagination —We must hope and pray.

St. Lawrence Hall Loses Popular Management

The "Leader" regrets exceedingly having to announce this week that Mr. and Mrs. Lev. Southworth, well known to our readers through their six years' connection with the St. Lawrence Hall, have decided to retire from the hotel business and will surrender their lease on October 15th. next. We presume the announcement will occasion some surprise, but we are informed the proposed step has been in contemplation for some time. It is not known as yet what disposition will be made of the property, but it is to be hoped that before the date mentioned, some arrangement will have been completed by which his famous old hostelry may be continued. For over forty years the St. Lawrence Hall has been well and favorably known to the travelling public, and its permanent closing would be a distinct loss to Morrisburg and vicinity.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Lottie Brown

There passed away at Eaton's Corners on Sunday, March 10th Mrs. Lottie Brown, relict of the late Henry M. Brown, in her 65th year. She was the youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Brown and is survived by the following members of the family: Arthur Brown, Ex-Public School Inspector, Morrisburg; Dr Miles Brown, Chesterville; Mrs. Watson Ireland, Merrickville and Miss Rhoda Brown at the home in Eaton's Corners. The funeral took place on Tuesday conducted by Rev. A. Tairbairn, Methodist minister, at the house, after which burial was made in Wolford cemetery where are buried five generations of Browns.

The deceased was a great-daughter of Rev. W. Brown, commonly called "Priest" Brown, one of the earliest of the pioneers of Wolford township, and the founder of the Brown Settlement; and as showing how populations shift—a settlement in which not one of the name is to be found today—Chesterville Record.

WAR LECTURE BUREAU

The War Lecture Bureau was organized early in December of 1917. Its purpose is to afford further facilities for acquiring information concerning the war and a clear understanding of its problems and obligations at home and abroad.

It is the aim to have a representative or representatives in each city, town and village in Canada, who are willing to render a patriotic service by co-operating with the Bureau in carrying out its educational program.

The methods are to use Theatres, Moving Picture Houses, Churches, Schools and other ready-made audiences for five minute talks. The Bureau issues from its headquarters, Ottawa at frequent intervals suggested topics for speakers. Copies are sent to every one of the 8000 Clergymen of Canada. A large number of whom are making use of them following the regular Sunday service.

The organization has found hearty co-operation in town and some talks have already been given, and we expect that almost weekly other short addresses will be given by the various gentlemen who have consented to assist.

Spring Wheat Seed For Ontario

The world demand for wheat in 1918 justifies the greatest possible effort towards increased production. The small acreage of Fall Wheat put in last Fall will mean increased acreage in Ontario available for Spring Wheat. The Ontario Government is co-operating with the farmers in order to provide seed It has purchased fifty thousand bushels of No. 1 Marquis Spring Seed through the Seed Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture. More will be purchased if necessary to fill needs

Distribution—Seed is sold only in two bushel bags. Carloads will be placed at certain points in the Province where less than carload orders can be filled Where Farmers' Clubs or other organizations bring in carload lots. the price at their local stations will be the same as at distributing points.

Where to Buy—Purchases may be made either in the warehouse at the distributing points, or orders may be placed with the nearest District Representative of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, or they may be sent direct by mail to the Markets Branch, Department of Agriculture Parliament Buildings at Toronto.

Payment in Cash—Price is 92.74 per bushel to any station. In all cases, without exception, cash must accompany order. Send remittance by marked check, postal note, post office or express money order made payable to Ontario Department of Agriculture. Markets Branch.

Order Early—In the event of the requirements of the Province being underestimated, there may not be enough seed to go around. It is advisable in order to insure having their orders filled that purchasers should place orders as soon as possible All orders are subject to confirmation and will be filled in the order received. As seed is delivered in two bushel bags, order should be for even numbers of bushels and no order for less than two bushels can be accepted.

Name of Distributor for Eastern Ontario—Kemptville Milling Company, Kemptville, Ont.
Ontario Dept. of Agriculture,
Markets Branch
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.
E. P. Bradt,
Dis. Representative,
Morrisburg, Ont

Auction Sale

An Auction Sale of Farm Stock and Implements will be held on the farm of Mr. Samuel L. Casselman, Lot 8 in 2nd. Con. of Williamsburg, on Thursday, April 4th., 1918.

The One Way To Satisfaction

McLAUGHLIN VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTOR CARS

Ask the Man Who Owns One
BUY NOW

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Increases Farm Efficiency

1. **Saves time and labor**—Work formerly done under poor light and by hand can be done better and in less time with the aid of electric light and power.
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3. **Keeps the boys and girls on the farm**—Electric service on the farm offsets city attractions. Valuable labor and valuable young manhood and womanhood are saved to the country community.
4. **Solves the retired farmer problem**—Electric light and power make the farm home so attractive and comfortable that the farmer and his wife remain on the farm where their advice, experience, and immediate interests are of great practical value.
5. **Lightens burden of the housewife**—Increased farm work in war times means increased labor for the housewife. Electricity offers the only practical means of taking the drudgery of household tasks from her shoulders.

Delco-Light is a compact electric plant for farms or country homes. Self-cranking. Air-cooled. Thick plate, long-lived battery. Ball bearings. No belts.
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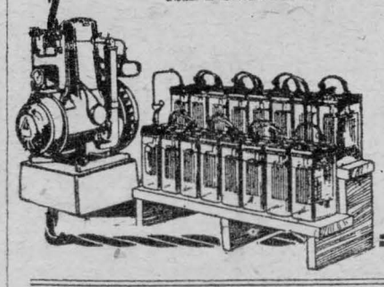
THE DOMESTIC ENGINEERING CO., DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.



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Interest added half-yearly to Savings Balances.

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St. Mary's Church

Saturday—Confessions 7 to 8 p.m.
Sunday—Holy Communion 7 a.m.
10.30 a.m.—High Mass with special sermon on Festival.
3 p.m.—Benediction.
In Iroquois, service at 8.30 a.m.

Seed For Sale

Medium Red Clover seed 36 Cents lb. Alsack Clover Seed, 28 cts. White Blossom Sweet Clover Seed 36 cts. Timothy Seed, per bushel $6.00.

Apply to Luther Deeks,
R. R. No 1 Williamsburg
Ontario.

House to Rent

Good, comfortable house with all conveniences, and good outbuildings, centrally located in Village of Morrisburg. Possession any time. Apply
Ezra Saddlemire,
R. R. 3 Williamsburg.

TO LET

The west side of the brick tenament house opposite the Presbyterian Church. All modern conveniences. For particulars apply
Mrs. Mouthrop,
East Side of House.

DIED

McGinn—2nd. Lieut. Wilfrid McGinn, accidently killed Feb. 18th., 1918, in an aeroplane while on duty at Shropshire, Eng., aged 20 years—R.I.P.

INCORPORATED 1855

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98 Branches in Canada
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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.

H. J. S.:—I had a field of beans last year, would it be all right to put in beans this year again? Is fertilizer any good for growing beans? 2. What percentage should fertilizer have for growing tobacco? 3. Is there any way of finding out if the winter wheat has been killed before spring comes? Would it be advisable to sow spring wheat?

Answer:—1. The largest bean growers of the East, are large users of fertilizers. The bean crop is a rapid growing crop and thrives where there is a ready supply of available plantfood. Investigation of their methods show that many successful bean growers use from 200 to 600 pounds of fertilizer per acre, carrying 1 to 2 per cent. ammonia, 8 to 12 per cent. available phosphoric acid and 2 per cent. or over potash. In applying this fertilizer, on account of the tenderness of the crop, do not apply the fertilizer too near to the row. Many successful growers apply the fertilizer through the fertilizer attachment of the grain drill 7 to 14 days before planting the beans, and never at planting time. If you do not have a drill, any broadcast distributor may be used, provided that you thoroughly harrow and disk the land after the fertilizer is spread. When the fertilizer is applied with the grain drill at planting time, it should be allowed to run in the hoe on either side of the one dropping beans, and not in the hoe dropping the seed. 2. A good tobacco fertilizer for medium loam soil, carries 3 to 4 per cent. ammonia, 4 to 8 per cent. available phosphoric acid and 3 per cent. or more potash. 3. There is no way of finding out whether wheat has been killed or not, until there has been sufficient growing weather to allow for the germination of the crop. Do not be in too great a hurry to plow up your winter wheat field. In view of the shortage of food cereals, it is my opinion that Ontario farmers would do well to put in a conservative acreage of spring wheat.

F. C.:—I have 8 acres of wheat that was sown in good time but didn't get a very big top. Would it be advisable to top-dress with manure on the snow? Now, I am going to seed this field in the spring, and I thought of getting some kind of fertilizer, then seed with the disk drill, running the disks light, and sowing the fertilizer at the same time. If you think this would be all right, would you advise sowing the same way this wheat is sowed or go crossways?

Answer:—I believe you would do well to top-dress your spring wheat with manure or fertilizer. Indications from experimental tests are that you will get biggest return by applying the manure at the rate of about 5 tons to the acre. If you have a manure spreader, you will be able to distribute the manure evenly over the wheat. In view of the fact that you are going to seed this field to grass and clover, I would advise you to top-dress it with a fertilizer carrying 3 to 4 per cent. ammonia and 8 to 10 per cent. available phosphoric acid. The method you have in mind of applying the fertilizer is all right. I would by all means advise sowing the same way that the wheat was drilled.

C. F. H.:—Please advise me if the culture for inoculating alfalfa sold in bottles is a success? What kind of alfalfa seed should I sow, Grimm or common alfalfa? I have a fairly good ground, sandy in character. Is it all right to sow with oats in the spring?

Answer:— Well prepared inoculated cultures for alfalfa, sold in bottles, have proven very successful. I believe the Bacteriological Department of Ontario Agricultural College is putting out such cultures. Best results are obtained by sowing Grimm seed. Common alfalfa seed does not tend to be as strong in germinating quality. The oat crop, I am afraid, will provide a little too much shade for a good catch of alfalfa. I would rather recommend about a bushel and a peck of barley seed per acre instead of oats. I know a successful alfalfa grower in Wisconsin who never attempts to get a good catch of alfalfa without applying 250 pounds of fertilizer per acre. This available plantfood gives the young crop a strong, vigorous start. The fertilizer for this purpose should analyze 2 to 3 per cent. ammonia, 8 to 10 per cent. available phosphoric acid, and possibly 1 per cent. potash. It can be applied with the fertilizer dropper of the grain drill at the time the alfalfa is sown, or broadcasted like lime and then harrowed into the soil just before the seed is sown.

Greater Crop Yields
In 1918

If you cannot increase the area of your fields in crop you can increase the yields by means of proper fertilization.

An increase of 8 bushels per acre in wheat yields in Ontario this spring would mean 6½ millions of bushels more food grain.

This increase was reported in 1917 by the Ontario Agricultural College as a result of top dressing wheat in the spring with suitable fertilizer.

The Canadian Fertilizer Association announces the establishment of its Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau, under the direction of Henry G. Bell, (a native of Ontario, and graduate of Ontario Agricultural College), formerly Professor of Agronomy at the University of Maine.

The purpose of the Bureau is to collect and disseminate practical information regarding soil tillage, fertility management and crop production.

The Bureau co-operates with all organizations working for the betterment of Canadian Farming.

Write for bulletin, "How to Increase Ontario Crop Yields."

Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau
OF THE
Canadian Fertilizer Association
1111 Temple Building - - Toronto

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. 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.

Rickets.

X. Y. Z.—Please write an article on Rickets. My baby eleven months old cannot sit up, and seems to have no power in her back. What kind of food is suitable and how long does the disease last?

Perhaps your child is not affected with rickets, but with some other disease. Rickets, or rhachitis, is the result of bad nutrition, affects all the tissues of the body, and chiefly leaves its mark on the bones—which it softens and then deforms.

It usually occurs before the third year, but the bone deformities appear later.

It is caused by food which is not assimilated, but also by neglect of the skin, bad air, insufficient sleep, etc.

The child of the poor have it, but so do those of the rich.

In the great European cities one sees it everywhere. The urine of rhachitic children contains phosphates in abundance and the bones, being deficient in lime, bend and break easily.

Rhachitic children have soft spots in the bones of the skull; and the membranous portions of the skull, where you notice throbbing and pulsation in an infant, and which ought to harden during the first few months of life, remain soft.

All the bones of the skull, instead of being firmly united, are loose and easily moved.

The face of a rhachitic baby is small, and the head seems disproportionately large.

The liver, spleen and lymphatic glands are enlarged, the muscles soft, and the ligaments weak.

The child's appetite may be good, he may even seem voraciously hungry, but his food doesn't appear to nourish him, he becomes fretful, gets diarrhoea and this alternates with constipation.

He is sensitive, cries when touched, his diarrhoea is offensive, the appearance of his teeth is delayed, and when they break out, they are irregular and of poor quality.

When he begins to walk, the weakness of the bones of the legs becomes apparent and they bend or break easily; the joints are weak and he falls frequently.

When he tries to move himself with his arms, the arm bones bend or break and there may be an outward hump on the spine.

On the ends of the ribs there are knobs or bead-like structures, the breast bone projects and the child becomes pigeon breasted.

The pelvis may become deformed and, in females, this has a very important bearing upon the successful delivery of offspring, if impregnation should ever occur.

Rhachitic children are frequently bow-legged, knock-kneed or flat-footed; they are also sensitive to bronchitis and croup, and die from these diseases more frequently than children who have better physical development.

If they reach maturity, they are short and poorly formed and their limbs often reveal the marks of early disease.

Rhachitic children should be taken to the mountains or sea-shore, if possible, and should have abundance of good plain food which they can assimilate—which will be indicated by the change in their stools and in their general nutrition.

Fats in the form of cod-liver oil, or olive oil, should be given them; also as much of eggs, milk, and cereals as they can dispose of. Treatment with mechancial apparatus is important to prevent deformities, and they should have all possible benefit from public parks, sea-baths, sleep, fresh air, and life in the country when this can be provided.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

X. 1—Can water on the brain be cured? The patient in question is a child two years and nine months.

2—Do you advise an X-ray examination?

Answer—It is sometimes possible to tap the skull and draw off some fluid in this condition—which is known as "Hydrocephalus." But unless skilfully done, this is likely to do harm—and even when skilfully done, it is by no means always successful. The condition is usually a hopeless one.

2—There would be no harm in having an X-ray examination.

MOTHER-WISDOM.

Forward With the Teaching of Practical Health Habits!

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Why should the elementary schools teach children the laws of health, that study which goes by the name of hygiene? The purpose is that they may live in a way which will make them healthy.

This seems like a very simple answer but when one watches the way in which hygiene is often taught to little children, one sees that the reason for the teaching is often entirely forgotten. Tots are made to repeat sentences out of books which they can not possibly understand, statements about the way the body does its work and why germs are a danger, and yet, in the meantime, they may drink coffee every morning and come to school with dirty nails and unbrushed teeth.

This kind of instruction puts the cart before the horse.

Children younger than eleven years old are not at all interested in reasons. On the other hand, those are the golden years for teaching them habits. All lessons then given children should be of the kind on which they can act, put into practice. Never again will they learn habits so easily, thoroughly and permanently. It is an age when they must be shown what to do, not why.

The first lesson is hygiene must be a clean schoolhouse. No lesson regarding germs will have the effect on character which a room kept clean all the time, will have. The teacher should be spotless herself, both as to person and clothing. In this way there will take root in the children a standard of cleanliness.

Slowly and kindly, the teacher should start a personal inspection two or three times a week, of all her children. Hands, nails, teeth, hair, head, neck, ears should be looked at, not to criticise those who are dirty so much as to praise those who are clean.

Soon a pride will develop and clean water, individual soap, individual wash cloths and individual towels can be supplied for the use of those who are not up to the standard. This inspection may be made almost like a game and should be kept thoroughly good-natured so as not to hurt the pride of the pupils or of their families. A badge, such as a piece of brightly colored ribbon, may be given as a prize each week to the class having the best record for cleanness.

By tactful questions, the teacher can find out what foods the children eat. When she is supplied with this knowledge she can draw some day on the blackboard a picture of a sheep and another of a goat. Under the sheep, she may write down the foods which are good for children and under the goat those which are hurtful. This will give a note of merriment to the instruction which will not be there if she merely writes, "nourishing," "not nourishing." The children will laugh when they are asked if pickles are sheep or goats—and laughter of this kind is excellent, even in a schoolroom.

This will lead toward useful instruction on the choice of food and the value of chewing. Wholesome combinations of food can be written on the blackboard for the children to copy and take home. In their turn, the children can bring a list of the foods which they have eaten for the past week, the child who has eaten most wisely receiving a brass button on a tiny ribbon bow. In these lessons the terms calories, proteins, carbohydrates and so forth should not appear. They would take the fun out of it for any child under twelve. At the elementary school age a child should be taught what to do but not the science behind it.

Clothing is a matter of importance and it is difficult to deal with in communities where some of the children are in poor circumstances. However, the investigation of these cases very often shows that neglect and ignorance, not poverty, are the causes of poor clothing.

When this is so, the importance of clean laundering and neat mending should be spoken of freely. Other matters of importance are well-shaped shoes of the correct size, dresses which are hung properly so that they do not pull on the tips of the shoulders, twisting the muscles of the back into deformities; coats, shirts and shirtwaists with collars which are not so high that they run the neck forward and produce "pigeon-chest,"—as a hollow chest with forward-thrust shoulders is called, and suspenders which do not cut in at the hollow of the shoulders in front, producing wing shoulder blades, by which is meant a protrusion and lump on each side of the shoulder at the back at the base of the arms.

Ventilating the schoolroom is a good, practical way of showing that fresh air is necessary to health. It will lead naturally to the subject of supplying home, too, with constant fresh air and of sleeping with open windows.

When the necessity of fresh air during sleep is mentioned, the amount of sleep required by children will naturally come up for discussion and the matter of clean, well-aired night clothes, well-aired and neatly made beds and the personal toilet.

By the time children are eleven or twelve years old, practical lessons in domestic science should begin, including the boys. The care of foods, water and milk, sanitary ways of cleaning and the care of clothes may all be taught by "doing." When there is no second room in the schoolhouse where such work may be performed, mothers are often willing to take turns in allowing the demonstrations to be held in their kitchens.

Very little scientific knowledge of hygiene and physiology is necessary to most people. The laws according to which bacteria develop, how the body does its work and how ventilation is accomplished are of interest only to special kinds of minds and may be saved for special and advanced kinds of education. To know and to follow the rules of health, however, is necessary to the well-being of every one.

Away with textbooks, then, and forward with talks, inspections, contests and practices in teaching our children hygiene!

Horse Sense

Dry Stables, Sound Feet.

Every practical horseman knows that the disease known as thrush is caused by allowing the horse to stand with his feet constantly in wet and filth; but few, comparatively, understand that canker of the frog and sole is caused in the same way, says a veterinary surgeon.

Thrush is characterized by inflammation of the fine skin between the toes in cattle; pus forms and tends to underrun the horny wall of the foot. In horses the frog is the part affected, and its cleft, normally shallow, becomes deep and exudes a thin, foul-smelling liquid. Gradually the frog becomes rotten and loose and the disease may spread to the surrounding parts; lameness is rare.

Canker of the frog, and sole, differs from thrush in that the horn of the sole becomes soft or spongy and readily bleeds when cut. In canker, the sensitive tissue (pododerm) of the sole, which ordinarily is covered with solid horny tissue, seems to have taken the place of the solid material. The sole is made up of sprouting fungous tissue and is extremely sensitive and vascular. If it be cut away it may grow again in a single night and the entire affected part is covered with a stinking fluid.

Prevention is all important in these diseases. Stable management should be such that no horse is allowed to stand for any length of time in wet and filth. In horse stables where the manure is removed "now and then," the "nows" and the "thens" sometimes coming months apart, so that the horse has to jump into bed over a high barrier of manure, it is little wonder that the animal contracts thrush or canker.

Treatment of thrush consists in removing the cause, cleansing the affected foot thoroughly, then cutting away all loose, rotten and underrun horn of the frog and on each side of it, and packing the cleft of the frog full of calomel, or a mixture of calomel, powdered wood charcoal, subnitrate of bismuth and slaked lime. This is to be covered with oakum, upon which pine tar has been spread, and the dressing is to be renewed at intervals of three or four days. The stall floor should be kept clean, sprinkled with slaked lime or gypsum (land-plaster) and bedded with sawdust or planing-mill shavings.

Canker is best treated by the trained and experienced veterinarian, but there is no specific remedy. Before succeeding with a bad case it usually is necessary to alternate remedies and try a great number. The first step in all cases should be to cut down the sprouting growth level with the walls of the foot; then it is usual to cauterize the sole with a red hot iron or with some strong caustic. We usually employ terchloride of antimony, or full strength formaldehyde to start with, and if that does not suffice change to chromic acid, or strong nitric acid. After applying the caustic, oakum saturated with tincture of iron, or a solution of two ounces of sulphate of copper (bluestone) to the pint of hot water, is bound upon the sole in such a way as to cause firm pressure, for pressure is absolutely necessary. The dressing is changed or renewed every twenty-four hours. Dry dressing powders also are useful, such as a mixture of equal quantities of calomel, subnitrate of bismuth and tannic acid or burnt alum, or a cheaper mixture of slaked lime, alum, sulphur and charcoal. Naphthalin sometimes is added.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

The Centre of Hospitality.

The centre of hospitality in the home is that point about which the family itself gathers most often. This point is in most homes the fire-place. Hence its location and construction are of vast importance in building a home.

The fireplace, if there is only one, should be in the living-room, for there the family and friends can enjoy it most. It should be located in the centre of a wall space, either on one side or at one end of the room. Select the space which will permit the greatest number of people to sit around it.

In the construction of the fireplace you must not forget that its chief purpose is for a fire. The more simple the lines of construction, the better taste is displayed, and the more room the open fire receives.

There is a great variety of materials suitable for a fireplace, and your individuality and taste can be well expressed in this important factor of the home. Brick, tile, wood, and many tile substitutes may be used. These offer great possibilities both for good color and design, and lend themselves to any style of architecture.

Lloyd George recently declared that the British have 2,000,000 horses engaged in this war. It is estimated that on the whole Western front the number of horses and mules in service is close upon 5,000,000.

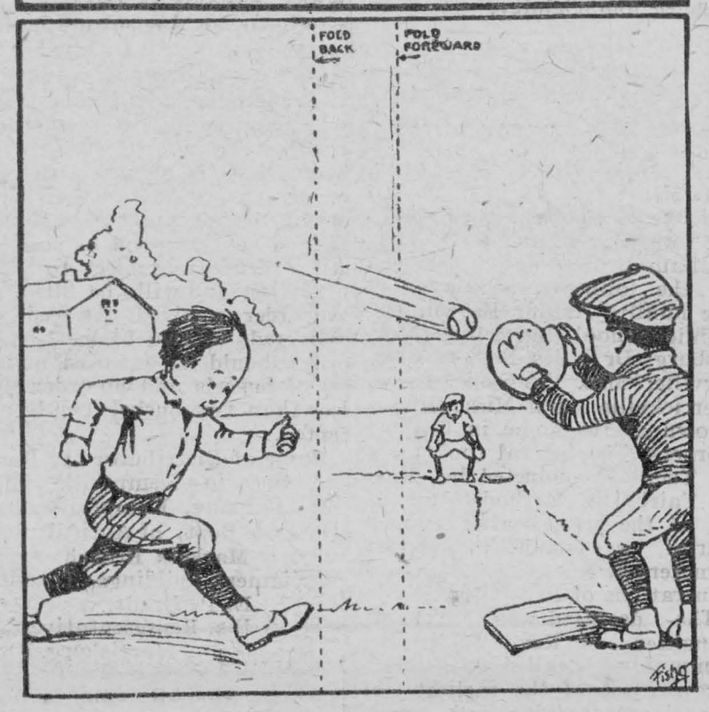
Sewing Hint.

When sewing on hooks and eyes, pin a tape measure where the hooks are to go and sew on hooks an inch apart, then pin the tape measure on opposite sides and sew on the eyes. This is much simpler than measuring for each one separately.

You are not saying smart things when you say things that make other people smart.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



On the bases Willie's fine,
Captain of the sixth grade nine;
And he needs this run to win,
See if you can help him in.

Sheep Notes

Raising Lambs by Hand.

When raising lambs by hand the only caution is: Do not feed too much. A baby lamb should receive only a few spoonfuls of fresh cow's milk. When a couple of days old give one-fourth pint, which should gradually increase to one-half pint when the lambs commence to eat grass. When two months old they may have a pint of milk.

So much for quantity; now for feeding times. The first three weeks, feed regularly every three hours during the day; after this feed every four hours. When they begin to eat grass, feed morning, noon and night, and finally drop the noon feeding.

I always use bottle and nipple to feed with until the lambs learn to drink. Where one has a large number, feeding from a pan is more tedious, as each lamb must have a separate pan, and milk must be measured, for some drink faster than others.

Feeding too much will produce scours. Lessen the quantity of milk and give a dose of castor-oil (one teaspoonful) followed by ten drops of ginger extract. In severe cases increase the dose and give browned flour gruel. To liven weak, chilled lambs give a little milk, and keep them in a warm room. If lambs look droopy and walk stiffly, give castor-oil.

I have had lambs brought me which were wet and chilled, and appeared dead. I pour a spoonful of milk down their throats and lay them on the furnace register. In a few hours they get up and walk.

I feed the lambs for about three months; skim-milk the last two months.

In Canadian cities 28 per cent. of the buildings in business districts are of frame or brick veneer, whilst in residential districts the proportion is 69 per cent.

"The world is always romantic if you have the three gifts needful to make it so—faith and sense of beauty and the sense of humor."—Henry Harland.

Poultry

Our meat supply is short and more poultry will help solve the problem. More poultry means more eggs and more eggs and poultry meat means a greater food supply. Poultry can be raised at lower cost and brought to maturity quicker than any other kind of live stock.

Never allow the mother hen to range with the young chicks until they are at least two weeks old.

Enormous numbers of young chicks are lost each year by allowing them to run in the wet grass during their early life.

Eliminate the male bird at end of hatching season. Many million dollars are lost each year by allowing the rooster to run with the hens during the summer months. Produce the infertile egg. Dispose of the male bird not later than June 1. Market a better quality of eggs.

Green feed is excellent for poultry and can be substituted for a considerable amount of the grain ration. Grow oats, vetch, and rape for summer use; cabbage and mangel beets for winter. Store cabbage and beets in a dry room or bury in a pit and cover with straw and earth.

Save eggs during April and May for winter use by preserving in waterglass. Mix nine quarts of water, boiled and cooled, with one quart of waterglass. Will preserve fifteen dozen eggs.

Place the solution in a five gallon jar. Store in cool place for winter use.

Poultry meat can be raised quicker than any other kind of meat and could be made a most important source of supply for the nation. If breeding is started in March the surplus roosters may be dressed for meat in July at fancy prices and egg laying will begin in September.

FERTILIZER PAYS
Better than ever. Write for Bulletin
ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED
WEST TORONTO - CANADA

WEAK, ANAEMIC GIRLS

Can Regain Good Health Through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Bloodlessness is the trouble of many girls who ought to be full of life and good spirits. Instead they are pale, their lips have no color, they have no appetites, their digestion is poor, and if they walk fast, either in the street or going up stairs they are so tired and out of breath that their hearts beat as if to burst. Almost always such girls are thin, flat-chested and sallow, with nothing attractive about them. If they do not get better they will have a cough in the winter and then, not unlikely, consumption, that most hopeless of all diseases will develop. No girl should be like this. She should be plump, rosy-checked and full of life, able to talk fast and to stand exertion without being breathless and palpitating. To be in this healthy, happy condition she must have plenty of good, rich, red blood, as it is only through the blood that the body can be healthy. And the only medicine that will keep the blood supply rich and red and pure is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Their effect upon the pale, weak girl who gives them a fair trial is wonderful. They improve the appetite, backaches and headaches disappear, the glow of health tinges the cheeks, the eyes sparkle, and the step becomes light and elastic. Thousands of girls throughout Canada owe their health and attractive appearance to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and do not hesitate to say so. Miss Jennie Book, Beamsville, Ont., says:—"I suffered for over two years from anaemia, and gradually grew very ill. Previously I had been strong and robust, but grew pale and a mere shadow of my former self. I tried several medicines, and while some seemed to give me temporary relief, I soon grew worse again. As the months went by I began to despair of getting better, when my mother happened to read an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and suggested that I should try them. By the time the first box was finished I knew they were helping me, and I continued the pills for nearly three months, using in all nine boxes, when I was restored in every respect to my old time strength. This was several years ago, and as I have not since had any return of the trouble, I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a permanent cure for this trouble, and I strongly recommend them to all anaemic girls."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Revolutionize the Fire Department.

Are we serious in our attempts to combat the fire waste? The records of 1917 hardly prove it. To the most superficial observer it is obvious that we are directing our energies along wrong lines. Despite first-class fire fighting equipment and firemen amongst the most expert in the world, our losses continue unabated. Our most efficient fire brigades are utterly discomfited by the raging conflagrations that, with increasing frequency, destroy buildings, devastate whole communities and wipe out human life. Canadian municipalities spend millions of dollars annually for the maintenance of fire departments and a few paltry dollars in fire prevention. Without deprecating the provision of adequate fire extinguishing facilities the short-sighted policy that neglects preventive measures must be condemned. The fire departments of the country should be revolutionized. For every dollar appropriated by municipalities for fire protection, fifty cents should be used for fire prevention.

Marion Bridge, C. B., May 30, '02.

I have handled MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first Liniment asked for here, and unquestionably the best seller of all the different kinds of Liniment I handle.

NEIL FERGUSON.

For iron rust either on white or colored clothes wet the spot with lemon juice, then hold over steam of tea kettle and the spots will disappear like magic. If the stain is old it may not come out with the first trial.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by *Sun, Dust* and *Wind* quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort

Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail, 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For *Book of the Eye*—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Baked Fruit.—Mix 3 pints bread crumbs with 1 cup chopped raisins, 1 cup currants, 1 cup chopped dates, 1 cup molasses, 1 pint milk, teaspoon each cinnamon and salt. Pour in buttered baking dish and sprinkle bits of butter over the top.

Cunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

BOOKS ON GARDENING.

Accurate Knowledge Means Greater Production.

Home Vegetable Garden and a Patriotic Gardening Competition,* by W. T. Macoun. Pamphlet No. 13, Central Experimental Farm. Deals with situation of the garden, preparation of the soil, planning the garden, and gives list of suitable varieties of vegetables.

Farm Garden Bulletin No. 5, Manitoba Agricultural College. Discusses size, location, arrangement, soil cultivation, seeds, thinning, transplanting, storing, and gives notes on the various garden crops and recommended varieties. Apply Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Production in the School Garden. Rural Education Monthly, published by Dept. of Education, Regina.

Vacant Lot Gardening,* Pamphlet No. 6, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Gardening for Schools. Ontario Dept. of Agriculture. Bulletin No. 152. Apply Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Improvement of School Grounds, by the Ontario Dept. of Education, Toronto, Ont. Profusely illustrated. Discusses flower borders, perennials, vines, nursery stock, shrubs, making of lawns, and gives plans for laying out school grounds.

The Gardenette or City Backyard Gardening, by Benjamin F. Albaugh. Discusses vegetable gardening and flower gardening, dealing particularly with city small yard conditions. Price $1.25. Published by Stewart and Kidd Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

*May be obtained from Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

ONE-MAN PONTOONS.

"Water Wings" for Use of Soldiers in Crossing Streams Under Fire.

Building bridges under fire, the greatest ordeal that the army engineers of other campaigns were subjected to, bids fair to go out of fashion. In future a regiment going across a stream will, if a recent invention meets with approval, merely wade into the stream and drift across, meantime utilizing both hands to manipulate his rifle.

The new invention is a sort of glorified "water wings" arrangement and is adapted to the fording of deep streams without the necessity of bridge-building. The encircling buoy is blown up by the soldier. It holds him upright in the water with his shoulders and arms clear of the surface. In experiments recently conducted a man made several bull's-eyes on a target 300 yards away while floating across the stream.

THE ONLY MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use nothing else. Their use teaches her they are absolutely safe; that they never fail to give relief and that the little ones do not dread taking them as they do castor oil and other harsh purgatives. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. John M. Weaver, Blissfield, N.B., says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and have found them so good I always keep a box in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

To grow good parsnips prepare the soil deeply, make it rich, deep and mellow. Three feet is the proper depth of soil for the very best carrots. Be careful not to bring the bottom soil to the surface.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

LOSS OF FOOD BY LIGHTNING.

Every Means Should be Taken to Prevent Destruction of Foodstuffs.

In eastern Canada, April and May are the worst months for fires resulting from lightning. In Ontario, lightning fires during April and May, 1917, numbered 172, entailing a loss of $158,921, little over half of which was covered by insurance.

Many lightning-rod systems have been installed during the past few years, and these are gradually showing results. When properly installed, they give almost absolute protection, so much so that many of the farmers' mutual insurance companies report no losses by lightning on rodded buildings, while others will not insure a risk that is not rodded. Nearly all insurance companies charge a lower premium on insurance on buildings equipped with lightning-rods.

The rapid increase in the use of wire fences constitutes a serious lightning menace to live stock. Many hundreds are killed by getting close to wire fences during a thunder storm. When lightning strikes the wire fences, if there are no ground wires, or if iron fence posts are not used, the animals furnish the path of least resistance between the fence and the ground. Wire fences should have a ground wire sunk to moist earth every few rods, to carry off the current.

Lightning-rod installations should be inspected before April, in case any break in the continuity of the cables has been caused by the severe winter weather; the grounding of the cable should also be assured.

With the tremendous world shortage of food, and the great demands being made upon Canada to increase the supply, it is of the utmost importance that the great destruction of foodstuffs caused by lightning striking wire fences and destroying barns and their contents should be overcome.

Proved Once More In Southampton, Ont.

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure Rheumatism.

Harold D. Bertram Had Inflammatory Rheumatism and One Box of Dodd's Kidney Pills Cleared It Out of His System.

Southampton, Ont., March 25th—(Special)—That rheumatism is caused by disordered kidneys and that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it is again proved by the case of Harold D. Bertram, a young man well and favorably known here. He had inflammatory rheumatism for two months. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

"The doctor said my trouble started with the grippe," Mr. Bertram states. "My hands and feet were badly swollen and the doctor did not seem to be doing me any good. My grandmother, Mrs. G. Grasser, advised me to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took one box of them and I haven't been bothered since. I am clear of the rheumatism."

That Mr. Bertram's trouble came from his kidneys is shown by his other symptoms. He had stiffness in the joints, was tired and nervous, and there were flashes of light before his eyes. He had a dragging sensation across the loins, was always thirsty and felt heavy and sleepy after meals.

Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. Cured kidneys strain the uric acid out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys.

A NOVEL WEAPON.

Trawler's Skipper Smashes Periscope With Coal Shovel.

When one's vessel is in danger from enemy submarines anything will do as a weapon of defence, as is shown by the story of a captain of a British trawler who used a coal shovel with good effect against a German U-boat. The trawler, according to the story told by one of the crew, was in the North Sea in a stiff breeze when the skipper saw a periscope crawl through the breaking surface of the sea about a hundred yards off. There was no gun aboard and the trawler's best speed was less than eight knots.

"It was a situation to dismay most men," said the seaman. "Our skipper, however, has a fighting spirit. A touch of the wheel sent the trawler's blunt bows pointing at the submarine's whaleback, and we wallowed menacingly toward the pirate.

"The U-boat swung round to avoid the impact and the sides of the trawler scraped along the sides of the submarine. The periscope still was well out of the water but was beginning to slip down as the submarine dived.

"The skipper bawled for a hammer, a crowbar, anything that would hurt. One of the crew thrust a coal shovel into his hand and he scrambled on the bulwarks and leaned over, two of the crew hanging to his coat so that he wouldn't fall overboard. Backward and forward he swung the heavy scoop at the fragile periscope, and the third blow reduced it to fragments.

"The submarine commander, hearing the noise and wondering what new and horrible device the enemy had invented, crept to his periscope to have a look, but all was black. He was blind, and the trawler got away in safety."

A Slight Mistake.

"Hawkins," said the officer to his Cockney servant, "I've left my mess boots out this morning. I want 'em soled."

"Yessir!" said Hawkins.

But later in the day, when the officer returned, he could not find his boots.

"Hawkins—Hawkins, where are my boots?"

"What, sir! Those mess boots? Oh, 'ere you are, sir! One and sixpence! That's all I could get on 'em. I took 'em all around the camp, but the only man who'd buy 'em was a corporal, and he couldn't give more'n one and six, 'cos pay day wasn't till next Friday."

Wakeful Nights

go out of style in the family that once drank tea or coffee but now uses

Instant Postum

This wholesome beverage of delicious flavor contains no drug elements to upset heart or nerves and its cheery goodness is just the thing in the way of a hot table drink.

"There's a Reason"

Order Now

ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED

WEST TORONTO - CANADA

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

Girls! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clear and whiten the skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

Irish Train Sets New Record.

A record for railroad travelling is reported from Ireland. A special train on the Great Northern Railroad made the trip from Belfast to Dublin, a distance of 115 miles, in 107 minutes and the return journey was accomplished in 109 minutes.

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezone. This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whittling at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.

Proper food makes all the difference in the world to the health of a family.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Lord Rhondda's Training.

In a recent address Lord Rhondda, the British Food Controller, explained his grasp on the food situation. He said that he was taken into his father's grocery store when 20 years of age and learned the business from the ground up.



Heals like Magic—burns, cuts, chafing, blisters, piles, abscesses, sunburn, boils, bruises, and other inflammation. At dealers, or write us. HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada



Bruises and Sprains

Have Sloan's Liniment handy for bruises and sprains and all pains and aches. Quick relief follows its prompt application. No need to rub. It quickly penetrates to the trouble and drives out the pain. Cleaner than mussy plasters or ointments. Sloan's Liniment does not stain the skin nor clog the pores. For rheumatic aches, neuralgia, stiff muscles, lame back, lumbago, gout, strains, and sprains, it gives quick relief.

Generous sized bottles at all druggists.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

Sloan's prices not increased 25c 50c $1

ISSUE No. 13—'18.

NATURE'S CARE.

Wise Provision Made for Protection of Birds and Animals.

Nature provides for her children. The birds with their wonderfully varied plumage are so colored as to best protect and shield them from enemies, and in their natural homes their colors so blend with the surroundings that it requires sharp eyes to detect them. The coloring of many insects is wonderful, including the various colored bronzes; snakes are of many colors, and, setting aside the natural animosity we have for them, in studying their markings they will be found to be very beautiful, particularly the smaller and harmless snakes.

Animals are colored to protect and hide them. With flowers the case is exactly the opposite. They are colored to attract attention and scented to add to their attractiveness that insects may be drawn to help fertilize them and that animals may notice them and help scatter their seeds and thus aid in prolonging the existence of the race.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTern Ontario. Doing a good business. Death of owner places it on the market. A great chance for a man with cash. Apply Box 82, 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.

MISCELLANEOUS

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.

Cause of Early Old Age

The celebrated Dr. Michenhoff, an authority on early old age, says that it is "caused by poisons generated in the intestine." When your stomach digests food properly it is absorbed without forming poisonous matter. Poisons bring on early old age and premature death. 15 to 30 drops of "Seigel's Syrup" after meals makes your digestion sound. 10



HUBS and HORSES

The world is short of horses. To get the most out of your team use

MICA AXLE GREASE

"Use half as much as any other"

The mica flakes fill the pores and crevices in the axle and the grease keeps them there. Mica Grease means fresher horses at the end of the day and longer life for your harness and wagons.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

"Lengthens leather life"

Overcomes leather's worst enemies—water and dirt. It makes harness pliable and waterproof, prevents breaking of stitches and imparts that rich black lustre to all dark dressed leather.

Sold in standard sized packages by live dealers everywhere.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES





"Pa, does it get colder when the thermometer falls?" "Yes, my son." "Well, ours has fallen." "How far?" "About five feet, and when it struck the floor it broke."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

Cuticura Stops Itching At Once



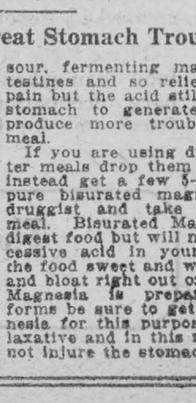
Treatment: Cleanse With Cuticura Soap, Dry and Heal With Cuticura Ointment

For eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, pimples, dandruff, sore hands and baby humors, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supremely effective as well as ideal for toilet purposes.

Samples Each Free by Mail
Address "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

IN MISERY FOR YEARS

Mrs. Courtney Tells How She Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Oskaloosa, Iowa.—"For years I was simply in misery from a weakness and awful pains—and nothing seemed to do me any good. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and got relief right away. I can certainly recommend this valuable medicine to other women who suffer, for it has done such good work for me and I know it will help others if they will give it a fair trial."—Mrs. LIZZIE COURTNEY, 108 8th Ave., West, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Why will women drag along from day to day, year in and year out, suffering such misery as did Mrs. Courtney, when such letters as this are continually being published. Every woman who suffers from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, nervousness, or who is passing through the Change of Life should give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

Dangerous Gas and Acids That Hurt The Stomach---Sour The Food Cause Dyspepsia, Indigestion

Recommends a Safe Way to Treat Stomach Trouble At Home

Many stomach sufferers who are always full of gas and whose stomachs burn with acid after nearly every meal think these things are the RESULT of indigestion when in reality they are the CAUSE.

It is just as foolish to give artificial digestents such as pepsin, etc., to a stomach full of gas and acid as it would be for a man who had stepped on a tack to rub liniment on his foot without removing the tack.

Some stomachs generate too much gas and acid. Gas distends the stomach walls, causing a full, bloated oppressive feeling while the acid irritates and inflames the lining of the stomach. Naturally the food ferments and sours, digestion is often delayed and stomach misery is the result. Artificial digestents will push this sour, fermenting mass into the intestines and so relieve the stomach pain but the acid still remains in the stomach to generate more gas and produce more trouble at the next meal.

If you are using digestive aids after meals drop them for a while and instead get a few 5-grain tablets of pure bisurated magnesia from any druggist and take two with each meal. Bisurated Magnesia does not digest food but will neutralize the excessive acid in your stomach, keep the food sweet and will drive the gas and bloat right out of your body. As Magnesia is prepared in various forms be sure to get Bisurated Magnesia for this purpose as it is not a laxative and in this refined form will not injure the stomach in any way.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1918

The Leader

$1.50 per year; $1.25 in Canada, if paid n advance. $1.75 in United States or $1.50 if paid in advance.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY FROM ITS OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, MORRISBURG, BY

The Leader Publishing Co. Limited

LEO LAURIN MANAGER

Dixons Corners

Mr. W. V. Merchant of J. F. Merchant & Sons, Sydney, N. S., has been making his semi-annual business trip to New York, Buffalo and Toronto and with Mrs. Merchant and little daughter, Mary, has been visiting Mrs. McGinn and other relatives. He left for Montreal on Friday enroute to Sydney. The were accompanied by Miss [illegible] McGinn who will resume her studies at the Convent in Sydney.

A number of young people from Iroquois gave Miss Moorehead a pleasant surprise one evening last week.

Mrs. Geo. Ennis is at present undergoing treatment at Brockville Hospital.

Mariatown

Mr. E. J. Wilkins of Medicine Hat is visiting at Mr. William Smith's.

Mrs. Beverly Durand and son, from England states that the Goldwin, are spending a week with Mrs. Wm. Smith's before leaving for Toronto.

Miss Grace Smith and Mrs. Durant spent Saturday at Mrs. Chesley Plantz.

Mr. William LaBelle of Montreal spent the week-end at Mr. Wm. Smith's.

Mrs. Wm. I. Smith spent the day, Monday, visiting with Mrs. Gordon Dill.

Mr. Orval Duval left on Monday for the Second Concession Williamsburg, where he has accepted a position with Mr. Geo. Reddick.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Duvall expect to leave soon for Iroquois, where they have rented a farm.

MARRIED

Bergman—Steen—At the home of the bride's parents, Luella, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Steen of Cereal, formerly of Morrisburg, to Walter Bergman of Excel, Alta. Only immediate friends of contracting parties present.

The bride wore a dress of Russian Green Meteor with white georgette crepe, and the conventional veil. She carried a bouquet of white carnations. The wedding march was played by Mrs. Geo. Waldroff, cousin of the bride. After the wedding dinner, the couple left for home at Excel, Alta., where they will reside. They were recipients of many beautiful gifts.

Lack of Food—threatens the Battle Line

ONTARIO

"The food wanted by mankind does not exist.
The word 'shortage' is not strong enough.
The whole world is up against a nasty thing, familiar to the people of India, called 'famine.'"

—Lord Rhondda,
Britain's Food Controller.

One year ago, only the enemy was on rations.

To-day, Great Britain, France and Italy are on rations.

To-day, Germany controls the wheat lands of Roumania, Russia, Poland and Ukrania.

To-day, the shadows of hunger, famine, disease and death hang over the Allies.

Upon the 1918 crop from Canada and the United States depends the fate of the democratic peoples of the world.

If that crop is sufficient the Allies can be fed.

If that crop is not sufficient the Allies may have to accept a German peace.

That Battle-Line in France and Flanders Must Not Want

Do you realize what a German peace would mean to Canada?

Germany covets our natural resources—our agricultural and mineral wealth, our forests, our fisheries, everything that is Canada's.

Germany won't be satisfied with European territory, with teeming masses, wrangling factions and depleted natural resources. She wants colonies—big, thinly-populated countries in temperate zones for her sons and daughters to go to propagate their kind.

The Kaiser would sacrifice millions of Germans to-morrow if he thought that by so doing he could set foot on Canada's shores as Conqueror.

And what's more, the Germans would offer themselves for the sacrifice, so great is their subjection to the military ideal.

The only thing that balks German ambition is that battle line from the North Sea to Switzerland—and the British Navy.

The Only Thing That Sustains Our Men on Land and Sea—is Food

What are we, each one of us, prepared to do to insure that Food supply?

Germany, by her submarine campaign, has seen that great Armada, the British Mercantile Marine, shrink in volume.

Germany has seen South America, Australia, New Zealand, India and far away outposts of the Empire practically cut off from supplying food to the Motherland because of the lack of ships.

Forty million Allied men and women having been put on warwork, food production has dangerously decreased in Europe.

These forty million consume more food than when they were in ordinary occupations, and there are fewer men for farming. Hence an increased demand and decreased supplies.

The harvest of France was one-third less in 1917 than 1916, and this year must be smaller still, owing to lack of fertilizers, which cannot be supplied through shortage of shipping.

The world's decrease in live stock, as compared to 1913, is approximately 115,000,000 head.

Herbert Hoover Says:

"Our European Allies are dependent upon us for greater quantities of food than we have ever before exported. They are the first line of our defence. Our money, our ships, our life blood, and not least of all, OUR FOOD supply, must be of a common stock.

"In pre-war times, Britain, France, Italy and Belgium yearly imported more than 750,000,000 bushels of grain, plus vast quantities of meats and fats.

"The submarine destruction of shipping has made it necessary to abandon the hope of bringing food from South America, Australasia and India.

"Food must, therefore, be shipped from Canada and the United States—the nearest and safest route.

"Canadian and United States supplies are normally 350,000,000 bushels short of the Allied needs. By greater production and conservation Canada and the United States must combine to increase the export of grain by 150,000,000 bushels.

"The remaining shortage of 200,000,000 bushels must be overcome by greater reduction in consumption in the allied countries. And this is being done by Britain, France and Italy rationing her people.

"From two and a half years of contact with the German Army I have come out of the horror with the complete conviction that autocracy is a political faith and a system that directly endangers and jeopardizes the future of our race—that threatens our very independence. It has, however, been able to command complete inspiration of devotion and self-sacrifice in its people to the interest of their nation. The German farmer, in the name of the Fatherland, supports a nation two-thirds as large as the United States and threatens to subject the world from an area one-half the size of Ontario.

"My vision of War is not of an academic problem to be solved by discussion. To me it is a vision of brave, dying men and suffering women and children, for service on whose behalf the greater exertion of the Allies' farmers comes in a direct necessity and a direct plea. The Canadian and the United States citizen who sees war as I see it needs no inducement and no inspiration but the thought that every spade full of earth turned and every animal reared is lessening human suffering and guaranteeing the liberty of the world."

Lloyd George's Warning

"I fear the disciplined people behind the German Army, the rationed family and the determination of wife and sister and daughter and mother to stand and starve—so that their fighting men may be fed—I fear it more than the Imperial German Army itself."

Britain is now on Food Rations.

France is now on Food Rations.

Italy is on the verge of starvation. Only continuous support from us can enable us to hold out.

Only with a disciplined people behind can we hope to win. The rationed British Nation, blood of our blood, bone of our bone, are proudly paying the price and sharing with France and Italy their limited stock of food. For in this there is mighty pride, a conscious measuring of their glory with the best traditions of ancient Sparta, and of Imperial Rome, for Britons know that upon them rests the burden of saving humanity. The story of their service shall ring and echo forever along the hilltops of history.

To Send More Food to Our Allies is Not Charity

It is war. The Allies have a right to demand it. They have a right to resent the offer of only what is "left over." Those who are fighting the common battle for civilization and for our protection have a higher claim than had Lazarus, to only the "crumbs that fall from the rich man's table."

The Canadian people must recognize that our Allies have the first claim on our food supplies.

As the shipping situation makes the Allies dependent upon the North American continent for food, it is vitally necessary that Canada should increase her production of food in order to take a larger part in providing for the Allies' requirements. This is especially urgent as the maintenance of a large United States Army in the European field will cause a very heavy drain on that country's resources.

There must be no peace without victory.

For nearly four years Germany has been struggling against the powers of law and order. She has failed so far to make good her escape with her booty by superior strength and skill. And now she is attempting by intrigue, suggestion, device and propaganda to divert the attention of her antagonists from the struggle itself, and thus to gain her ends by relaxing the strength and skill of her antagonists.

What she can gain from these tactics is plain to all the world in the sorrowful experience of Russia.

Germany's most dangerous weapon is not her Zeppelin—that is obsolete. Not her submarine—that can be overcome. Not her machine-like army—that has been repeatedly hurled back by the living armies of freemen. Her most dangerous weapon is her propaganda of peace.

While with her hands she murders and despoils, with her voice she invites to parleys.

The heart of this problem is labour.

Without more farm labour more food cannot be produced.

If you really want to serve your Country in a big, practical way, register now for farm labour, or urge and assist your male employees to do so.

When Liberty is in Peril There is Threat of Lasting Disaster in the Very Word "Peace"

Lord Leverhulme, long known in Canada as Sir William Lever, who knows well the German mind, in a recent interview stated:

"You will never be able to dictate terms to Germany till she is beaten. The argument you mention is founded on the dangerous fallacy that because Germany is sick of this war she is sick of war in general. She isn't. I doubt if her Government is even sick of this war. You've read the speech of that old brigand, Hertling. Is there any sign of repentance in that speech? Is it a chastened speech? Is it the speech of a statesman who wants disarmament and a league of nations? No! Germany is back in her mood of 1914. She believes she is winning the war. She believes she has won now. And if we talk of peace to her she HAS won it. Why, it would be better a thousand times that every man in England should be dead than that Germany should issue from this war with the feeling of a conqueror. You hear people use the phrase, 'to the last man, and the last shilling,' and you think it is only a bit of rhetoric, but to my mind it's the most solemn and absolute truth. I mean when I say it that it would in very truth be a million times better for the people of these islands to be dead, every one of them, rather than live on as the serfs of a triumphant Prussia."

How can any lover of liberty remain insensible to this peril?

Food means Victory and the world made safe for democracy—

Lack of food means disaster and subjugation to Germany.

The Citizens of Ontario Must Lead This Mighty Crusade for Greater Food Production

They did it last year and will do it again.

As the greatest food-producing Province, Ontario must maintain her leadership in America. Great are our opportunities—our responsibility is tremendous.

Upon every man and woman, boy and girl, rests a personal obligation to serve. Every pound of food produced, in whatever form, is a contribution to the Cause of Freedom.

Ontario farmers should sow 500,000 acres of spring wheat.

Every Ontario farmer whose land is at all suitable should put an extra five acres into wheat, even at the expense of another crop.

What YOU Can Do To Help

At all costs production must be maintained.

That's why farmers and farmers' sons are being exempted from military service. Working on a farm is equivalent to service in the Second Line Trenches.

To enable the farm to do the work two factors are essential. The first is Time. Whatever we are to do must be done at once. Nature waits for no man. The second is Labor. Many farmers cannot plant the acres they would because they cannot get the necessary help. Many are afraid to increase their acreage because they fear they would not be able to cultivate and harvest an unusual crop after they had raised it.

The burden is not one to be placed solely upon the farmer. Neither can it be placed upon the townsman. It is a personal obligation upon every man, woman, boy and girl, in every farm, town and city home in the Province of Ontario.

AWAY WITH CRITICISM—CO-OPERATE! Mr. City Man, don't say that the farmer should do so-and-so, and thus allow criticism in this hour of our Nation's peril to cripple your effort.

Mr. Farmer, don't hastily underestimate the value the city man can be to you.

GET TOGETHER IN THE FIGHT FOR LIBERTY

Let us not lament what MIGHT be, but earnestly face what MUST be.

Fifteen thousand boys between the ages of fifteen and nineteen must be organized as "Soldiers of the Soil" to work on Ontario farms this season.

Farmers can get one or more of these boys by applying to the District Representatives or to the Public Employment Bureaux at Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton or London.

Unmarried men, exempted from military service, are urged to take up farm work. Married men who have had previous experience on a farm are urged to resume farm work for a season. Employers of labor are asked to assist men to take up farm work.

We urge the farmer and the townsmen to get together for greater production in the interests of a free people and democracy.

Let the Organization of Resources Committee, your District Representatives of the Public Employment Bureaux act as your intermediaries.

When we have done our best, the cry for food cannot be wholly met.

For the rest—our Allies are tightening their belts.

Organization of Resources Committee

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

CHAIRMAN: His Honor Sir John S. Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. VICE-CHAIRMEN: Honorable Sir William H. Hearst, K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Ontario; William Proudfoot, Esq., K.C., Leader of the Opposition. SECRETARY: Albert H. Abbott, Esq., Ph.D.

The only thing that balks German ambition is the Battle Line in France and—the British Navy
The only thing that sustains our men on land and sea is Food

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

Williamsburg

Miss Lorraine Buchan spent the week-end with friends in Cornwall.

Much sympathy is extended to Mrs. A. Webb and Miss Minnie Kenny, in the death of their father, Mr. I. Kenny, which occurred at his home in Mountain on Thursday last.

Mr. Herbert Empey of Winchester was visiting friends in town last week.

The Misses Eleanor Mooreuse and Annie Wallace of Morrisburg spent the week-end w Rev. and Mrs. Maurer, at the Lutheran Parsonage.

Mr. C. W. Norval and Mrs. W Johnson were in Ogdensburg, N. Y., this week attending the funeral of the latter's aunt.

The funeral of the late Mrs. John Denny of Colquhoun was held in the Presbyterian Church on Monday of this week, the services being conducted by Rev. D. A. Ferguson. Deceased was a sister of the late Mrs. Fathen Whittaker of Williamsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Casselman of Dundela, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Trickey and baby of Williamsburg, were guests of Mr and Mrs. Isaac J. McIntosh last Sunday.

Mr. Aden Merkley, son of Mr. William Merkley of Matilda, died on March 13th., 1918 in the Hospital, at Remo, Nevada, of pneumonia. Deceased was in his 42nd. year and leaves to mourn, one daughter, Mira, at her grandfather's, Mr. Geo. McIntosh, Williamsburg, Garnet, in the Molsons Bank, Williamsburg and Ward in Sacramento, Cal. The sympathy of the community is extended to the relatives.

Miss Dorothy Strader entertained a number of girls in honor of her birthday, at her home on Monday evening last.

Rev Gollan of Morewood and Rev. C. Mullin of Chesterville were in town last Wednesday at tending a special meeting of the Winchester Springs and Williamsburg congregations.

Aultsville

(West End Correspondence)

Mrs. Wm. Green is spending a few days with friends at Osnabruck Centre.

Mrs. George Robertson entertained several of the ladies of the village Tuesday afternoon and evening.

Miss Eva Beckstead of Morrisburg is spending a few day with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Beckstead and family.

Mrs. W. F. Baker and Miss Sara Baker returned from Belleville on Tuesday after a two weeks stay.

Mrs. (Rev.) Wm. Wells returned home from Montreal on Friday.

The contest grows more exciting as the final week draws to a close. Vote last Saturday night, March 23rd., was as follows:

Miss N. Rombough	4600
Miss L. Hanes	4185
Miss F. Dafoe	3725
Miss C. Bryan	3523

The Captains of the young ladies have asked that the time for soliciting subscriptions be extended over Easter. The request has been granted and the contest will close at 8 p.m., Monday, April 1st., Easter Monday. The result will be announced at the concert.

Miss Marion Hilliard of Morrisburg is visiting her cousin, Miss Ella VanAllen, West Front

Mrs. Hazel Dafoe has her Millinery opening on Thursday, March 28th, with a full display of all the latest Spring Millinery.

Mrs. Willows and daughter, Margaret, are spending Easter holidays with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hanna, at Shanley.

Irena

There passed away in the early hours of Friday the 22nd. inst., Mr. J. Nelson Tousaw, in his 89th. year. He is the 4th. of the early pioneers of Matilda to leave our vicinity in the last three months. The other three were Michael Flaherty, Mrs. J. B. Wallace and Elia Wallace, all ranging in ag from 88 to 92. They were lifelong neighbors and it was a great enjoyment for them to get together and talk over old times. They could remembe when Matilda was a virgin forest and the only means of getting home provisions was o the backs of the sturdy pioneer Today a fine agricultural District is presented, the result of the grand old race.

Mr. Tousaw was a cheerful and righteous living man. In his young days he was considered and justly acknowledged the best woodsman for miles around. He was known to have cut, split and piled thirty-five cords of four-foot wood in five days. His wife predeceased him a few years ago. He was the father of eight children, viz: Edward (deceased), Charles of Montreal, John of Albany, N. Y., Ancil at home, Mrs. Philip Welsh, Mrs. Geo Briggs, Mrs. Wm. Merkley and Mrs. Eden Merkley. One by one they leave us to claim their reward.

The annual meeting of Strathcona Cheese factory was held in Charles Straders residence on Friday evening, the 22nd. inst. Mr. Norval occupied the chair and gave the audience some very beneficial pointers on the care of milk. The following officers were elected:

Salesman and Treasurer, Mr. McKenzie Seeley.

Secretary Frank P. Sweeney.

Auditors—Arthur Locke and Arthur Harkness.

Management Com., John Connor, John Armstrong and Edgar Ault.

* * *

Mr. Marvin Wallace of Ochre River, Manitoba was the guest of Mr. Wm. J. Sweeney Sunday last.

Mr. Wm. Whittaker of Dundela was calling on Mr. Colin Casselman last week.

We are pleased to report a great improvement in the condition of Mr. Joseph Locke who was very low at last writing.

Miss Lucy Strader and Mrs. Philip Ault are both on the sick list. We will be glad to see them around again.

East Williamsburg

Mr. and Mrs. Eddie VanAllen friends at Second Concession. spent Thursday evening with Mrs. Eddie VanAllen spent Friday at Mr. Frank Castleman's.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lawrence and daughter and Mis Grace Wells of Uncle Sam's Domain spent one day last week in our Burg.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wells and daughter of Hoasic spent Wednesday at Mr. Chas. Wells'

Mrs. Cornelius Wells and daughter, Wilda, spent a coupl of days last week with friends at Hoasic.

Mr. Alfred Wells spent a day last week at Montreal.

Mrs. Geo. Watson is spending a few days at Nudell Bush with her sister, Mrs. John Burton.

Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Garlough and family spent Sunday at Mr. George Watson's.

The Misses Hattie and Dorothy Willard spent the latter part of the week at their home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Gogo and son spent a few days last week with friends at Crysler.

Mr. Clarence Baker and daughter spent Sunday at Mr. Isaiah Fetterly's.

Stanley Wells spent a couple of days visiting friends at Hoasic.

Mr. William Barr of Aultsville spent a few days last week at Mr. Samuel Wells'.

Mrs. Sidney Dafoe and daughter spent Thursday at William Dafoe's, Froatburn.

Miss Maud Gow of Hoasic is visiting her cousins, the Misses Martha and Hazel Wells.

Mrs. William Dafoe intends holding her Millinery opening on Thursday, March 28th., at Aultsville.

The Misses Annabelle and Luella Cannough spent Tuesday evening with Miss Martha Wells

The Misses Ruby Watson and Hazel Wells and Aden Garlough of the M.C.I. spent Saturday and Sunday at their respective homes here.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Wagner of the Second Concession spent Sunday at Mr. Cornelius Wells.

Mrs. William Barr and daughter, Lillie, spent Thursday at Mr. Samuel Wells.

The Misses Martha Wells and Florence Dafoe spent Friday a Morrisburg and Mariatown.

Bouck's Hill

Following have been thankfully received by the Boucks Hill Knitting Circle.

Mrs. M. Utman	$2.00
A Friend	2.00
A Friend	1.00
Miss Ida Bouck	50

Any person that would like yarn to knit a pair of socks for the soldiers please call at the home of Mrs. R. Beckstead.

Walter Marcellus going to public school here is doing his bit for the soldiers. On Saturday, he handed in a pair of socks knit by himself and asked for yarn to knit another pair.

The following letter was received by Mr. Cephrenus O'Shaughnessy of this place last week.

Mr. C. O'Shaughnessy,
Boucks Hill.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that a report received by cable from England states that Pte. Earl O'Shaughnessy who was previously reported missing is now prisoner of war at Limburg Germany.

Miss Nancy Merkley of Winchester spent a few days last week with friends here.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Winchester Springs

Mrs. Joe Strader is spending a few days with friends here.

We are pleased to report that Mrs. Lorne McIntosh is getting along fine after her operation at Cornwall. We hope she will soon be among us again.

A Red Cross Tea was held in the Hall on Wednesday evening. The collection amounted to $12-50.

Through an error in the last items for the Red Cross Tea the item read $2.50 instead of $12.50.

Miss Della Loucks of Ottawa spent a few days with her parents here.

We are pleased to report that Mr. Richard Baker of Avonmore Ottawa Bank has been promoted to teller.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Strader of Brinston spent Friday in town.

A reception was held at Mr W. M. Bolton's on Monday evening for their son, Fraser, who returned home from Detroit with his bride.

Rev. and Mrs. M. Robinson of Clarenceville is spending a few days with friends here.

Mr. and Miss Curry called at Mrs. D. Salter's one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Casselman of Winchester spent the week-end at Mr. O. Casselman.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cross spent Sunday at Mr. Webb's.

Miss Millie Davidson has gone back to school after having the fever.

Mrs. A. Beckstead returned home after spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. M. McPherson.

In Memoriam

In loving memory of Amos Saddlemire, who departed this Life March 27th, 1916.

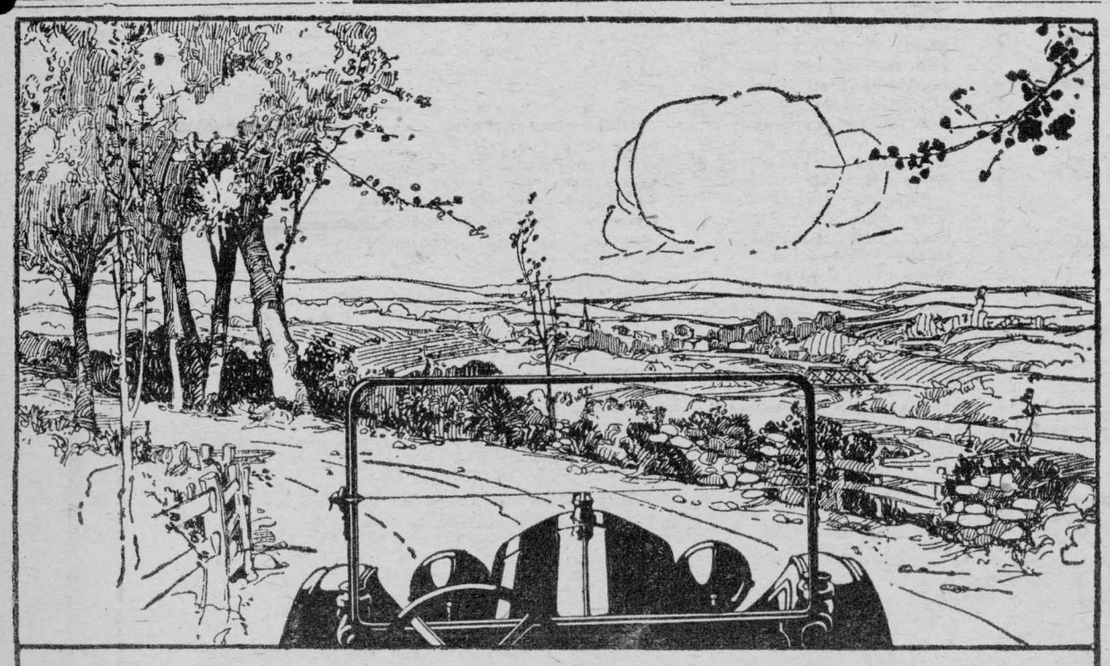
It's just two years ago today,
Since Father left this World;
To dwell with those he loved so dear,
In yonder Heaven above.

—Inserted by the Family.

In loving memory of Audrey Margaret Millward who died on April 3rd., 1915:

When we see a precious blossom
That we tended with such care
Rudely taken from our bosom,
How our aching hearts despair!
We shall sleep, but not forever,
There will be a glorious dawn;
We shall meet to part, no never
On the resurrection morn!

Lagorah Millward.



Get Behind the Wheel of a Ford and Drive

TRY it just once! Ask your friend to let you "pilot" his car on an open stretch. You'll like it, and will be surprised how easily the Ford is handled and driven.

If you have never felt the thrill of driving your own car, there is something good in store for you. It is vastly different from just riding—being a passenger. And especially so if you drive a Ford.

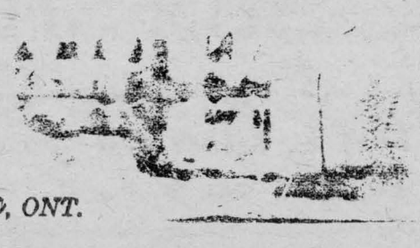
Young boys, girls, women and even grandfathers—thousands of them—are driving Ford cars and enjoying it. A Ford stops and starts in traffic with exceptional ease and smoothness, while on country roads and hills its strength and power show to advantage.

Buy a Ford and you will want to be behind "the wheel" constantly.

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.



WILFRID QUENNEVILLE, Dealer, Morrisburg

CANADA

Income Tax Forms

Are now available

Returns must be filed on or before 31st March

THE Dominion Income War Tax Act requires you to fill in one or more of the five special Forms provided before 31st March, 1918. In order to assist the public to understand just what is required of them, information on each Form is given below. Read carefully, then get three copies of the form that fits your case and fill them in. Answer all questions fully and accurately. For making false statements, **a penalty of $10,000 or six months' imprisonment, or both, is provided.**

Individuals.—All persons unmarried, and all widows or widowers without dependent children, whose income is $1500 a year or more, must fill in Form T1. All other persons whose income is $3000 or more, use the same Form. Where any income is derived from dividends, list amounts received from Canadian and Foreign securities separarely. Fill in pages 1, 2 and 3 only. Do not mark on page 4. Partnerships, as such need not file returns, but the individuals forming the partnerships must.

Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, no matter how created or organized, shall pay the normal tax on income exceeding $3000. Use Form T2—giving particulars of income. Also attach a financial statement. Under Deductions, show in detail amounts paid to Patriotic Fund and Canadian Red Cross or other approved War Funds.

Trustees, Executors, Administrators of Estates and Assignees use Form T3. Full particulars of the distribution of income from all estates handled must be shown as well as details of amounts distributed. A separate Form must be filled in for each estate.

Employers must use Form T4 to give names and amounts of salaries, bonuses, commissions and other remuneration paid to all employees during 1917 where such remuneration amounted in the aggregate to $1000 or over.

Corporation Lists of Shareholders.—On Form T5 corporations shall give a statement of all bonuses, and dividends paid to Shareholders residing in Canada during 1917 stating to whom paid, and the amounts.

Figures in every case are to cover 1917 income—all Forms must be filed by 31st March. For neglect, **a fine of $100 for each day of default may be imposed.**

In the case of Forms T1 and T2, keep one copy of the filled in Form and file the other two with the Inspector of Taxation for your District. In the case of T3, T4 and T5, keep one copy and file the other two; with the Commissioner of Taxation, Dept. of Finance, Ottawa.

Forms may be obtained from the District Inspectors of Taxation and from the Postmasters at all leading centres.

Postage must be paid on all letters and documents forwarded by mail to Inspector of Taxation.

Department of Finance,
Ottawa, Canada

8

Inspector of Taxation
K. Fellows, Cor. Bank St. & Laurier Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

Leave It to Parker



THE postman and expressman will bring Parker service right to your home. We pay carriage one way. Whatever you send—whether it be household draperies or the most delicate fabrics—will be speedily returned to their original freshness. When you think of

Cleaning or Dyeing

think of PARKER'S.

A most helpful booklet of suggestions will be mailed on request.

Parker's Dye Works, Limited

Cleaners and Dyers

791 YONGE ST. - - TORONTO

Ramsay's Fine Floor Paint—

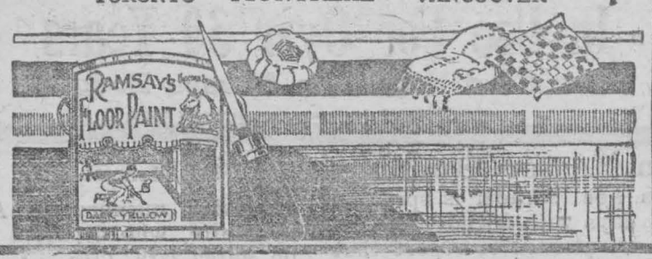
is made to be walked upon, that is the floor Paint you want. It is time tried for severe usage. There's a Ramsay dealer in your town; consult him, or write us for booklet.

Established 1842

A. RAMSAY & SON COMPANY

Makers of Paint and Varnishes since 1842

TORONTO MONTREAL VANCOUVER



For Sale by all Dealers.

Between Cousins;

OR, A DECLARATION OF WAR.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Some two weeks or so after the day on which Duncan M'Donnell had returned as from the dead, Mabel Atterton, attired in a black and scarlet Parisian "creation," which admirably set off her dark beauty, sat in a well-appointed lowland drawing-room, exchanging commonplaces with some half-dozen other maidens and matrons, pendin~ the male invasion from the dining-room.

Among the different pairs of eyes present, it was Mabel's that turned most persistently towards the door, just as it was her ears which listened most attentively for the ascending steps. Arrived barely in time for the dressing-gong, she had been agreeably surprised to find her cousin, Ronald Macgilvray, figuring among the actors in to-morrow's drama, to which the famed pheasant coverts of Bashwood were to furnish the scene. But leisure for more than a passing greeting there had been none, and she had several things to say to him. That was why she looked so hard at the door, and also why she had chosen the seat in the room which seemed to ensure the most privacy.

The door once opened, and his eye caught, it required no more than a slight wave of her feather-fan to bring him to her side. At dinner already she had privately noted that he was not looking as cheerful as the prospect of to-morrow's slaughter ought to have made him; and while he crossed the room towards her, the impression was strengthened. The observation fixed her determination to say what she had to say.

First a few airy generalities, so as to get under weigh, then, upon the same tone:

"I'm fresh from Balladrochit, you know. You've heard of our latest Ardloch sensation, have you not?"

Over the top of her fan, with which she was pretending to shield herself from the glare of a neighboring lamp, Mabel watched her cousin curiously. For months past, she had puzzled her head as to how far exactly that flirtation in summer had gone, and to-day she meant to know.

The start of pain he gave, as palpable as though the word "Ardloch" had been the point of a sharp knife, could not escape her, nor halting of his voice as he said:

"You mean about the missing boatman and the search in the loch; and then his turning up again? I saw something about it in the Scotsman."

"It was quite exciting, I assure you, —quite a story-book sort of affair. They were talking of nothing else when I got home. Nobody for a moment believed they'd ever see him again; and if he hadn't happened to be an A1 swimmer, they never would. Even as it was, and though he did manage to fight his way to land, he nearly smashed his skull in doing so, being hurled straight on to the rocks, 'as helpless as a bunch of see-weed,' according to his own version. And like a bunch of sea-weed he lay there all night, as good as dead. It was there that a party of poachers found him at break of day—the very same wretches. I do believe, who have been thinning out my grouse lately—sprawling all over a rock with his legs in the water. Between them, they dragged him off to their lair,—some cave in the hills, I'm told, where they have been housing for weeks past, to the distraction of my keepers. When they'd briught him round with whiskey, he naturally wanted a message sent to Ardloch; but the amateur Samaritans quite as naturally objected to the publicity of the proceeding. As he was too weak to move immediately, and being, at any rate, on the wrong side of the water, there was, therefore, nothing for it but to lie low. That's what he was doing that whole first day while they were scouring the shore and plumbing the depths. Next day, when the search had moved further down the loch, he managed to crawl forth; but it took him the whole day to reach the nearest house, that is Balladrochit, for his ankle, too, had been ill-treated by the rocks. There he nearly gave Alick—the gardener, you know—a fit by stalking in in the dusk and demanding a boat. I believe he had to punch the man's head in order to convince him that he wasn't a ghost. And the rest, of course, was all tears of joy, and so on. It's quite a shilling shocker; don't you think so?"

"Yes," said Ronald absthactedly. She waited for a moment to see whether he was going to say more; for the shilling shocker had a sequel, which likewise had found its way into the papers, in a more or less delicately veiled form. But Ronald, though visibly uneasy, said nothing. It was to her that the initiative remained. Nor would she let it slip. Yet, determined though she was to reach clearness, and innocent of diffedence on ordinary occasions, something at this moment made an indirect way of approaching the desired subject seem preferable to a direct one. Simultaneously such a way presented itself to her mind.

The laugh she gave now, still shading her face from the lamp, seemed the continuation of some amused inner reflection.

"Yes; Ardloch has been quite exciting lately. Events just tumbling over each other. Why, your humble servant herself got mixed up in them. You'll never guess what happened to me no later than the day before yesterday!"

She looked at him with a glance which plainly said: "Don't you want to know?"—then without waiting for a demand that was evidently not coming, rattled on:

"I got a proposal of marriage. There now! And from a native, too, —that young man with the red hair, the minister's son, you know. Never was so taken aback in my life. He had been very useful all summer" (his failure in one of the uses he had been put to, that of stirring the present hearer's jealousy, was necessarily left unmentioned)—"and perhaps I had been a little too imprudently grateful; but how was I to guess that he'd take it for anything but gratitude? When I saw how cut up he was, I felt dreadfully wicked,—really I did. For the future I mean to be unapproachable to any person under fifty. But, all the same, it is rich, isn't it? That young man will go far yet."

Through Ronald's transparent physiognomy something like the sympathy of fellow-feeling was looking, as though from a window.

"By Jove, that's cheek! But, all the same—I'm sorry for the fellow."

"So am I. He's such a queer mixture of sharpness and simplicity. When I said No, he seemed to jump to the conclusion that it was his sister's marriage that was putting me off. You have heard about that too, probably. It's the proper romantic ending to the boat story."

Over the feathery edge of her fan Mabel's eyes grew keen with the words, superfluously keen, for the growing agitation was writ large.

"Yes—I—there was something in the Scotsman about that too; but I wasn't sure whether it wasn't just talk."

"It's past the stage of talk, by this time, quite a properly attested fact; and it isn't nearly so startling either as it looks at first sight. The man is her own cousin after all; and though she wears, more or less, fashiondable frocks now, her father began by working in the quarries, just the same as his father did. In a way the marriage is quite suitable; though in another way it's of course a big come-down. Nobody seems pleased except the minister,—and, yes, to be sure, mamma. You should see her patting the girl's head as approvingly as though she had just finished a dictation which needed no corrections. I've suspected for some time back that mamma's a fraud. My young man seems to feel the thing a good deal. He would have felt it more, no doubt, if they had stayed in the country, but he asures me that they won't. Going to decamp to Canada or somewhere. The old father, who would have been the difficulty, has only a little bit of tether to run, it seems. They're not quite sure whether it was the shock of losing his son or the joy of getting him back which is killing him, but anyway his days are numbered. I have all this at first-hand, from my red-haired swain, who used it, mind you, as a means of persuasion. The workman-brother-in-law wasn't a real objection, he argued, since he was going to vanish from the horizon. That he himself might be the objection did not seem to have occurred to the innocent youth."

She paused and again waited, and this time it was clear that something was coming. One little shove more and reserve would topple over.

"Have you ever heard of anything so preposterous?" she asked, with an insinuating trailing of her words.

"It wouldn't have been preposterous if you had cared for him," stammered Ronald, deep-red in the face, and very intent upon the toes of his evening pumps.

"But one doesn't care for that sort, usually."

"One does, Mab—sometimes. That's what happened to me. I don't know if you guessed—"

And then the flood-gates burst, and the story of his rejected love poured unchecked, though brokenly, from his lips. With the mere act of speaking, his ill-treated young heart grew lighter. After months of tongue-tied brooding, merely to put his grievance into words was to diminish it.

Sunk among the soft-cushions, with her fan now dropped to her lap, Mabel listened in a sort of consternation. She had not guessed this. That he had been smitten, she knew, but never in her wildest speculations had her surmises gone as far as an actual proposal of marriage. Her natural arrogance of mind forbade alike the thought of her cousin stooping so low, as of the minister's daughter not leaping at the prize. At the most she had concluded that, aware of the entanglement, Ronald had fled from the sphere of danger. It seemed a sufficient explanation of his precipitate retirement; and in her heart she had commended his prudence.

(To be continued.)



It is fine for cleaning cans - says the dairyman

Comfort Lye

7



NOW there IS just one WALKER HOUSE
In ONE TOWN where I stay,
And, say, you ought to see me grin
When my trip heads that way.

The only other time I was so happy,
Goodness knows,
Was when a kid Dad bought me
Red topped boots with copper toes.

When other trave'lers hit that town,
They, too, don't want to roam,
For they say, "At that WALKER HOUSE
It's just like staying home."
Where is the ONE TOWN where that
WALKER HOUSE is? Don't you know?
Why, it's that good old burg spelled
T-O-R-O-N-T-O.

The House of Plenty

The Walker House

Toronto

Geo. Wright & Co., Proprietors

CREAM WANTED

Sweet or Churning Cream. Highest market prices paid. We supply cans, pay express charges, and remit daily.

Mutual Dairy & Creamery Co.

743-5 King St. West. - Toronto

Food Control Corner

People who wish to help in food conservation should consider potatoes as a partial substitute for wheat flour. Potatoes are the chief staple of the semi-perishable foods. Canadians do not eat their fair share of potatoes even in normal times. We have been largely a wheat, beef and pork consuming people. These staples are now required for overseas and it behooves us to substitute other foods for them whenever possible. We consume, perhaps, two and one-half bushels of potatoes per capita per year, or about one-third of a pound per day—equal to one fair-sized potato. In some European countries one pound per day per capita is consumed, and in some districts four pounds per day, and nearly twenty-five bushels per year.

Despite the increase in price since the war, potatoes are still among the cheapest of foods. One pound of roast beef costs ten times as much as a pound of potatoes, and twenty per cent. of beef is bone. Three and a third pounds of potatoes supply 1,000 calories of energy, at a cost of less than 10 cents, while about 2,500 calories are required for full grown persons working indoors. That is to say, if all foods were as cheap as potatoes we could live on 25 cents a day. Healthy men have lived and worked for months on a diet of nothing else than potatoes, olomargarine and a little fruit. Potatoes contain protein of the very best kind. They also contain mineral salts which neutralize harmful acids in the body. The food material in potatoes is 98 per cent. digestible.

Canadians have large supplies of potatoes, carrots, onions and turnips and by consuming these vegetables freely, they can economize with bread.

More than 300 ways of cooking potatoes are known. They combine well with many flavors. They can be used to economical advantage with meat and fish, in stews, croquettes, hash, chowders, meat pies, etc. One half a cup of mashed potatoes and two cups of flour make a bread mixture that helps the flour go farther.

Good cooks know the ways of using potatoes are various—boiled, steamed, lyonnaised, baked, chipped, fried, hashed brown, creamed, escalloped, stuffed, au gratin, and scores of combinations.

Canada has plenty of potatoes and, although the price is high compared to normal times, it is not high in comparison with other foods in war time.

Polenta, an Italian way of serving corn-meal, makes almost a meal in itself. Put slices of cold mush in a baking dish, cover with a cupful of sliced onions that have been fried in ham or bacon fat; over these pour two cupfuls of canned tomatoes and cover all with a cupful of grater cheese; bake until the cheese is melted and slightly browned.

With government encouragement, extensive experiments will be made with a view to reviving the growing of flax in Scotland.

Small leftover pieces of linoleum, so often thrown away, can be used to line a coalbox or toolbox, to stand saucepans and flower pots on.

A good way to treat an old moss-back of a pasture is to run a stout harrow over it, scatter some seed, and go over it once more with a light spike-tooth harrow. If not too rough, the job may be nicely finished by putting the roller over the land after the last harrowing.

SUN LIFE OF CANADA IN STRONG POSITION

As will be seen from the essential features of its year's operations set forth elsewhere in this issue, Canada's largest life assurance company has just closed a highly satisfactory year. Total assurances in force on the books of the Sun Life of Canada have now crossed the $311,000,000 mark, assurances issued and paid for in cash during the year totalling over $47,800,000, the largest amount ever issued by a Canadian life company.

The Company's Head Office staff is now installed in the fine new Sun Life Building recently erected on Dominion Square, Montreal, where the adoption of the most up-to-date office equipment should result in still greater efficiency in the administration of its large business.

Articles Wanted for Cash

Old Jewellery: Plate: Silver: Curios: Miniatures: Pictures: Needlework: Lace: Old China: Cut Glass: Ornaments: Watches: Rings: Table Ware.

Write or send by Express to

B. M. & T. JENKINS, Limited

ANTIQUE GALLERIES

28 and 30 College Street, Toronto, Ont.

Money in Maple Sugar.

Maple sugar and syrup is produced at the time of year when the farmer is least busy, and it costs him little, if any, more now than before the war.

By tapping 100 trees he can sell 500 pounds of sugar or 100 gallons of syrup, netting from $100 to $150 in three weeks.

This is more than the soldiers fighting in France gets in thrice the time and he offers in exchange his life.

Will you who have maple trees not offer so short a space of your time to help him and to put money in your pocket as well?

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES ALL PRICES

Look at these bargains:—Typewriters Rebuilt, guaranteed in perfect order, from $25.00 to $65.00. Save time, money and trouble and buy a Typewriter for your business, profession, or for your home use. List sent free on application.

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BOB LONG

Union-Made

Overalls

Shirts & Gloves



Bob Long says:

"My overalls and shirts are the best made, because—they are roomy and comfortable. I designed them with the idea that you might want to stretch your arms and legs occasionally."

Insist on "Bob Long" brand. Ask your dealer for Big 11—the big grey overalls—the cloth with the test.

R. G. LONG & CO., LIMITED

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SUN LIFE KEEPS GROWING

THE results of operations for the year 1917 show a continuance of the notable expansion that has marked the career of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. In Assets, Income, Surplus, New Business, and Total Business in Force substantial increases are recorded over the corresponding figures for previous years.

RESULTS FOR 1917

Assets at December 31st, 1917.		$90,160,174.00
Increase		7,211,178.00
Cash Income		19,288,997.00
Increase		789,866.00
New Assurances Issued and *Paid for in Cash*		47,811,567.00
Increase		5,039,270.00
Assurances in Force at December 31st, 1917.		311,870,915.00
Increase		30,433,245.00
Profits paid or allotted to Policyholders		1,560,389.00
Increase		449,488.00
Profits paid or allotted to Policyholders, in past five years.		5,224,963.93
Total Payments to Policyholders, 1917.		8,840,245.00
Payments to Policyholders since organization	$69,094,316	
Assets held for Policyholders	90,160,174	
		$159,254,490
Premiums received since organization		153,361,226
Payments to Policyholders and Assets held for them exceed the premiums received by		$5,893,264
Undivided surplus at December 31st, 1917, over all liabilities including capital		$8,550,761.00

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872	$ 42,210.73	$ 96,461.93	$ 1,064,850.00
1887	477,410.68	1,812,504.45	10,878,777.69
1897	2,268,994.74	7,322,871.44	44,989,706.79
1907	6,249,263.25	26,468,595.15	111,135,804.88
1917	19,288,997.68	90,160,174.24	311,870,915.71

The Company takes this opportunity of thanking its policyholders and the public generally for the continued confidence and goodwill of which the above figures give such strong evidence.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871 HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL 1917

T. B. MACAULAY, President

OPENING OF THE LONG-EXPECTED GERMAN OFFENSIVE ON WEST FRONT

Field Marshall Haig's Report States That Enemy's Losses Were Very Heavy—British Positions Penetrated but Enemy Failed to Attain Objective.

A despatch from London says: On the British front in Northern France the Germans on Thursday began what may be the greatest battle of the war. The attack was made on a scale hitherto unknown during this war of major offensives.

Field Marshal Haig's report from British headquarters in France describes the German offensive as comprising an intense bombardment by the artillery and a powerful infantry attack on a front of over 50 miles. Some of the British positions were penetrated, but the German losses are declared to have been exceptionally heavy.

On no part of the long front of the attack did the Germans attain their objective.

A despatch from British Army Headquarters in France says: The Germans on Thursday launched a heavy attack against the British lines over a wide front in and near the Cambrai sector, and the assault bears all the ear-marks of being the beginning of the enemy's much-heralded grand offensive.

Hard fighting is proceeding from a point north of Lagnicourt southward to Gauche Wood, just below Gouzeaucourt. The attack was preceded by a heavy bombardment from guns of all calibres, and the duel between the opposing heavy batteries has been rocking the countryside for hours.

The Germans have employed gas shells freely, and a constant stream of high velocity shells has been breaking with frightful concussion far back of the British lines.

Germany is staking everything on this play, and if the great attack fails to break clear through, it is believed that the Germans will be finished, for they have nothing further to offer, except a gradually weakening defence.

A despatch from British Army Headquarters in France, says: The Germans on Friday continued their assault against the positions in the Cambrai sector, notably in the region of Croiselles and Hargicourt. At least forty divisions have been identified on the battle front. No such concentration of artillery has been seen since the war began.

On the southern battlefield a bitter struggle waged on Friday. The enemy had 1,000 guns in one small sector—one for every 12 yards. Severe fighting was proceeding Friday morning in St. Leger, south-west of Croiselles.

The hardest fighting on Thursday in the northern battle was between the Canal du Nord and Croiselles. Doignies was retaken on Thursday evening in a brilliant counter-attack. A bright sun at midday to-day rendered observation possible.

Great numbers of Austrian cannon are declared to have been transferred to the western front to reinforce the German artillery. Bulgarians, too, have been brought into the field by the German command, it is declared, the understanding being that they are to be used as a strategic reserve.

Altogether the indications are that the Central Powers have massed all possible forces at their disposal on the western front for their present drive. The prospects seem, however, that they will need every man of them if they keep up their attack long with anything like its initial force, as all the reports indicate that the German losses have been terrific, under the withering fire of the British artillery and machine guns. The German artillery, too, has suffered heavily through counter battery work by the British, who found the massed guns fine targets for effective destructive work.

A despatch from London says: British aircraft during the fighting along the front in France Thursday aided materially the infantry forces below, killing or wounding many Germans with their machine guns while flying at low altitudes, according to a British official statement issued on Thursday night dealing with aviation.

In addition, British aircraft bombed important military positions behind the line and aviators accounted for numerous German airmen in battles in the air.



GREATEST BATTLE OF GREATEST WAR IN HISTORY ON WEST FRONT

British Line Battered But Not Broken—Our Gallant Troops Stubbornly Defend New Somme Line.

With the British Army in France, March 24.—The British and French, who co-operate at the junction of the two armies, were viewing the trend of the German offensive with optimistic eyes this morning. Hard fighting was in progress, but the latest reports showed little or no change in the situation in favor of the enemy since yesterday, while on the other hand, the defenders had pushed the attacking forces back after a bitter struggle and were holding strongly along the whole new front to which they had withdrawn.

Fighting of a most desperate nature has been continuous since the initial attack, but so far the British have used few troops other than those which were holding the front lines.

These shock troops have been making as gallant a defence as was ever recorded in the annals of the British army, and as a result they have enabled the main body of the forces to fall back deliberately and without confusion, and occupy positions which had been prepared long before the German offensive began.

The Germans, on the other hand, operating under the eyes of the Emperor and the Crown Prince, have been hurling vast hordes into the fray with utter disregard for life, and have followed into the abandoned positions, getting farther and farther away from their supplies and finding their communications increasingly difficult.

Casualties—Four hundred thousand killed, wounded or captured in three days, according to estimates of British and other military experts.

Troops engaged—Ninety-seven German divisions opposite the battle front; over 1,100,000 men.

Estimated German Losses—Two hundred and fifty thousand to 300,000. No estimate of British engaged.

Width of battle front—Sixty miles, from the Scarpe to the Oise (airline distance).

Developments—German official announcements claimed 30,000 prisoners, 600 cannon. British admit that enemy has crossed the Somme at some places, indicating that Haig's forces have fallen back at some points from 12 to 14 miles.

CANADIANS IN BIG BOMBARDMENT

Launch the Greatest Gas Offensive in History Near Hill 70.

Canadian Headquarters in France, March 24.—While German and British troops were struggling far to the south in the opening clash of the Spring campaign the greatest projector gas bombardment in the world's history was carried out by the Canadians to-night against enemy position between Lens and Hill 70. Sharply at 11 o'clock a signal rocket gave notice of its beginning. A moment later over five thousand drums of lethal gas, simultaneously released from projectors, were hurled into enemy territory from the outskirts of Lens to Cite St. Auguste and Bois de Dix Huit. From his front lines and strong points favoring winds carried the poisonous clouds back upon the enemy's dugouts, supports, reserves, and assembly areas. The whole was lit up with enemy flares, which could be dimly seen through the heavy mist, while the men in our lines could hear the enemy's gas alarm and cries of distress from the hostile trenches.

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Mar. 26—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.23½; No. 2, do., $2.20½; No. 3, do., $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.10½; in store Fort William, including 2½c tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 96¼c; No. 3 C.W., 92½c; extra No. 1 feed, 91¼c; No. 1 feed, 90¼c; in store Fort William.

American corn—The War Board in the United States prohibit importations.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 94 to 95c; No. 3 white, 93 to 94c, according to freights outside.

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

Peas—No. 2, $3.50 to $3.60, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, $1.78 to $1.80, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—$1.83 to $1.85, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, $2.50, according to freight outside.

Manitoba flour—War quality, $11.10, new bags, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, $10.70, new bags, Toronto and Montreal freights, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots—Delivered Montreal frights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $35; shorts, per ton, $40.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $17 to $18; mixed, $14 to $16, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $8.50 to $9, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Eggs—Current receipts, cases returnable, 39 to 41c.

Butter—Creamery, solids, 48½ to 49c; creamery, prints, 49 to 50c; dairy, 34 to 38c.

Live poultry—Buying price, delivered, Toronto:—Chickens, 27c; Milk fed chickens, 30c; hens, 3½ lbs., un. 22c; hens, 3½ to 5 lbs., 25 to 28c; hens, over 5 lbs., 30c; roosters, 20c; ducklings, 25c; turkeys, 30c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 30c; milk fed chickens, 32c; hens, 3½ lbs., un. 25c; hens, 3½ to 5 lbs., 28c; hens, over 5 lbs., 30c; roosters, 20 to 25c; ducklings, 27c; turkeys, 35c.

Cheese—New, large, 23 to 23½c; twins, 23½ to 23¾c; spring made, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25½ to 26½c.

Beans—Canadian, prime, bushel, $7.50 to $8; 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.

Provisions—Wholesale

Barrelled meats—Pickled pork, $49; mess pork, $47.

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

Smoked meats—Rolls, 30 to 31c; hams, medium, 24 to 35c; heavy, 28 to 29c; cooked hams, 46 to 47c; backs, plain, 42 to 43c; backs, boneless, 45 to 47c; breakfast bacon, 39 to 42c; cottage rolls, 34 to 35c.

Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 28c; in cases, 28½c; clear bellies, 24½c; fat backs, 25c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 30 to 31c; tubs, 30½ to 31½c; pails, 30½ to 31½c; shortening, tierces, 26 to 26½c; tubs, 26¼ to 26¾c; pails, 26½ to 27c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Mar. 26—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, $1.07½; extra No. 1 feed, $1.07½; No. 2 local white, $1.07; No. 3, do., $1.04½; No. 4, do. $1.03. Flour—New standard Spring wheat grade, $11.10 to $11.20. Rolled oats—Bag of 90 lbs., $5.60. Millfeed—Bran, $35; shorts, $40; middlings, $48 to $50; mouillie, $60 to $62. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $17.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, Mar. 26—Oats—No. 2 C.W., 96¾c; No. 3 C.W., 92½c; extra No. 1 feed, 91¼c; No. 1 feed, 90¼c; No. 2 feed, 85½c. Barley—No. 3, $1.82½; No. 4, $1.77½. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $3.96; No. 2 C.W., $3.91; No. 3 C.W., $3.74.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Mar. 26—Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.75 to $1.80. Oats—No. 3 white, 89½ to 90½c. Flour unchanged. Bran—$32.78.

Duluth, Mar. 26—Linseed—$4.24 to $4.33; arrive, $4.24; May, $4.28; July, $4.26 asked; October, $3.74 asked.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Mar. 26—Extra choice heavy steers, $12.50 to $13; do., choice, $12 to $12.25; butchers' cattle, choice, $11.60 to $11.85; do., good, $11 to $11.50; do., medium, $10.50 to $10.75; do., common, $9.25 to $9.50; butchers' bulls, choice, $10.25 to $11; do., good bulls, $9.25 to $9.50; do., medium bulls, $7.85 to $8.50; do., rough bulls, $6.50 to $7; butchers' cows, choice, $10.25 to $11; do., good, $9.25 to $9.50; do., medium, $8 to $8.50; stockers, $7.75 to $9; feeders, $9.25 to $10.25; canners and cutters, $6 to $6.75; milkers, good to choice, $90 to $125; do., com. and med., $65 to $80; springers, $90 to $125; light ewes, $13.50 to $15; sheep, heavy, $6.25 to $7.50; yearlings, $11.75 to $12.75; lambs, $18 to $20.50; calves, good to choice, $16 to $17.25; hogs, fed and watered, $20.50; do., weighed off cars, $20.75; do., f.o.b., $19.50.

Montreal, Mar. 26—Steers, according to quality, $9 to $12; butchers' bulls, $8 to $10.50; butchers' cows, $7.50 to $10.50; canners' cattle, $5.50 to $6.00; sheep, $11 to $13; lambs, $14 to $16.50; milk fed calves, $8 to $13.50; select hogs, off cars, $20 to $21.25.

KAISER DIRECTS BIG OFFENSIVE

Crown Prince, Hindenburg and Other Prominent Officials Are With Him.

London, March 24.—To-day's official announcement from Berlin states that Emperor William is in command on the western front.

This announcement is regarded as further evidence that the Emperor has staked his all on an offensive, hoping to win and to go down in history as the victor in this great and decisive world conflict.

Despatches from Amsterdam picture the Emperor at Spa, Belgium, which is being kept isolated on a radius of 15 kilometres.

The German Crown Prince, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Gen von Ludendorff and other prominent Germans are also reported to be there with him.

BRITISH BRIDGE JORDAN RIVER

Allenby's Forces Win Continued Success in Palestine.

London, March 24.—The British in Palestine have forced a passage of the River Jordan, bridged the stream and established themselves on the east bank.

The text of the statement reads: "In the early hours of Friday our troops effected a passage of the Jordan despite the strong current. The river was then bridged and passed by our forces, which established themselves on the left bank and made progress eastward, encountering considerable resistance.

"The operations are continuing."

CANADA TO ASSIST IN SHIPBUILDING

Orders Placed for 43 Steel and 46 Wooden Vessels at Cost of $64,500,000.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Details of the Canadian Government's plan for assisting in meeting the need of the allies for merchant ships were given by Sir Robert Borden in the course of his speech at the opening of Parliament. Already much has been done in the Dominion by the Imperial Government through the Imperial Munitions Board for 43 steel ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 211,300 tons, and 46 wooden vessels, with a total tonnage of 128,400 tons. The total value of these vessels is $64,500,000; 12 shipyards are now working on orders from the Imperial Munitions Board and their capacity is being brought up to approximately 250,000 tons a year.

Berths vacated by the completion of ships ordered by the Munitions Board will be utilized at once by the Dominion Government. Four cargo steamers with a total tonnage of 23,500 tons are to be completed and placed in commission this year. Next year, however, 50 steel ships are to be constructed. For the present year, the Government has authorized by order-in-Council an expenditure of $25,000,000 on shipbuilding.

ITALY ENROLLS ALL CITIZENS

Both Sexes Between 15 and 60 Must Serve the State.

A despatch from Rome says: From March 20 to 31 the Italian Government called upon civilians of both sexes, between the ages of 15 and 60 years, to enroll for voluntary service giving part or all of their time, without pay, to aid the following industries: Agriculture, metallurgical, textile, chemical, building and road making, also the minor crafts, such as saddlery and military clothing.

If voluntary recruiting fails to give enough workers the Government reserves the right to enforce enrolment. Italy is the third belligerent to adopt this service. Germany, at the beginning of 1916, adopted it, and England the following year. France now awaits the Chamber's sanction to enforce a similar scheme. The movement here was directed by the Central Committee, under Ciuffelli, Minister of Industries.

BRITISH GIRLS STUDY RADIO.

Later May Become Operators on Coastwise Ships.

English girls are taking up wireless telegraphy, says a London correspondent. The Marconi Company has started a special school for training women in wireless telegraphy at its North Wales station. At present the company is taking only women of experience in Morse telegraphy, but this is only a temporary restriction.

The course deals with slip reading, punching, record reading and the general duties of a wireless station. The girls will be drafted to land stations when efficient and will go on night duty in rotation.

It is not proposed to extend the use of women to ships for the present, but if this is to be altered it probably will apply only to coastwise shipping.

DAYLIGHT SAVING GOES INTO EFFECT

London, March 24.—All the clocks in the United Kingdom were advanced one hour to-day for the beginning of the summer daylight saving period. Normal time will be restored on September 29.

NAVAL BATTLE OFF DUNKIRK

Results in Sinking of Four German Raiders—No Allied Vessels Sunk.

A despatch from London says: Two German destroyers and two torpedo boats were sunk in a naval engagement off Dunkirk on Thursday morning. The British official report reads:

"Vice-Admiral Douer reports that an action occurred off Dunkirk between 4 and 5 o'clock on Thursday morning. Two British and three French destroyers were engaged with a force of German destroyers which had previously bombarded Dunkirk for 10 minutes. Two enemy destroyers and two enemy torpedo boats are believed to have been sunk. Survivors have been picked up from two enemy torpedo boats.

"No allied vessels were sunk. One British destroyer was damaged, but reached harbor. The British casualties were slight. There were no French casualties."

RED GUARDS CAPTURE SIBERIAN TOWN

A despatch from Moscow says:—Red Guards and revolutionary troops have recaptured Blagovieshtchensk, after a battle with the Cossacks. They have restored the Soviet authority as well as order in town.

Recent despatches said that the Siberian Bolsheviki had murdered a number of Japanese at Blagovieshtchensk, which lies 500 miles north of Harbin. The Bolsheviki leaders, including the president of the local Soviet, later were arrested and imprisoned by Cossacks and volunteer militia. The Red Guards and sailors in the city were disarmed.

GERMAN ATTACKS ARE CHECKED

French Drive Back Three Enemy Assaults in the Champagne Sector.

A despatch from Paris says:—Violent artillery engagements are reported in the official statement issued by the War Office on Friday. The statement reads:

"Great activity by the artillery early Friday became most violent this afternoon at divers points north of Chemin-des-Dames, in the region of Courcy and Pompelle and in the Champagne south of Moronvilliers. Three attacks made by the enemy north of Souaine and east of the Tetons were without result.

"Two German airships were destroyed and four badly damaged in a series of combats with our air squadron. Three enemy machines were shot down by our special artillery."

FARM WORK BEGINS IN SASKATCHEWAN

A despatch from Regina says: Spring work has begun on the farms in Southern Saskatchewan, the earliest start in several years. Farmers of the Forget and Carlyle districts are plowing, while harrowing has started near Fillmore. Hon. George Brown, who has been organizing local farm labor committees in the South country, brought the news to the city on Friday morning. The soil is in are holding back to avoid unnecessary good shape for seeding, but farmers chances. The earliest start of seeding in this province was April 3, according to official records.

Heaping the measure helps a heap in the marketing.

SUBMARINE LOSS 11,827,572 TONS

This Has Been Replaced by New Ships of 6,606,275 Tonnage.

A despatch from Washington says:—Secret figures of the British Admiralty on submarine losses and world shipbuilding were made public here on Thursday by the British Embassy. They show that from both enemy action and marine risk on January 1, 1918, allied and neutral shopping had lost since the war began 11,827,572 gross tons, while shipyards outside of the Central Powers were turning out 6,606,275 tons.

These figures, long withheld, are now made public, an Admiralty memorandum says, because they will not stimulate the enemy and because they will impress upon the people the necessity of united action in making good losses by submarines. With them goes an appeal to British builders to speed up their efforts by bringing more men and women to work on the task, and warning that the recent falling off in British production must not continue.

PRICES OF FOODS STILL ADVANCING

Ottawa, March 24.—Food prices continue to advance. According to the forthcoming March number of the Labor Gazette, the index of wholesale prices for February was 263.5, as compared with 258.7 in the previous month, 217.3 in February, 1917. In retail food prices there were slight advances in nearly all articles except fresh eggs, cheese, bread and sugar, which were slightly lower. The average cost of a weekly family budget of staple foods was $12.54, as compared with $12.42 in January, 1918, and $10.46 in February, 1917.

CONCRETE VESSELS BUILT IN IRELAND

Belfast, March 23.—The keel of the first concrete vessel to be built in Ireland has been laid in a new shipyard on the North Irish coast. It will be an ocean-going vessel of 1,000 tons and the first of six ordered by the Government.

RHEIMS DELUGED WITH GERMAN SHELLS

Paris, March 24.—Nine thousand five hundred German shells, including many gas shells, were thrown into Rheims Tuesday and Wednesday, the newspaper Eclaireur de l'Est reported to-day.

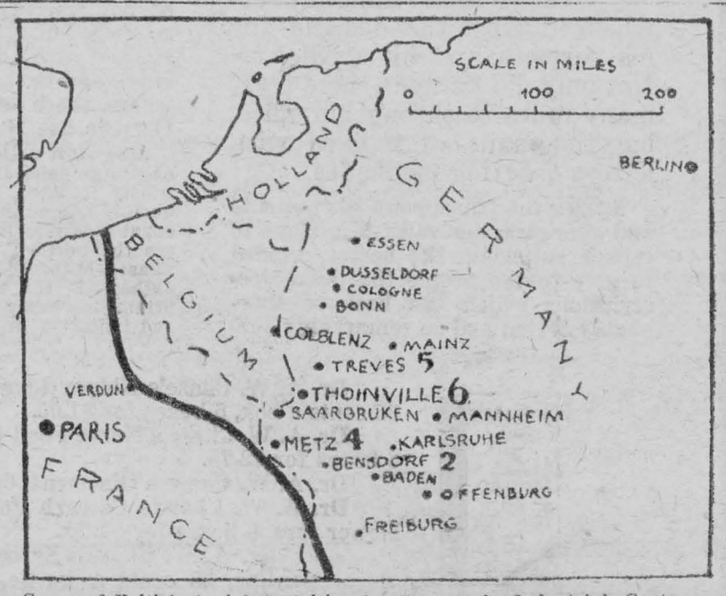
PARIS BOMBED BY GERMAN CANNON AT DISTANCE OF 70 MILES

Nine-Inch Shells Thrown Into French Capital—Great Mechanical Feat but Inefficacious As Military Factor.

Paris, March 24.—With a newly-invented gun capable of hurling a 240-millimetre (9.4 inch) shell upwards of 70 miles, the Germans Saturday and Sunday conducted a bombarment on Paris. On Saturday, from 8 o'clock in the morning until dusk, at intervals of from 15 minutes to half an hour, these shells landed in the capital. The shelling was resumed Sunday at daylight and continued until 9.30 p.m.

The German "monster cannon" has been located in the forest of St. Gobain, west of Laon, and exactly 122 kilometres (approximately 76 miles) from the Paris City Hall. The gun, says the Matin, is established near Anizy, in St. Gobain Forest. This would place it somewhat further south in the wooded area, and it estimates the distance as about 70 miles from Paris.

The newspaper Le Journal, in its article regarding the gun, says that the piece, of 240 millimetres calibre, is of Austrian manufacture. It is a very delicate piece of machinery which must be handled by expert mathematicians and gunners, the newspaper adds, as the loading and pointing is a difficult task. It declares that each shot costs about $4,000. "This is a new conception of our enemies," the newspaper comments.



Scene of British Aerial Activities in Germany's Industrial Centres.

Map shows most of the more important German towns well within German borders bombed some as many as six times by Allied aviators. Berlin is about 450 miles from the Western Front, and within range of the Allied airplanes.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Whitteker the Optician will be at
Wales March 16
Morrisburg, March 18 to April 6

CLAIRE SUMMERS, A.T.C.M.
PIANO
Pupils prepared for all Conservatory examinations
Studio at her home, Main Street, West,

Word was received by Mr. Albert Bourette last October that his nephew, Chas. Lewis, had been wounded and missing. He received further word from the Dept. of Militia and Defence yesterday, reporting Chas. to be dead. Deceased was a splendid young man of sterling character. He enlisted and went overseas with "Our Own" 154th Battalion. His mother and other relatives have the sympathy of the community.

Miss Kathleen Pyper left last week for Ottawa where she will spend a few weeks.

Miss L. Moore returned to Montreal last week after spending the past month visiting in town.

Miss Maidie Allison returned home on Tuesday after spending a few weeks in Montreal.

Miss Eloie Casselman, Guelph is spending the Easter vacation at her home here.

Mrs. A. LaFlamme, Mrs. A. D. McArthur and Miss Catherine, left on Thursday to spend the Easter holidays in Cornwall.

All the business places in town will be closed tomorrow (Good Friday)

The Ontario Legislature adopted a resolution increasing the Prime Minister's salary from $9,000 to $12,000 a year.

Hindenburg is playing leapfrog with death. He is driving perhaps 30 divisions until they are exhausted, then 30 more through the first, and when these are spent and the first somewhat refreshed "leapfrogging" the first through the second, after substituting fresh divisions from the rear for the more mauled divisions.

W. F. McKay, member for Mississiquoi, Que., has given notice of the following resolution: "That it is of the greatest importance that all measures tending to increase agricultural production should be taken by the Government and that as a means to this end all exhibitions and fairs throughout the country should be prohibited for the present year.

The many friends of Mr. Ralph Bouck will be pleased to learn that he has cabled his mother, Mrs. R. M. Bouck, that he has arrived safely in England.

Rev. Father Meehan has accepted an invitation from Bishop Conroy to preach the Passion Sermon in Ogdensburg Cathedral on Good Friday.

Mr. H. B. Dewey of Boston, was the guest of Mr. W. K. Farlinger, "Belmont" on Friday.

Mrs. J. A. Farlinger is spending the week visiting friends in Kemptville.

Mr. Ernest Millward of Brockville, where he has accepted a position, spent Sunday at his home.

Miss Isabell Farlinger left last week for New Liskeard, Ont.

Mr. Lynn of Arnprior was in town a few days this week, the guest of his sister, Mrs. F. J. Frenette.

The Dundas Co-operative Association, Limited, expect a car of Corn April 1st. Shareholders Leave orders at Cold Storage. Linseed meal for cows or hogs. $3.35 per 100 lbs. Bring your own bags.

Post Office Hours, Good Friday and Easter Monday—open from 8 till 9 a.m. and from 5 to 6 p.m.

Mr. J. A. McKoy left on Tuesday for Little Current, where he will spend the season on the "Bon Ami", as chief engineer. He was accompanied by Beckstead, who has been engaged as fireman on the same boat.

Lewis Osher, aged 21 a native of Waddington, died at Camp Sherman, Ohio of scarlet pneumonia. He is the first Waddington boy to die in the service.

You perhaps have a boy over in France or England or at any rate some friend or neighbor has a boy who went overseas at Canada's call. After this bitter and terrible fighting that boy may be lying in the hospital sick or wounded. Do you know what every Canadian lad in the hospitals overseas most longs for? It is for Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup. Deliver your shipment to the Canadian Red Cross. Your nearest e press agent will give you a receipt for it, and all charges will be looked after. It will carry with it a message of love and sympathy. You can secure a shipping already addressed at this office. —Don't forget.

Those who contributed to the Thimble and Trinket Fund will be interested to know that an acknowledgment received by Mrs. G. H. Challies, this week, from Mr. Wicket, Managing Director of the Hamilton Y.M.C.A., states that the Morrisburg contributions brought $34.07.

A fine assortment of flowering bulbs, Cyclamen, Cinnerarias, Primroses, Primulas, etc., at A. J. Harrison's.

Mr. L. A. Fell of Lead City, South Dakota, is spending a few weeks in town the guest of his mother, Mrs. S. B. Fell, who, it is gratifying to note, is recovering from her recent critical illness.

Wilfrid Quenneville, Ford Distributor, arrived home Saturday, March 23rd., from his last trip with his Ford Winter Car, It was run almost all the way from Prescott to Morrisburg on runners on bare ground. This winter has been a rather hard one, but in 3500 miles, or over, he did not brake five cents' worth of Ford parts. 1400 miles have been run on coal oil at 19 cents a gallon, instead of 38c for gasoline, the result being, more miles on coal oil per gallon. Now, where can a man get a better car if he had a mint of money to spend—It cannot be bought. When one considers everything—easy on tires and easiest car in the world to operate. We find that a man who knows something about a car, is very easy to sell a Ford Automobile to, as the Ford is no luxury, but a necessity. You can saw wood, thresh your grain, grind grain, fill silos, etc. without injuring the motor.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC
LOOK! LISTEN!
Are you doing your bit in this great war? If not, start now and save up. You will find more money in your pocket to sell to the one who will give you the best prices on what you have I am in a position to guarantee to you the highest market prices for Bags, Brass, Copper, Rubbers and Junk of all kinds. If I do not call at your home drop a card to the old reliable.
SAM AGULNICK,
MORRISBURG, — ONT.
Box 17 Telephone 63

Choice Seed Oats
This is your opportunity to secure good seed. I have eight hundred bushels for sale at my farm, one and one-half miles east of Irena.
Mrs. N. M. Casselman.

FOR SALE
Good general-purpose horse. rising five years old. For particulars apply,
Arthur Willard,
R. M. D., Aultsville.

Farm For Sale
I am authorized to sell the George Phifer Farm, being East half of Lot twenty-two in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg, containing One Hundred Acres. Upon the land is a comfortable house and frame barn. Sixty or more acres are now under cultivation. There is considerable wood on the place. Terms easy.
Apply to
IRWIN HILLIARD, K.C.
Morrisburg, Ont.

HOUSE FOR SALE
A good, comfortable home on Church street, known as the Moyle's property. The house is in good repair with a fine, large garden. For particulars apply Arthur Flynn, barrister, Morrisburg. b

For Sale
Frame house on Lock street, Morrisburg; to be removed from present premises. For particulars apply at Leader Office.

BUSINESS AS USUAL

Having secured sufficient coal for the balance of the cold season,
Our Studio will be open daily commencing Monday, April 1st,'18

On the same date we will start our usual
Early Closing on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 o'clock p.m. and will be open every other evening

J. M. WHITTEKER,
Photographer & Optometrist
Morrisburg, - Ont.

—The— Whitteker Optical Parlor
A. A. WHITTEKER, Graduate Optical Institute of Canada
J. M. WHITTEKER, Graduate Canada Opthalmic College
'PHONE NO. 18A
TAIT BLOCK
MORRISBURG, ONTARIO

POULTRY WANTED
Owing to the fact that different parties are buying Poultry and Junk in this district, we beg to advise the public, that we guarantee highest prices and satisfactory deal to everybody.
We are always in touch with the latest market prices in poultry and bags.
J.S.TEVAN&SON
DEALERS IN
Poultry, Bags, Hides & Junk
BOX 144, MORRISBURG, ONT

Don't Be a Slave to High Prices
Buy Your Groceries Here and Save Money

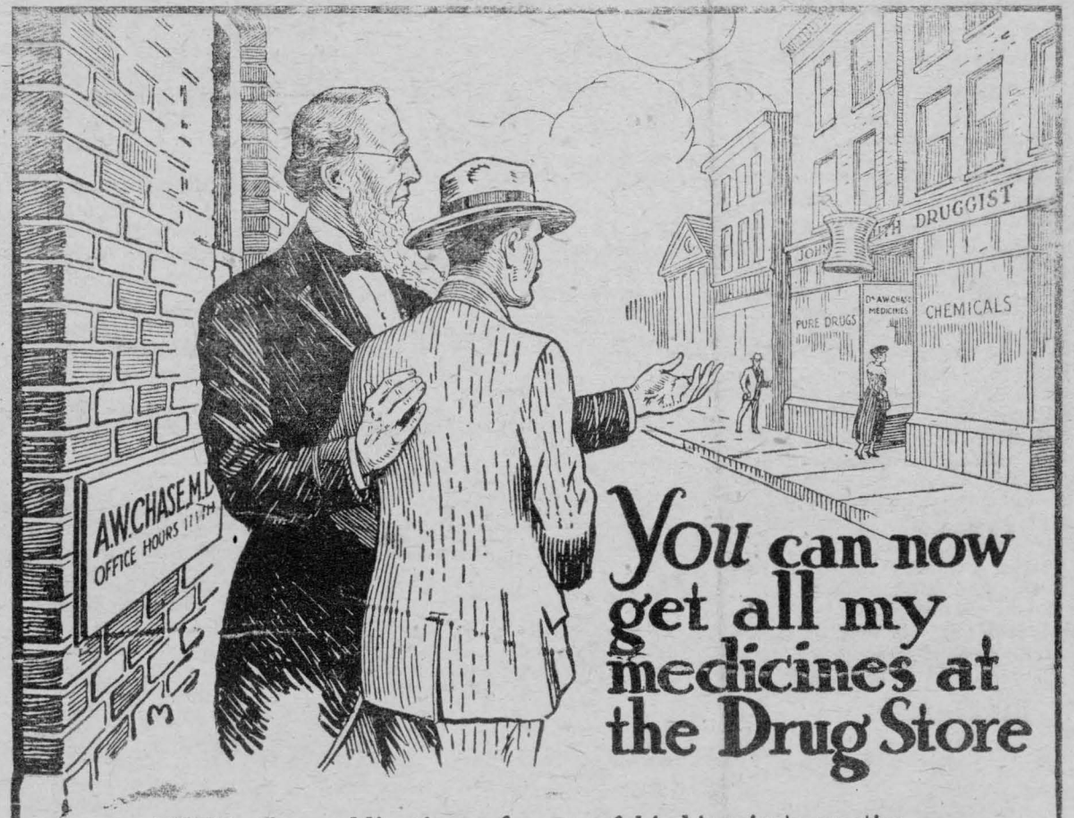
CEREALS		CANNED FRUITS	
Corn Flakes	12½c	Peaches per tin	25c
Grape Nut	15c	Pears " "	20c
Shredded Wheat	15c	Raspberries " "	20c
Puffed Wheat	15c	Blueberries " "	15c
VEGETABLES		**MEATS**	
Tomatoes per tin	25c	Machine sliced	
Corn " "	20c	Windsor bacon per lb	55c
Peas " "	18c	Cooked ham " "	55c
Beans " "	15c	Breakfast bacon " "	50c
SPECIALS			
Asparagus per tin	35c	Lobsters per tin	30c
Spaghetti " "	20c	Shrimps " "	25c
Mushrooms " "	60c	Kippered Herring	25 & 30c
Maple Butter "	30c	Chicken Haddies	25c

MULLIN BROS.
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
MORRISBURG, — ONT.

ROYAL PURPLE CALF MEAL

New Milk Substitute
This calf meal is constituted of grains scientifically prepared to make it a substitute for New Milk. Only the very best matured grains used, We therefore recommend this to all farmers especially at this time of high cost of milk.
Made up to the Standard--Not down to the Price

HUNTER & CASSELMAN
Hardware, Groceries, Flour and Feed
MORRISBURG, : : : ONT.



You can now get all my medicines at the Drug Store

AFTER the publication of his Receipt Book Dr. Chase found himself overwhelmed with the demand for his services and his medicines. Not only did patients come from many miles to throng his office, but the mails were filled with letters ordering medicines.

Rather than disappoint his patients and admirers, and always anxious to relieve suffering, the doctor decided to give to the people the great prescriptions which had been so thoroughly tested and so remarkably successful in his private practice.

And so it came that Dr. Chase's Medicines were placed on public sale at nominal prices. To-day you can scarcely find a drug store that is not stocked with a full line of these medicines, and that home is the exception where there is not one or more of them in use.

Like most articles of exceptional merit and large sales Dr. Chase's Medicines are widely imitated, and substitutes are frequently offered in their place. On this account it is very important that you should see the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, on the box you buy. They are printed on every box for your protection, and imitators do not dare to use them.



Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, 5 boxes for $1.00.
Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food (Pills), 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.75.
Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box.
Dr. A. W. Chase's Catarrh Powder, 25 cents a box, blower free, 5 boxes for $1.00.
Dr. A. W. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle. Family size, three times as much, 60 cents.
Dr. A. W. Chase's Liver Cure, $1.00.
Dr. A. W. Chase's Backache Plaster, 25 cents each, 5 for $1.00.
All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

3



The Most Artistic Roof

is the one that completely harmonizes with the design and finishing of the house. For this reason there is a steadily increasing demand for Brantford Asphalt Slates for the modern style of homes.

Brantford Asphalt Slates have a surface of crushed slate embedded into our asphalt coating, the base of the roofing being felt saturated with asphalt. They are cut the size of shingles, and their beautiful soft colors of reddish brown and dark green give a roof a most artistic appearance. The colors are the natural shades of the slate as it comes out of the quarries. Brantford Asphalt Slates are, therefore, unfadeable —never require painting.

Brantford Asphalt Slates

are accurate in size and pliable, which makes them very easily handled and quickly laid, saving time and labor, and therefore costing less to lay.

Brantford Asphalt Slates make an artistic, durable and economical roof. Booklet describing them mailed on request.

Brantford Roofing Co. Limited
Head Office and Factory, Brantford, Canada
Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax 91

FOR SALE BY
HUNTER & CASSELMAN