LOOK AT THE LABEL

Our subscription list has been corrected up to date. See that the date on the label of your paper corresponds with that on your last receipt. If in arrears, please remit at once, as we need the money.

THE LEADER

The Leader

Our JOB PRINTING is the kind that PARTICULAR PEOPLE LIKE. It is done promptly and satisfies you when you receive the work.

Vol. XI, No 37 MORRISBURG, ONT., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1911.

Local and General

Whitteker, the Optician, will be at
Aultsville, Sept 28.
Williamsburg, Sept. 29.
Morrisburg, Sept. 30 to Oct. 7.

Miss Ella Ault left on Sunday for New York.

Mrs. John Casselman attended Toronto Exhibition last week.

Harry Broder, of Sherbrooke, Que., spent Sunday in town with his father.

Mr. Garnet Cheley, of the Bank of Ottawa, Carleton Place, is home on his vacation.

Assemblyman A. J. Gray spent the week end with his sister, Mrs. J. M. Watson.

Mr. W. K. Farlinger is building a silo to store the splendid crop of corn he has this year.

Surveyors are engaged on a new electric line between Ottawa and Kingston, via Smith's Falls.

Rev. Mr. Palmer, of Newington, is spending a few days at the rectory with Rev. G. S. Anderson.

Messrs. J. D. McDonald, James Mullin and C. J. Weegar are attending the Ottawa fair this week.

Mrs. Rupert and grandson, of Schenectady, N. Y., are visiting the former's sister, Mrs. Alex. Casselman.

Miss Liddie Moore has returned home after spending the last week with the Misses Baker, of Winchester.

Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Casselman and daughter Pauline, left on Tuesday for a visit at Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo.

Mr. Clarence McCreery, of Rochester, N.Y., has been spending his holidays with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. McCreery.

Mr. John Fitzpatrick is putting up a tidy cement block house on Division street. Mr. Hoey, of Prescott, has the contract.

Mr. Jesse Duvall disposed of his four months' old Dalton King colt, the price received being $75. It pays to breed to good horses.

Mrs. F. W. Herbick returned last week after spending three weeks visiting friends in Vermontville. N.Y. (Adirondacks.)

Mr. Powell, teller of the Molsons Bank branch here, resumed his duties again on Monday, after relieving at Wales for the past three weeks.

Mr. John Hutchins and wife, of Toronto, now touring Ontario in their automobile, and his two sisters, of Montreal, are visiting at the residence of Mr. J. S. Hickey.

There is a change in the places of voting this time. Those who have been voting at the school house in the centre ward, will this year vote at Wm. Lahue's butcher shop on Main street.

Quarterly communion service in Knox church, Sabbath, the 17th, at 11 a.m. Preparatory service will be held on Friday evening at 7.30. Rev. Mr. Woods, of Chesterville, will preach.

Owing to an extra amount of advertising this week, and wishing to give an account of the nomination meeting, The Leader is held over until Friday this week, and we are also printing ten pages.

Liberal-Conservative Committee Rooms—over R. H. Bradfield's Store. Canada for the Canadians! All persons welcome.

Mr. Riley Beckstead, of Butte City, Mont., a former reeve of Williamsburg township, is home on a visit. It is over twelve years since he left here. He is looking well and as though that country agreed with him.

A word to the wise—complaints having been made to Chief Stone about boys stealing apples and other fruit about town, he will certainly act and lock some of them up unless they desist in their depredations.

Mr. Aptommas, the great Welsh harpist, who appeared here two or three years ago in the Music Hall, will be heard again to-morrow (Friday) night in the Methodist church, under the auspices of the Epworth League.

Mr. W. W. Wallace, manager of the Molsons Bank branch here, returned from the Old Land on Monday, accompanied by Mrs. Wallace and children, they having spent the summer over there. Two or three days of the voyage was very rough.

Brockville's new opera house, with its double gallery and seating capacity for 1500 will be opened on Monday evening, Sept. 18th. The attraction will be "Baby Mine," Margaret Mayos, merriest of comedies. This new opera house has one of the largest stages in Canada.

Cornwall jewellers are being hard hit this week. On Monday night David Weiner's shop was practically cleaned out and last night Levi Bailey's store was broken into and $700 or $800 worth of gold-filled chains, bracelets, watches, charms, emblems, fountain pens, etc., were carried off.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Mr. Robert Mullin returned from the fair yesterday.

Miss Isabel Farlinger is attending school in Toronto.

Mrs. J. M Whitteker returned from Toronto on Monday.

Miss Edna Anderson returned yesterday to Belleville to attend St. Agnes school.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McDonald and Miss Susan O'Neil are attending the Ottawa fair.

Crab Apples—I have a lot of fine Crab apples for sale at 15 cents per basket. George Mouthrop.

Mrs. M. E. Doran and Mrs. J. M. Watson are visiting friends at Ottawa and attending the exhibition.

Mr. W. G. Bennett, of the C.P.R. staff, Windsor station, Montreal, is visiting his father, Mr. Robert Bennett.

Master Franklin Pickering left for Montreal after spending his vacation with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hutt.

Mr. Harry Denesha, of New York, is visiting at his home here. He was accompanied by Mr. Barry, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. E S. Hutt left this week for Montreal after spending a few weeks with former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hutt.

Superintendent Macnamara, of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, Montreal, called upon Chief Stone on Sunday on official business.

Mr. J. T. Jones, while putting some putty on a window, and was standing on a chair, was precipitated to the ground, fracturing a rib.

Mr. Chas. Robertson, of Norwood, N. Y., returned home on Tuesday after a few days' visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs C. C. Pickering and daughter Melissa, left for Montreal after spending their holidays with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S Hutt

A couple of whaleback steamers that went east on Sunday had to have some taken off their bows before they could get through the canals east of here.

Mr. A. E. Daniels and party of friends, of Prescott, motored from Prescott Friday evening in Mr. Daniel's new auto, and spent an hour or two in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hepburn, of Edmonton, Alta., former well-known residents of town, are spending a few days visiting in town. They look as though that country was beneficial to them.

An excellent opportunity will be afforded those who wish to take in the great Ogdensburg fair by the steamer Riverside, which leaves here on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week for that big fair.

Mr. C. E. Casselman has installed an electric motor and grinder at his place of business—the Molsons Bank old stand—and is prepared to do custom grinding at a moments notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. 37d

Bills are out announcing that the steamer Riverside will run from here to the Ogdensburg fair on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The boat will leave here on Tuesday at 8.30 a.m., but on Wednesday and Thursday at 8 a.m.

Guy Bros. Minstrels, the old-time favorites, will appear in Music Hall here on election night. New features are being introduced this year, and there are 35 people in the show with an excellent band and orchestra. Returns from the elections will be announced from the stage. See adv.

The services in St. James' church on Sunday next will be 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Trinity church at 2.30 p.m. Mr. J. A. Birmingham, general secretary of the Brotherhood of St Andrew, will speak at these services Men — especially young men—are invited to these meetings.

Inspector Day, of the United States customs service, unexpectedly made his appearance at a clam bake being held at Park Garden, west of Ogdensburg, on Sunday, and seized two cases of Canadian ale and a put put, which will make it rather dear for the promoters of the bake.

A newspaper, in speaking of a deceased citizen, said: "We knew him as Old Ten Per Cent—the more he had the less he spent—the more he got the less he lent—he's dead—we don't know where he went; but if his soul to heaven is sent—he'll own the harps and charge 'em rent."

Mr. S. Max Kubelik, supervising agent for the Oliver Typewriter Co., has been in town in the interest of his concern. Mr. Kubelik has had the honor of shaking hands and being personally congratulated by the late King Edward on a scholarship he won in London in 1898, in which 283 candidates were entered, The exhibit in question was in the Toronto World in May, 1909.

Owing to low water in the canals, the Montreal Transportation Company's lightered steamer Westmount was relieved of over 30,000 bushels of oats at Kingston, Wednesday, the largest amount ever taken out of a vessel as lighter. Reaching the locks the vessel was then unable to get through and had to return to Prescott, where an additional 8,000 bushels were taken out. Low water is causing no end of trouble to the boats. They have to lighter to draft twelve feet three inches, while the usual run has been fourteen feet three inches.

Mr. Miles Cramer returned Friday from the Toronto exhibition.

Mrs. Robert Armstrong and daughter Sadie, of Toronto, are visiting in town. The many friends of Mr. Armstrong will regret to learn that he had to submit to a second operation on his eye, he having been in Montreal the past week. All will be pleased to learn, however, that the operation was successful, and the affected optic will now be all right.

A daring burglary was committed in Waddington on Friday night last, when the safe in the jewelry store and post-office, conducted by Mr. McKee, was broken into and about $1200 worth of jewelry and stamps were taken. The burglars made their escape, but it is thought that two men arrested in Syracuse, and one in Potsdam, are the men wanted.

The Montreal Transportation Company's big barge Winnipeg, in charge of Captain Nelson Mallettte, of Cornwall, carrying 1,500 tons of coal from Ashtabula, Ohio, to the Montreal Steel Works, struck a rock in the Rapid du plat and knocked a hole in her side yesterday. She sank when tugs tried to pull her away. It is Capt. Mallette's first serious accident in forty years.

The Presbytery of Brockville will meet at Prescott on Tuesday, the 19th. Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay, moderator of the General Assembly, and Rev. Dr. Grant, secretary of the Home Mission Committee, will be present and address the Presbytery. A convention of Sabbath School and Young People's Societies' workers will be held in connection with the Presbytery, meetings being held on Monday evening and Tuesday.

David Welner, jeweler, of Cornwall, is certainly traveling in hard luck A couple of months ago he was burned out, and Monday night his store was broken into and about $200 worth of watches, bracelets, rings, etc., were carried off. Entrance was effected through the rear door, a flimsy affair. The key was on the inside of the door and a pane of glass was smashed. It was a stormy night and the noise of breaking glass would not be noticed.

Alexandria Bay Optimist:—"One of the new state laws which went into effect yesterday makes false statements as to the value or description of real estate a misdemeanor. Therefore we may soon expect to see such advertisements as the following: For Sale—House of eight rooms, in poor condition; plumbing bad, furnace on its last legs, place hot in summer, cold in winter, roof leaks, lawn full of weeds. Neighbors all gossips and quarrelsome Worth $1,800. Price $4,600.

A number of friends of Mr. Evan Wellington greatly surprised him last night by assembling at his place to bid him God-speed on his journey to his former home at Swansea Wales, he having decided to pay a visit to the home of his youth, accompained by Messrs. Harry Roberts and James Able, to spend the winter. After partaking of the good things to eat, an enjoyable hour was spent in song, solos being rendered by Mr. James Able, who was at his best, Duke and Tom Wellington, and a duett by W. Harriett and Billy Edwards, who were encored often. It was an early hour this morning before the gathering dispersed. They sail on the steamer Megantic on Saturday morning.

On Tuesday morning, Magistrate Eager heard a case of insulting language preferred by Elmer Durant against Benjamin Wood. After hearing some evidence the magistrate thought there was not sufficient evidence to commit, and consequently dismissed the case. He then adjourned court to the town hall, to hear the case of the Crown vs. McGillivray. This was a case in which Stanton McGillivray was charged with having carnal knowledge of Lera Bradley, 14 years of age. The court was held in private. Sufficient evidence being found by the magistrate for committal, he was sent to Cornwall to await his trial at the fall assizes, and was taken there Wednesday morning by Chief Stone. Other arrests may follow in this case. R. F. Lyle represented the Crown.

Mrs. John J. Pruner

There passed away in Ottawa on Sept. 5th a former highly respected resident of this township in the person of Mrs John J. Pruner, in her 86th year. Deceased was born and always lived in Williamsburg township until three or four years ago, when she moved with her son, Mr H. A. Pruner, to Ottawa, with whom she has resided for a number of years. Her husband predeceased her some 16 years. She leaves four sons to mourn her loss. They are: Reuben I., Williamsburg; H. A., Ottawa; N. W., Toronto, and J. Z, Saskatoon, Sask.

She had always been in the best of health, but in March last had a stroke of paralysis, from which she never recovered. The remains were brought to Aultsville on Friday for burial, funeral service being conducted in St. Paul's church there by Rev. G. S. Anderson, assisted by Rev. J. Lionel Homer. In religion she was an Anglican and was for many years a member of Trinity church, Riverside, and also of St. James' church.

The Leader extends its sympathy to the bereaved ones.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THE NOMINATIONS

The Old War-Horse, Andrew Broder Again the Conservative Candidate and John A. Campbell, of Ormond, the Reciprocity Man —Crowd of About 600 Present—Candidates the Only Speakers

The political trumpet sounded a long and piercing blast to-day, and the candidates are now on their home stretch to that goal of their ambition—the representative of their constituency in the next Dominion Parliament. Old Dundas will not be found wanting on that day of reckoning, and when the ballots are counted, "Andy" Broder, the old Conservative warhorse will emerge from the contest by a larger majority, in all probability. No one who is cognizant of the political situation as it exists in this county will doubt Broder's election. In his numerous speeches throughout the county and elsewhere, his telling arguments against the reciprocity pact have "put the crimp" on Campbell's chances of election as a reciprocity candidate, and the latter can only hope to stem the tide a little and prevent Broder's majority from being above the healthy mark it now represented.

So far as the nomination meeting at Winchester Springs to-day gave any indication of the sentiment of Dundas, the outlook must have appeared very discouraging from a Liberal standpoint. Enthusiasm was marked and frequent during the course of Mr. Broder's remarks, while Mr. Campbell was listened to with silent though respectful attention, interspersed with occasional hand-clapping from some of the more hopeful Liberals. Of the 600 odd people present, fully 400 were in sympathy with "Honest Andy," but the greatest attention was given both candidates during the afternoon, and the best of feeling prevailed.

Promptly at 2 p.m., Mr. Redmond proclaimed from the balcony of the Sanitarium the nomination of Mr. Andrew Broder (farmer), by H. F. Merkley, of Chesterville, and 45 others, and that of Mr. John A. Campbell (merchant), by R. E. Gibson and 79 others. Mr. Irwin Hilliard was appointed Mr. Broder's financ al agent, and Mr. W. B. Lawson, to occupy that position for Mr. Campbell. The crowd then gathered at the west side of the Sanitarium, from the balcony of which the speeches were delivered. Mr. J. F. Cass, of Winchester, was appointed chairman, and Mr. Broder, as retiring member, very kindly consented to allow Mr. Campbell to speak first for forty-five minutes, he to follow with an oration of the same length, and Mr. Campbell to have fifteen minutes in which to reply. Mr. Campbell's speech was on similar lines to what he has delivered already in different parts of Dundas. He maintained that several Conservative members, some Canservative newspapers and the majority of farm papers were in favor of the pact, and endeavored to prove that it would be of vast advantage to Dundas especially.

Mr. Broder said he felt like congratulating Mr. Campbell, his opponent, on his candid, straight forward statements, and he wanted to say further that it was a good thing to see a young man of his stamp with an ambition to represent them in Parliament. He hoped the country would always have young men such as Mr. Campbell to make the sacrifice.

He had forty-five minutes to deal with the question of reciprocity, and he must jump right into it. Mr. Campbell had said that Sir James Whitney had not let well enough alone, but that his ambition had been to attain the leadership of the Conservative party in Ontario. He should not say that Sir James had not "let well enough alone," but that he had not "let bad enough alone." A good deal had been said about what reciprocity would do for the country. There were other issues besides reciprocity which should be dealt with, but the Premier of the country had covered himself up with the reciprocity cloak. The defenders of reciprocity were shouting all over Canada "Let the farmer have his turn," but how did they propose to give the farmer his turn? By putting everything he sold on the free list, and everything he bought was protected. Why didn't they give the poor farmers their turn instead of turning them upside down? The western farmers had not asked for reciprocity when he toured that great country. All the resolutions passed there did not ask for reciprocity, but for free agricultural implements and the building of "reciprocity child" had been born in Ottawa on the 15th of December last, and presented to its godfather, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on the elevators for their wheat. The 16th. They attempted to justify their present attitude on reciprocity by the fact that Sir John Macdonald wanted reciprocity. They had a great deal of respect now for the wishes of Sir John A. Macdonald, although they had thrown briars and brambles in his pathway during all his life.

Mr. Broder read from the minutes of the proceedings, resolutions and speeches of the Liberal party in 1893, showing that although Sir Wilfrid and his leaders were now quoting Sir John Macdonald's words in favor of reciprocity, all over the country, they had then questioned the sincerity of his desire to get reciprocity. Sir Louis Davies, now a judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, had said then, in speaking of the efforts of Sir John's ministers to get reciprocity, that "no sincere effort had been made by them (Macdonald Government) to obtain a treaty, but on the contrary, it was manifest that the present Government, controlled as they were by monopolists and combines, were not desirous of securing a treaty." Sir John had said in a manifesto issued to the people of Kingston then, and through the people of Kingston to Canada, that he was in favor of reciprocity on equal terms, but he would not accept a one-sided reciprocity. He had fought commercial union in 1887, fought free trade in 1891, and fought it to his death. Conditions had changed since 20 years ago. What was wise 20 years ago might not be wise to-day. Mr. Campbell had compared Toronto and Buffalo as to the price of hogs. He would take the cities of Montreal and Chicago; Buffalo was only a child in this respect, while Chicago was the great centre of the U. S., and he would show that there was a difference of $1.18 per cwt. in favor of the Canadian hog when taking a few years' average. What was the reason for making this agreement with a country that exported large quantities of the products Canadian farmers expected to sell to them under the reciprocity agreement? If we had 5,000 bushels of wheat to sell, would we give it to a man with 10,000 bushels to sell, or to someone who had no wheat. The Government was asking the farmers to sell to a man who had more than they had to sell.

Sir Wilfrid, by his speech at a dinner in Montreal not long ago, had led Canadian people to believe that we were done trying to get reciprocity with the U. S. Why then did they come for it now? Because Mr. Taft had a great deal of sympathy—they had both broken their promises. Taft had stated when he went in that they would give the American people a lower tariff, so he felt if he got the treaty passed, it would save his political skin. All the Canadian people would have had to do was to sit down quietly and the Democratic party would have given them a lower tariff into their market without asking for it. Some said this was an agreement—not a treaty. That was one of the strongest reasons why we should reject it. We could not afford to play fast and loose with this great question. The U. S. had spent months in discussing this question. The Government should have known whether it was a good thing or not before they entered into the pact (hear, hear). Regarding the annexation talk, he thought the genius of the Canadian people was too robust to be affected by any trade relation of that sort as far as their loyalty was concerned, but we could ignore the wishes and impressions of the great nation whom we were dealing with. He had been accused of shipping his cream to New York. He sold his cream to Mr. Eager, who made his own bargain, and it did not matter to him to whom Mr. Eager sold the milk. He would ship his cream to New York under present conditions, but would not sell his country to do it. (Applause.) He had asked Mr. Eager how he got along with his American friends, and Mr. Eager had replied that they (the U. S. buyers) had asked him several times to churn the cream into butter and send it—not to New York—but to Montreal to be sold there. Apparently one little factory in Morrisburg had overrun that ninety million market that was being lauded so much. Mr. Patterson, the Minister of Customs, was a manufacturer of biscuits. He takes the flour out of the free wheat under the treaty, then free butter, salt, lard and fruit, and mixes them with "free water," producing an article on which he had 32 per cent. duty. Was that a fair deal? Why had he not put crackers on the free list, like a man? But the medicine was not for "Billy" Patterson; it was for the farmers. Mr. Fisher had stated in a recent speech that he could make from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. profit raising hogs for the American market, yet in a revised bulletien issued by his department in 1907 Mr. Fisher had said that it would be impossible for the Canadian farmer with his better class of hog, to compete in the States with what was known there as the fat hog. Montana and Arizona had been shipping horses into the Northwest, and all the troubles the Northwestern farmers have had with their horses had been caused by the importation of the inferior class of horse from the States. It had cost these farmers over one million dollars to rid their horses of glanders and other diseases acquired from the American horse. His friend, Mr. Campbell had come out as the reciprocity candidate. That was alright. If he (Mr. Broder) had to go to Ottawa and vote for a Government that had as many sins as the Liberal Government I would call myself a reciprocity candidate too. Did he pretend he was going to Ottawa and vote for reciprocity, then fold his arms and vote on nothing else. Some said he had not done anything for Dundas—well he had not disgraced it anyhow. Anyone who spoke thus must be hard up for an argument. Representatives were supposed to deal with the public interests, not local interests. Prominent Liberals of Morrisburg had been instrumental in having the works of the Marine and Fisheries department removed to Prescott, although he had done all in his power to keep them in Morrisburg. Hon. A. G. Blair, at that time minister of that department, had told him that the largest piece of land they were able to secure was 48 feet square, and all the land they desired to secure was owned by Liberals. He would be willing to get up in the middle of the night to do something for Dundas. Before concluding his speech he requested that the audience give an attentive hearing to his opponent during the 15 minutes he had for reply.

Mr. Campbell took but five minutes of the allotted time and scored but few points, one of which was that if Billy Patterson was a rare bird in his crowd, as Mr. Broder had stated, he (Mr. Broder) was a mighty rare bird in his company after cheers for King George the nomination proceedings were concluded.

Monthly School Meeting

Regular monthly meeting of the school board was held on Monday night, there being present Chairman McLaughlin, Secretary Whitteker and G. N. Hickey, W. K. Farlinger, J. D. McDonald, George Merkley, James L. Casselman, D. C. Bush, A. H. Casselman, T Coligan, C. T. Whitteker, Dr Davy and C. S Colquhoun.

Minutes of last meeting were read and after some alterations were approved and signed.

Several accounts were passed and ordered paid.

Mr Cook, of Aultsville, a representative of a heating and ventilating system, was present and addressed the board, but no action was taken on what he had to offer.

The question of the purchase of two Kelsey furnaces for the public schools for the sum of $515 brought out considerable discussion, Messrs. C. S. Colquhoun, J. L. Casselman and D. C. Bush thinking the price was extremely high, Mr Colquhoun claiming that the two furnaces could have been purchased for much less money.

Principal Jamieson addressed the board re the new school regulations, which only came to hand last week, and claimed that with the present staff of five teachers it was impossible to get up a time-table in accordance with the regulations, whereupon it was moved by J. D McDonald, seconded by A. H. Casselman, that the secretary be instructed to advertise in the Toronto Globe for a male teacher (commercial specialist) who is qualified to teach arts and drill, which was carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

Football

A football meeting was held in the Agriculture office on Saturday night, at which there were present between 35 and 40 A town league, consisting of three teams, was formed, as follows: Canadian Sheet Steel, M C. I. and Town. Mr Will Styles acted as chairman and Ogal Mallen, secretary. The following officers were elected: Honorary president, Andrew Broder; president, Dr. W C. Davy; honorary vice-president, J. S Jamieson; vice-president, F Rounthwaite; secretary, Ogal Mallen; treasurer, F. S. Broder; executive committee, H. Servage, G. Hummell, Raymond Mallen. The games will be played on the new M. C. I. athletic grounds. The following is the schedule as drawn up:—

Sept. 20—Town vs. M. C. I.
Sept. 23—Sheet Steel vs. Town.
Sept. 27—M. C I. vs. Town.
Sept. 30—M. C I. vs. Sheet Steel.
Oct 4—Town vs. Sheet Steel.
Oct 7—Sheet Steel vs. M. C. I.
Oct. 11—M. C I. vs. Town.
Oct. 14—Town vs. Sheet Steel.
Oct. 18—M. C. I. vs. Sheet Steel.
Oct. 21—Town vs. M. C. I.
Oct. 25—M. C. I. vs. Sheet Steel.
Oct. 28—Sheet Steel vs. Town.

The Wednesday games will be played after 4 p.m., while the Saturday games will be at 3.30. An exhibition game will be played on Saturday next between the M. C. I. and the Town. No admission will be charged.

If some benevolent person would donate a cup to be competed for, it would make matters more interesting.

CLOSE QUARTERS;

OR, THE HOUSE IN THE RUE BARBETTE

CHAPTER II.—(Cont'd)

"Did your brother call there as usual on Monday afternoon?" said Brett.

"Yes; he came straight here from Albert Gate, and had tea with uncle and myself. He sat in the very chair and in the very position you now occupy. I can remember him saying: 'By Jove! the hen's egg'—that is what he used to call the big diamond—'is turning out in fine style.' He even discussed the possibility of bringing us to see the collection when it was finished and before it left this country."

"Did your brother say why the diamonds were brought to this country in the first instance?"

"Yes; the Sultan and his advisers seemed to think the work of cutting them could be performed more safely and expeditiously here than anywhere else. Even the Turk has a high regard for the manner in which law and order are maintained in Britain. Yet the sequel has shown that the diamonds and their guardians were perhaps in greater danger here than they would have been in Constantinople."

"Was that the only reason?" said Brett, who had apparently made up his mind with the reference to the pattern of the carpet and was now gazing into the bright fire which danced merrily in the grate, for the day though fine was chilly.

The girl wrinkled her brows in thought before she answered: "I think I do remember Jack saying that he believed there was some State business mixed up in the affair, but I am quite sure he did not know the exact facts himself."

"Can you recollect any of the special precautions taken to protect the gems? Your brother may have mentioned some details in conversation, you know."

"Oh, I think I know all about them. In the first instance, the house at Albert Gate had previously been tenanted by a rich banker, and it was well defended by all ordinary means against the attacks of ordinary burglars. But, in addition to this, before the diamonds left the safe at the Bank of England, the building was practically torn to pieces inside by workmen acting under the direction of the Commissioner of Police. It was absolutely impossible for any one to enter except through the front door, unless they flew out of the second story window. Servants and workmen, like everybody else, had to use this door alone, as the windows and doors in the basement had all been bricked up. Inside the entrance hall there were always twelve policemen, and an inspector in charge.

"Every one who left the house was searched by the inspector on duty, and Jack used to say that he was very glad he invariably insisted upon this examination, although the police were at first disinclined to meet his wishes in the matter, he being, so to speak, their direct superior for the time. Beneath the entrance-hall were rooms occupied by several Turkish and other servants. Mehemet Ali himself, in the presence of his secretaries, used to open the door leading to the suite of apartments in which the diamond cutters worked and two of the Turkish gentlemen would remain there all day until the men left in the evening. The Envoy and both secretaries used to meet Jack when he visited the place, and for the last three weeks he had nothing to do but see the diamonds, count them, drink an excellent cup of coffee, and smoke a wonderful cigarette, made of some special Turkish tobacco, cultivated and prepared only for the Imperial household."

"Ah!" sighed Brett, with a note of almost unconscious envy in his voice. He knew exactly what that coffee and those cigarettes would be like. "I beg your pardon," he went on, perceiving that Miss Talbot did not understand his exclamation. "Will you tell me as nearly as you can the occurrences of Monday evening?"

"They were simple enough," said the girl. "My brother dined at home. We had one or two guests, and were all in the drawing-room about 10.15, when a note came for him from Mehemet Ali, I know exactly what was in it. I looked over his shoulder whilst he read it. The words were: 'I wish to see you tonight on important business. Come, if possible, at once.' I have to tell you that it was in French, but this is an exact translation."

"Your brother was quite sure that it was from Mehemet Ali himself?" said Brett.

"Quite sure," was the reply. "He knew his handwriting well, having had several communications from him during the progress of business."

"Did your brother leave the house immediately?" asked Brett.

"That instant. He went downstairs, put on his overcoat and hat, and got into a cab with the messenger who brought the note."

"Do you know who this messenger was?"

"One of the policemen on duty in the house itself."

A slight pause ensued, and Brett was about to take his departure, having no further questions to ask at the moment, when some one was heard hastily ascending the stairs, talking to a companion as he advanced.

"This is my uncle," exclaimed Miss Talbot, rising to go to the door. Before she could reach it an elderly gentleman entered, bearing upon him all those distinguished tokens that stamp a man as a retired major general. He exclaimed impetuously—

"I have brought a gentleman from Scotland Yard, my dear." Then he caught sight of Brett. "Who is this?"

Edith was about to explain, when another man entered—a strongly-built, bullet-headed man, with keen eyes and firm mouth, and a curious suggestion in his appearance of having combined pugilism with process-serving as a professional means of existence. His face extended into a smile when his eyes fell upon the barrister.

"Ah, Mr. Brett," he cried. "Now we have something to do that is up to your mark. You are on the spot first, as usual, but this time I can honestly say that I am glad to see you."

Sir Hubert Fitzjames glanced in astonishment from his niece to the barrister. He could find nothing better to say than—

"This, my dear, is Mr. Winter, of Scotland Yard."

CHAPTER III.

Brett promptly cleared the situation by explaining to Sir Hubert, in a few words, the reason for his unexpected presence, and when the Major-General learnt the name of the distinguished personage who had sent Lord Fairholme to the barrister he expressed a ready acquiescence in the desire to utilize his srvices. Nor was the effect of such a notable introduction lost on Mr. Winter, whose earlier knowledge of the barrister's remarkable achievements in unravelling the tangle skein of criminal investigation was now supplemented by a certain amount of awe for a man who commanded the confidence of his Majesty's Government.

"Well," said Sir Hubert Fitzjames, with the brisk animation of one accustomed to utter commands that must be instantly obeyed, "we will now proceed to business."

For a moment no one spoke. The Scotland Yard detective evidently wished his distinguished colleague to take the lead. No sooner did Brett perceive this than he rose, bowed politely to Miss Talbot and her uncle, and said—

"The first thing to do is to trace the whereabouts of Mr. Talbot and this should be a comparatively easy task. The other features of this strange occurrence impress me as highly complex, but it is far too early a stage in the investigation to permit any definite opinion being expressed at this moment."

Every one seemed to be surprised by Brett's attitude.

"Where are you going to, sir?" asked Mr. Winter.

"That depends largely upon you," was the smiling reply. "If you come with me we will go direct to Albert Gate, but if you decide to prosecute further inquiries here, I will await your arrival at my flat."

"That is as much as saying that there are no facts worth inquiring into to be learnt here?"

"Exactly so. Miss Talbot has told me all that is material to our purpose. Her brother was unexpectedly sent for after dinner on Monday night, and left the house hurriedly, without affording any clue to his subsequent proceedings beyond that contained in a brief note sent to him by Mehemet Ali Pasha. Indeed, it was impossible for him to afford any explanation, as he himself was quite unprepared for the summons. Meanwhile, every moment lost in the endeavor to follow up his movements is precious time wasted."

The barrister's manner, no less than his words, impressed Mr. Winter so greatly that he too rose from the seat which he had occupied, with the intention of conducting a long and careful examination of each member of the household.

"Then I will come with you at once," he said.

"Oh," cried the Major-General, "I understood you to say as we came here that there were many questions which required immediate inquiry in this house, on the principle that the movements of the missing man should be minutely traced from the very commencement."

Mr. Winter looked somewhat confused, but Edith Talbot broke in—

"I think, uncle dear, it would be well to defer to Mr. Brett's judgment."

"Do you really believe," she said, turning to the barrister, "that you will soon be able to find my brother?"

"I am quite sure of it," he replied, and the conviction in his tone astonished the professional detective, whilst it carried a message of hope to the others. Even Sir Hubert, for some reason which he could not explain, suddenly experienced a strong sense of confidence in this reserved, distinguished-looking man. He stepped forward eagerly and held out his hand, saying—

"Then we will not detain you, Mr. Brett. Act as you think fit in all things, but do let us have all possible information at the earliest moment."

Brett and Mr. Winter quitted the house; they hailed a hansom and drove rapidly towards Albert Gate.

"Do you know," said the man from Scotland Yard, breaking in on his companion's reverie, "whenever I happen to meet you, Mr. Brett, in the course of an inquiry, I always start by being very angry with you."

"Why?" There was an amused twinkle in Brett's eyes, which might have warned the other of a possible pitfall.

"Because you treat me as if I were a precocious youth. You listen to my theories with a sort of pitying indulgence, yet I have the reputation of being one of the best men in Scotland Yard, or I should not have been put on this job. And I am older than you, too."

"I may surely pity you," said Brett, "even if I don't indulge you too much."

"There you go again," snapped the detective. "Now, what is there silly about my theory of the crime, I should like to know?"

"You shall know, and before you are much older. Bear with me for a little while, I beg you. You may be right, and I may be quite wrong, but I think there is much beneath the surface in the investigations we are now pursuing. My advice to you is to drop all preconceived theories, to note every circumstance, however remote it may appear in its bearing upon events, and in any case not to act precipitately. Whatever you do don't arrest anybody."

"But," said the other, somewhat mollified by Brett's earnestness, "half a dozen people may be arrested at any moment."

"Pray tell me how?"

"Descriptions of the stolen diamonds and of the suspected persons are in every police office in Great Britain and in most Continental centres by this time. Passengers by all steamers are most carefully scrutinized. Every pawnbroker and diamond merchant in the country is on the lookout, and, generally speaking, it will be odd if somebody does not drop into the net before many hours have passed."

"It will, indeed," murmured Brett; "and no doubt the somebody in question will experience a certain amount of inconvenience before he proves to you that he had nothing whatever to do with the matter. Now, don't answer me, Winter, but ponder seriously over this question: Do you really think that the intelligence which planned and successfully carried through an operation of such magnitude will be trapped by plain clothes constables watching the gangways of steamships, or by any pawnbroker who has ever lent half the value of a pledge?"

Almost impatiently the barrister waived the subject out of the hansom, and the detective had sense enough to leave him alone during the few remaining minutes before the vehicle pulled up near the Albert Gate mansion.

(To be continued.)

SCOTCH LOGIC.

Donald (who is seeing his more prosperous cousin off by the train—Ye micht like tae leave me a bob or two tae drink ye a safe journey, Wullie.

Wullie (feigning regret)—Man, I canna. A' my spare shullin's I gie tae my auld mither."

Donald—That's strange. Because yer mither told me ye never gie her onything.

Wullie—Weel, if I dinna gie my auld mither onything, what sort o' chance dae ye think you've got?

Perhaps there is nothing grander in this world than a newly-promoted foreman, and Richard, whose appointment was but one day old, fully appreciated his position. A lady happening to visit the works approached him. "And who might be in charge of this department?" she asked. "I am, mum," said Richard, proudly. "Really?" she said in surprise, which Richard took as homage to his position. "Yes," he said, puffing out his chest, "and I'll prove it. Kelly," addressing one of the workers, "you're sacked!"

LETTERS OF A SON IN THE MAKING TO HIS DAD.

—By REX McEVOY

[Mr. McEvoy will write for this paper a series of letters from the west. They will appear from time to time under the above heading, and will give a picture of the great Canadian west from the standpoint of a young Ontario man going out there to make his way. These letters should be full of interest for every Ontario father.]

Calgary, Aug. 27th, 1911

My Dear Dad:—

Since I wrote you from Winnipeg I have left the prairies behind me. Today, about forty-five miles before reaching Calgary, I had my first sight of the Rocky Mountains. They lay low along the Western horizon, like clouds. The only way you could tell they were not clouds was because they did not change their shape. On the prairies I saw Indians, looking very civilized with their Bain waggons, cowboys, and mounted policemen, but I must tell everything in its turn. Before I go any further, I want to ask you to be sure to send me the newspaper from home. I feel just like Bill Dodson, whom I met in Winnipeg. He was telling me that whenever he got a paper from home, it was just like meeting an old friend, because it told him all about the folks he knew. His father gave him a subscription for a year as a Christmas present, and he said he couldn't have had anything that would have pleased him more. If I decide to stay out here, and anybody at home should want to give me something for Christmas, they might think about this. Don't wait till Christmas to send me the paper, though, please.

Say, Dad, if you saw the threshing machines that were round the railroad sidings at Winnipeg waiting to be shipped to the prairies you wouldn't wonder that people in the west boom their country. These machines, loaded on flat cars, or standing like batteries of guns waiting to be shipped, reminded me of the South African war pictures of shipping guns and ammunition to the front. There is just as much hustle here. At the station, all along the line, are more machines waiting to be unloaded, and empty box cars are being collected on the sidings to move the crop out. Everybody says that it is to be a bumper crop this year, and bigger than ever before. What you can see from the train certainly looks good. They have got cutting well under way now.

It's funny the way the towns out west advertise. You frequently come to towns where sign boards have been erected at the stations telling of the advantages the towns have to offer settlers. Back at Port Arthur they had an attractive little one-story brick building, what is called a kiosk, which is a bureau of information. At Fort William there was a big sign: "Fort William the Pulse of the Dominion: the bulk of East and West traffic passes through this town." There is another big sign there, but there is so much crowded on it, and the print was so small that I could not read it from the train. Indian Head is another place that advertises in this way. On one side of the track is the sign: "Indian Head, Saskatchewan's Beauty Spot. Good land $20 to $50 per acre." Across the track on the other side is a sign which reads. "Dominion Government forest nursery, 480 acres, one mile from town: Distributed annually, 3,000,000 trees free to settlers. Visitors can inspect at any time." You would think that if these towns wanted to advertise they would do it in Ontario papers. Of course, thousands of people read the signs by the railroad track, but by the time they see them they have tickets to their destination and are not likely to stop off.

Out from Winnipeg the country is as flat as a table, and the horizon is as straight as the edge of a ruler. It surprised me to find out that between Winnipeg and Portage La Prairie, which is fifty-six miles west, there is a rise of 100 feet. Portage has a population of 7,000, and is quite a town, and one of Manitoba's principal grain markets. There are elevators there, of course, and from there west for a long way there are elevators at all the stations. There will be two or three elevators at each station, belonging to different companies. To a new-comer from Ontario these elevators, so many of them, are strange, and they are all the more noticeable because the country is so flat and there are no big trees. The elevators can be seen for miles.

At Brandon I laid eyes on the first Northwest Mounted policeman I ever saw. They wear red coats, just like those of the dragoons we saw in Toronto, and cow-boy hats. It is said that the red coats were made part of the uniform of the police by Sir John Macdonald because the Indians among whom the police had their most difficult work always looked on the soldiers of the Queen as their friends. A red-coat would be trusted where anyone else would meet only distrust and suspicion. The most prominent building, from the Brandon station, is a seed warehouse, and this is another indication of the character of the West. And the fact that they go in for agriculture wholesale is shown by the advertisements to be seen offering "plowing engines" for sale. The plowing is done by engines on the big farms. Out on the prairies I saw great big galvanized iron tanks, which I thought must be for holding gasoline for running the plowing engines, but a man on the train said that these were portable granaries into which the grain is put as it is threshed, until it can be taken in to the elevators.

My, the prairies are lonely. You can look from the train window and get a wide sweep for miles and miles, and perhaps there will only be one house in the whole landscape. And there are no fences to show that anybody has made their home there. The rail fences, such as we have about the old place, you never see out here; wood is too scarce. Why, the only place about which there was a fence in some of the towns was the lumberyard, and this was sure to be protected with a high fence. Wood is so valuable that they say people lock their kindling in safes before going to bed.

By-bye for the present.

Your loving son,

JIM.



A New Head In 30 Minutes

Exchange that aching, throbbing, suffering, muddled head for a clear, cool, comfortable one by taking a

NA-DRU-CO Headache Wafer

25c. a box at your druggists' or by mail from National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal. 28

THE TREASURY.

Mark 12: 41-44.

The Building was admired by all
Who in their father's footsteps trod:
It was the house they loved to call
The Temple of the Living God.

But on that day they little knew
That He who owned the house was there:
Of Him they did not seek a view:
To Him they breathed no word of prayer.

Against the treasury sat He
Who is of heaven and earth the King:
His all-discerning eye could see
All those who came their gifts to bring.

And He whose hand the veil uplifts
That He may hidden things unfold
Perceived amongst their varied gifts
The worthless dross and purest gold.

While some brought gifts with boastful air,
As if they gloried in their rights,
A widow, with a silent prayer,
Brought all she had—two single mites.

Then to His own said Christ the Lord,
"Their gifts which seem so great are small;
They gave what they could well afford;
But this poor widow gave her all."

Beside the treasury to-day
There sits the Lord of earth and heaven;
To those who do His word obey
The riches of His grace is given.

He honors those who for His sake
Unto each urgent call attend:
He knows the sacrifice those make
Who seek His kingdom to extend.

May love enrich the gifts we give
And cleanse our gold from sordid dross:
The life of service may we live
And always glory in the cross.

T. WATSON.

Iona Station, Ont., 1911.

WHEN BRITANNIA RULED.

An Episode on Board a Steamer Bound for South Africa.

A fancy-dress ball in celebration of "crossing the line," given on board a steamer bound for South Africa, is described by Lady Elizabeth Butler in her book, "From Sketch-Book and Diary." On this occasion the passengers of the second-class cabin were invited to join those of the first on the gaily decorated promenade-deck. Before quoting directly from her diary the account of the "catastrophe," the author inserts some words of explanation.

Here I must interpolate the statement of certain facts which will enable you more fully to sympathize with me in the catastrophe that closes this mid-ocean episode.

You must know that white servants were impossible to find at the Cape, and one must bring all one's staff out with one, "for better, for worse," it may be for three, four, five years. If any turn out badly, it is true you may send them home, but—who is to replace them?

I could not persuade my cook at Dover Castle to undertake this expatriation, her courage failing her at the last moment, and I had to find an untried substitue. She was a Dane with the blood of generations of bellicose vikings coursing through her veins, and from afar I had watched her daily on the other deck with apprehensions.

"The ball is over and I feel decidedly limp. I thought I was going to have a pleasant evening. I was sitting with Lady——and all the others who were not masquerading, enjoying the sight of the figures in all kinds of extempore costumes appearing on the deck from below and mustering prior to setting to, the band playing a spirited waltz, when there slowly emerged from the saloon stairway, as if rising from the waves she rules—Britannia!

"First a high brass helmet with scarlet crest, then a trident held in the other, and the folds of the union jack draping her commanding form. She stepped on deck.

"'I say,' said a voice, 'this is the success of the evening. Who it it?'

"'Who is it?' you heard on every side

"'Who is it?' asked Lady——, turning to me.

"'My cook,' I faintly answered.

"The last speaker knew her South Africa, and all the possibilities of the future might have spoken in my face, to judge by the choking laughter that caused her precipitate withdrawal. Each time she ventured back within sight of my smileless face, the fit seized her again.

"Later on I saw Britannia dancing in a small set of Lancers, hand in hand with the Marchioness. Shall I ever get her harnessed now?

"I went back to hang over the bulwarks and lose myself among the stars."

FOUND RIGHT PATH.

After a False Start.

"In 1890 I began to drink coffee.

"At that time I was healthy and enjoyed life. At first I noticed no bad effects from the indulgence, but in course of time found that various troubles were coming upon me.

"Palpitation of the heart took unto itself sick and nervous headaches, kidney troubles followed and eventually my stomach became so deranged that even a light meal caused me serious distress.

"Our physician's prescriptions failed to help me and then I dosed myself with patent medicines till I was thoroughly disgusted and hopeless.

"Finally I began to suspect that coffee was the cause of my troubles. I experimented by leaving it off, except for one small cup at breakfast. This helped some, but did not altogether relieve my distress. It satisfied me, however, that I was on the right track.

"So I gave up coffee altogether and began to use Postum. In ten days I found myself greatly improved, my nerves steady, my head clear, my kidneys working better and better, my heart's action rapidly improving, my appetite improved and the ability to eat a hearty meal without subsequent suffering restored to me. And this condition remains.

"Leaving off coffee and using Postum did this, with no help from drugs, as I abandoned the use of medicines when I began to use the food drink." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE PRESERVING TEST

FOR NEARLY 60 YEARS

Redpath

EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

has stood the searching test of preserving time. This is only possible because of its consistent high quality.

FROM YOUR GROCER.

The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal

Established in 1854 by John Redpath.

For tea you can't beat
LIPTON'S TEA
OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY

WOOING OF ROYAL SERVANTS

WHEN CUPID PLAYS HIS PART BELOW PALACE STAIRS.

Rare Occurrence That a Royal Servant Marries Out of Royal Employ.

One frequent result of the visit of a Royal personage to England is a marriage between a servant in the suite of the Royal visitor and a servant in our Sovereign's service. During the last reign three of the Royal male servants each found a wife, and one of Queen Alexandra's maids a husband, in the retinue of foreign Royalties, says the London Answers.

In the present reign none of King George's servants has married, but the visit of the German Emperor at the time of King Edward's death resulted in a marriage between a maid in the service of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and a servant in the retinue of his Imperial Majesty.

The servants in the King's Household during the visit of a foreign Royalty to Buckingham Palace are of course thrown a good deal into contact with the servants in the retinue of the Royal visitor. The male and female attendants have their meals apart, but they meet in their spare time in the large servant's hall, where frequently impromptu dances are got up in in the evening.

PAYING THEIR COURT.

The Palace housekeeper acts as chaperon to the maids on such occasions, and it is then that the grooms, valets, and pages of Royal personages have an opportunity of paying their court to the maids in the King's Household.

As a general rule, where a maid-servant in the employ of a Royal parsonage marries a man in the service of another Royalty, she enters service in the Royal Household in which her husband is employed. For example, if a manservant in King George's service married a maid in the service of, say, the King of Italy, she would enter the service of the latter monarch, and vice versa. In this way, in nearly all Royal Households, maidservants who have been formerly employed in other Royal Households may be found.

Occasionally, however, the manservant changes his service on marrying a girl in the employ of another Royalty. For example, a footman in the employ of the German Emperor married a maidservant in the Household of the late King, and the man subsequently entered the service of King Edward, and is still in the Royal employ. Sometimes, when a maid in Royal employ becomes engaged to a man in service in a foreign Royal Household, she is very loth to enter the latter.

AN ARDENT WOOER.

One of the Queen of Spain's dressers, who was formerly in service in the English Royal Household, could with great difficulty be persuaded to leave her employment at Buckingham Palace when she became engaged to the King of Spain's valet. The pair met when King Alfonso came to this country in 1905, and the valet soon afterwards proposed, but the maid at first absolutely declined to leave service at Buckingham Palace. It was out of the question for the valet to leave the service of his Royal master, who probably would have objected to his doing so, and in such a case the valet could not have obtained employment at the English Court. But the valet was a persistent wooer, and after a couple of years' time he persuaded the maid to marry him, when she was appointed a dresser to the Queen of Spain.

A SHATTERED ROMANCE.

Most servants in the employ of Royalties, of whatever nationality, speak English and French, so that there is no difficulty regarding conversation between them. But occasionally the services of an interpreter are required. Once this led to an unexpected ending to a romance, that is still talked of in the servants' hall at Windsor Castle.

It happened when the late King of Portugal was visiting Windsor Castle in 1904. One of the visiting monarch's pages fell violently in love with one of the assistant housemaids on the Castle staff. The page could not speak a word of English or French, and, of course, the maid could not speak a word of Portuguese. Indeed, none of the servants at the English Court could do so, except the late King's valet, Mr. Chandler, who was a remarkably good linguist.

So the love-sick page had to call upon a brother-page who could speak English to act as interpreter, and for several days the enamored page continued to make love to the Court housemaid through the medium of a third party. But at the conclusion of the Royal visit the interpreter proposed to the maid himself, and was duly accepted, and so mortified was the other page that he left the Royal service.

Of course, the majority of Royal servants find mates in the Household of the Sovereign in which they are employed, and it is, by the way, a matter of very rare occurrence that a Royal servant marries anyone not in some Royal employ. When two servants at the English Court marry, they are put on what is called the

OUTSIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

That is to say, they are allowed to live outside Buckingham Palace, and a very large number of the Royal servants do so.

Some of the upper servants, who occupy responsible positions and are in receipt of exceptionally good wages, have very good houses on the outskirts of London. Their attendance is only required at the Palace from noon, and except on the occasion of a State entertainment they are allowed off duty after eight o'clock in the evening. And when the Court is not in residence at Buckingham Palace their presence is often not required.

A few of the married servants live in the Palace in the married servants' quarters. These are elderly servants who have been a considerable time in the employ of Royalty, whose families, if they have any, are either in the employ of Royalty or doing otherwise for themselves: but no servants with young children are allowed to reside in the Palace. When a maid-servant at the Palace becomes engaged to be married, she at once informs the house-keeper of the fact, who reports the matter to the Queen, and the maid and her husband are sure of handsome gift from their Majesties.

FAVORITE SPOTS.

Often a maidservant in the employ of their Majesties marries an employee on one of the Royal estates, and in such a case she always leaves service at Buckingham Palace and goes to live on the Royal estate with her husband.

When a couple of the Royal servants marry, they are given a fortnight's holiday for their honeymoon, and during that period they are not liable under any circumstances to be summoned to be in attendance at Buckingham Palace, or any of the Royal rseidences, as are all the Royal servants when on their ordinary holiday, though of course a Royal servant when on his (or her) ordinary holiday is only summoned to be in attendance under urgent and unsxpected circumstances.

Few marriages between the Royal servants have, by the way, been celebrated in London. The majority of marriages between them have taken place at Windsor, Sandringham, or Balmoral.

HOW TO JUDGE DISTANCES.

At thirty yards, assuming that your sight is of average strength, the white of a man's eye is plainly seen, and the eyes themselves up to eighty yards. At 100 yards all parts of the body are seen distinctly, slight movements are perceptible, and the details of the dress can be distinguished. At 200 yards the outlines of the face are confused, and rows of buttons look like stripes. At 400 yards the face is a mere dot, but all the movements of the arms and legs are still distinct. At 600 yards details can no longer be distinguish. At 800 yards, men in a crowd cannot be counted, nor their individual movements distinguish. At 1,000 yards a line of soldiers resembles a broad belt. At 1,200 yards cavalry can be distinguish from infantry, and at 2,000 a mounted man usually appears a mere peck.

HAD SIZED HIM UP.

"What's that you have in your hand?" asked Mrs. Gimlet, of her husband as he brought home a roll of manuscript.

"Brains, madam," retorted Mr. Gimlet pompously. "Are you surprised at the fact?"

"Not in the least," she replied. "I knew you didn't carry them in your head."

THE SCOTCHMAN IN CANADA

WHAT HE HAS ACCOMPLISHED IN THE DOMINION.

Adopts Himself to Any Circumst- Adopts Himself to Any Circumstances Is the Secret of His

According to the Census figures, Scotland is being depopulated, or, at all events, it is ceasing to grow at the rate it should, says the London Answers.

But this depopulation is no new thing. And there is another side to the question, a side which is far from unpleasant; for what is Britain's loss is the Empire's gain.

In the making of every British colony the Scot has played a part, and a book which has been recently published, shows how much our great Dominion beyond the seas owes to the pluck, energy, and colonising instinct of the man from the North.

EARLY HARDSHIPS.

There were Scots in Canada so long ago as 1621, when Sir William Alexander secured a charter granting him the territory, roughly covered now by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. But it was the exodus following the rebellion of 1745 that was the starting point in Canada's history.

Then a Greenock merchant, John Pagan, obtained a grant of land at Pictou, and he offered, as an inducement to come to Canada, a free passage, a farm lot, and a year's provisions.

"He owned an old Dutch brig, which he called the Hector, and in the Hector he shipped out in July, 1773, his first colonists from the Highlands, 189 souls in all . . . . The ground was still uncleared, but they struggled through the first hard years, and prospered. Three years later they were joined by other Scots from Prince Edward Island, who had emigrated from Dumfries, but had been eaten out by locusts."

After this the Scots stream was constant, whole families arriving. When the first hardships were over, these early pioneers wrote to their relatives in Scotland to come out and join them. The so-called Highland Clearances brought others—no fewer than 1,309 arriving in a single season in 1803. Fresh settlements sprang up; some cast in their lot with the fur traders; others struck out and fought their way to uncleared but fertile parts.

THE INEVITABLE SANDY.

Hearing the story of these strenuous times from one of the veterans, a Scots officer expressed his admiration, saying:

"The only instance I know that I can compare it to is that of Moses leading the Children of Israel into their Promised Land."

Up jumped the old man.

"Moses!" said he. "Compare me to Moses! Moses be hanged! He lost half his army in the Red Sea, and I brought my party through without losing one man!"

It was men of this spirit who founded the great North-West Company, which, by the end of the 18th century, had an annual turnover of £120,000, employed 50 clerks, 71 interpreters and clerks, 1,120 canoemen, and 35 guides. Practically all the proprietors were Scots.

And the Hudson Bay Company gradually became Scotch. From the time when the inevitable Scot appears upon the scene to the present day, the chief proportion of the Hudson Bay officials have been drawn from the Orkneys and the Highlands.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

Why the country still makes it call to the Scot is shown in the story of the farmer who said that "it made a chap's eyes glad to look at wheat 70in. high with such a head on it. And ye dinna grow tatties like you in Banchory-Devenick. If they saw me owning soil like you in Aberdeen they'd a' tak' their hats aff to me."

What is the secret of the Scots' success in Canada? The author explains it thus:

"They were able to adapt themselves to any circumstances; they had faith in themselves, and stuck together. In Canada to-day there are close upon a million citizens of Scots' descent or birth. They are only one-eighth of the total population, but they hold among them more than one half of the positions worth having. The best passport for any immigrant into Canada is to speak with a Scots accent. One occasionally sees the notice in connection with some situation—"No English need apply." If any Canadian had the temerity to say "No Scots need apply," he would not only advertise himself a fool, but he would also probably be lynched."

Within another twenty years, it is prophesied, there will be double the number of Scots in Canada. And in going to Canada the Scot is sure, not only of finding honest work, but also of meeting so many Scots that to make his home there is an easy matter. He can still be a Scot in Canada!

There are times when a silent witness is an unspeakable nuisance.

CONSTABLE OR MILKMAN

GUARDIANS OF THE LAW MUST LOOK SHARP.

Many Disguises Donned by Detectives to Capture Clever Criminals.

Street betting is, as we all know, prohibited by law. But the difficulty is to obtain convictions, for street bookies are very wary, and the sight of a blue uniform sends them scuttling to cover as quickly as a blackbird when a sparrow-hawk's shadow swoops across the grass, says London Answers.

At Rochdale, the police had long been aware that a lot of this kind of gambling had been going on at a spot on the banks of a canal. The bookies in this case had protected themselves by posting scouts on all sides to give warning of the approach of police.

But at last the police outwitted them. Two constables got themselves up as golfers in tweed suits and stockings, and armed themselves with powerful field-glasses. In this guise they got near enough to identify a number of the offenders, and later these were arrested and fined.

Recently a party of dectives arrested two noted jewel thieves by disguising themselves as milkmen, wearing smocks and carrying cans.

Some few years ago a merchant in Wormwood Street went to the police, and told them how he was being worried by an old school-fellow, who was trying to blackmail him.

The police suggested that he should pretend to fall in with the

BLACKMAILER'S SCHEME,

and negotiations were carried out, through the "Agony" column of a London daily, by which the merchant agreed to pay £300, which was to be buried at the foot of a certain tree in a brickfield near Honor Oak Park Railway Station.

The police prepared a cigar-box, weighted with lead, which was duly buried under the tree. Then several detectives hid near by, and, after waiting all night, spotted the blackmailed poking in the ground with his umbrella.

He quickly dug up the box, and was carrying it away, when one of detectives, disguised as a labourer, and apparently intoxicated, lurched up, asking him what he had got there. This gave the others the signal, and the fellow was caught without a chance of resistance.

A shop was found in Goswell Road, Clerkenwell, which the police discovered to be run by receivers of stolen property. Early one evening they arrested the two principals, and then a detective got himself up to look exactly like one of the arrested pair, and stood behind the counter.

Presently a man came in, and offered for sale goods which were evidently stolen. He was at once arrested, and by the end of the evening no fewer than eleven arrests had been made.

STRANGER IN THE STALLS.

Two years ago King Manoel of Portugal came to London, and on the night before he left visited Drury Lane Theatre. Near the end of the performance a gentleman in the stalls was quietly asked to give up his place to someone who had an important duty to perform.

The person in question was a tall, broad-shouldered man, in perfect evening-dress, and of most distinguished appearance. A few moments before the curtain fell, the person next him—a little, beady-eyed foreigner—jumped up, evidently in a hurry to leave. But his neighbor just then dropped his stick, and, in stopping to get it, knocked down his hat, and then his gloves. His deliberation in recovering them caused a delay which considerably annoyed the foreigner.

Meanwhile King Manoel left the theatre, and then the gentleman in evening-dress, who was really a well-known detective, announced that he proposed to see him out of England at once.

FACT AND FANCY.

It is both paradoxical and unpleasant to wade through a dry book.

It is easier to live within an income than without one.

The crocodile likes its meat high, and, after killing it, keeps it hidden for days among the reeds.

Throughout the world there are 672 known volcanoes, 270 of which are active.

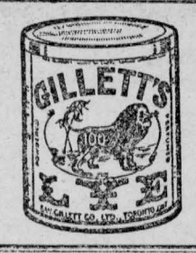
If love is blind it must be admitted that marriage is a first-class oculist.

As an argument in favor of matrimony it is stated that among every 1,000 bachelors there are 38 criminals, while among married men the ratio is only eighteen per 1,000.

Toads are sold for $1 a dozen in Paris, being bought by gardners to be used as insect-destroyers.

If you want a man's candid opinion of you, make him angry and you'll get it.

You can generally tell from a man's neckties whether he is married or not.

GILLETT'S
PERFUMED LYE


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"YIELD" ON BONDS DEPENDS ON TIME BOND HAS TO RUN BEFORE MATURITY.

Explanation of This Important Point of Great Importance—Not Like Stocks Which are Never Repaid and Therefore Time Not Considered in Reckoning Return—Some Interesting Illustrations.

(By "Investor")

In the first of this series it was shown that "distribution of risk" is an important principle of investment. It is a very simple one, however, involving no very confused ideas. There is another principle to be borne in mind when making investments which is of no less importance, but it is, however, considerably less obvious to those whose investment experience is small—and even to many who should understand its actions thoroughly. This is the principle of investment "in accordance with actful requirements."

Not long ago a financial paper stated, quite correctly, that a high return on an investment should always be looked upon with suspicion. This, however must not be taken to mean that such a stock as Dominion Bank, which pays 12 per cent. per annum is decidedly past the danger mark and should be avoided. Of course, the person who figures this out in this way quite misses the point. "The rate of income" or "return" on an investment depends on the rate of dividend, to be sure, but it is quite a different thing altogether. For example, take the case of a stock paying 12 per cent. The investor will have to pay at least $200 a share for this stock. But the dividend is figured on the par—or face—value of the shares, which is $100. Therefore the return on the $200 investment is $12 per year, or $6 on every hundred invested—that is, 6 per cent.

This is what was referred to in a previous article, when "rate of income" was given as one of the points—the second in importance—to be considered in chosing an investment.

Now, in the case of stocks, as we see above, this is a very simple matter to understand. When we consider bonds, however, there is considerably more to be taken into account.

Anyone who has ever bought bonds may sometimes wonder why two different issues of the bonds of some particular city sell at quite different prices. The security is exactly the same, the rate of interest identical; the only difference, probably, is that one bond may be payable in ten years and the other in twenty. It is this last feature that affects the price. What difference could that make? you ask.

Suppose a 5 per cent. $1,000 bond with ten years to run sells at 108 1-4. The owner will receive $50 a year on an investment of $1,082.50. In such circumstances a stock—which is never repaid—would net the investor about 4 1-2 per cent. The bond is different, however. The investor pays $1,082.50 for the bond, which in ten years is paid off at $1,000. So he must save enough out of his income each year to replace the $82.50 of capital thus lost. That is to say, he must lay away in each year of the ten which his bond has to run, the sum of $6.30, which, at compound interest, will amount to the $82.50 by the time the bond matures. Therefore, the investor can only consider $43.30 of his annual interest of $50 as legitimate income, and, dividing $43.30 by $1,082.50 we find that this amounts to 4 per cent. on the sum of $1,082.50 invested. Therefore, a 5 per cent. bond, with ten years to run, selling at 108 1-4 "yields" 4 per cent. Remember, the amount returned is, of course greater than 4 per cent., but the half of 1 per cent. in excess of that rate is really repayment of a part of the invested capital, in installments.

On the other hand, where, a similar bond sells below par, the process is reversed. For example, a 4 per cent. bond selling at 90, with ten years to run, "yields" the investor 5.3 per cent., whereas, a 4 per cent. stock selling at 90, returns but 4.4 on the investment. The reason, of course, is this: In ten years the bond is repaid at par of $1,000 and cost but $900, therefore, to every $40 of interest must be added the part of that $100 profit which will be received at the time the bond is repaid, and of which, in the "yield" account is thus taken.

So, in buying bonds or other forms of mortgage or debentures which are payable on a fixed date, the element of time is a most important one. In such a case the "rate of income" is not as simple to estimate as is often supposed, as we have just seen. Bond dealers, of course, do not have to bother working out these details, for there are books of tables compiled in which the figures for all values, rates and times are given, and most bond dealers have a supply of small books of this sort which they supply to their customers.

Indeed, in bond selling, in many cases, bonds are sold on the basis of their "yield," and the price not figured out until the transaction is completed. Therefore, it is necessary to understand how this is figured out before buying, or one may be disappointed. For instance, a man might buy Electrical Development Company bonds at 87 on the open market under the impression that as they "yield" 6 per cent. his income will be 6x$87, or $52.20 a year, whereas as they are 5 per cent. bonds he gets but $50 on each thousand, as he will have to wait till the bonds mature, 22 years hence, for the $130, which represents the additional $2.20 he expected and didn't get. The $130, of course, is the profit derived from buying the bonds for $870 and having them redeemed at $1,000.

Don't forget, therefore, when reckoning the rate of income on a security to find out—if it is a bond—how long it has to run.

OUR LITTLE WAYS.

Many Habits Which Our Ancestors Have Left Us.

It is from out remotest ancestors that we get many of our habits. Mankind's dislike of darkness is as old as he is himself. All children fear the dark, and few grown-ups are quite at their ease in it.

Even in his own house, every inch of which he knows, a man will feel mildly uncomfortable till he has the lights on. Most people know what it is, when walking at night along a lonely road, to glance uneasily over the shoulder.

We do not expect to be stabbed in the back by a murderer creeping up silently. No; the reason is that the dark once left men defenceless from the attack of animals that could see in the dark better that he could, and the memory of those days is in our bones and blood.

Scientists trace stage-fright back to the days when to be conspicuous meant to invite attack from more powerful animals. And the shyness many people have about crossing a large room when other people are present is another inheritance from our primitive ancestors. In the forests it was only the biggest and strongest animals, such as the bear, the elephant, and the mastodon, who dared to walk straight across the wide, open space. The others percferred, for safety's sake, to sidle or slink round the edges.

Have you ever thought over the curious instinct that we all have, when we are looking at someone and the someone turns round, to look away, and pretend we were not watching? Similar is the impulse when we meet in the street someone we know only slightly, to pretend we do not see him. These impulses are usually overcome immediately, but there are few people who have not felt them at times.

The explanation lies in the old, animal hatred of meeting another animal's eye. Watch a dog, or the animals in a menagerie. Even the lion will blink when it chances to catch your eye, and look past you.

Scientists declare that the paralysis that a sudden fright is apt to cause is a trick we learnt in our wilder days, and exactly corresponds to the death-shamming that some animals are so adept in. The weaker animals learnt aeons ago that a moving object is much less likely to escape the notice of a prowling enemy than one that stays motionless.

Do you like shaking hands? Many people do not, and avoid the ceremony as much as possible. It is the old, animal dislike of being touched. The ordinary house-dog is so civilized that it likes being petted, but take any wild or half-wild animal, such as an Eskimo dog. A touch will make it spring yards away, or bury its fangs into the intruding hand.

All of us overcome this dislike in the case of our intimate friends, but there are many people who, if their hands are touched accidentally in a crowd by a stranger, stealthily wipe them.

The dream that everybody has had—that of falling, and being brought up with a jerk—is a dream that always brings the dreamer awake with a start. Psychological science declares it is probably the very oldest memory of the human race, going back, indeed, to the days when our ape-like ancestors lived and slept in trees.

THE MAILS

	Despatched	Arrive
Chestervillestage	8.00 a.m.	5.05 p.m.
Day, west	12.30 p.m.	1.30 "
Waddington	1.30 "	3.00 "
Day, east	3.30 "	4.30 "
Winchester	2.00 "	11.15 a.m.
Night, east	7.30 "	
Night, west	7.30 "	
Sunday, E. & W.	7.30 "	

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE

EASTBOUND

No. 8 (daily) ..... due 4.19 a.m.
" 12 (daily except Sun) " 7.15 a.m.
" 4 (daily) ..... " 3.32 p.m.
" 6 (daily except Sun.) " 3.55 p.m.
" 76 (Sundays only) ... " 5 25 p.m.

WESTBOUND

No. 7 (daily) ..... due 1.04 p.m.
No. 11 (daily except Sun.) due 7.42 p.m.
" 5 (daily) ..... " 10.13 p.m.

The Leader

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

The Leader Publishing Co.

LEWIS E. MURPHY,
Editor and Manager

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1911

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The very fact that the Yankees broke the former Reciprocity pact, there being nothing in it for them, is sufficient evidence to show that they (the Yankees) are not reaching out for anything unless it is for their advantage. At that time Canada did not amount to much, but now, when she is prosperous, they seek to gobble her up. The farmer, the laboring man and the artizan cannot afford to vote against their own interests, hence they will support Borden and his candidates.

Who is it that has made Canada so prosperous? It is not the Yankee combines and trusts, but it is the sturdy loyal Canadians and sons of Britain who have worked out Canada's destiny, and are capable of maintaining it without the aid of the Yankee combinesters. A vote for reciprocity means the disruption of all that we have achieved in the past, and turning our future to the Yankees. What we have, let us hold.

What farmers of the west are clamoring for reciprocity? When sifted down it will be found that it is eastern Yankee corporations that have put their millions together and bought up vast areas of fertile land and are conducting these farms on a large scale by the latest improved power machinery, and will eventually gobble up the small farmer in order that they may enhance their millions. Vote for Borden and let us work out our own destiny.

It is true that Canada consumes the greater portion of her produce. With the strides that Canada has been making under the present protective policy, it will not be long ere she will be consuming all she produces. What is needed is to make the east a manufacturing centre for the west; develop our magnificent water powers; keep up the protection, and if the Yankee manufacturers want to sell their wares, compel them to manufacture them in Canada and thus give labor to our mechanics and laborers. This will give them more money to buy the produce of the farm, and all will be benefitted. Vote for Borden and better business.

Canada would do well to follow the old protective policy, as it has made her prosperous. Let her protect her infant industries and build them. The Sheet Steel Corporation of this town is an instance. It is the only industry of the kind in Canada, and if given a small bounty would build it up to a big concern employing thousands of hands who would help to pay off the big bonded debt with which it is now encumbered. Keep on the 5 per cent. duty it now enjoys and give it a reasonable bounty and Morrisburg and the citizens in and contingent thereto will be prosperous and happy. Vote for Borden, Broder, and better business on the 21st.

The policy of protection to infant industries in the United States has built up many such institutions that were former employers of but few hands, but now, under protection, employ their hundreds. Favorable legislation in the interest of the mechanic and artizan, makes them more prosperous, and when they are prosperous the farmer is prosperous, because there is money to purchase his produce. The farmer is the most independent citizen in this country, because he can raise all he wants to eat. Not so with the mechanic—he is compelled to buy all of his. Protection has made the laborer more prosperous, hence it should be continued. Vote for Borden, Broder and better business.

EXCHANGING THE SUBSTANCE FOR THE SHADOW.

There seems to be a general feeling among certain sections of the community, especially where only one paper is run and that of Liberal persuasion, that by this Reciprocity Pact, whatever else is ruined the farmer is bound to gain That this supposition is false is clear upon closer investigation. Let us take a few of the facts

To begin with, it is true that the farmer will gain on some of his products. It is universally admitted in the root-growing districts that on turnips there will be a small gain. Barley is a more problematical question. Undoubtedly the imposition of 30 cents a bushel did make our farmers feel that it would be more profitable to go in for growing other things; and it might seem reasonable to suppose that taking off the 30 cents would revive our barley-growing. But that is not necessarily so At the time when the barley duty was put on we had control of the market; the United States needed protection for its farmers; and the result has surely been a fair proof of the value of such protection. But now the barley industry in the States is thriving we can only compete on equal terms at best, and it is by no means clear that we can regain the market. But now if we do regain the market what does that mean? It means that we give up producing something else and that something else a product much more valuable than barley. It means that we give up some of our live-stock raising, some of our horse breeding, our very best farming industry where we stand supreme, in order to compete in a market which we may not recover after all

And what of horses and cattle? What will Reciprocity do for this most important branch of our Ontario industry? We shipped from Ontario to the West last year $10,000,000 worth of horses. The West is our main buyer. But what will happen when the duty is removed? Are there no horses in Dakota and Oregon — a cheaper brand of horses, that the Westerner just starting up will be glad to buy? As soon as Reciprocity is introduced the West will be flooded with the poorer brand of horses, because they are cheaper, the breed of Canadian horses will be deteriorated, and the Ontario industry will be irrevocably crippled.

As for the American market for horses and cattle, except for very special kinds, it is not as good as our own Canadian market. Everybody knows that it is Liverpool prices which regulate our meat prices. It is true that in the United States there is a class of people who can afford and do afford to buy very superior meat, the choicest and most special on the market. Canadians cannot and do not buy such fine meat. If therefore, you have regard only to quotations which deal in this very particular class of meat you will see superiority in the American market. But such meat is now 5 per cent. of the whole product. What our farmers have to look to is not the particular prize beast which can always bring a fancy price, but the average beast, which as a matter of fact brings a better price in Canada than in the United States The same argument holds of horses. A jumper or a fancy rider will bring a big price any day, bigger in the United States than elsewhere. But the farmers are not raising jumpers and riders generally. What they have to consider and what they make their profits out of are the ordinary average horses, which sell in markets anywhere. Is our farmer, for a paltry gain on turnips and an uncertain gain on barley, going to sacrifice a splendid, profitable, and sure industry, where he stands unrivalled?

These are stubborn facts which the Liberal newspapers are finding it hard to circumvent. The cry that we find a market of 90,000,000 people open to us is soon drowned in the uproar that ensues when it is realized that 90,000,000 people also may compete in our market. It is easy to quote special prices in Buffalo or special prices in Toronto; but if the extra freight is considered, if particular market fluctuations are allowed for, it is generally found that the prices in Toronto are superior in spite of Liberal twisting. It is indeed hard to explain to a level-headed man how he is to gain by sharing another's hard times and sacrificing his own prosperity.

Millinery Opening

Mrs. Ouderkirk, Williamsburg, will hold her fall millinery opening on Friday and Saturday, September 22nd and 23rd, and following days, when a full range of the latest styles will be on exhibition. 37a

LEADER ADVERTISEMENTS BRING RESULTS.



"Uniformity is a big word, Bud."
"I 'spect it's because it means a lot, Rose."
Steady—Regular—*Dependable* Quality, there's the FIVE ROSES idea.
No bad dreams bakeday eves — the morning batch "flat" instead of "up."
So very exasperating, you know, to get *less* loaves this week than last from the *same* quantities.
FIVE ROSES is the sure flour — *reliable*, you see.
No wrinkling worries over bread, or cakes, or pies, or anything.
Bake things always *up to the mark* of your happy expectations.
Disappointment—*never*.
Four times Uniform—Strength, Color, Flavor, too, and Yield.
FIVE ROSES—*trouble-proof flour*.
Use FIVE ROSES *always*.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached — Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

CAMPBELL'S MEETING

In the Music Hall Was a Large One—Speeches by the Candidate, Dr. Horsey and W. E. Proudfoot

A Liberal rally was held in the Music Hall on Tuesday evening last in support of Mr. John A. Campbell, the reciprocity candidate for Dundas. The hall was well filled, many being obliged to stand during two hours and a half of speechmaking A large number of farmers drove in to hear the great question discussed from the Liberal standpoint, and the audience, while not displaying any great amount of enthusiasm, was very attentive throughout. Banners bearing the mottoes "Campbell for Dundas," "Laurier and Larger Markets," "No Tax on Foods," and "Let the Farmer Have His Turn" were very prominent.

Mr. Wesley Hamilton, of Chesterville, acted as chairman, and on the platform were the following gentlemen:—Mr. H. H. Horsey, of Ottawa; Mr. W. G. Proudfoot, M.P.P., for Centre Huron; Mr. M. S. Beckstead, reeve of Williamsburg township, and Mr. John A. Campbell, the candidate.

Mr. Hamilton opened the meeting with a brief speech, alluding to Mr. Broder as the Moses who had led the people through the wilderness for a number of years, and Mr. Campbell as the Joshua who was willing to take the people into the Promised Land. He then introduced Mr. Horsey, who delivered an able address and made a very favorable impression upon the audience.

He said the time came too seldom in Canada, when we should forget, if possible, party ties and differences and think honestly and only as citizens of Canada as to whether the proposed interchange of natural products with our neighbors to the south of us, would or would not be in the general interest of this country and the great majority of its people. The wealthier classes of Canada had had an unfair advantage over their fellow-citizens by divers favors and much of their wealth has been accumulated thereby. These men were allied to what was known as the favored interests, and the favored interests class were not composed entirely of Conservatives or so-called Liberals, but were drawn freely from the members of both political parties. He wished to impress upon them strongly the fact that the most bitter opposition reciprocity had to face was not from one party or the other, but from the favored interests, and he would try to show them how the favored interests were working for their own selfish ends in opposing reciprocity. Taking up the pork packing industry, there was a duty of $1.50 on all live hogs entering the U. S. from Canada. This shut out American buyers of Canadian hogs. The American packer knew if he came into Canada to compete with the Canadian packer, that on his return to the States he must pay that $1.50, so that the Canadian packer had practically the market at his own disposal, so he fixed the price of hogs in Canada and as low as it was possible for him to do. Any farmer could take up the Mail and Empire—he did not have to read Liberal papers—and he would find that the price of hogs in Buffalo was, as a rule, always higher than in Toronto. The Canadian packer had therefore, a great advantage by that American duty in the purchase of live hogs. We should remember that Canadian hogs were a better class of hogs than the American hog, and after he (the Canadian packer) takes these hogs and puts them through a certain process, he turns around and finds that he has a nice advantage, the Canadian duty of 2c per lb. on bacon or cut pork or anything of that character coming into Canada. Naturally he raises his price as far as that 2c will allow him to do. That was the reason that in Buffalo, the very city where they pay more for live hogs, the price of bacon was several cents per lb. cheaper than in our Canadian cities. This, the very problem which the Montreal Star had declared impossible for solution, had apparently been pretty well dissolved. The Star had declared it was impossible to show how the farmer would receive more money for his live hogs, and at the same time the consumer get more pork for his money. That was one of the reasons why the Government had introduced reciprocity. The pork-packing industry, some people said, would be injured, might be destroyed. Anyone who followed the newspapers would be aware of the large and abnormal profits received by these industries. A lawsuit in Toronto, in which the Wm. Davies Co'y., large porkpackers had figured, revealed the fact that this company had, during ten years, made from 15 to 120 per cent. annually. Was there any danger in the porkpacking industries closing down if they got reciprocity? It simply meant that a slice of these abnormal profits was to be divided between the farmers and consumers throughout the country. The very same argument could be used in regard to cattle, only in this case it was more pronounced. There was a duty of 25 per cent. against cattle going into the U.S. and this kept out American buyers, then after the abattoirs had done their work and turned out roast beef, they had the Canadian duty of 3c, 2c and 1½c per lb. to contend with, according to the different cuts of beef. The English market was not a satisfactory one. They took only our heavy cattle weighing about 1400, as the freight was the same should the animal be light or heavy. There was no market in England for first class steers weighing from 1100 to 1250. Should Americans get in, up goes the price of cattle. The price in Buffalo, on the average, compared with the price in Toronto, was anywhere from 1c to 2c per lb. live weight higher than in Toronto. Say a farmer had a steer weighing 1200 and got 1c per lb. more in Buffalo than here, there was $12 profit on that animal alone, and almost every farmer had from four to one dozen animals to sell every year. In regard to the flour business of Canada, there was a duty of 25c per bushel on wheat going into the U. S., and the Northwest farmers knew what this meant. It meant that the Canadian flour concerns had the market to themselves and fixed the price for wheat. The price for No. 1 hard wheat in Minneapolis was several cents per bushel higher than in Winnipeg. They required our hard wheat to mix with their own to make good flour, and they were not allowed to take in wheat free, at present, to manufacture into flour for domestic purposes. We should allow the American buyers to compete with the Lake of the Woods and other millers and lower the duty so as to give the consumers some relief. Was there any danger of these flour companies going out of business? No. They would buy wheat just the same and pay a few more cents per bushel for it and would go on making flour, but the consumers would get some relief, the producer some relief and the flour companies must make somewhat less profits. Personally, as a shareholder in the Lake of the Woods Milling Co'y., he knew that they had paid large profits. During the last ten years, they had accumulated over their profits, over one million dollars, which was in cash in the treasury, ready to discharge their bonded indebtedness. He proposed to hold his stocks in these flour industries. He had absolute faith that they were going to enlarge and expand. In regard to the canning industry, there were the same two advantages, a duty of 25 per cent against vegetables and fruit going into the U.S. When they put it into tins, American canners had a duty of 2c per lb. against his canned goods, so that the Canadian canner raised the price of his canned goods up to that extent; that was why we used to get 4 cans for 25c, then 3 cans and now 2. Did any one think the great canners' combine was going out of business if the duty were taken off fruit and the farmers allowed something more, or if we lowered the duty on canned goods ¾c or so, that they would be put out of business? Mr Horsey then took up the objections made by the opponents of reciprocity, and quoted from the official correspondence of Messrs. Fielding and Patterson with Secretary of State Knox, showing that the agreement had no binding effect and could be discontinued at any time at the option of either party. Why was it that the favored interests did not want the people to have a short trial of it, say three or six months. If it was such a bad thing for Canadians, what a nice thing it would be for them to drive out a party that brought in such a measure It was because these men knew in their heart of hearts that reciprocity would be advantageous to the great mass of the people of Canada Another objection was that the favored nations—a large number of foreign nations, Bolivia, Russia, Denmark, etc.—would flood our markets with their goods. They seemed to forget that Canada competed right in the London market with these nations and beat them there. Anyone who knew geography would see that these nations were closer to the London market than Canada, and they took their goods to England and had return cargoes while Canada was handicapped by a greater distance and no return cargoes. Then how could the foreign nations pay the additional freight rate to Canada and compete with Canadians. Another objection was that it would spoil, injure, do away with or kill the great British preference, yet we did not buy natural products from Great Britain, we bought manufactured goods, so that we were giving her preference gratis at the present time, of 33⅓ per cent. on manufactured goods. This pact did not propose to change that in any degree. We would have reciprocity and also have the British preference. These favored individuals, who were now so solicitous about British preference, had fought it to the last ditch, when introduced some years ago. They had said it would affect their profits What these men were really afraid of now was not the injury to the British preference but that that British preference would probably before long be increased from 33⅓ to 50 per cent. (hear, hear). Another objection was that we would lose our traffic east and west, that the ports of Fort William and Port Arthur might as well close up, as well as the port of Montreal, but Canada stood in the most favorable position in that regard, because the distance from Canada to England, the European countries by way of the Atlantic and Russia, Japan and China by the Pacific was hundreds of miles shorter than by any trans-continental route in the States. There would undoubtedly be more traffic north and south, that was to be expected, that was why we were making this arrangement, but what were we to do twenty years hence when the Northwest turned out five hundred million bushels of wheat and later on one billion bushels. All these routes would have all they could do to carry it and two or three other trans-continental routes. A larger Canada and a larger vision was what we should believe in. We were not to believe we were going to stand still and "let well enough alone." We should believe in the future of Canada, with a large population, a large production and large markets. In closing, Mr. Horsey severely scored the annexation cry, and spoke very highly of Mr. Campbell as reciprocity candidate for Dundas.

Mr Campbell was the next speaker and was given a splendid reception on coming forward. He said he was not a public speaker and they must not expect a political address from him as a week ago Friday night had been his first attempt at platform speaking. He was in the contest as a reciprocity candidate in the interests of the farmer and laborer of Dundas. He quoted extracts from speeches of Conservative members, prior to the dissolution of the House, when they spoke favorably of reciprocity, and he claimed that some of the strongest Conservative journals in the province such as the Toronto News, Ottawa Journal and Ottawa Citizen had previously declared it was a good agreement and in the interests of the Canadian people, likewise the great farm journals were in favor of it. He said the county of Dundas was one in which great benefits would be derived from the pact and illustrated the profits to be derived on hay, barley, poultry, butter and cheese. He expected that the independent voter would play an important part in the election on the 21st of September and as his platform was independent outside of the reciprocity question, he asked the independent voter to vote for him. Mr. Broder was his personal friend, he had known him for many years and respected him very much As far as the contest in Dundas was concerned he wished it to be fought cleanly. He, like Mr. Broder, was not a rich man, and he depended on the farmers of Dundas for a living. Reciprocity appealed to him a great benefit for the farmers and laborers and if they felt disposed to elect him, he would do everything in his power to further the interests of the country. He had no ambitions to become a politician, but to serve the interests of Dundas, irrespective of party, race or religion. Regarding the Tin Plate industry, a duty of 5 per cent. on goods entering Canada from the U. S. would undoubtedly be taken off under the reciprocity agreement, but there would also be a duty removed on these goods entering the States, so that the tin plate industry could ship their product to Buffalo and the Eastern States and to places with a less freight rate. When the question on their product had been brought up in the house, Mr. Broder had not said anything in favor of protecting the industry, but on the other hand, several Conservative members, notably Mr. A. E Kemp of the Kemp Mf'g Co., Toronto, then member of the house for one of the Torontos, had opposed it strongly. If it was in the interests of Morrisburg that a bounty should be given it, and it could be proved it was needed, he was willing to do all in his power to assist in procuring a bounty, should he be elected. If necessary he would forfeit his seat in the house, in order that the industry would be placed on a more substantial foundation than it was at the present time. We should give reciprocity a trial and give the "young man" a trial The exaltation of the nation lay in the ballot box.

Mr. W. E. Proudfoot, K. C., M.P.P of Toronto, followed Mr. Campbell, but as the hour was getting late there commenced to be a shuffle, and he was not given as good a hearing as the others.

The Citizens band played in front of the Music Hall, and also in the hall.

The meeting closed with "God Save the King," by the band.

S. O. Casselman, Grocer, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Morrisburg, Ont.

MORRISBURG FAIR

The following is the list of winners in the various classes at the recent fair of the Dundas Agricultural Society, as furnished us by the Secretary of the Association:

HORSES

Hackneys—Stallion, J. Wesley Allison 1st and 2nd. Matched team in harness J. W. Allison. Single carriage in harness, J. W. Allison. Brood mare and colt, W. K. Farlinger.

Clydesdales—Stallion, A. H. Becksted. 1-year-old mare or gelding, Alex. Thom 1st and 2nd. Brood mare and colt, Alex. Thom 1st and 2nd.

Carriage and Coach—Stallion, J. W. Allison. 2-year-old mare or gelding, C. A. Duprau, F. B. Robertson. 1-year-old colt, A. J. W. Becksted. 3-year-old colt, D. Richmire, Howard Coons. Brood mare and colt, J. O. Seeley, James Link. Matched team, Howard Walker, James Hodge. Single carriage, D. Richmire, C. Thompson. Saddle, I. J. Pitts.

General Purpose—Brood mare and colt, G. Gray, Joseph Cass. 2-year-old mare or gelding, R. Ellis, J. O. Seeley. 1-year-old colt, G. Gray, J. D. Deeks.

Heavy Draught—2-year-old mare or gelding, J. L. Smyth, Albert Becksted. 1-year-old colt, M. J. Casselman, F. B. Bobertson. Brood mare and colt, F. B. Robertson.

French—Stallion, I. J. Pitts. Mare and colt, John Millward.

CATTLE

Ayrshires—Aged bull, J. E. VanAllen. 2-year-old bull, W. K. Farlinger. 1-year-old bull, W. A. VanAllen. Bull calf, Reuben Mattice. Heifer calf, R. Mattice.

Grade Ayrshires—Milch cow, A. L. VanAllen. Heifer calf, R. Mattice 1st and 2nd.

Holsteins—Aged bull, John Hare. 2-year-old bull, F. E. Farlinger. 1-year-old bull, George A. Becksted. 1-year-old heifer, John Hare 1st and 2nd. Heifer calf, John Hare.

Grade Holsteins and Galloways—Milch cow, G. A. Becksted 1st and 2nd. 2-year-old heifer, G. A. Becksted. 1-year-old heifer, John Hare, G. A. Becksted. Heifer calf, S. J. Casselman.

Grade Jerseys and Guernseys—Milch cow, D. Bradley, S. J. Casselman. Heifer calf, John Pyper.

HOGS

Black—Boar (any age), G. A. Becksted 1st and 2nd. Sow (any age), G. A. Becksted 1st and 2nd. Sow and pigs, G. A. Becksted. Boar not over six months old, G. A. Becksted 1st and 2nd. Sow not over six months old, G. A. Becksted 1st and 2nd.

Red—Boar (any age), P. J. Reddick 1st and 2nd. Sow (any age), P. J. Reddick, 1st and 2nd. Sow and pigs, P. J. Reddick. Boar not over six months old, P. J. Reddick 1st and 2nd. Sow not over six months old, P. J. Reddick 1st and 2nd.

Fat stock—G. A. Becksted 1st and 2nd.

POULTRY

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Cock, Chas. Holmes 1st and 2nd. Hen, Chas. Holmes 1st and 2nd. Cockerel, J. D. Deeks. Pullet, J. D. Deeks.

Whyte Wyandottes—Cock, A. H. Casselman 1st and 2nd. Hen, A. H. Casselman 1st and 2nd. Cockerel, Geo. C. Hart, A. H. Casselman. Pullet, G. C. Hart, A. H. Casselman.

Rhode Island Reds — Cock, Chas. Holmes, G. C. Hart. Hen, Chas. Holmes, G. C. Hart. Cockerel, G. C. Hart 1st and 2nd. Pullet, G. C. Hart, J. D. Deeks.

White Orpingtons — Cock, Chas. Holmes 1st and 2nd. Hen, Chas. Holmes 1st and 2nd. Cockerel, Chas. Holmes 1st and 2nd. Pullet, Chas. Holmes 1st and 2nd.

Black Orpingtons — Cock, W. E. Thom. Hen, W. E. Thom 1st and 2nd.

Brown Leghorns—Cock, G. C. Hart, J. D. Deeks. Hen, G. C. Hart, J. D. Deeks. Cockerel, J. D. Deeks, G. C. Hart. Pullet, J. D. Deeks, G. C. Hart.

White Leghorns—Cock, G. C. Hart, D. Bradley. Hen, D. Bradley 1st and 2nd.

Minorcas or Andalusians—Cock, G. C. Hart 1st and 2nd. Hen, D. Bradley, G. C. Hart. Cockerel, G. C. Hart 1st and 2nd. Pullet, G. C. Hart 1st and 2nd.

Light Brahmas—Cock, G. C. Hart. Hen, G. C. Hart.

Bantams—Cock, D. Bradley, Chas. Holmes. Hen, W. E. Thom, D. Bradley.

Bronze Turkeys—F. B. Robertson.

ROOTS AND HOED CROPS

Early potatoes, Reuben Mattice, John M. Casselman. Late potatoes, A. J. W. Beckstead, J. M. Casselman. Table carrots, A. J. W. Beckstead, S. J. Casselman. Field carrots, Mrs. Lorne Casselman. Mangold wurtzels, Alex Ernault, Mrs. Lorne Casselman. Beets, Harry Weegar, A. J. W. Beckstead. White corn, Mrs. Jonah Becksted, S. J. Casselman. Yellow corn, A. J. W. Beckstead, E. M. Becksted. Sweet corn, J. D. Deeks. Sugar beets, S. J. Casselman, P. J. Reddick.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN PRODUCTS

Fameuse or Snow Apples, A. W. Lavis, J. D. Deeks. St. Lawrence apples, A. W. Lavis, Mrs. Jonah Becksted. Alexander apples, Melvin Casselman, A. W. Lavis. McIntosh apples, J. D. Deeks, Mrs. Jonah Becksted. Russet apples, M. D. Willard, A. W. Lavis. Crab apples, Roland Froats, M. D. Willard. Collection of apples, Roland Froats. Winter pears, Wm. Eager, W. J. Smyth. Summer or fall pears, Wm. Eager, W. J. Smyth. Onions, Ezra Beckstead, Ezra Duvall. Red peppers, A. J. W. Beckstead. Pumpkins, M. Cassel, I. J. Pitts. Squashes, D. Bradley, M. Cassel. Cabbages, M. Cassel, Harry Weegar. Musk melons, Mrs. Jonah Becksted, R. Mattice. Water melons, R. Mattice. Citrons, J. M. Casselman, Mrs. Jonah Becksted.

GRAIN, SEEDS, ETC.

Fall wheat, E. M. Beckstead, P. J. Reddick. Barley, Wm Mullin. Oats, Roland Froats, Wm. Mullin. Buckwheat, E. M. Becksted. Peas, S. J. Casselman, Wm Mullin. Timothy seed, Wm. Mullin. White beans, Jesse I. Casselman.

DAIRY PRODUCTS, ETC.

Creamery butter suitable for export, Wm Eager 1st and 2nd. White cheese, Chas Strader. Maple sugar, J. M. Casselman. Maple syrup, Ezra Saddlemire, John M. Casselman. Largest and heaviest eggs, A. J. W. Becksted.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES

Woven counterpane, Rev. G. S. Anderson, W. J. Smyth. Knitted quilt, Miss L. Bleeks, W J Smyth. Crocheted quilt, Mrs. Arthur Harper, Ralph Merkley. Pieced quilt, Miss D. Coutlee, Mrs. Lorne Casselman. Quilted quilt, Reuben Reid, James Gillespie. Woolen blanket, Mrs. Guy Casselman. Lady's skirt (knit or crochet), Mrs. Robert Lyle. Home-spun wool yarn, Chas R. Duprau, C. A. Duprau. Wool mitts, Mrs. Lyle, Wm Seeley. Woolen socks or stockings, Roland Froats, Mrs. Lyle. Home-made rug, Ralph Merkley. Laundried dress shirt, Mrs. Lyle, Reuben Reid. Home-made linen, Merton Saddlemire. Home-made table cloth, M Saddlemire.

LADIES' WORK

Kensington embroidery, Mrs. Robt Lyle, Miss L. Bleeks. Mount melick embroidery, Rev G. S. Anderson. Hardanger embroidery, Miss Maude Baker, Mrs. Lyle. Eyelet embroidery, Miss Bleeks, Mrs. Lyle. Wallachian embroidery, Mrs. Lyle, Miss Bleeks. Shadow embroidery, Miss Bleeks, Mrs. Lyle. Embroidery on flannel or cashmere, Mrs. Lyle. Fancy knitting (cotton), Miss Baker 1st and 2nd. Fancy knitting (wool), Mrs. Lyle. Irish crochet, Miss Baker. Crochet in cotton or linen, Mrs. Lyle, Miss D. Curran. Crochet in wool, Mrs. Lyle, Miss Curran. Knitted or crocheted slippers, Mrs. Lyle, Miss Curran. Tatting, Miss Baker, Mrs. Lyle. Braiding, Rev. G. S. Anderson, R. M. Bouck. Netting, Miss Curran, Mrs. Lyle. Battenburg or Irish point lace, Miss Bleeks, Mrs. Lyle. Drawn work, Mrs. Lyle, Mrs. Lorne Casselman. Plain sewing, Mrs. Lyle, James Gillespie. Sofa pillow, Mrs. Lyle. Afghan, Mrs. Lyle. Table cover, Rev. G. S. Anderson, Miss Bleeks. Table doilies, Miss Bleeks, Mrs. Lyle. Pillow shams, Miss Bleeks. Pin cushion, Miss Bleeks, Mrs. Lyle. Tea cosy, Miss Bleeks. Table mats, Miss Bleeks, Mrs. Lyle. Centrepiece, Miss Bleeks. Stencil work, Mrs. A. Farlinger 1st and 2nd. Fancy corset cover, Miss D. Coutlee 1st and 2nd. Specimen of embroidery, Miss Bleeks, Mrs. Lyle.

FINE ARTS.

Drawing in pencil, Mrs. Robt. Lyle, Rev. G. S. Anderson. Drawing in crayon, Mrs A. C. Smith, Rev. G. S. Anderson. Drawing in India ink, Miss Maude Baker, 1st and 2nd. Watercolor painting (landscapes), Rev. G. S. Anderson. Watercolor painting (flowers or fruit), Mrs Lorne Casselman. China painting, Miss L. Bleeks, Rev. G. S. Anderson. Oil painting (landscape), Rev. G. S. Anderson, 1st and 2nd. Oil painting (silk, satin or velvet), Miss Bleeks, Harry Weegar. Pyrography or burnt wood work, Rev. G. S Anderson, 1st and 2nd. Paper flowers, Mrs. Lyle, Miss D. Curran. Amateur photograph, Miss Bleeks, Mrs. Lyle.

FLOWERS OR HOUSE PLANTS

Collection of house plants, Mrs. W. L. Henderson. Collection of cut flowers, Mrs. Henderson, D Bradley. Floral design, Mrs. Henderson. Variety pansies, Mrs. Henderson, D. Bradley. Asters, Mrs. Henderson. Phlox, Mrs. Henderson, D. Bradley. Dahlias, Mrs. Henderson. Gladioli, Mrs. Henderson. Verbenas, Mrs. Henderson, D. Bradley. Poppies, Mrs. Henderson. Hollyhock, Mrs. Henderson. Gloxinias, Mrs. Henderson. Petunias, Mrs. Henderson. Zinnias, Mrs. Henderson. Nasturtiums, Mrs. Henderson. Collection of sweet peas, Mrs. Henderson. Fancy leaved begonias, Mrs. Henderson.

SPECIALS

By Allison Island Farm—(1) Dalton King colt (any age), James Link. (2) Dalton King colt of 1910, James Link. (3) Dalton King colt of 1911, James Link, C. A. Duprau (4) Dalton King colt in harness, George W. Reddick, C. A. Duprau.

By W. E. Thom—2 year-old colt sired by registered Clydesdale, J. L. Smyth.

By A. Broder—Roadster team, Howard Walker.

By C. W. Marsh—Roadster team (2nd prize), James Hodge.

By C. J. Weegar—Yearling colt shown with halter. G. Gray.

By I. J. Pitts—(1) 1911 colt sired by Belgian stallion Rodeur, John Millward. (2) Mare and colt (colt sired by Rodeur) John Millward

By D. T. Henderson—Carriage team, J. W. Allison.

By Morrisburg Herald — Carriage team (2nd prize) Howard Walker.

By A. W. Lavis—Ladies' driving contest, James Hodge (Miss Grace Merkley driving).

By F. W. Barclay—Ladies' driving contest (2nd prize), C. A. Duprau (Miss Ida Duprau driving).

By Frank Stewart—Carriage horse driven by farmer's son, D. Richmire.

By Dr. J. G. Harvey—Gentleman's single turnout, D. Richmire.

By George Cameron—Gentleman's single turnout (2nd prize), C. Thompson.

By G. W. Cook—(1) 4 year-old colt sired by Hackney stallion "Cobhurst," shown in harness, A. W. Lavis. (2) Foal of 1911 sired by a Hackney, James Link.

By Bank of Ottawa—General purpose mare, Joseph Cass.

By Ryrie Bros, Toronto—(1) Brood mare, C. Thompson. (2) Stallion, J. W. Allison.

By Baker & Bouck—(1) General purpose 2-year-old colt, J. O. Seeley. (2) General purpose brood mare, Joseph Cass. (3) Farmer taking greatest number of prizes on horses, J. W. Allison.

By Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Montreal—High stepper shown in harness, J. W. Allison.

By Henry Birks & Sons, Montreal—High stepper shown in harness, J. W. Allison.

By Robert Simpson Co., Toronto—Dapple grey horse suitable for general delivery purposes, Merton Saddlemire.

By J. C. Boyd—Yearling colt in harness—C. J. Stata.

By G. W. Cook—(1) Milch cow (any breed), G. A. Becksted. (2) Thoroughbred Ayrshire bull, J. A. VanAllen.

By W. K. Farlinger—Herd of dairy cattle (any breed), John Hare.

By Chas. A. Styles—Herd of dairy cattle (2nd prize), G. A. Becksted.

By Bank of Ottawa—Yearling Holstein bull, G. A. Becksted.

By A. H Casselman—Best and largest exhibit of poultry, G. C. Hart.

By Dr. W. C. Davy—Pair dressed spring chickens, D. Bradley.

By D. C. Bush—Potatoes, A. J. W. Becksted.

By A. B. Sherman—Six largest and heaviest potatoes, J. M. Casselman.

By J. F. Casselman & Co.—Assortment of apples, M. D. Willard.

By J. D. McDonald—(1) 10-lb. crock of dairy butter, Melvin Casselman. (2) 5 lb. crock of dairy butter, C. A. Duprau.

By Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Montreal—Loaf of bread made from Five Roses flour, Mrs. A. C. Smith, Samuel Rice.

By Mullin Bros.—Loaf of bread made from White Rose flour, A. J. W. Becksted.

By F. D Stata—Loaf of bread, A. L. VanAllen.

By Bradfield Bros. & Co.—Loaf of bread made from Royal Household flour, A. L. VanAllen.

By Dr. G. M. Gorrell—Fancy layer cake, George Reid.

By Women's Institute—Collection of pies, Samuel Rice.

By W. G. Becksted—Doughnuts, P. J. Reddick.

By Leader Publishing Co.—Doughnuts (2nd prize) D. Bradley.

By J. C. Guay—Home made buns, Harry Weegar.

By Queen City Oil Co., Ottawa.—Person taking most number of prizes in domestic manufactures, Mrs. Robt. Lyle.

By Casselman Bros.— Laundried shirt, collar and cuffs, Ralph Merkley.

By C. W. Marsh—Photo frame embroidery, Mrs. R. Lyle.

By F. B. Carman—Paper flowers, Mrs. R. Lyle.

By J. M. Whitteker—Specimen burnt work, C. J. Weegar.

By Mrs. L. Tupper—(1) Sweet peas, Mrs. Henderson. (2) Asters, Mrs. Henderson.

JUDGES.

Horses—H. L. Ketcheson, R. F. D. 82, Belleville (Government judge).

Cattle and Hogs—Joseph Fisher, Chesterville, and Andrew Henderson, Dunbar.

Poultry—R. J Graveley, Cornwall.

Roots, Orchard and Garden Products, Grain and Seeds—A. D. Campbell, Morrisburg.

Dairy products—C. W. Norval, Williamsburg.

Domestic manufactures — Robert Thompson, Waddington.

Ladies' Work—Miss Jennie I. Rand, Waddington.

Fine Arts—Miss Jannette Rule, Waddington

Flowers and House Plants—J. R. Balfour, Morrisburg.

"Dearie, that was awfully good tea we had at the 'bridge' last night. Do you know what kind it was?"



"Yes, Jack, I ordered some this morning—it was Red Rose!"

5

The Buying Power of Your Money

If you could get four per cent. for your money in one bank, and only three and one-half per cent. in another—both banks of equal dependability—you'd deposit in the one which offered you the four per cent—wouldn't you? Even if your balance were small, you'd feel that the principle involved was the same.

Well, that is the way "bargain hunters" feel about the money they spend. They proceed on the theory that if store competition means anything at all it means that the advertiser can save money—far more than the difference between rates of interest paid on investments.

And this theory of the advertising bargain-hunters is perfectly sound!

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

EXCURSIONS TO WESTERN CANADA.

The Grand Trunk Railway System announce that on Tuesdays, July 11th and 25th, August 8th and 22nd, September 5th and 19th, 1911, Homeseekers' Excursions will be run from all stations in Ontario and Quebec to Western Canada, via Chicago and Duluth or via Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis at reduced round trip fares.

The well-known double track line of the Grand Trunk from the East to Chicago appeals to the traveller, and with the superior train service that is offered by this line, including the famous "International Limited" from Montreal daily at 9 a.m., and which is the finest and fastest train in Canada, many passengers will be attracted this way. The route via Chicago is a most interesting one, taking passengers through the principal cities and towns in Canada and in the States of Michigan and Indiana. In addition to this a choice of seven lines between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis is offered.

Owing to the great number of Canadians who reside in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and other cities en route, there is no doubt that the Grand Trunk will find many patrons who will take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them for a brief visit with their friends.

Canadian citizens are exempt from so-called immigration examination, and there is no detention at any point.

Baggage is carried through the United States in bond without requiring any special attention on the part of the passenger. Inspection is not necessary at any of the points at the border.

Another feature that will appeal to the homeseeker is the comfortable transfer at points like Chicago, St. Paul and Duluth into freshly ventilated clean cars, avoiding the necessity of travelling a long distance in the same car.

In addition to the above routes, the sale of tickets is also authorized via Sarnia, and the Northern Navigation Company's magnificent steamers across Lake Huron and Lake Superior.

For further particulars apply to any agent of the Grand Trunk Railway System, or write to Mr. J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station, Montreal, or Mr. A. E. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto. 27-29-31-33-35-37

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

OTTAWA EXHIBITION

Sept. 8 to Sept. 16, 1911

Fare:—Lowest One-way First Class Fare for the Round Trip

Going Sept. 8th to Sept. 16th, 1911.

Excursion Days, Sept. 11th, 13th and 15th, 1911.

Fare $1.75

All tickets good returning on or before Sept. 18th, 1911.

WESTERN EXCURSIONS

Going September 14, 15, 16.

Valid to return until October 2nd, 1911.

RATES FROM MONTREAL.

FORT HURON	$12.95
DETROIT, Mich	14 30
BAY CITY, Mich	15.35
SAGINAW, Mich	15 25
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich	17 20
CHICAGO, Ill	18 00
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. Via Muskoka route, via Sault Ste. Marie, direct, via Detroit and Chicago	34 00
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, going and returning via Owen Sound and Sault Ste. Marie	38.00
CLEVELAND, Ohio, via Buffalo and boat	12 55
CLEVELAND, Ohio, via Detroit and boat	17 30

REDUCED FARES

SEPT. 15 TO OCT. 15, INCLUSIVE

Second-Class Colonist Fares from Morrisburg to

Nelson and Spokane, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle and Portland **$47.10**

San Fransisco, Los Angeles, San Diego ..... Mexico City; Mex **$49.00**

Low rates to many other points.

Home-Seekers' Excursions.

Round Trip Tickets to Western Canada, via Chicago, on sale Sept. 5th, 19th, at very low fares:

BRANDON	$37 00
CALGARY	43.50
EDMONTON	43.50
KAMSACK	38.50
LETHBRIDGE	43 25
MOOSE JAW	39.50
REGINA	39.25
SASKATOON	40 25
WINNIPEG	35 50

Corresponding low rates to other points. For information apply to

W. H. McGANNON, Agent.
Morrisburg, Ont.

LEADER ADVERTISEMENTS BRING RESULTS.

THE GREAT

OGDENSBURG FAIR

HORSE SHOW AND RACES

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday & Friday, SEPTEMBER 18, 19, 20, 21, 22

Every Morning at 10 o'clock

A GRAND CONCERT

By our Horse Show Band of 35 Musicians

Thrilling Flight by Beckwith Havens in

Curtiss Flying Machine

TUESDAY, SEPT. the 19th

$16,000 in prizes and race purses.

Big Horse Races for big purses every day.

$1,000 Free-for-All Pace, Friday, Sept. 22.

Thursday Night, Sept. 21—At our Opera House will occur the greatest musical treat Northern New York ever enjoyed. Madam Alma Gluck, Soprano; Mr. Herbert Witherspoon, Baritone, of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City.

Horse Show Features—Ogdensburg's reputation for bringing together the best known American and Canadian stables of high-class show horses has made an Ogdensburg blue ribbon of recognized value in horse show circles, and the best known stables in the two countries will be represented in the ring daily.

Fun in abundance in the Midway, which will be bigger than ever before.

Special rates on all railroads and special train after the concert Thursday evening

SEND FOR PREMIUM LIST

The Steamer Riverside will leave Morrisburg Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday the week of the Fair at 8 a.m. for the Ogdensburg Fair, round trip 50 cents.

ANDREW IRVING, Pres. **JULIUS FRANK, Sec'y.**

VII.

The Imperial Immigrant

By ARTHUR HAWKES.

You smile when you discuss the immigrant, and when he is called the Imperial Immigrant, why, the idea is positively funny. Hold on, now! Think awhile and your face will come straight.

A young swell was laughing in the train the other day about "these immigrants," and he imitated, or tried to imitate, their accent. I ventured to ask him where his family came from to Canada. He said his grandfather was a Yorkshireman who came to Canada with twenty-eight shillings in his pocket, and died worth eighty-five thousand dollars.

"You needn't sneer at your grandfather," said I.

"My dear sir," he answered, "you have no right to say that. I honour my grandfather."

"Your grandfather was an immigrant," said I, "and I have no doubt you could cut his dialect with a knife."

Let me ask you something: Where would Canada have been without the tide of immigration of the last ten years? And what is the place of the British-born in that wealth-producing tide?

We are all in the same boat. Some of us are immigrants direct. Some of us are immigrants once, twice, thrice removed. Let us join together in appreciation of our common creditorship of the Empire. For we are its creditors, and we are debtors to one another.

Ever think of that? The unique glory of the Empire is not the central kingdoms, magnificent as they are. France is bigger than the United Kingdom Germany has fifty per cent. more population. France has states across the seas. So has Germany. But compared with the British states overseas the French and German countries are puling pigmies. They are dependents on their European owners. We are the partners of John Bull, and we increase daily in power. The Future of the Empire is in our Hands. Great idea, isn't it?

The Empire has been made by Emigration. It will be perpetuated, magnified, just so far as it learns the lessons of the Immigrating experience: Cast thy Emigrant upon the waters, and he returns, after many days, AN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

The future of our inter-Imperial relations is the future of the Imperial Conference: the most remarkable Parliament that has ever been constituted. The Imperial Conference is the Emigrant Returned.

Any political bat can see the importance of the Emigrant when he goes to London in the guise of Sir Wilfrid or Mr. Fisher, the Australian Premier, or when he resides in London as Lord Strathcona, the High Commissioner, of wizardly influence and almost boundless wealth.

You will be a far wiser man if you discern the importance of the future Lauriers, Fishers and Strathconas, when they arrive in the new country looking for work.

There are three-quarters of a million Imperial immigrants in Canada endowed with all of the rights of citizenship the moment they set foot on Canadian soil. They are raised in the atmosphere wherein all the great institutions, the noble ideals that belong to the Canadian Confederation, were begotten and nourished with vastspread power. They have only one thing to learn—to give Canada the first place in their affections. All other things will be added unto them, even a better accent and more command over the aspirate than they ever knew.

Among the things to be added will be a greater insight into the conditions of the land he has left, and a curious detachment in the way he looks at the affairs of that country. He leaves Britain a strong partyman. He imagines that the words "Liberal" and "Conservative" have the same meaning in Canada as they have in the United Kingdom. But, unless he is unhappily swept into the midst of some party organization in Canada, he will soon find himself wondering what sort of new political affiliations he will make when he has had time to feel his feet and take his bearings.

If he has been a Liberal, he will marvel how it is that the Liberal party in Canada, after calling aloud, and almost with tears, for a reform of the Senate, which had become a party instrument, has for fifteen years appointed practically nothing but Liberals to the Senate, until it is as partisan a body as the House of Lords itself.

If he was a Conservative in Britain he will marvel that a Conservative Government like that of Ontario should be a pioneer in such radical legislation as that which established the Hydro-Electric Commission, that is distributing the lighting through the province over four hundred miles of transmission wires. Clearly he must sort things out for himself and be in no hurry to tie himself to either side. If he cares to learn of my experience, it is that though I was in Canada in 1885, 6, 7, and 8; 1890-1; 1904, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, I have not yet joined either of the political parties; for the only thing about which I have made up my mind concerning them is that I wish to Heaven they were both a great deal better than they are. I am going to vote against the Government on the twenty-first.

The Imperial immigrant, if he be observant, and especially if he go to the West, will find that his relation to the Empire is more direct and vivid than ever it was in the Old Land. There he was one of forty millions, to whom the ideals of British institutions, the historical heritage of all who were born under the "Union Jack," have been taken for granted these scores and scores of years.

Perhaps in his desire to vote for a candidate who advocated one man one vote, or the taxation of land values ,or the crippling of the veto power of the House of Lords, he has never experienced the direct responsibility for Imperial existence which is implied in his contribution, definite or indefinite, to the army and navy, which were the essence of national and Imperial life centuries before he was born.

He takes those things for granted; but if he happens to fall into a settlement of the West, in which Americans, Germans, Galicians, Scandinavians, Doukhobors, abound, and if he should be the only British-born they know, they will judge Canada's connection with the British Empire by him, and almost by him alone. They will observe his every peculiarity. If he displays a lack of knowledge of the English languege, they will wonder if all the British are like him. Do you not see that to them he is the pattern Imperialist—a living epistle known and read of them? Do you not see also, that these people to whom Canada, at the beginning, is a foreign country, attractive because it offers new chances to acquire material wealth, will, to a greater or lesser extent, judge the political wisdom of the native-born Canadian by what they think of his Imperial yokefellow?

Nowhere, in all the world, has the individual Britisher a greater responsibility than in Canada. He has charge of his own reputation; he may worthily represent the Imperial connection; he may bring discredit on the native-born.

There has begun, especially in the West, the process of turning out a new racial amalgam, similar in essence to the amalgam which took place in Britain during the centuries when the early Briton was joined by the Roman, and then by the Angle, then by the Saxon, then by the Dane, and then by the Norman. The West is the real crucible of Canadian nationality. If the British immigrant exhibits contempt, ill-nature, ignorance, towards those who are being moulded in this newest crucible of the Empire, he will be an ingredient of fateful weakness to the amalgam.

He may go to Australia, where there is practically an entirely British population, and become an excellent part in the making up of that nation. But the responsibility, the opportunity, the privilege that belongs to his emigration to Australia, is not comparable to the privilege belonging to his immigration to Canada. There no foreign flag ever appears to challenge the devotion of Australians to their National Emblem. In thousands of homes in Canada a foreign flag has the place of choicest honour.

And we are told that in the more important of our relationships we are at the parting of the ways.

The Imperial Immigrant unlike all the rest; finds above him the accustomed emblem. For him there surely can be no parting.

VIII.

Running Ottawa From The Country

By ARTHUR HAWKES.

Governments are the strangest institutions on earth. They act for the nation, but they represent a party. Sometimes they are bigger than their party, sometimes they are not. Woe betide the country whose Government is no bigger than the party that makes it into a Government.

Happily, in British countries, the spirit of independent freedom is such that most Governments serve the country pretty well. That is especially true in their early years. New Brooms sweep clean. New Governments try, as a rule, to sweep clean. It is an exhausting enterprise, especially where many of the functions of government are bound up with the industrial development of localities.

Public offices are meant for pure-minded patriots—a scarce breed. The custom of rewarding with public office men who have worked for party ends is a bad custom—but it is inevitable in a worldly world. For, if there be two men equally fitted for a public office and one has worked in an election and the other has loftily held aloof from the turmoil of a disputatious episode; who should get the office?

The best you can do is to do the best with available material. What is the use of a high-minded man, against whom nobody can say a word, complaining that the country is run by indifferent politicians if he refuses to turn a hand to make political contests clean and honourable. We need the best men we can get in public life. We need to treat them decently. Ottawa is only the reflection of the rest of the country. A clean country means a clean Ottawa, and vice versa.

I have been preaching the doctrine that, up to the limit of his capacity and opportunity, every voter is his own Prime Minister. If his voting is the sole active exercise of his political duty it is as important to him as a decision to bring in a great bill is important to the Prime Minister. He is the ultimate authority for the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is his servant; not his master.

Governments tend to become arrogant when they have comfortable, obedient majorities.

We need not imagine any moral superiority on our part merely because we are not in any Government. Human nature is pretty much the same in Grit and Tory. Heaven save us from becoming perfect political Pharisees.

How can Governments be saved? They should die young, lest they forget. Take Sir Wilfrid's Government. It shows too many signs of autocratic decrepitude—a phrase that is not as paradoxical as it sounds.

Is it decrepit? Sir Wilfrid isn't. Some of his Ministers aren't. But, as an entity, it has lived its day. It gives no signs of originating policies. It does what it feels obliged to do—and it does it in that kind of a way. Take an example:

The Grain Growers demanded certain things which were never dreamed of when the Government came into power. Some of those things are conceded because—well because they had to be conceded, or power in the West would flee. But other things solemnly declared years ago to be vital to respectable government in Canada remain untouched, and apparently will so remain. The Senate was to be reformed, because it had become a party refuge. The Senate is as strongly House-of-Lordsly partizan now as it was in the days when Sir Wilfrid condemned it. It is Liberal now; it was Conservative then. The creditors of a party in power are apt to increase, and senatorships are convenient.

So much for decrepitude. What are the signs of autocracy—I mean the signs that everybody can see without taking a trip to Ottawa? They are abundant enough. They are found in the way little things are magnified and big things are minimized. Take two:

The Navy. The decision to build a navy was taken without reference to the people, and without that amount of general discussion by the country which we allow on occasions to take the place of a general election. The impression has gone abroad that the Navy is neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring—that it is founded more on party expediency than in national wisdom. However wrong the impression may be, it is the direct fruit of the Government's assumption that it is the master of the people

An earnest Liberal told me it was one of the things that had to be undertaken without reference to popular discussion, because of the unreasonable nervousness of Quebec. But it hasn't done any good in Quebec. The penalty of autocratically assuming things on behalf of Queebc is already being paid.

Reciprocity. An ex-Cabinet Minister has said that the Reciprocity Agreement was never discussed by the Cabinet until it was completed and the whole thing, by arrangement with Washington, was ready for immediate submission to Parliament. The Government had not "caucused" on the subject with its supporters, whose only alternative was immediately to obey or to slay the Government.

Those who were directly responsible for the Agreement were the Elder Brethren of the Cabinet, who, to judge by the sequel, had no real conception of the change that had come over Canada since they were enamoured of good words from Washington. "Autocratic decrepitude" exactly fits the situation.

Canada is neither autocratic nor decrepit. The people in the country cannot afford to be less vigilant towards a Government merely because it has been in office a long time. They must run Ottawa from the country, and not be run from Ottawa.

IX.

"If You Were Sir Wilfrid"

By ARTHUR HAWKES.

After we left Madeira, on the way to South Africa, before the wireless news services were being given to ocean liners, a journalist who was on board issued a daily paper that was full of alleged Marconigrams. The first number explained that he was going to run the world, for once in his life. He succeeded, as far as we were concerned, for he gave us news every day that might really have come through Fleet Street.

The man who votes in a general election is just as much Prime Minister, to the limit of his capacities, as Sir Wilfrid himself, and he ought to take as much interest in the questions that are involved in his approach to to the ballot box as my journalist friend did in arguing out the problems of the world for the edification of the passengers of the Dunottar Castle.

The obvious answer to the suggestion "If you were Sir Wilfrid?" is that you would do as Sir Wilfrid does. But I do not mean to be as precise as that in the heading I have given to this article. What I really mean is, "What would you do if you were in Sir Wilfrid's place?"

It is pretty hard, of course, to put yourself in the place of a man who lives an entirely different life from that of practically all of his fellow-countrymen. Sir Wilfrid is a statesman, which is infinitely more than a politician. Every statesman is compelled to make a politician of himself; but all the King's horses and all the King's men could not make a statesman out of most of the astutest politicians who keep their eyes on public opinion, in the hope that they may get their hands on the public purse.

One of the many disabilities of the statesman, I am sure, is that he can very seldom do as he would like to do. When an ardent young spirit begins to get interested in politics because some great question appeals to his mind and conscience, he draws mental pictures of an ideal Prime Minister—a veritable two-edged sword of righteousness—cleaving his way to everlasting honour; destroying the evil; despising the mean, and generally deserving a high place among the apostles and idealists of the race.

Unhappily, that view of things cannot survive a long experience of this damaged world. Most of us are not highly idealistic persons. The spirit of public service for the sake of public service does not too widely abound. One of the first things you have to learn is that the people who do not take an exalted view of public duty are citizens just as much as those who would die for their country, and starve for it—a much more serious sacrifice.

I came across what struck me as fairly a perfect illustration of this in the conversation of an excellent citizen of Brockville the other day. The Minister of Railways is a Brockville man, and my friend was roundly abusing him because his department had put men to work in Halifax just about election time on jobs which had more relation to the necessities of the election than to the needs of the Intercolonial Railway. I ventured to suggest to him that probably the Minister would far rather not do that sort of thing, but that he might feel himself obliged to do it because of long-established custom; because of certain obligations which have been incurred in the past; because of half a dozen reasons, not one of them good in the highest moral atmosphere, but all of them cogent in practical politics—that in fact a Minister might be very much in the position of one who, while he feels that the tipping system in hotels and other places is essentially wrong and under some circumstances iniquitous, still submits to the custom; and so far perpetuates something which in its way is as bad, if not worse than tempting of men to vote through giving them a temporary job.

I am not excusing the evils of political life. They disgrace politics far too often. They will continue to disgrace politics until more and more people understand that politics is the science of Government, for which the highest-minded amongst us have a special responsibility, whether we recognize it or not. The people who sneer at politicians ought to do their duty and go into politics.

Imagine what Sir Wilfrid's position must be when he contemplates the last fifteen years from this point of view. I hazard a guess that Sir Wilfrid would like to make it impossible for any Government in Canada to remain in office more than ten years. But the habit of holding power becomes as strong with him as the habit of holding tips becomes incurable in the waiter. It is much easier for us to tell Sir Wilfrid what he ought to do than it would be for Sir Wilfrid or for ourselves, if we were in his place, to do it. But that does not free Sir Wilfrid from criticism or the results of criticism. He himself will tell you that the statesman who is not furnished with abundant criticism will soon become like a man on the prairie without a trail; without the sun; without the stars.

Even with abundant criticism premiers have a knack of losing their way and not knowing that they are lost. Alexander Mackenzie on the night of the election of '78 expected to hear that a new lease of power had been given him. He was amazed when the election went fatally against him. Mr. Balfour, in London, had a majority of over 100 in the House of Commons when he resigned in December, 1905. When the new House assembled it had a majority of 350 against him.

Sir Wilfrid has been for so long the absolutely dominating force in the Canadian Government that he too seems to have mistaken the trend of average Canadian opinion. In his youth and prime reciprocity with the United States was the ambition of the Canadian people. But now we have realized that Canada was more than capable of becoming fiscally independent of the United States and of achieving a powerful position in the commerce of the Empire and of the world.

He himself announced about the time the twentieth century came in—the century that he claimed for Canada's own—that the old-time ambitions were dead and that the only way in which to maintain proper friendship with the United States was to be absolutely independent of them. He implemented these declarations by a commercial policy in the shape of the National Transcontinental—Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which means a capital expenditure of at least thirty dollars for every man, woman and child in Canada—as to which you must never forget that though the money for the enterprise may be borrowed in London the burden of it has fundamentally to be carried by the country itself.

Sir Wilfrid has exhibited the defect which is apt to come with advancing years, with the detachment from popular conditions which seems inevitably to belong to the protracted management of a party in Parliament, and with the adjustment of individual claims to notice and preferment in the Legislature and all over the country.

Reciprocity seemed very sweet to Sir Wilfrid years and years ago. It was a political sweetheart of his from whom he parted with a reluctance that he too well concealed. It was thought to have been buried at Washington, but it was evidently left around the corridors of the Capitol, there to acquire the Washington accent and the Washington way of regarding things. When it was returned to Ottawa with many compliments Sir Wilfrid did not realize that though it was the old sweetheart come back it was an entirely different creature from that which once found favour in the eyes of Canada so many years ago.

So that if you were in Sir Wilfrid's place you would be in a very awkward place, and you would want to get away from the altar where President Taft is waiting to play the part of best man.

Leader ads. bring results.

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"Two years ago, the doctor made forty-four calls on me, and then said he had done all he could for me. I was suffering with intense Kidney Trouble and Inflammation had set in. Two other doctors were consulted and agreed that nothing could be done to help me.

On the recommendation of a neighbor, I took "Fruit-a-tives" and they cured me. To-day, I take "Fruit-a-tives" as my only medicine. I am in excellent health, and "Fruit-a-tives" is the medicine that cured me after I had been at Death's Door for months.

I am glad to be able to give you this testimonial. It may benefit some other woman suffering as I suffered, as I believe that I would not be alive to-day had I not used "Fruit-a-tives".

MRS. P. E. WEBBER.

"Fruit-a-tives" — by its marvellous action on the kidneys — completely restores these vital organs to their normal strength and vigor—and cures every trace of Kidney Trouble. "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world made of fruit.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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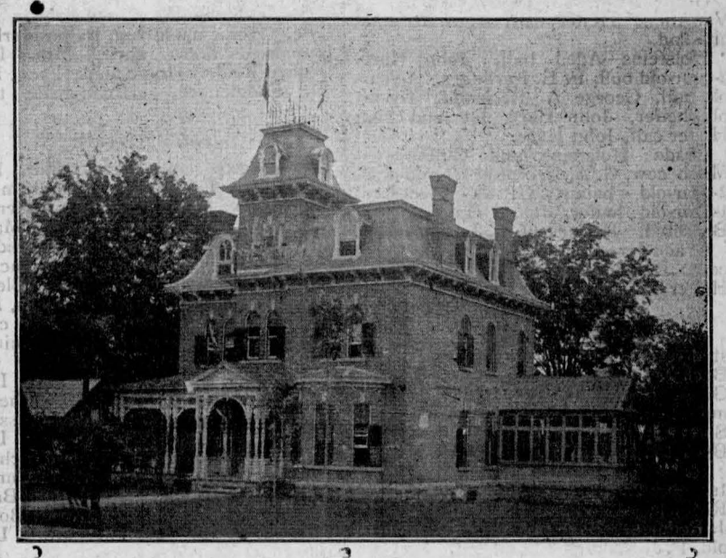

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SEPT. 8-16, 1911

Display of Canada's finest specimens of Live Stock, Poultry, Field and Garden Produce. $16,000 in cash prizes, gold medals, etc. awarded for agricultural products. Many object lessons for Farmers. Pavilion filled with Novelties.

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The grounds, which have been improved and enlarged, will be a blaze of Electric Illumination during Fair Week. Remember Exhibition continues in full swing whole of Saturday, September 16, with enlarged programme. Railway Rates reduced. Obtain a Prize List from

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Fire! Fire!

Owners of buildings and contents will do well to remember that Fire is liable to destroy their property when they least expect a visit from this destructive fiend. They will, therefore, consult their own best interests by insuring with the undersigned in the Royal and other good solid British companies.

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WANTED

A Live Representative for Morrisburg and Surrounding District to sell High-Class Stock for

The Fonthill Nurseries

More fruit trees will be planted in the Fall of 1911 and Spring of 1912 than ever before in the history of Ontario.

The orchard of the future will be the best paying part of the farm.

We teach our men Salesmanship, Tree Culture and how big profits in fruit-growing can be made.

Pay weekly, permanent employment, exclusive territory.

Write for particulars.

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EXCELSIOR Lodge, No. 142, G. R. C., A. F. & A. M., holds its Regular Meetings in the Masonic Hall, Morrisburg, on the Friday Evening on, or before, full moon.

A full attendance is particularly requested Visiting brethren are always welcome.

E. M. BECKSTEAD, W. M. DR. WILL C. DAVY, Secretary

S. O. Casselman, Grocer, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Morrisburg, Ont.

Bradfield Bros. & Co.

The loaf of bread that won the prize for the best loaf made by ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR also secured special prize for best loaf at the Fair.

Bradfield Bros. & Co.

Hardware ::: Coal ::: Groceries

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THE LATEST PATTERNS IN FALL SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND FANCY VESTINGS. ——— STYLE AS YOU WANT.

Yotsman and Blenheim Serges are Guaranteed.

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SEPTEMBER 15 TO OCTOBER 15

RECIPROCITY SALE

Of Woolen Dress Goods, Prints, Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducks, Shirting Flettes., and Table Linens, Whitewear, Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, Collars, Neck Frillings, Smallwares, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Leather Goods, Hats and Caps, Mens' and Boys' Ready-to-Wear. : : : : :

WALL PAPERS—A chance of a lifetime to hitch a big load to your dollar : :

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Two Mills Using Same Quality of Wheat May Not Produce Same Quality of Flour

The quality of flour largely depends on the milling. Two mills might grind wheat of the same quality and the product of one far outclass the other. It is not only the high quality of the hard wheat used, but also the superior milling facilities, that places "PURITY" flour so far above all others. Our milling plant at St. Boniface, Manitoba, cost nearly $1,000,000, and is one of the most perfectly equipped mills in the world. The wheat itself is subjected to the most wonderful system of cleaning and scouring, passing through twenty distinct machines. Fifty-five steel rollers, the largest in Canada, reduce the wheat into flour. Then it is purified and dressed by "bolting" it through silk sifters of fine mesh. Not a "branny" particle or speck of dust is ever found in "Purity" Flour.

You may have to pay a little more for Purity, but baking results, quality and quantity, prove it is worth far more than the slight difference.

We have two other modernly equipped mills at Brandon, Man., and Goderich, Ont.

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread."

Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited.
MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERICH, BRANDON

Sold by W. G. Becksted, Casselman Bros., C. S. Colquhoun, Mullin Bros., Morrisburg; P. D. Shell, Froatburn. C. E. CASSELMAN, Morrisburg, Distributor.

Our Correspondents

WILLIAMSBURG

Rev. Mr. Boyd, of Dundela, occupied the pulpit in the Methodist church on Sunday evening.

Rev. Mr. MacCrimmon returned home Tuesday from Toronto.

Mrs. A. Buchan and daughter Alice spent a few days visiting friends in Waddington.

Mr. and Mrs. James Crobar spent Friday with friends in Morrisburg.

Miss Florence McIntosh left Saturday to visit friends in Ottawa and Newington.

Miss Ethel McCaffery intends spending a few days at Ottawa fair the latter part of this week.

Mrs. Ezra Becker is spending this week with her son, Mr. Orlin Becker.

Mr. Brown, the inspector, paid our school a visit last Thursday.

Mrs. J. Empey and daughter Mary, of Winchester, are spending a few days as the guests of Mrs. E. Merkley.

Miss Luella Bell, of Brinston's, is the guest of Mrs. L. M. Brown.

Mrs. Orlin Becker left Sunday for Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs Shaver and daughter Eleanor, of Philadelphia, were guests of Mrs. George Barkley's last week.

Mrs. Froats and Mrs. Marcellus, of Froatburn, were guests of Mrs. J. Lane's on Thursday last.

Mr. George Buchan and Ross Casselman left Wednesday to spend a few days in Montreal.

Miss Meda Whittaker left Wednesday to resume her teachings in Cahore.

Miss Iva Empey, of Ottawa, is visiting friends in town and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Briggs and family of Hanesville, spent Sunday at Mr. George Winegard's.

FROATBURN.

Mrs Alice Tupper, of Morrisburg, is spending a few days with friends here.

Dr Mahlon Loucks was calling in our burn on Tuesday.

Mr Jake Swerdfeger and mother were in Morrisburg on Thursday.

Mrs Ross Swerdfeger and Miss Winnie Styles spent Friday with Mrs Sam Swerdfeger.

Mr and Mrs Charles Watson spent Thursday the guest of their daughter, Mrs Ed. Vincent.

Mr and Mrs Henry Shennette and son, of Morrisburg, spend Labor Day at W. Shell's.

Mrs William Hanna, of Hoasic, passed through here on Wednesday

Mr and Mrs John Styles, Mr and Mrs J. J. Styles and Mrs Ross Swerdfeger spent Thursday with friends at East Williamsburg.

Mr and Mrs Allan Casselman, of Morrisburg, passed through here on Monday.

Mr and Mrs George Styles were in Aultsville on Thursday.

Several from here attended the auction sale at Mr M. Nudell's on the 7th.

Mr Henry Casselman, of Nudell Bush, passed through here Wednesday.

Misses Addie, Maggie and Alice Gillard, of Bouck's Hill, passed through here on Tuesday.

Mr George Froats was in Archer Wednesday evening.

Mr C. Gallinger and daughter, of Gallingertown, passed through here on Tuesday.

Mr and Mrs Charles Watson spent Tuesday with friends at Bouck's Hill.

Mr and Mrs Roy Schell are spending a few days at the former's parental home here.

Mr John Moffat, of Hoasic, passed through here on Tuesday.

Potato-digging is the order of the day.

WINCHESTER SPRINGS.

Mr Isaac Warren, of Chesterville, has rented Mr William Fisher's butcher-shop and has started business.

Camp-meeting, which has been carried on for the last three weeks west of the village, closed Sunday evening.

Mr James A. McIntosh and daughter Clara and Miss Essie Connor spent the first of the week at the Ottawa Exhibition.

A large number of prizes, both at Winchester and South Mountain fairs, were captured by our horse fanciers.

Mr Homer Patterson and Miss Pearl Pollock and Mr Floyd Shaver and Miss Grace Bradford took in the excursion to Ogdensburg and Thousand Islands Wednesday.

Miss Lulu McIntosh left Tuesday to visit friends at Ottawa.

Mr and Mrs Charles Becker and daughter and Miss Florence Becker, of Bouck's Hill, were guests at the Sanitarium last week.

Mr and Mrs Alex. Beckstead were guests of Miss Mabel Shaver on Thursday.

Guests at Mr and Mrs John Patterson's were: Miss Olive Sherritt, of Montreal, and Mr Wilbert Sherritt, of Lakefield, Que.

Mrs. Edward Carter

Another old resident passed to her reward on Friday night last, in the person of Mrs Edward Carter, in her 74th year. Deceased's maiden name was Jane Ann Brouse, daughter of the late Frederick Brouse, of Iroquois. About 48 years ago she was married to Mr Carter, and they moved to Rowena. About two years ago deceased moved to Morrisburg. She leaves three daughters and one son to mourn her loss. They are: Mrs A. Hart, Winchester; Mrs Howard Crowder, Elma; Miss Minnie, at home, and C. B. Carter, on the old homestead at Rowena. In religion she was a Methodist. The funeral took place on Sunday at 11 a. m. from the family residence to the Methodist church, interment being in Mount Pleasant cemetery.

AULTSVILLE

Among those who are attending the Ottawa Exhibition this week are: Rev. R. C. Armstrong, Chas. Gould, F VanAllen, Frank Caasselman. Mr and Mrs Allen Markell, Mrs F. Markell, Misses Kate and Lera Zeron, Douglas Jarvis, Mr and Mrs S. E. Hanes, Mr I. J. Cramer, Miss Addie Cramer, Miss Hanes, Mr and Mrs C. S. Ault and Master Arthur Ault.

The Epworth League have planned for a unique meeting on Friday evening, Sept. 22. Original poetry written and read by the young people under 25 years old is to be a prominent feature. A prize for the best selection will be given. Anyone under 25 years of age in the village or surrounding country may compete.

Mr George Bigelow, Miss Sadie Bigelow, Mrs A. N. Dafoe, Mrs Chas. Hanes and Geo. F. Cook attended the Cornwall fair last week.

Born—On Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 1911, to Mr and Mrs J. S. Morgan, a son, Richard Lawrence.

Mrs Chas Hanes treated her neighbors to an old-fashioned apple-paring bee on Wednesday evening. All enjoyed the work, as well as the pumpkin pie which always follows the apple cutting.

Thanksgiving services will be held in the Methodist church next Sunday morning and evening. The pastor, Rev. R. Stillwell, will preach at the morning service and Rev. R. C. Armstrong, of Japan, at the evening service. The members and adherents of the church are being asked to place a free-will offering on the plate at these services, as this will take the place of the annual harvest dinner.

On Monday evening, Sept. 18, Rev. R. C. Armstrong will display his curios from Japan in the church and will give an interesting talk and explain them as he proceeds. There will not be any admission fee, but a silver collection will be taken up at this meeting. Everyone should avail themselves of this privilege of seeing a fine collection of curios.

Mr and Mrs Chas. Hepburn, from the West, spent a few days here last week with Mr and Mrs Jollie Sheets.

The Sunday-school convention for Stormont and Finch townships was held in the Methodist church on Wednesday, Sept 6th. Very helpful addresses were delivered by Rev. Hale, Messrs. George Burton, of Osnabruck Centre, Frank Shaver and Mrs Bigelow, of Aultsville The chair was occupied by Mr Wm. Robb, of Lunenburg, in the absence of the president, Mr T. Gillis. A delegate to the Provincial Sunday-school convention at Brockville in October was elected, Mr Burton, the secretary, being chosen. The choir rendered some choice music at the evening session, assisted by Mr and Mrs E. Mattice, of Lunenburg.

Mr. Chas. Cook, of Massena, N. Y., has moved into the house lately occupied by S P. Stata and will open up the store in the near future.

Miss Hanes spent last week here the guest of Miss Addie Cramer.

Miss Alma Stillwell arrived home last week after visiting her sister Mrs. Robertson, of Maynard.

Mrs. Whittaker, of North Williamsburg, is spending a few days with her brother, Mr. Chas Summers.

Miss Annie Coulthart, of North Lunenburg, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. A. F. Nash.

Mrs. Prescott, of South Royalton, Vt., who spent the past two weeks here with her aunt, Mrs. Beach, left on the 7 28 train Wednesday, for St Agnes, Dundee.

Miss Isabel Lapiere, of Kingston Junction, spent Tuesday here renewing old acquaintances.

Mrs. P Hunter attended the millinery openings at Ottawa this week.

Mrs. Alvin Winters and Mrs. Roy Winters are enjoying a few days at the cottage this month.

Miss Dorothy Paynter left on Tuesday to accept a position in Cornwall.

Miss Lillian Nash is spending the week in Morrisburg.

Mrs. Geo. Baker, of Guelph, North Dakota, who has been visiting relatives here, left last Thursday for her home.

Mr. Wm. Elliott jr. spent the week end with his family here.

Mrs. James Lague and Master Joseph and Miss May Lague returned from Brockville on Monday per Str. Britannic

Mr. Chas. Shaver, of Lisbon, N. Y., is spending a few days here this week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Shaver.

Mr. and Mrs. R L Silmser, of North Valley, were renewing old acquaintances here last Wednesday and attended the Sunday School convention.

Miss Ella VanAllen left on Monday to attend Albert College, Belleville.

Miss Anhie Elliott, Miss Miss M. McConnell, Mr. A. McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Loucks and Miss Lelah Loucks; Mr. Arthur Loucks, of Montreal, attended the Toronto fair last week.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

St. Paul's Church, Aultsville

Harvest Thanksgiving

The Annual Harvest Tea and Service will be held (D.V.) on

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1911

Tea in the basement between 5 and 7 p.m. Admission 25c. Proceeds on behalf of church expenses.

Service in the church at 7.45 p.m Special preacher: The Rev. H. Bedford Jones, M.A., Rector of Brockville, Ont

All are welcome.

"It is a good thing to sing praises unto our God."

J. Lionel Homer, Rector.

Ralph Cook, James Sampson, Church Wardens.

900 DROPS

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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
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At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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

In Use For Over Thirty Years

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YOUR BLOOD IS TAINTED

ULCERS, BOILS, SWOLLEN GLANDS, BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, AND ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES ARE COMPLETELY CURED BY THE NEW METHOD TREATMENT



We desire to call the attention of all those afflicted with any **Blood or Skin Disease** to our **New Method Treatment** as a guaranteed cure for these complaints. There is no excuse for any person having a disfigured face from eruptions and blotches. No matter whether hereditary or acquired, our specific remedies and treatment neutralize all poisons in the blood and expel them from the system. Our vast experience in the treatment of thousands of the most serious and complicated cases enables us to perfect a cure without experimenting. We do business on the plan—**Pay Only for the Benefit You Derive.** If you have any blood disease, consult us **Free of Charge** and let us prove to you how quickly our remedies will remove all evidences of disease. Under the influence of the **New Method Treatment** the skin becomes clear, ulcers, pimples and blotches heal up, enlarged glands are reduced, fallen out hair grows in again, the eyes become bright, ambition and energy return, and the victim realizes a new life has opened up to him.

YOU CAN ARRANGE TO PAY AFTER YOU ARE CURED

CONSULTATION FREE

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If unable to call, write for a Question List for Home Treatment

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R. H. BRADFIELD & Co.

Plate Glass Front Hardware Store

Hints for Busy Housekeepers.

Recipes and Other Valuable Information of Particular Interest to Women Folks.

FROZEN SWEETS.

Ice Cream Hints—Now that freezers are to be had at a price so reasonable that every one can afford to have one, no family should be without one, as the height of dessert excellence is reached in many frozen sweets impossible to procure in any but the largest city confectioneries. In fact, in most communities and in the rural districts it is even impossible to get a simple ice, the only thing available being ice cream, in perhaps vanilla and chocolate flavors. With a freezer at home a variety of creams, as well as ices, frappes, etc., is possible, and one has the satisfaction of feeling that the best and cleanest materials go into them, and they have a delicious "homey" flavor impossible to procure in creams or ices procured at the stores. Listed below are a number of tested recipes, and also hints as to the cream used in ice creams, and method of making the cream. If you want the rich, full bodied delicacy known as Philadelphia ice cream, scald half the cream used. This portion of the cream will increase slightly in quantity when freezing, while the raw cream will almost double its bulk. Ice cream made from scalded cream is too rich for most tastes and unnecessarily costly, while, on the other hand, ice cream made from all raw cream is neither so smooth nor so rich as when half scalded cream is used. For freezing ice cream the ice should be smaller than walnuts and mixed with rock salt, two portions ice to one of salt. After cream is frozen it can be kept hard by covering with larger pieces of ice over top of can, using half as much salt as when freezing cream. Be sure to keep waste hole in tub open during this time. Too large ice or too little salt while freezing means extra labor and buttery, greasy cream, and too much salt makes coarse, watery cream. Water ice or frozen fruit will not freeze so readily as ice cream, therefore use larger proportion of ice and finer ice. Fresh fruits for flavoring should be mashed or cut fine a few hours before using and mixed with sufficient sugar to sweeten and draw out the flavor. All fruit flavors should be added to cream when partially frozen, to avoid any chance of curdling.

Sultana Roll.—This is one of the daintiest of all frozen desserts. A round mold is lined with pistachio ice cream, the center filled with whipped cream, slightly colored pink, and mixed with sultanas.

Pistachio Cream.—Blanch, chop fine and pound to a paste four ounces of pistachio nuts. Add while pounding, drop or two at a time, a teaspoon of bitter almond extract. Scald a pint of cream, add seven ounces of sugar; when sugar is dissolved take from fire, and when cream is cold add gradually pistachio paste. Add another pint of cream, and when mixture is icy cold freeze. Pack your round molds in a tub with ice and salt. Whip a pint of cream to stiff froth, mix with it two tablespoons sugar (powdered) and half a cup of sultanas that have been soaked over night in sherry (they must be drained dry), or add half a cup chopped Maraschino cherries. Line the molds with pistachio ice cream, making wall and bottom at least one inch in thickness; fill center with whipped cream, put on a layer of pistachio ice cream over the top and put on lid. Dip strips of muslin in melted parafin and wrap joints of mold. This will prevent salt water from entering molds if they should be defective. Cover all over with salt and ice and let stand two hours. When ready to serve plunge cans instantly in hot water, turn out pudding and serve. Claret sauce—Boil a cup of sugar with half cup of water five minutes, take from fire, add juice of lemon, cup of claret, and stand on ice until perfectly cold. In serving the pudding cut it in slices one inch thick, dish and pour sauce over.

TASTY DISHES.

Meat Patties.—Take a pound or so of fresh round steak, cut off the fat and run through meat chopper. Separate into small patties and in the centre of each place a pinch of salt and small pinch of pepper. (If fond of onions, a small shred of onion, also). Fold the meat over so that seasoning is in center. Dip each patty into beaten egg, which also has been seasoned, then into cracker crumbs, and fry in hot fat until nice and brown on both sides. Garnish with parsley.

Deviled Peppers.—Six green peppers, three-quarters of a pound of beef, and one-quarter of a pound of pork ground together, two onions chopped, two soda crackers rolled fine, two cans of tomatoes. Cut off tops of peppers, remove seeds and pulp, and wash well. Mix thoroughly the meat, onions, cracker meat, salt, and pepper. Fill the peppers with the mixture, putting a teaspoonful of butter on top. Set on the tops and tie in place with white string. Put tomatoes on fire, adding one can of water and when boiling point is reached drop in the stuffed peppers. Boil one hour, or until peppers are soft. To serve cut peppers in halves, lengthwise. Lay two halves on lettuce leaf. Pour remaining tomato sauce, thickened stiff, on each half, about the size of a silver dollar. Sprinkle lightly with red pepper. Garnish each half with a stuffed olive in center.

DESSERT.

Fruit Dessert.—A most pleasing and economical dessert can be made from one box of strawberries, one pineapple, and pint of peaches. Slice pineapple fine or grate it, slice strawberries lengthwise, peaches, use either fresh or canned. This dessert can be placed on ice to chill as early as you like. Sweeten the fruits after they are all placed together, to taste. You can use any of these fruits canned with the fresh fruit, or use all three canned. If all canned fruits are used cook the strawberries down thick, and pour off some of the juices of the peaches and pineapple. When you are putting up these fruits place some in pints, to have ready for this dessert. If tart taste is desired use a few cherries, but don't spoil this dessert.

Almond Ice Cream.—Blanch, chop and brown in oven four dozen sweet almonds. Make a custard of one quart of milk, two yolks of eggs, and one-half pound sugar, and when cold add one quart whipped cream and the four dozen browned almonds and freeze. It may be molded or served in sugar baskets. It is well to set freezing machine two or three hours before time to start freezing, as it freezes much quicker and saves lots of labor.

Devil's Food.—Yolk of one egg, half cup milk, half cup grated chocolate. Boil until thick. Add tablespoon butter, one cup sugar, half cup milk, one teaspoon vanilla, one small teaspoon soda, sifted with one and a half cups flour. Make icing with white of egg, stiffly beaten, to which is slowly added syrup of one cup sugar and one-quarter cup water, boiled until it threads. Beat until thick and creamy.

Doughnuts.—One-half cup sugar, one-half cup mashed potatoes (hot), one tablespoon shortening, two eggs, one cup sour milk, one teaspoon soda, flour to make a stiff dough, spices and one teaspoon vanilla.

TOMATOES.

Sweet Pickles.—Fifteen pounds of sliced green tomatoes; let stand over night with a little salt sprinkled over; drain; five pounds of sugar; one quart of best cider vinegar, one ounce of whole cloves, two ounces of stick cinnamon; boil fifteen or twenty minutes; skim out tomatoes and boil the syrup until thicker, if preferred, but it is not necessary.

Tomato Relish.—One peck ripe tomatoes chopped fine (drain over night), six medium sized onions, chopped fine, two cups chopped celery, three tiny red peppers or one-fourth teaspoon cayenne pepper, two pounds brown sugar, three pints vinegar, two ounces white mustard seed, one ounce sago cinnamon, three cupfuls salt. Bottle cold without cooking.

Tomato Soup.—Two quarts stewed tomatoes, two small onions chopped fine, four bay leaves, one teaspoon salt; season highly with pepper, cook thirty minutes, and srain; add one quart can bouillon, one tablespoon butter; thicken with one large spoon of flour mixed in water.

Sealed Tomtatoes.—Select firm, not overripe, tomatoes; pack closely as possible in a jar, leaving three inches of space at top of jar. Over tomatoes pour boiling lard; when cold spread layer of salt over lardf to keep out insects and keep in a cool, dry place.

LITTLE HELPS.

To Peel Eggplant.—Cut the egg plant in slices about an eighth of an inch thick. Then take a grapefruit knife and run it around the edge of each slice. This will remove the peeling all in one piece. Besides saving time and avoiding waste by thick peeling your pieces of egg plant are a better shape.

The addition of a generous pinch of sugar to all boiling vegetables except potatoes gives a flavor which once tried will be repeated.

With plain apple pie serve crushed maple sugar.

Serve a dish of tart strawberry jelly with macaroni.

With sliced tomatoes, parsley may be used and a French dressing spread over both.

THE WORLD'S WATERFALLS

THEIR RELATION TO INDUSTRY AND CONSERVATION.

Victoria Falls in Africa—Power of the Iguassu River in South America.

The waterfalls of the earth have become the subject of a conflict which is yearly increasing in violence. The lovers of nature wish to preserve the waterfalls in their original condition as far as possible for all time, while the engineers and industrial promoters seek to exploit them as sources of cheap power for electro-technical purposes. The accomplishment of this object on a large scale necessarily involves the total destruction or serious injury to the waterfalls, regarded as picturesque additions to the landscapes.

It is only within recent years that waterfalls have been considered from the commercial point of view, but since it has been recognized that the energy of flowing water in very many cases furnishes a cheap and almost inexhaustible substitute for coal, which is yearly becoming more costly and more largely consumed, the great waterfalls, which as impediments to internal navigation have hitherto been worse than worthless from the viewpoint of social economy, have suddenly become objects of very great value.

The falling water drives the turbines of electrical power stations, producing electric light and power, which in many cases are transmitted over hundreds and even thousands of miles. The war over the waterfalls which is now being waged by the friends of nature and the promoters of industry is likely soon to increase greatly in bitterness, for many

CELEBRATED FALLS.

have already been destroyed or have at least suffered aesthetic injury from the establishment of power stations.

The famous falls of the Rhine at Schaffhausen are at present the subject of heated controversy. Several power stations already stand on their banks and sap their life blood. The Swiss Government, however, takes care to preserve a sufficiently large volume of water to maintain the character of the falls as a notable spectacle and an attraction for tourists, writes Dr. Richard Herring in Ueber Land und Meer. A still more bitter strife has been engendered in America by the question of the preservation or destruction of the Falls of Niagara. These famous falls have already narrowly escaped entire absorption in the pipes of power stations, and very energetic action on the part of lawmakers both in the United States and Canada has been required to keep intact from industrial invasion and preserve in its original beauty at least a remnant of this great wonder of the world.

There is a popular but erroneous impression that the Falls of Niagara are the greatest in the world, and even those more enlightened persons who know that the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi River in Africa are twice as broad and more than twice as high as those of Niagara almost invariably assign to Niagara the second rank among the great waterfalls of the earth. Even this is an error, for South America possesses a waterfall which

EXCEEDS NIAGARA

both in width and in height and is actually the second largest waterfall in the world.

This little known waterfall is that of the Iguassu River, tributary of the Parana, and like Niagara, it is situated at the boundary of two States, each of which owns half of it. The total water power of the Iguassu Fall, which is 213 feet high and nearly two miles wide, is estimated as about 14,000,000 horsepower. This is approximately equal to the aggregate water power of all Scandinavia, which is rich in waterfalls, or about ten times the total water power of Germany. The temptation to exploit this great, inexhaustible, never freezing stream as a source of power for industrial purposes may be easily imagined.

At present such exploitation is quite impossible, as the Iguassu Fall is too far from the beaten tracks of commerce to make it profitable to establish any electrical power station, but it will probably not be long before these falls will be threatened with the fate of Niagara. This undesirable possibility has been foreseen by the interested States, Brazil and Argentina, which have already begun negotiations designed to protect the falls.

The largest of the earth's waterfalls, the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi River in Rhodesia, which are 386 feet high and more than a mile wide and which were discovered by Livingstone in 1855, have also become the subject of a compromise between the conflicting demands of the lovers of nature and the promoters of industry. The water power of these falls is estimated to be fully

35,000,000 HORSE-POWTR,

two and one-half times that of the Iguassu and five times that of Niagara. By way of comparison it should be noted that the aggregate water power of the whole of Europe cannot greatly exceed 35,000,000 horse-power.

It is certainly possible to derive a few million horse-power from this great fall without appreciably detracting from its majestic beauty. The demands which are made at present are still more modest. The Victoria Falls Power Company ask for only 150,000 horse-power, less than one two-hundredth part of the whole, and the plans for the future development of the station involve no danger of the annihilation of the falls. The British Government and the colonists know very well that the Victoria Falls, which since 1905 have been easily reached by the Cape to Cairo Railway, which crosses the Zambesi immediately in front of the principal fall, will certainly bring as much money into the country by attracting tourists as by producing electrical power.

There is no other waterfall in the world which is at all comparable in greatness with the Zambesi, Iguassu or the Niagara. Asia, notwithstanding its colossal mountain ranges, is comparatively poor in large waterfalls, which are found most abundantly in Africa and North America. The largest African streams especially are interrupted by many falls of considerable height. The Congo has several high falls which, owing to the great volume of the river, about sixteen times that of the Nile, may be counted among the most important sources of water power on earth.

THE STANLEY FALLS,

in the middle reach of the river, consist of seven successive falls, of a total height of 164 feet and a width of nearly 4,000 feet, and offer an exceedingly rich source of power which probably will soon be exploited. Still more important is the total water power which the Congo develops in the non-navigable section extending from its mouth to Stanley Pool. Here the river, confined in a channel only a few hundred yards wide, and with a depth of water of nearly 300 feet, flows with a velocity of 48 feet a second, so that at every point of the stream 25,000 to 30,000 cubic meters, or about a million cubic feet of water, are hurled along with irresistible force, while thirty-two rapids and water falls lower the level of the stream by 820 feet in a stretch of 170 miles.

The lower Nile in Egypt possesses a series of rapids, the celebrated cataracts of the Nile, but no waterfall in the strict sense of the word. True waterfalls occur on the upper Nile, the most beautiful of them at the point where the stream issues from Lake Victoria Nyanza. This Ripon fall is only a few yards in height, but the volume of water is so great that it presents a magnificent spectacle.

Comparatively few persons know which is the highest waterfall in Europe. The most voluminous of European waterfalls, strictly so called, are the Rhine Falls at Schaffhausen, but the highest are the Rjuken Falls of the Maan-Elf River, in the Norwegian province of Telemarken. The principal fall is 800 feet high and the total height of the two chief falls with the intervening rapids amounts to 1,837 feet, while the average flow of water is 50 cubic meters, or 1,760 cubic feet per second. The Rjuken Falls, with their total energy of 250,000 horse-power, are already things of the past, for they have been irrevocably perverted to industrial uses.

A similar fate threatens other small Norwegian falls, but Norway is to

RICH IN WATERFALLS

that it can well spare a few. In Sweden, likewise, the Falls of Trollhatta, the most celebrated of all Scandinavian waterfalls, have been almost entirely annihilated as objects of natural beauty. Nearly all of their water is now employed for the production of electricity.

The Government itself has recently established here a power station with a capacity of 40,000 horsepower. This, now the largest water power station in Europe, will soon be surprised, however, by the station at Rjukan in Norway and by a still larger station in the north of Sweden, which will serve for the operation of the Lofoden Railway.

The Porjus Fall, at which this last mentioned station will be placed, is only one fall, or rather rapid, of a long series formed by the Lule-Elf near its source in the lake region of Lapland.

The largest and most beautiful of these falls is the celebrated Harsprang, which forms the subject of many legends. The Porjus power station is expected to reach completion in 1914 and to develop soon afterward about 80,000 horse-power, yet the wild beauty of the Porjus Fall will be little affected, as it is estimated that its total water power in summer, after its sources of supply have been regulated, will be about 300,000 horse-power.

In the Porjus Rapid the river descends 164 feet in about 2 miles. The Harsprang is also half waterfall and half rapid and accomplishes a descent of 244 feet in 1¼ miles. The Harsprang would therefore yield more power than the Porjus, but it is to remain untouched for the present, and it is to be hoped that it will be forever preserved as a natural monument. Sweden, with its great wealth in water power, can well afford such a luxury.

Even little Finland is endeavoring to preserve natural beauty and has decided to keep her greatest waterfall in its original condition as a natural monument and to allow no large power station to be erected on its banks. This fall is the celebrated Imatra Fall of the Wouxen River. The total descent is only 66 feet in two miles, but the volume is very great and the depth considerable, while the width of the stream contracts from 570 to 150 feet in the course of the falls.

A Household Necessity

Father Morriscy's Liniment Should be in Every Home

How seldom a week passes without some member of the family suffering from a sore throat, chest or back, a burn or a cut, a sprain, strain or ache!

Such troubles will come, but there is no need of suffering much from them. Keep a bottle of Father Morriscy's Liniment in the house, use it freely, and the pain has little chance.

During his lifetime Father Morriscy prescribed this Liniment regularly, and it proved very effective in relieving all sorts of pains and aches. In Rheumatism it is valuable as a "rub", when "Father Morriscy's No. 7" Tablets are taken internally. Similarly, applied freely to throat and chest it helps "Father Morriscy's No 10" (Lung Tonic) to quickly break up and drive away a sore throat, cold in the chest, or cough.

Taken all around it is one of the best family liniments in existence. Price 25c per bottle. At your dealer's, or from Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que. 22

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Lesson XII.—Daniel's Companions in the Fiery Furnace, Dan. 3. Golden Text, Heb. 13. 6.

Verses 1-7—The king's proclamation regarding the image.

1. Nebuchadnezzar—No date is given, but there seems to be warrant for assuming that it was about the eighteenth year of his reign, after some notable victory.

An image of gold—Not necessarily of solid gold. In all probability it was simply overlaid with gold. As no mention is made of any particular deity it is likely the image represented the king himself, this being a not uncommon practice of the Assyrian kings. These images were set up in conquered places, and suitably inscribed. It would require an enormous amount of gold for a statue ninety feet high and nine feet broad, but it was a matter of pride with these monarchs of the East that they had so much gold. The plain, or valley, of Dura has been partially identified by a huge brick mound, which may have formed the pedestal of a gigantic image. It is located about six miles below Babylon.

2. The dedication of the image—Those invited to the solemn festival are named with minute fullness by the writer. It is difficult to give any specific description of these functionaries. The satraps were chief rulers of a province. The governors were perhaps the rulers of conquered provinces. The names seem to be a catalogue of Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian titles, and may represent the three classes, of civil, military, and legal officers. Among the other rulers of the provinces were probably included the three Hebrew children. The story has nothing to say about Daniel. He was an exceptionally high dignitary (Daniel 2. 49).

4. Peoples, nations, and languages—This redundancy of expression is common in Daniel and Revelation. The crowd present would include not only Babylonions, but Greeks, Phoenicians, Arabs, Jews, and Assyrians.

5. All kinds of music—Here again, we have a plethora of descriptive words, whose meaning it is very hard to define. Three of the names, those for harp, psaltery, and dulcimer, are Greek words, one of the evidences of the late authorship. The sackbut was a small triangular instrument, having four strings.

6. A burning fiery furnace — Such cruel punishments were after the manner of the time (compare Jer. 29. 22).

7. All kinds of music—Note the leisurely reiteration of the various instruments, just as in verses 2 and 3 the officers are twice listed. Compare also verses 10 and 15.

8-18—The charge against the three Hebrew youths, and their reply.

8. Chaldeans—In the book of Daniel the word is descriptive, not of a nation, as elsewhere in the Old Testament, but of a learned class among the Babylonians. It was made up of the priests, whose duties lay largely in the realm of magic, astrology, and divination.

Brought accusation — Literally, "they ate the torn pieces of the Jews." This shows that back of their charge was an excessive jealousy. In addressing the king, they use the standing formula employed elsewhere in Daniel (compare 2. 4).

12. Jews whom thou hast appointed—Revealing the secret of their malice. These disappointed aspirants for imperial honors seized eagerly this chance to bring a charge of disloyalty against the youths who had outstripped them in their own craft.

13. Nebuchadnezzar in his rage—It is said that this king was subject to sudden outbursts like this. He could not tolerate what seemed base ingratitude and insubordination on the part of those whom he had favored.

14. Is it of purpose?—The king is willing to put the best construction upon their act. Perhaps after all they had not intended openly to defy him. He will give them the privilege of recanting at any rate.

15. Who is that god that shall deliver you?—A defiant challenge to the God of Israel. Similar challenges, and their answers, may be studied in Exod. 5. 2, Isa. 36. 20, 2 Chron. 32. 13-17.

18. But if not—The three young men had no doubts as to God's ability to help them in this hour of peril. It might not be in accord with his full purpose to do so. Even so, they would not be unfaithful. The steadfastness of their faith and courage is admirable. "It is man's testimony to his indomitable belief that the things of sense are not to be valued in comparison to that high happiness which arises from obedience to the laws of conscience, and that no extremities of agony are commensurate with apostasy."

19-27—The youths delivered.

19. The furnace—Probably one used for the customary cremation of the dead.

21. Mantles—Though the names of these garments are at most only conjectures, this is probably the best word for the robe, a long, loose one, and therefore most apt to catch the flames.

22. The fire slew those men—In the Septuagint, which includes a "Song of the Three Children," the flames are represented as streaming forth seventy-five feet.

24. The king was astonished—The words imply that he was alarmed as well as amazed, so much so that the rose up in agitation from the seat from which he had been watching the proceedings.

25. The fourth is like a son of the gods—The king could identify the three youths whose fetters were burned away, so that they were loose, but whose bodies appeared unscathed. But the fourth had an angelic appearance. This is all that is meant by the expression. Nebuchadnezzar could not have used the phrase "Son of God," found in our authorized version, with the Christian meaning we attach to it. Besides the last word is actually plural, "gods."

28-30—The king's doxology, edict of toleration, and promotion of the faithful Jews.

29. Shall be cut in pieces—The violence of this punishment is in keeping with the spirit of Oriental butcheries such as were commonly practised by Assyrian and Persian despots. The threat to transform a house into a dunghill was also common (Ezra 6. 11; Dan. 2. 5).

30. Promoted—That is, assisted them in various ways so that their course in the province would be a prosperous one.

ROOT OF THE COMPLAINT.

Bellingham was a long-suffering man and a patient one. Never had he tried to interrupt the continuous flow of conversation which Mrs. Bellingham provided. At last, however, his nerves gave out, and the doctor was called in.

"He must have sleep and rest," was the doctor's verdict. He looked at Mrs. Bellingham thoughtfully "Madam, I will send up some sleeping-powders which must be used exactly as written on the box Will you promise to do this, or must I order him to the hospital?"

"I promise," said Mrs. Bellingham, readily enough, although wondering why he made so odd a request. She learned when the box came from the druggist's, and she read on the label:—

"Sleeping powders, to be taken night and morning—by Mrs. B."

What good does it do to know that behind the darkest cloud the sun is shining, if you haven't an umbrella at the time?

Pour a little maple syrup over plain vanilla ice cream.

Boil tiny new potatoes with green peas and serve with cream gravy.

There is nothing better for a cold than castor oil, and a very simple way to give it to children is to make a pan of molasses candy and add plenty of castor oil to it just before removing from the fire. The taste of oil in it cannot be detected.

ECZEMA IS CAUSED BY IMPURE BLOOD

Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Because They Make Pure Blood.

Ask any doctor and he will tell you that eczema is caused by impurities in the blood; that nothing can cure it that does not reach the blood—that salves and outward applications are worthless and a waste of money. The reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have always been so successful in curing this most annoying trouble is because they act directly on the blood, reaching the root of the trouble and driving out all impurities. They banish eczema, salt rheum, and unsightly pimples and eruptions, relieve the irritation and itching and give perfect health. Mrs. A. Puling, of Milestone, Sask., says: "I was afflicted with a blood and skin disease which the doctor called eczema, but which did not yield in the least to his treatment. I was covered with sores and in very bad shape. A friend advised me to to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after using eight or nine boxes I was completely cured. I can strongly recommend the Pills to anyone suffering from that trouble."

A medicine that can make new, red blood will cure not only skin troubles, but also anaemia, rheumatism, neuralgia, indigestion and a host of other troubles simply because these troubles are the result of bad blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new blood and under their use blood and nerve troubles disappear. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE FIRST RINGS.

Signet Ring of the Greeks—Mourning and Thumb Rings.

In the tombs of ancient Egypt the earliest rings known to history are found. The finest and most costly are of pure gold and of simple design, but very massive, while the name of the owner is deeply cut on an oblong gold bezel.

The lower classes had rings of silver, glass, bronze or even clay with a glazed surface, the inscriptions on the last being very often impressed while the clay was still moist. Other rings have been found made of ivory, cornelian and amber. Under the later dynasties a scarab was used in place of the bezel, which was so mounted as to allow it to revolve.

Signet rings were greatly in favor among the Greeks and were set as a rule with engraved gems. In Sparta a curious law was passed which forbade the use of any metal other than iron in their composition, says the London Globe, but this law applied to Sparta only. There is now in the British Museum an Etrurian ring which is formed of two minutely modelled lions whose bodies make the hoop, their paws holding a scarab engraved with a lion.

In Rome ambassadors were the first allowed to wear rings of gold, and then they might only be worn on state occasions. Next Senators, Consuls and Equites had the honor conferred upon them, and so on until at length Justinian withdrew in its entirety the jus annuli aurei.

Many fine examples of episcopal rings are in existence, owing to the custom of burying these rings with their owners. The ring was conferred with great solemnity upon the newly-made bishop at the same time as the crozier, and the Pontifical had a formula inserted especially for this ceremony. This ring was worn over the bishop's glove, generally on the forefinger of the right hand, but in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries bishops not infrequently wore several rings on the right hand, as well as a large jewel that was fixed in the back of each glove.

During the Middle Ages cramp rings were much worn as a preventative of that disease. Their healing power was derived from their being blessed by the King, for which a special form of service was used, and a great many rings were consecrated at one and the same time. Although this idea is a relic of the dark ages it lingers in ni uncertain fashion still, for the Mizpah rings of to-day and others like them claim the same virtue and are sold by the gross.

Posy rings, although of early date, are even yet occasionally met with, in the country especially. They are so called because of the "poesy" engraved upon them; usually a doggerel verse or else some trite saying of the type beloved of the sentimental young woman of all time, as "forget-me-not," and so on.

In the seventeenth century a somewhat morbid taste in rings was evinced by the custom of wearing memorial or mourning rings bearing the name and date of the death of the departed. These were often of elaborate design, enamelled in black and white, and a pleasantly suggestive ring of this type, at one time very popular, was formed of two skeletons bent along the hoop and holding a coffin on which the name and date was engraved.

Thumb rings, which must have been very ungainly and ugly, were worn from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century, and in "Henry IV." Falstaff boasts that in his youth he was slim enough to "creep into any alderman's thumb ring."

While it is probable that rings were originally worn as mere ornaments, they were at an early stage of civilization converted into articles of use. When few could read and fewer still could write, it was necessary for there to be some private seal attached to documents as a proof of their authenticity, and for this purpose a ring was worn on the bezel of which the name, the title or the hieroglyph of the owner was engraved.

HEALTH

ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS.

Although there are many things that we do not know about consumption, or tuberculosis, there are some that we do and a few that we are in the act of learning.

We do not know, for example, what makes for susceptibility and what for impunity. Strong and robust persons are sometimes stricken down with it; invalids and convalescents from other diseases are no more susceptible to it than are other people, and it is possible to live for an entire lifetime in the condition known as "run-down" or "weak" without becoming tuberculous.

People still speak of consumption as "inherited," but it is not inherited. A child may be born with a certain tendency to it, but if proper measures are taken early enough, and kept up steadily and long enough, this tendency can be overcome. A child whose parents before him, and their parents before them, perhaps for generations back, have been poor breathers, will probably inherit a small, meager chest, and will therefore be the natural victim of the consumption germ as soon as it reaches him. That child will have to be taught to breathe. The tendency to pigeon-breast can be overcome, and a narrow chest developed to normal capacity; but to do this, the child must be kept constantly in good air, and taught how to develop and use the lungs. A pigeon-breasted child who is being brought up on the coddling process—oversheltered, overfed and overclothed—is in as much danger as if he lived under the famous sword hanging from a hair.

Another long-lived fallacy, which is a great pet with many people, is that other diseases "run into" consumption. A man comes down with an attack of typhoid fever or pneumonia; after the attack is over his convalescence is slow and doubtful; finally, unmistakable signs of tuberculosis appear, and he says, "I had pneumonia, and it ran into consumption." But if he had been examined before the pneumonia started, he would have been found to be already consumptive; in fact, it would really be more sensible to say that his consumption "ran into penumonia."

It must be remembered that consumption may be present a long time before the germs begin to appear in the expectoration. In spite of hygienic precautions, we must all come in contact with the germs of consumption many times in a lifetime. These germs we shall either breathe in or swallow. We cannot escape them. But there is an armor that is germ-proof. It is an invisible armor, woven of oxygen—fresh air.—Youth's Companion.

THAT WAS ALL—BUT——

While driving along a country road a man saw the roof of a farmer's house ablaze. He gesticulated and called to the farmer's wife, who was calmly standing in the doorway:

"Hey, your house is afire!"

"What?" she bawled out.

"I say, your house is afire!"

"What did y' say? I'm a little deaf!"

"Your house is afire!" again yelled the man at the top of his lungs.

"Oh, is that all?" calmly replied the woman.

"It's all I can think of just now," responded the man in a rather weak voice as he drove on.

Skirts continue narrow, with a decided tendency to tunics of slightly increasing width, falling over the narrow petticoat. Every maker in Paris is using this idea, and the under petticoat is often in striking contrast with the overhanging skirt.

It's easier to set a good example than to hatch it out.

Every time a man pays a bill he buys experience.

A SAFE INVESTMENT BONDS

¶ A bond offers to the investor a safe, sane, and profitable investment.

¶ Safe because it is a first mortgage on the entire assets of the corporation issuing the bond.

¶ Sane because bonds are saleable at any time.

¶ Profitable because they pay a higher rate of interest than any other investment that offers equal security.

¶ We would like to send you our literature on bonds as investments, just send us your address, it will not cost you anything.

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION
LIMITED
BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING
YONGE AND QUEEN STS.
TORONTO

When a man really thinks there is such a thing as a painless dentist you can fool him with any old thing.

Costiveness and its Cure.—When the excretory organs refuse to perform their functions properly the intestines become clogged. This is known as costiveness and if neglected gives rise to dangerous complications. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will effect a speedy cure. At the first intimation of this ailment the sufferer should procure a packet of the pills and put himself under a course of treatment. The good effects of the pills will be almost immediately evident.

Grass widows sometimes result from the sowing of wild oats.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The country grocer was issuing instructions to his new assistant. "It's only by looking closely after the trifles," said the proprietor, "that a profit can be made in these days of sharp competition." "Yessir," came from the boy. "For example," continued the grocer, "when you pick flies out of the sugar, don't throw them away. Dust the sugar off their feet and put 'em among the currants."

When you have a pain think of Hamlins Wizard Oil. For headache, Toothache, Earache, Stomach ache, and many other painful ailments there is nothing better.

Little Boy—"Mayn't I be a preacher when I grow up?" Mother—"Of course you may, my pet, if you want to." Little Boy—"Yes, I do. I s'pose I have got to go to church all my life, anyhow, an' it's a good deal harder to sit still than to stand up and holler."

The Friend of All Sufferers.—Like to "the shadow of a rock in a weary land" is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to all those who suffer pain. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a liniment that has the blessings of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found wherever enquired for.

An old bachelor says the nice thing about getting married is that you don't have to.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Honestly, now, isn't it the things that are none of your business that keep your curiosity working overtime?

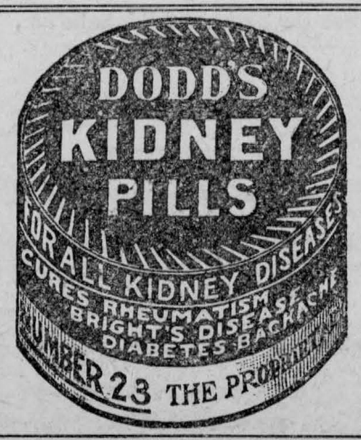
There are many imitations of Wilson's Fly Pads. Do not be deceived by unsatisfactory imitations. Get Wilson's.

THE PREACHER'S GRACE.

Willie—Papa, the preacher was here to lunch to-day.

Papa—You don't mean it?

Willie—Yes; and he swore about mother's cooking the same as you do, only he put his hand over his eyes.



THE TONIC OF VICTORY.

Army Surgeons Say It Acts Almost as an Anaesthetic.

Bonnette, a French army surgeon attached to the Thirty-ninth Artillery, writes in the Presse Medicale of the extraordinary indifference to the pain of operation manifested by the soldiers of Napoleon while the great conqueror was sweeping victoriously over Europe. While the defeated soldier is full of imaginary terrors, subject to panic, madness, and treason, the conqueror on the other hand is intoxicated with success, says the Medical Journal. Nothing, not even the morbific microbe, can resist troops who believe themselves to be invincible.

Victory is the most powerful of restoratives and the deepest anaesthetics. Legless members of the Old Guard crowded into an ambulance would at sight of the Emperor rise on their stumps to salute him. After Eylau Larrey operated uninterruptedly for thirty-six hours, and he reports how the soldiers seemed unconscious of their own troubles, lost in thought of the glory of their leader, and maimed as they were lending their best aid to fellow patients.

At Borodino Larrey disarticulated the shoulder of a Colonel, who immediately set out for France on foot, where he arrived after three months walking. After fording the Beresina river in Russia, Gen. Zayonchek, 75 years old, had his kneecap shattered by a bullet; amputation was performed in three minutes in a violent snowstorm and in bitterly cold weather, yet the white haired officer was placed in a sledge and taken to Vilna, where he died at the age of 86 years.

Relief for the Depressed.—Physical and mental depression usually have their origin in a disordered state of the stomach and liver, as when these organs are deranged in their action the whole system is affected. Try Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They revive the digestive processes, act beneficially on the nerves and restore the spirits as no other pills will. They are cheap, simple and sure, and the effects are lasting.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

Wandering over a field one day, a man came across a large stone inscribed: "Turn me over."

After much difficulty he succeeded in turning it over and found on the other side of the stone the words: "Now turn me back again so that I may catch some other idiot."

It is a fact beyond dispute that one packet of Wilson's Fly Pads has killed a bushel of house flies. This is more than could possibly be caught on three hundred sheets of sticky paper. All Druggists, Grocers and General Stores sell Wilson's Fly Pads. Be sure you get the genuine Wilson's.

EVEN A FUNERAL.

"How could you be so cold to me?"

"I would die for you," sobbed his wife.

"I know it," he answered cruelly. "You'd do anything to put me to expense."

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY
for Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail.
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

A woman's tears are the water route to a man's heart.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Mrs. Goodheart (to woman whose husband has just been sent to jail for wife-beating)—"Why do you think your husband will miss you?" Woman—"He'll miss me because he can't hit me."

Unless worms be expelled from the system, no child can be healthy. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is the best medicine extant to destroy worms.

ESTIMATING TIME.

It is not common to find a person who can correctly estimate the lapse of a single second. But in these days of speeding automobiles the exact time when each of two colliding vehicles must have occupied particular spots may be a matter of great importance. In a recent experiment a car took nearly two seconds to stop after brakes were applied and in that time it moved nineteen feet. So even fractions of a second are important. One can train himself to estimate even tenths of a second. Try it with a watch and it will be found that it is just possible to count ten in the lapse of a single second. But one must count fast to do it.

If your luck isn't what it should be, write a "p" in front of it and try again.

The success of one may mean the failure of many.

NA-DRU-CO DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

relieve and cure indigestion—acidity of the stomach—biliousness—flatulence—dyspepsia. They re-inforce the stomach by supplying the active principles needed for the digestion of all kinds of food. Try one after each meal.

50c. a box. If your druggist has not stocked them yet, send us 50c. and we will mail you a box. 33

National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, . . . Montreal.

WOMEN WILL BE THERE.

Mr. Jawback—Well I am glad of the assurance that in heaven there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage. I wonder it it's true.

Mrs Jawback—Of course it is. There won't be enough men there to go around.

If attacked with cholera or summer complaint of any kind send at once for a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and use it according to directions. It acts with wonderful rapidity in subduing that dreadful disease that weakens the strongest man and that destroys the young and delicate. Those who have used this cholera medicine say it acts promptly, and never fails to effect a thorough cure.

POOR FATHER.

He—"I am afraid your father will object."

She—"Don't worry. Papa hasn't much influence in our family."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.
DAVID HENDERSON.
Belleisle Station, Kings Co., N. B., Sept. 17, 1904.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

"Lend me a dollar, old chap; I get paid to-morrow."

"Haven't got it, old scout; I got paid yesterday."

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. It is absolutely harmless. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

TOO TRUE.

"De man dat talks about hisse'f an' how honest he is," said Uncle Eben, "allus sounds like he was runnin' kind o' short o' references."

There are many sticky devices on the market that kill some flies, but housekeepers who have tested them know that Wilson's Fly Pads kill many times more, and do not damage carpets and furniture like all sticky fly catchers.

FASHION NOTES.

Paris seems unwilling to part with stripes.

First fall suits are shown in coarse weaves.

Peasant sleeves are noticed on many coat models.

Black voile skirts are plentiful in early fall showings.

The vogue of sashes becomes every day more emphatic.

New colored embroideries are very attractive, many embodying East Indian effects.

The fashions of wearing a long, transparent coat of chiffon cloth is gaining in favor.

Fashion makers everywhere express a strong preference for the continuation of the side jabot.

Uncurled feathers of every description appear on hats.

The white corduroy skirt seems likely to be a fall favorite.

French fashion prophets say that jade jewelry will be much worn.

Skirts are still short, only those for the most elaborate evening occasions having trains.

For young girls natural colored pongee dresses are trimmed with scarlet or bright lace, giving at the same time simplicity and suggestion of brightness.

Hats of velvet velour are expected to be two of the strongest features of fall millinery.

FALL SKIN SORES

When troubled with fall rashes, eczema, or any skin disease apply Zam-Buk!

Surprising how quickly it eases the smarting and stinging! Also cures cuts, burns, sores and piles.

Zam-Buk is made from pure herbal essences. No animal fats—no mineral poisons. Finest healer!

Druggists and Stores Everywhere.

Zam-Buk

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT.

ASK DAWSON, HE KNOWS.
IF you want to sell a farm, consult me.

IF you want to buy a farm, consult me.

I HAVE some of the best Fruit, Stock, Grain or Dairy Farms in Ontario, and prices right.

H. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne Street, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.—A study of other Agency propositions convinces us that none can equal ours. You will always regret it if you don't apply for particulars to Travellers' Dept., 228 Albert St., Ottawa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY and FARM SCALES. Wilson's Scale Works, 9 Esplanade, Toronto.

APPRENTICES TO THE MOULDING or stove mounting trade wanted at once. Good chance for country boys who wish to improve their prospects. Write or call at once, Gurney Foundry Company, 500 West King Street, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED. A LINE FOR every home. Write us for our choice list of agents supplies. We have the greatest agency proposition in Canada to-day. No outlay necessary. Apply B. C. I. Co., 228 Albert St., Ottawa.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, etc. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman, Collingwood, Ont.

6 TON SCALE GUARANTEED. Wilson's Scale Works, 9 Esplanade, Toronto.

SPECIALISTS ADVICE FREE. Consult us in regard to any disease. Lowest prices in drugs of all kinds. Trusses fitted by mail. Send measurement. Glasses fitted by age. Write to-day for anything sold in first-class drug stores to Dr. Bellman, Collingwood, Ont.

CLEANING LADIES' WALKING OR OUTING SUITS
Can be done perfectly by our French process. Try it.
British American Dyeing Co.
Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Quebec.

When buying your Piano insist on having an
"OTTO HIGEL"
Piano Action

"Did you see sharks when you crossed the ocean, Mr. Spiffkins?" asked Miss Purling. "Yes," replied Spiffkins, sadly; "I played cards with a couple."

Soft corns are difficult to eradicate, but Holloway's Corn Cure will draw them out painlessly.

Truth may win in the long run, but a lie is more of a sprinter.

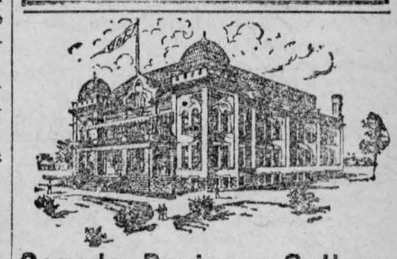
Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

One way of making an enemy of a man is refusing to laugh at his old jokes.

Well, Well!



CLEAN and SIMPLE to Use.
NO chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods one has to color. All colors from your Druggist or Dealer. FREE Color Card and STORY Booklet 16, The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.



Canada Business College
CHATHAM, ONT.
In a class by itself Among America's Schools of Business Training.
414 STUDENTS PLACED IN 1908
385 STUDENTS PLACED IN 1909
475 STUDENTS PLACED IN 1910
We publish the lists annually.
We pay full fare up to $8.00, and bring long distance students for half fare.
Good board and room, $3.00 per week.
If you cannot come to Chatham, we can train you by mail.
Here are some students placed recently: Nate Wade, Cameron & Heap, Regina. E. Burk, Nicholson & Bain, Regina. H. Wood, Trust Co., Cheboygan, Mich.
Eight calls just received for Stenographers, Teachers, and Auditors, for openings worth from $600 to $1500, will give you some idea of the demands.
COLLEGE REOPENS FOR 36TH YEAR SEPTEMBER 5TH.
Catalogue 33 tells of work at Chatham.
Catalogue 34 tells of work by mail
(Either Free.)
D. McLACHLAN & CO., C. B. College, Chatham, Ont

The Holiday Season

Is here and that means

Family Re-unions

Perhaps it will be the last time you will be together at the old home, and it would be nice to have a photograph to remember the dear faces. Let us come to your home and make a

Photograph of the Family

We have SPECIAL FACILITIES for this class of work, and would be pleased to have you call and see samples of our out-of-door groups. It will not obligate you to order, and will be a pleasure to us.

Whitteker THE Photographer



From the Child

to the adult all can and do appreciate good things in the eatable line. That is why young and old visit this store so often, and so frequently recommend it to their friends. What we have principally in mind is to prove food fit to eat. What we have in this store comes under the same class. For anything first-rate in the grocery line come here.

MULLIN BROS.

D. T HENDERSON

Druggist and Stationer

All the latest School Books

Bay State Crayons

(Golden Glow)

Willis College
OTTAWA

The Premier Commercial Training School

Offers complete courses in preparation for business life.

High standard of graduation and splendid success in assisting graduates to positions.

"Willis College has been recommended to me," say practically all applicants. Ask those who know.

As instruction is individual, and the College being in session the year round, students may begin at any time.

Send for the Catalogue.

S. T. WILLIS, Principal,
Bank St. Chambers
Corner Bank and Albert Sts. Ottawa, Ont

"The parting of the ways"

comes to individuals as well as nations. We are ready to send information, to give advice, or to share our experience with any young person who may be perplexed regarding the choice of school career. Our last year's record was a wonder. We need office workers every day to fill the calls that come to us. Book-keepers, Stenographers, Civil Servants and Office Assistants, thoroughly trained. Send for catalogue. Fall Term now, New Year Term Jan 2.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE
W. T. ROGERS, Principal.

FALL TERM at the

Cornwall Commercial College AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND & ENGLISH

opens September 5, 1911. We have helped thousands to mount the ladder of success. May we not help you? Write for free catalogue. Address:

GEORGE F. SMITH, Principal,
Cornwall, Ont.

A GREAT HORSE SHOW

This Year's Ogdensburg Fair Will Bring Together More First-Class Horses Than Was Ever Seen Together.

For many years the Ogdensburg Fair and Horse Show has given a grand concert at the Opera House, which has been a source of entertainment for those desiring to remain over. The management for this year have been fortunate in procuring for this entertainment two of the most distinguished artists of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, Mme. Alma Gluck and Mr Herbert Witherspoon. In addition to the above will be selections by our Horse Show Band of thirty-five musical artists. The concert will consist of both classical and popular music.

In addition to the general educational exhibits, all indications point to a greater exhibition of show horses and race horses than have ever been presented at any fair given outside of Madison Square Garden, New York.

For the races alone there will be $5,800 given in purses, as follows:—

Tuesday, Sept. 19—2.29 pace, $500; 3-year-old trot, $300.

Wednesday, Sept 20—2.17 pace, 2.29 trot, $500; 2.19 trot, $500.

Thursday, Sept 21—2.24 pace, $500; 2.24 trot, $500; 2.14 pace, $500.

Friday, Sept. 22—Free-for all pace, $1,000; 2.20 pace, $500; 2.16 trot, $500.

The officers of the fair have spared no efforts or expense towards making this fair the greatest in its history and it will be worth travelling hundreds of miles to see this great aggregation of horses, cattle, poultry and race horses. The Midway will be greater than ever.

On Tuesday, Sept. 19th, Beckwith Havens in a Curtiss flying machine will surely make three flights regardless of rain.

It is hoped all readers of The Leader will assist in encouraging this worthy association by their presence. Arrangements have been made for special trains and boats for all four days of the fair.

GENERAL ELECTIONS

The Grand Trunk Railway will issue single first-class fare round trip tickets for the elections, going dates, Sept. 20 and 21. All tickets good to return until Sept. 22nd.

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES IN MARITIME PROVINCES

New Booklet Issued by Intercolonial Railway to be Widely Distributed.

The Maritime Provinces as a promising field for those who desire to establish new industries, or to profitably invest capital in the exploitation and development of natural resources, is the theme of an interesting booklet just issued by the Intercolonial Railway. The obvious advantages of many parts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are ably presented in detail, together with many cheerful facts that ought to impress those who have capital ready to invest in a new field that is certainly rich in opportunity. It is commendable that while the eyes of the world are upon Canada, and thousands of new settlers are pouring into the west from many countries, an honest effort is being made to point out the advantages that exist in the east. The booklet will be mailed free to those who write the Industrial Department, Intercolonial Railway, Moncton, N B.

GOOSENECK ISLAND.

John Crites, Sr., and James Crites spent one day recently in Waddington, on business.

Miss Geraldine Hunter has returned to Montreal after spending the week end here with relatives.

Richard Shoen, of Cole's Creek, passed through here on business one day last week.

Mrs Hattie Hatch and son Robert, of Waddington, spent one day on the Island last week.

Frank P Hunter and son Rowat, of Winchester, Ont., was the guest of his mother here Saturday.

Mr and Mrs W. J. Hunter, of Westmount, Montreal; Mrs Frank Carr and children, of Cole's Creek, and Mrs David McDonald were at Mrs Anna Hunter's on Sunday.

Mrs C. C. Nichols and little daughter Ruth, of Seattle, Wash., who are spending the summer with her parents, Mr and Mrs J. Williams, at Waddington, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs Anna Hunter, the past week.

Much sympathy is extended toward Miss Anna Macdonald, who is nursing a very painful boil.

Gordon Crites spent Sunday with relatives in Canada.

Master Gerald Macdonald spent Saturday and Sunday with his friend, John Campbell, at Morrisburg.

Somebody said, "A husking bee!" Who was it? Hope we will hear more about that in the near future.

NUDELL BUSH.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Hanifee spent the 10th at Archer the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dennison.

Mrs. G. Casselman has returned home after spending the past year with her daughters, Mrs. Anderson, Prescott, and Mrs. Wm. Dennison, Archer.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L Casselman spent the 7th at James Salmon's, Riverside.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Plantz spent Sunday at Riverside.

Mr. and Mrs. Shultice were guests at M. F. Reddick's this week.

Roy Casselman is spending a few days at Ottawa attending the fair.

Wm. Daniels is at present visiting his father at Mountain station.

Mrs. Wm. Plantz and Miss F. M. Lount intend leaving on the 13th for Ottawa to attend the fair.

Died—At Ottawa, on the 5th of Sept., Mrs. John Prunner, mother of Reuben Prunner, of this place. The remains were brought home here and buried in Aultsville, service being conducted by Rev. Mr. Anderson and Rev Mr. Homer

A large crowd from here attended the sale of M. Nudell's held on the 7th.

Harry Wells is spending a week at Farran's Point.

Frank Stillson is busy threshing in our burg this week.

C. C. Loucks is cutting corn at Ferndale at present.

Dr Morse's Indian Root Pills positively cure Constipation and all Kindred & resulting troubles. 25¢ a box. 16

THIRD CON. (OSNABRUCK).

THE LATE MABEL STEEN

It is our painful duty to chronicle the death of Miss Mabel, only child of Mr and Mrs Joseph Steen, who died on Thursday, Sept. 7th, at the early age of 17 years and one month.

The deceased, who had not enjoyed the best of health for about six months, was never heard to utter a complaint, but bore her sufferings with true resignation and Christian fortitude.

Mabel was of a bright and cheerful disposition and was a favorite with old and young.

She leaves to mourn her loss her father and mother.

The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful, including a spray from Miss Jennie Young, a spray from Mrs Robert Vallance, a cross from Miss Hannah Rae, a wreath from Misses Flemming.

The funeral took place at the family residence. Rev. Mr McLaren, of Woodlands, conducted the service and delivered a very impressive sermon, taking for his text Ecclesiastes xii: 1, "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth," after which the remains were conveyed to the cemetery at Woodlands and interred in the family plot.

The pall-bearers were: Clarence Morgan, James Young, Howard Flemming, Roy Brownell, Percy Pier and Lloyd Wylie.

Mr and Mrs Steen have the sincere sympathy of the community in their sore trial and sad bereavement.

WILLIAMSBURG COUNCIL.

Pursuant to adjournment the council met in Pitts' hall, Williamsburg, on Saturday, Sept. 2nd. Members all present. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The sum of $25 was given to gravel the west townline in the first concession to meet a grant of the same given by Matilda council. The road superintendent of the N. E. ward was instructed to build a bridge across the Fetterly creek on Nine Mile road between lots 6 and 7, 8th concession, if suitable cedar could be furnished for the same not to exceed 5 cts. per foot. The reeve and the deputy-reeve were authorized to inspect the Casselman-Dawley drain in the first concession and make final arrangements to repair washouts and to have private dams and other obstructions removed. The reeve and the clerk were authorized to sign the Barkley-Fetterly drain contract in duplicate and attach the corporate seal thereto. Orders were passed in favor of the following: Jas. McIntosh, 1 acre of gravel pit, $500; John Bowman, hauling gravel, headline 2nd con., $4.80; Adam Reddick $6, Stanley Forward $4 80, Morley Bowman $3; Leader, notice court of revision, $1.80; Geo. Merkley, work, wood and hauling water for crusher, $7 25; Michael Burton, 58 rods of wire fence, $8.70; Oscar Coughler, 83½ rods, $12.50; Edwin Beach, 81½ rods, $16.30; Alex Shennett, 38 rods, $7 60; Geo. Colquhoun, 102 yds. of gravel, $25 50; Alfred Hall, 64 yds $16 00; Isaac McIntosh, 15 yds., $3 75; Alfred Hall, cleaning ditch, Nash road, 3rd con, $2; Rev. G. S. Anderson, relief of Mrs Gonyai for Aug., $5; Geo. Lane, account measuring gravel pit and drawing leases, $4; F. M. Eagleson, services re Merkley-Kendrick drain, $44.95; Thomas Coligan, repairs on crusher, $5; W. H. Lane, building sluices on Merkley-Kendrick drain, $25.63; Adelbert Fetterly, work on road, $2; M. S. Beckstead, measuring Weaver Gravel pit, $1, and services re Barkley-Fetterly drain, $2; council special meetings re Barkley-Fetterly drain $10, and court of revision $10; Allan Durant, repairing sluice north townline $2, and time getting David Hall to make tile $1.50; Geo. Lane, postage and stationery, $5.29. The council adjourned to meet at Bouck's Hill on Saturday, the 7th day of Oct. at 10 o'clock a.m. Geo. Lane, clerk.

St. Jerome's College Berlin, Ont. Canada. Founded 1864.



Residential College for boys and young men—excellent Business, High School or Academic and Arts Departments.

New Buildings with latest hygienic equipments. The largest Gymnasium in Canada—Running Track, Swimming Pool, Shower Baths, Theatre. First class Board—comfortable Sleeping Rooms.

Individual attendance to Students. Professors are Priests, Canadian by birth and College Training with seven years post-graduate courses in Europe. Rates very moderate. Address: 8

REV. A. L. ZINGER, C. R., Ph. D., Pres.

Minutes of Matilda Council

Regular meeting of Matilda council was held in Cooper's Hall, Brinston, Saturday, August 26, 1911

Members all present

McGruer — Robertson — That this council make a grant of $25 on boundry road between Matilda and Williamsburg, providing Williamsburg make a similar grant.—Carried.

Hunter—Robertson — That by law No. 220 known as Ferguson Drain By-law No. 2 be read a first, second and third time, and the by-law shall not be published, but the clerk shall notify each party owning lands, or other ratepayers, of the amount and yearly assessments levied against such lands and roads, and the by-law be finally passed and signed and sealed.—Carried.

Hunter—Boyd—That the clerk be instructed to notify all parties that have rails, logs or stumps along the road to have the same removed not later than the first of November, or the council will proceed according to law.—Carried.

The following accounts were paid:—Geo. Carter, for gravel, $19.25; Dr. Whittaker, medical examination McPhee girl, $5.00; Widow Tenant, gravel $21 15; Isaac Lewis, support Eliza Lewis, $6 00; Thos. Lenox, cedar, $7.84; Henry McShane, cedar, $7.84; Robt. Sharra, putting in tile, $2.00; Robt. Bell, gravel, $6.00; Geo. C. Fader, drawing cedar and covering bridge, $5.00; Ed. Collison, grading approaches to Ennis bridge and covering sluice, $7 00; Wm. Gamble, 19 rods wire fence, $2.28; Wesley McCaslin, 27½ rods wire fence, $3 30; Geo. Keeler, charity, $8.00; Mrs. McIntosh, support P. Wraught, $8 00; Mrs. Serviss, support Ira Crobar, $8.00; J. C. Payne, G. R acc., $62 75; R. Cooper, hall rent, $2.00; A. H. Dixon, gravel and work, $83.60; John Langevin, work on western boundry, $2 50.

Boyd—Hunter—The council adjourned to meet in Gilson's Hall, Brinston, on Saturday, Sept. 23, 1911.

J. J. Payne, Clerk.

Cline—McDonell

The following item, taken from the Portsmouth (Ohio) Daily Times of Monday last, refers to two former well-known residents of this town:—"Mr Ralph Wilton Cline a son of Mr and Mrs E E. Cline, of East Eleventh street, who recently moved to this city from Morrisburg, Ontario, Canada, and Miss Mary Winnifred Mc Donell, of Morrisburg, Ont., were married Saturday evening at the Second Presbyterian church parsonage, Rev. Charles Robertson officiating. The attractive bride was attired in a becoming suit of tan cloth, with hat and gloves to match. For the present Mr and Mrs Cline are residing with the groom's parents, on East Eleventh street.

A Valuable Report

The report of the Canadian Forestry Convention at Quebec has just been issued, and makes a volume of 160 pages, of addresses, papers and discussions by Canadian and United States authorities on forestry and lumbering. All parts of Canada are embraced in the report, and all phases of the subject, commercial, educational, administrative, and protective are dealt with. The resolutions passed and changes suggested in the laws are included. Persons interested may receive a copy free upon application to The Secretary, Canadian Forestry Association, Canadian Building, Ottawa, Canada.

Music Hall

One Night Only

Thurs., Sept. 21

GEO. R. GUY presents

Guy Bros Greater Minstrels

35 — PEOPLE — 35

Dancers, Comedians, Musicians
Soloists, Acrobats, Jugglers

10 — BIG ACTS — 10

Special Scenery Costumes and Effects.

Hear the Celebrated Band and Orchestra. Watch for the Grand Street Parade.

PRICES 35 AND 50 CENTS

Seats now on sale at Chalmers'.

EXTRA The Election Returns will be announced from the stage during the performance, as arrangements have been made for a special wire.

See the Show and the Returns

R. F. LYLE

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

Barry Block, Main Street
MORRISBURG, : : : : ONTARIO

Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

IRWIN HILLIARD, K.C.

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, etc. Solicitor for The Molsons Bank.

New Molsons Bank Building,
MORRISBURG, ONT.

A large amount of private money to loan at per cent on easy terms.

ARTHUR FLYNN

Barrister, Etc.

Morrisburg, - - - Ont.

21-1yr



We carry a full line of

"Semi-Ready"

tailored Blue Serge Suits, guaranteed to fit perfectly and always retain their shape, and will deliver two hours after tried on. Price

$22.50

Special orders delivered in 4 days, $18 to $35.

Nash
Your Tailor

Morrisburg Poultry Co.



Highest Market Price Paid For All Kinds Live Poultry

R. H. ASHTON, Manager

Everybody's Corner

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the rate of five cents per line for the first insertion and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements if five lines or less, 25 cents for the first insertion and 15 cents for each subsequent insertion

POTATOES

I WILL have a car of Green Mountain potatoes in Morrisburg between the 20th and 30th of this month, which will be sold at reasonable prices.
37 JAMES AULT.

FOR SALE

BROOD MARE with Dalton King colt; mare with foal to same horse.
37 C. A. DUPRAU

PRIVATE SALE

WILL sell all of my household goods at private sale; also lot of single and double harness, three wagons, single sleigh, single and double buggy.
37tf I. LEMON.

WANTED

1000 CORDS OF FIELD STONE, delivered at Lock 24 (head of Morrisburg canal.) Apply at the works to
36tf ROGER, MILLER & SONS

WANTED

OPTIONS on stock of the Morrisburg Tack Mf'g Co., Ltd.
Address, care P. O. Box No. 50,
34-tf Morrisburg, Ont.

TO RENT

MY TWO FARMS, being Lots 13 and 14 in the 5th Concession of Williamsburg, containing 200 acres; good houses and outbuildings on each farm; four good wells and a creek; will rent separately or together. Possession 1st February or March. Can plough now. Apply to
ALFRED WELLS,
34e Box 110, Aultsville.

FOR SALE

MY FARM on Lot 37, 1st Concession of Osnabruck Township, containing 200 acres; good frame house and outbuildings in good repair; will carry 50 head of cattle; creek crosses farm; 4 wells; well fenced with wire; house on the St. Lawrence; good orchard—100 apple trees; will sell in part or whole, with or without stock. Apply to
CHARLES E. WELLS,
34-41 Box 94, Aultsville.

J. G. HARVEY, V.S.

(Formerly associated with the Ontario Veterinary College)

Has opened an office in the Fitzpatrick Block, Morrisburg, where all calls will be promptly attended to. 1yr-19 Phone 34

St Lawrence Hall
Morrisburg

One of the best hotels in Eastern Ontario. Possessing all the latest improvements, including hot and cold water baths, electric light, etc,

W. H. McGannon, Prop'r

FRUIT TREES

Our Nurseries are open to inspection at any time. Those interested in the subject of fruit growing will do well to inspect our immense stock of growing Peach, Apple, Plum and Cherry trees, Small Fruits, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. If our local agent has not called upon you, write us. Catalogues or terms to agents sent on application.

Brown Bros., Browns Nurseries,
Welland County, Ont.

DOMINION ELECTIONS

Conservative Public Meetings in the interest of Andrew Broder:

HALLVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 14, 8 p.m.
MOUNTAIN STATION, Friday, Sept 15, 8 p.m.
WILLIAMSBURG, Saturday, Sept. 16 8 p.m.
SOUTH MOUNTAIN, Monday, Sept. 18, 2 p.m
BRINSTON'S, Monday, Sept. 18, 8 p.m.
IROQUOIS, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 8 p m.
GRANTLEY, Wednesday, Sept. 20, 8 p.m.

All are cordially invited.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

This May Interest You

We want a reliable man to sell our well-known specialties in Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Seed Potatoes, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, etc., in Morrisburg and county during fall and winter months. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly.

600 Acres of Nursery Stock

Clean, well grown Trees and Shrubs that will satisfy your customers. Early and good delivery guaranteed. Established over 35 years. Write for whole or part time terms. 34-48

SALES MANAGER
PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto.

ADJOURNED
Meeting of Shareholders

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Directors of the Morrisburg Ferry & Dock Company, under and pursuant to the Railway Act, that the annual general meeting of Shareholders of the said Company will be held at the head office in the Village of Morrisburg, Ontario, on **Tuesday, the 17th day of October, 1911,** at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer will be presented, and all such other business of a special or general nature as may be brought before the meeting at which the shareholders may be empowered to deal with.

Dated at Morrisburg this 24th day of August, A. D. 1911.

FRANCIS M. HUGO, Secretary. J. WESLEY ALLISON, Vice-President.
36d

F. M. EAGLESON

ONTARIO AND DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR, CIVIL ENGINEER

DRAINAGE and other Municipal work will receive prompt attention. Farm lines and sub-divisions.

CONCRETE WORK of all kinds, including bridges and culverts, a specialty.

Office in Sweet's Block, Winchester, Ont.

DR. G. M. GORRELL

DENTIST. Graduate of Chicago College of Dental Surgeons and of Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto. Successor to Drs. Gorrell and Kelly.

Office: Casselman Block, Morrisburg.