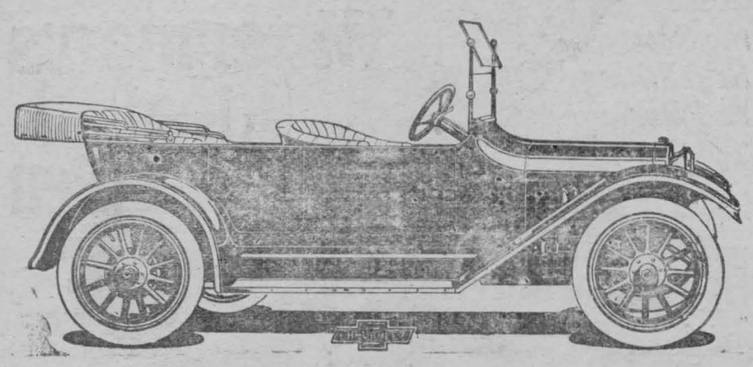
The Leader

Vol. XV, No 47 MORRISBURG, ONT., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1915.



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Delivered at Your Door

BUY your **CHEVROLET** Now and protect yourself against Shortage on account of the already Big Demand. A purchase Now means **7 per cent on Your Money** from the time of delivery until the 1st. of May.

WILFRID QUENNEVILLE

MORRISBURG - - - - ONTARIO.

AT this Season our thoughts go out to our many customers through the country, who have helped to make our business relations so pleasant through out the year.

We wish to extend Our Heartiest 'Xmas Greetings and Our Best Wishes for a full measure of Health, Happiness and Prosperity, during the New Year.

Frank Stewart, MERCHANT TAILOR

MORRISBURG, : : : ONT.

Electrical Gifts Are Always Appreciated.



Electric Iron

With combination Back stand.

The new **detachable** and **reversible** Back Stand, as supplied with "Canadian Beauty" Electric Irons, is here illustrated. It shows the Iron sitting flat as used when ironing, and that the stand allows the Iron to work freely.

Another position shows how easily the operator can tilt the Iron back when changing the article being ironed, or when called away from work for a moment. It raises the Iron about 2ins from the board or pad.

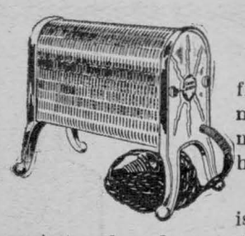
The other position shows how easily the stand can be reversed, thus enabling the operator to change the Iron into a hot plate for heating a small kettle of water, Ironing ribbons brewing tea, heating baby's milk, etc.

Toaster—Stove—Grill



It Toasts, Boils, Fries and Broils, about all the operatisons necessary in getting a lunch or ordinary Meal, and at least two operations can be done at the same time.

A Modern house wife in this age of domestic science will know the dainty dishes that can be prepared with this Toaster Stove. The heating element is guaranteed for 5 yrs.



Large Electric Heater

It is of a graceful design, beautifully finished in polished nickel and burnished copper. The three heat attachment enables the user to regulate the heat for moderate or cold weather.

Special connection with a main wire is recommended as the ordinary lamp socket and cord are not heavy enough to carry the current when the radiator is at full heat. The heating element is guaranteed for 5 years.

Call and examine these Goods to day, our prices Are Most Reasonable.

The Hardware Store.

R. H. BRADFIELD & CO.

OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL

MORRISBURG, - -- ONT.

"The Leader"

Wishes All Its Readers

— A —

Merry Christmas

Curlers Organize

An organization meeting of the town curlers, at which much enthusiasm was shown by the large number of members present, was held in Mr. I. Hilliard's office on Monday evening. After due discussion relating to curling matters in general, committees were appointed, and teams picked in the usual manner which resulted as follows:

Playing Committee—Geo. H. Merkley, F. R. Chalmers, Dr. Gorrell.

Committee for Ottawa Bonspiel: Dr. Davy, Dr. Gorrell, Geo. H. Merkley.

Teams

No. 1—	No. 6—
Chas. Fairgay	Frank Stewart
L. Laurin	J. H. Mullin
R. H. Ashton	Harry Armstrong
F. H. Meikle	Rev. Cameron
Skip	Skip
No. 2—	No 7—
Gerald Meikle	Chas. Morgan
Glen Strike	Dr. Meikle
M. A. Morrison	C. P. McMartin
T. E. Elliott	I. Hilliard
Skip	Skip
No. 3—	No. 8—
Rev. Carson	J. W. Suffel
Arthur Flynn	J C. Ross
Rev. Strike	John Eamon
Dr. Gorrell	F. R. Chalmers
Skip	Skip
No. 4—	No. 9—
W. H. McGannon	B. A. Herring
Geo. Biccum	Chas. Summers
H. Winstanley	F. S. Broder
Geo. H. Merkley	C. W. Marsh
Skip	Skip
No. 5—	No. 10—
R. M. Bell	C. J. Reilly
C. J. Weegar	Wm. Wallace
B. B Tucker	S. P. Ryan
Dr. Davy	J. D. McDonald
Skip	Skip

First Bonspiel—Tuesday and Thursday, Dec. 28th and 30th.

There will be three games each night on each sheet of ice. Games start at 7.00 p.m.

Tuesday, Dec. 28th. at 7.00 p.m. Nos. 6 and 7 and 3 and 4; at 8.30 Nos. 1—2 and 9—10; at 10 Nos. 5—8.

Thursday, 30th—7 o'clock, four of previous winners; 8.30, winners of foregoing games will draw for second bye and play first bye; 10—winners of 8.30 game play final. Foregoing games, only 9 ends.

Schedule

		East	West
Jan. 1,	10 a.m.	1-2	3-4
	2.30 p.m.	5 6	7-8
	8 p.m.	9-10	
Jan. 3,		1-3	2 4
4,		5 7	6 8
5,		9-1	10 2
6,		4-5	6-7
7,		3-8	2 9
10,		1 10	3-5
11,		6-9	4 7
12,		5 10	2-8
13,		3-6	1-4
14,		8 10	7-9
17,		2-3	1-5
18,		4 6	7-10
19,		5 9	1-8
20,		3-7	2-6
21,		6-10	4-8
24,		8 9	3-10
25,		2-5	1 7
26,		8 5	4-9
27,		3-9	2-7
28,		4-10	1-6

POSITIVE RESULTS

Brockville Civil Service List (Nov. Exams.)

Preliminary Exam—H. Foster, J. Leeder, W. Todd, G. Smith.

Qualifying Exam—L. McKinley.

3rd. Div. Clerks Exam—W. T. Todd (appointed to Finance Dep't immediately.)

Special Stenographers' and Typists' Exam—4 young ladies took the remarkably high standing of 89 p.c. 87 p.c., 86½ p.c. and 77 p. c.

Last Thursday the following wire was received:

"W. T. Rogers, Prin.

"Brockville Business College,

"Have Misses Girardin and Hart who took 89 p.c. and 87 p.c. report at Ottawa tomorrow. Another will be called Jan. 10th.

WM. FORAN,

"Civil Service Commissioner."

85 Commercial positions have been filled by our graduates since June. This is the College to patronize. New Term opens Jan 3rd.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

Sister Frances Munro

The following is an account of the death and funeral of Nursing Sister Frances Munro, who was brought up in Morrisburg and whose many friends here will be glad to learn a few details which are extracts of letters sent home by her matron and associates to her relatives in Ontario.

"The nurses took up their work at Leenos under very trying circumstances, carried on as it was in a deadly hot climate, with a plague of flies, insufficient and improper food, infected water, and with all working to the limit of their strength. Within ten days of arrival many of our unit were occupying hospital beds. Eight nurses were critically ill and the Matron, Mrs. Jaggard, never left them.* * * At last one of the nurses, Sister Munro, passed away on Sept. 7th., and was burried on the lonely island. * * * The funeral service was taken by Capt. Rev. G. A. Kuhring of St. John. * * The Greek custom of burial does not allow for a casket, so Col. Casgrain had some Greeks in the village employed to make one. Inexperienced in carpentry and handicapped for material, they did their best, and when it was completed, the nurses covered it with black crepe and lined it with white Six small pieces of rope served as handles. The remains were then placed inside and the casket draped with the Union Jack, upon which rested the late sister's veil and belt uniform. The coffin was placed on pedestals in the nurses' mess tent, and seated around was the entire personnel, as well as Australian, British and Canadian officers of other hospital units. A seaman of the Royal Naval Division was buried at the same time as Nurse Munro, and at the conclusion of the service, the two bodies were placed aboard separate transport wagons and a long march to the cemetery in the little Greek village behind the camp started a firing party from an English regiment led the way; then came the transports, followed by the men and officers.

"As the cortege passed through the little Greek Village with its narrow winding streets, people crowded the passage and many of the women were seen to dry their eyes. The only sign of flowers was a small bunch, hardly the size of a carnation, which was thrown on the casket as it passed where an old Greek lady stood. It was her silent tribute to the dead, and as she stepped back out of the way, something seemed to add more sorrow to the occasion.

"The graves were immediately behind a little Greek Church, and women and children stood around and watched the ceremony. As the casket was lowered into the grave by the six captains of No. 3 Hospital, who acted as pall-bearers. The firing party fired its salute of three volleys, while everyone stood at attention, and then the bugler sounded the "Last Post" for the first member of No. 3 Stationary Hospital who would not return to continue her work for the sick and wounded soldiers. Her matron, Mrs. Jaggard who gave Miss Munro such careful attention, also died of the same trouble later, Sept. 28th., and was buried at the same place, wrote of her—'She has given her life as wholly as any soldier who has been killed in action at the front. Her noble and self-sacrificing conduct will be an inspiration to us all.'"

154th Bugle Blasts

Enlist today.

There are now 150 men in the 154th. Regiment.

The Officers of the 154th. will be local men and the rank and file will be "pals'.

Recruiting Stations will be established immediately after New Years, in the towns and villages of the United Counties.

Recruits enlisted this winter for Overseas Service will be quartered in the towns and villages where they have been obtained, provided the number obtained in any such town or village is not less than 25.

Application has been made to Headquarters for the Establishment of a Provincial School to qualify Non-Commissioned Officers —A big class is anticipated.

Word has been received from Kingston that Uniforms, etc., will be shipped to local headquarters, Cornwall, the end of this week. This will be glad news to the men.

The men of the 154th Overseas Battalion will get leave at both Christmas and New Year's—three days for each—Several have earned extra leave by bringing in recruits.

Separators

The "De Laval" is the Standard Bearer and now is the time to get one, when butter is high and the factory closing.

Robes & Blankets

THE LARGEST STOCK TO SELECT FROM IN THE COUNTRY

COATS

COON COATS OF EXTRA QUALITY, and MACKINAW COATS ON HAND.

STOVES

A full stock of Heaters and Ranges on hand to select from.

If you are thinking of putting in a Litter Carrier or Stauncher or a New Pump, call on me and I will Guarantee Satisfaction.

W. E. THOM

We Make Dress Suits to your measure; they are Perfectly Balanced and have the Correct Lap on the skirt.



Better have your Order In EARLY

Our Sweater Coats are GUARANTEED PURE WOOL and BEST KNIT.

Price $4.50 to $6.00

F. A. Nash, Merchant Tailor

Sole Agency King Hats

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

Capital and Reserve $8,800,000

96 Branches in Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate

MORRISBURG BRANCH — WILLIAM WALLACE, MANAGER.

WILLIAMSBURG BRANCH — C. H. JOY, AGENT.



Spread the Bread

with *'Crown Brand'* Corn Syrup and the children's craving for sweets will be completely satisfied. Bread and *'Crown Brand'* form a perfectly balanced food—rich in the elements that go to build up sturdy, healthy children.

Edwardsburg 'Crown Brand' Corn Syrup

is so economical and so good, that it is little wonder that millions of pounds are eaten every year in the homes of Canada.

'Crown Brand'—the children's favorite—is equally good for all cooking purposes and candy making.

"LILY WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup, not so pronounced in flavor as 'Crown Brand'. You may prefer it.



ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 LB. TINS

The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal

Manufacturers of the famous Edwardsburg Brands

29

The Green Seal

By CHARLES EDMONDS WALK

Author of "The Silver Blade," "The Paternoster Ruby," "The Time Lock," etc.

CHAPTER XVIII.

As a matter of sentiment, I had kept all my father's more intimate personal effects; among which may be included his papers, ledgers, diaries, a few books, and the like. These were all in my rooms at the San Gabriel Club.

So it was in the privacy of my sitting-room, after dinner, that I once more got out the arranged and ticketed packets of papers and various memoranda, and made myself comfortable in a sleepy-hollow chair, the papers and a shaded cluster of electrics on the library table at my elbow.

This that I had set for myself was a disheartening task, because when the pater had not written in a species of shorthand peculiar to himself and positively indecipherable to others, he had jotted down the details he wanted to remember in a series of abbreviations that hid far more than they revealed.

Not until I came upon the initials "P.S.," did I feel the least thrill of expectancy; then shortly I encountered the name "Jim"; and by-and-by I began to notice that, during a period of years—eleven, as near as I could make out—these initials, with the name "Jim" occurring only twice more, were the subject of a good many comments of one sort or another.

Interspersed throughout this same period was another symbol of identification, which—something I discovered later on practically demonstrated that they referred to the same individual—were the frequently recurring abbreviations, "Syl" and "Maj." They occupied almost as much space as the others—with this significant difference: the entries wherein "J.S." and "Jim" figured all had to do with the exchange of money—pretty stiff amounts they were, too, sometimes—or of bills of goods or shipments of same. I do not mean to convey the idea that there were no other initials or names; on the contrary, his diaries bristled with them; but their importance seemed too remote to engage my time. But between "J.S." and my father there seemed to have been some sort of partnership.

Naturally enough, at this stage the conviction forced itself upon me that this individual must have been no other than James Strang. Could I have been right? Anyhow, I made a notation to this effect.

On the other hand, the relations between "Syl" and the pater, while close, appeared to have been mainly of a personal nature; most of the entries wherein he figured manifestly had to do with various social engagements. That "Syl" was not a woman was demonstrated when my mother's name was coupled with "Mr. & Mrs. Syl" in a reminder of some pleasurable excursion in the near future.

"Syl," however, was not altogether a social butterfly, as a few other entries testified. He and father seemed to have been interested together in at least two business enterprises of considerable magnitude, the nature of which it was impossible to interpret.

And one other entry made me speculate a good deal. It may be transcribed thus, though the scratches were hard to decipher: "¼ intst set asd Marian if alv—if hve to mrdr Chink." "One quarter interest," I interpreted it, "to be set aside for Marian. if alive—if I have to murder the Chink."

Who was Miss Marian, and why the doubts as to whether she was dead or alive? One-quarter interest in what? Why the necessity of murdering any Chinaman in her behalf? This scant, unsatisfying scrawl seemed to me fairly to palpitate with romance; I wondered much about Marian.

Not until I had come to a bundle of newspaper clippings, however, did anything like genuine enlightenment begin to yield itself. These slips were neither marked or dated, but they were old enough to be tinged with yellow, and I surmised that they were from English newspapers printed in Shanghai and Hongkong.

One, manifestly the first announcement of an expedition, identified "Syl."

It appeared that at some early date, not mentioned, an exploring party was to start for Tibet from Nanking, where preparations had been going forward for months, and ascend the Yang-tse-kiang river as far as Chanking in Sze Chuen province. After having travelled thus far—upward of 2,000 miles—the party would be brought only to the point of departure! Something of an appalling undertaking, it struck me from every point of view.

At the last-mentioned point a camel and yak train, with a store of fresh supplies, would be in waiting. Thence northwestward to Ching-too the party was to proceed, where a second caravan had been arranged for.

From Ching-too, still continuing northwestward, it was the hope of the explorers that the Noktomtchi Mountains might be penetrated, and access to an uncharted and practically unknown region of Tibet's high and measureless tableland be thus gained.

After leaving Ching-too the party would be thrown entirely upon its own resources and the doubtful hospitality of the natives—a medley of mixed, wild tribes—not alone for the success of the enterprise, but for their very lives.

When one considers that the distances to be traversed were gauged by thousands of miles into the heart of a terra incognita, that even the first and by far the easiest stage had to be covered without the least comfort or convenience known to civilization save such as the party might carry with them, that the remaining stages at best offered roads in name only and the most primitive means of conveyance—when one pauses to consider all these details, then something of the stupendous nature of what this little party of two-score intrepid spirits faced may be dimly imagined.

It was a journey measured by years, not by months. Every second of twenty-four hours was fraught with the possibility of some fresh hardship, some unforeseen peril. Yet they seemed to be setting forth with a certain marked cheerfulness, and even manifested impatience at unavoidable delays in starting.

Thus far I read with kindling interest and admiration; and then I was all at once struck aghast: one of the party had been—a lady! Think of that!

The expedition had been under the auspices of the British Government, and in command of Major Hector Sylvester of the British Army.

Here, then, was "Syl"; the lady was his wife.

Reading further, I learned much of the honors that had been achieved by Major Sylvester and his wife as Asiatic explorers. It seemed that the couple were childless, and that she accompanied him upon all his journeys, sharing all hardships and dangers with as much resourcefulness, courage and endurance as had ever been displayed by her distinguished husband.

Mrs. Sylvester, I here assumed, was Marian.

If these were the sort of people the pater numbered among his intimates, I need not have hesitated about turning over any pages of his past. I flushed with shame at the recollection.

As is to be imagined, the newspaper accounts made the most of unavoidable hardships and dangers to be encountered, and not the least of these had been the uncertain temper of the natives along the populous reaches of the Yang-tse-kiang, where government protection was not to be relied upon at any time. But now the article hinted at unrest among the people, of sporadic uprisings here and there and yonder, quelled only after fighting and bloodshed, the details of which were hushed or glossed over by native officials.

Each member of the party had been chosen for his especial fitness for some one of the several purposes of the expedition—which, briefly, had been to make geological and geographical surveys and ethnological tabulations. Here and there among the personnel I encountered a name that was not familiar even to me. And then one swam within my vision that stamped these old clippings with the utmost consequence—Lao Wing Fu.

No expense had been spared to meet every contingency that experience and knowledge of possible conditions could foresee. Guides had been brought down to Chan-ling from as far within the region to be traversed as any white man had ever penetrated; and among this branch of the party's personnel was mentioned the name of the Chinese.

I dropped the hand holding the clipping to my knee and sat staring long at nothing.

Lao Wing Fu! Why, he, a member of this very party, was at this moment in Los Angeles—"boss" of our Chinatown! It seemed incredible—too astounding for belief.

I turned to the other clippings, pawing them over excitedly to find a comprehensible sequence in time, and detailed experiences.

By and by I succeeded. I learned that in spite of all the many obstacles and handicaps, of all the forebodings and prophesies of failure and disaster, the progress of the party seemed to have been expedited instead of hindered. Accidents had been few and of minor consequence; transportation was invariably ready at hand; coolies showed a willingness to be hired and driven that was commented on as extraordinary. Blessings of good fortune seemed, veritably, to have been showered upon the expedition.

I transcribe one of the shorter clippings:

Advices have come down the river from Wu-chang of the Sylvester Expedition's safe arrival there. All are reported to have been in excellent health and spirits and greatly elated and encouraged by the ease and speed with which this stage of the journey was accomplished.

Many compliments were bestowed upon Mr. Lao Wing Fu, the brilliant young student of the Pekin University, for the genius displayed by him in managing the natives along the route, a gift that immeasurably facilitates the party's daily advance toward their distant goal. Mr. Fu is said to exercise a marked influence over all classes of people so far encountered, that has been of incalculable benefit to the intrepid explorers, and Major Sylvester is unstinting in his praise of the young student's tact, diplomacy and resourcefulness.

Did this "brilliant young student," I could not help wondering, know aught of our Western institution, the press-agent?

A later item stated, briefly: "Advices from as far west as Ichang announce the safe arrival and departure of the Sylvester Expedition."

This was the farthest the newspapers were able to follow their course; as far as the outer world was concerned, the Sylvester Expedition, apparently with the star of good-luck still hovering above them, passed into silences, into the unknown.

A year or more must have elapsed before civilization again heard anything of them; and then rumors—grave, dark, ugly rumors—began to drift into various mission stations, later to be gathered together and verified at Shanghai, and subsequently embodied in a formal report at Hongkong and forwarded to the British War Office.

For the brave little band had, after all, met with appalling disaster. Reports in many instances were conflicting, but after painstakingly reading through them all, I noted down upon a pad what I took to be a pretty accurate picture of the details of the party's fate.

It appeared that good fortune actually had followed them as far as Li-fan, a settlement north of Ching-too where the last supply train was encountered. At Li-fan the contemplated northern route had been discovered to be impracticable for caravan travel and guides were found to show the party a way westward through the Snowy Mountains to the great Kham Valley. They could not abandon the pack animals, for without them many indispensable instruments would also have to be sacrificed.

Here hardships and perils began to pile up and overwhelm them in earnest. The mountains were crossed, but only after the loss of twelve of the party—more than a fourth—and fully one-third of the animals.

The party now found themselves, with infinite labor and a succession of mishaps—and, alas! all too frequently recurring fatalities—obliged to find a way across leagues of salt marshes that were occasionally relieved only by illimitable expanses of wind-swept plains. The inhabitants of this bleak, forbidding land, roving Drupa tribesmen for the most part, were friendly enough disposed, but the best they had to offer was so unspeakably wretched that the party shunned aid from this source excepting in cases of dire emergency.

Later on, those who survived, before starvation overtook them, were glad enough to find and partake of even this mean hospitality.

And remember—one of the party was a lady!

After many weeks of this sort of travel, the decimated and sadly worn little band literally stumbled upon the hamlet of Yalung, in the Di River Valley. Their condition was pitiable in the extreme. Wretched as they found conditions to be at this primitive place, their journey would have ended then and there had not the few inhabitants been generous with the little they had to offer.

For the party had reached the end of its endurance; a long rest was forced upon them. Only the strongest and most seasoned had survived, and their condition was distressing beyond the power of words to describe.

And now picture to yourself—amid these surroundings, at the mercy of an uncouth lot of barbarians, not one of whom ever before beheld a white face, a daughter was born to Mrs. Sylvester! It seemed so dreadful that I was obliged to pause a while in my reading.

(To be continued.)

FREE TO HOUSEWIVES

A big 68 page Household Account Book, Calendar and Recipe Book combined, size 9x12 inches, containing hundreds of the best and latest recipes.

HOW TO GET YOUR COPY.

Below are the names and addresses of twelve firms. Select eleven of your best friends and either have them write, or write a postcard yourself to each of these firms asking them to send "Shepard's Housekeeper's Perfect Account Book" to the address supplied.

For instance, supply your name and address to the first firm on the list, a friend's name and address to the second firm on the list and so on.

Next week's issue of this paper will show another list of firms to whom you can send a further list of names and addresses.

Write your postcards to-day before you forget.

Guelph Soap Co., Guelph
John Taylor & Co., Toronto.
Chisholm Milling Co., Toronto.
E. D. Smith & Son, Winona.
Nineteen Hundred Washer, Toronto.
Channel Chemical Co., Toronto.
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, Toronto.
Home Bank of Canada, 8 King St., West, Toronto.
Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation, Toronto.
Home Furniture Co., Queen St. East, Toronto.
Benjamin Moore & Co., Lloyd St., Toronto.
Rose Coal Co., 59 Yonge St., Toronto

The Farm

How to Use the Babcock Test.

The Babcock test has served as the necessary stimulant to raise dairying from a disliked sideline to a profession worthy of the efforts of well-trained men. It has placed dairying on a scientific basis, has promoted factory efficiency and has stimulated the breeding up of productive herds.

Ten necessary steps in making the Babcock test are as follows: Mix the milk thoroughly and take out a small sample. Do not let the sample evaporate or curdle before testing. Fill the pipette to the mark with milk. Empty the pipette without loss into a Babcock test bottle. Add sulphuric acid from the measuring cylinder to the test bottle. Mix the acid and milk thoroughly by shaking the bottle. Place bottles in the centrifuge cover and whirl for five minutes. Add hot water and whirl again twice one minute each. Read and record the per cent of fat in the neck of the bottle. Empty the test bottles and wash thoroughly.

Provide a quart or more of milk, with which to practice sampling and testing. Mix it thoroughly by pouring several times from one vessel to another or by stirring vigorously. Larger quantities of milk require more stirring. While the milk is still in motion, dip out half a teacupful and pour this at once into a small, clean, dry bottle. Fill the bottle nearly full, and stopper tightly to prevent evaporation. After stirring the milk again for a short time, take out another sample, place it in another bottle and stopper tightly as before. If the milk was thoroughly mixed each time these two samples will show exactly the same per cent. of fat by the Babcock test, provided the test bottles are accurately marked on the neck. Label the bottles with the name of the cow or owner.

The Small Sample

taken for the test must contain exactly the same proportion of fat as the entire contents of the pail or can. If milk stands for even a few minutes the cream will begin to rise and the top layer of the can will contain more fat than the rest of the milk. If the top part is used for the test, it will indicate a higher per cent. of fat than is present in the entire lot of milk. It is incorrect to take a sample for testing out of a pail, can or bottle without first thoroughly mixing the milk by stirring or pouring it from one vessel to another. When two people get different results in testing any lot of milk it is usually because one or both of them did not first stir the milk before taking the sample. In any case where the accuracy of the results must be proven, it is important that two or more separate samples be taken at different times while stirring. Each sample should then be tested by itself. If the results differ, it shows some error in the work and if the difference is over one tenth of one per cent., the sampling and testing should be repeated in a more careful manner.

If it is necessary to keep the milk samples several hours or days before testing, a preservative should be added to prevent curdling and the bottles should be kept tightly corked.

Thoroughly mix the sample to be tested, then draw the pipette nearly full of milk by sucking with the lips. Quickly place the forefinger over the pipette before the milk runs down the mark. If the finger is dry, it is easy, by changing the pressure on the end of the tube, to let the milk run down slowly and to stop it exactly at the mark. The tip of the pipette is placed in the top of the test bottle held in an inclined position and the milk is allowed to run down one side of the neck of the bottle, without filling the neck completely. In this way, exactly eighteen grams (17.6 cc.) of milk are transferred to the test bottle without loss.

The Beginner

should practice sampling and testing milk until he is well acquainted with every necessary step. He should be able to make several tests on the same sample of milk which do not differ in reading by more than one or two tenths of a per cent.

The milk in the test bottle should not be warmer than 60-70 degrees F., just before the acid is added. Milk fresh from the cow must be cooled before acid is added. Fill the acid measure up to the mark and pour into the test bottle. Hold the bottle in a slanting position so the acid will run down the neck and under the milk. Rotate the bottle slightly. Mix until the liquid in the bottle is of a brown color. Place all the bottles in the centrifuge and whirl for five minutes. Stop the machine gradually. Add hot water to the bottles with the pipette until each is full to the base of the neck. Whirl again for two minutes. Add hot water until each bottle is full within an inch of the top. Whirl again for one minute. The bottles are then taken out of the machine and the per cent. of fat is read from the neck of each bottle while still hot. By the aid of the dividers the per cent. of fat is read directly from the neck of the bottle.

The neck of the standard milk-test bottle is divided into ten large divisions, and each of the latter into five small divisions. Each large division is one per cent. and each small division two tenths of one per cent.

If the butter-fat fills three large spaces there is three per cent. of fat, or three pounds of fat to the hundred of milk and would be written three per cent. If the fat column covers five large and two small spaces, the reading would be five and four tenths, written 5.4 per cent.

GERMANS FACE HARD WINTER.

May Suffer Vicissitudes That Befell Napoleon.

Predictions that the approaching winter will be very severe have inspired comparisons between the German campaign in Russia and Napoleon's Russian campaign of 1812.

Abbe Moreaux, of the Bourges (France) Observatory, points out that a curve indicating the European localities where the average temperature in January is zero centigrade, or 32 above zero Fahrenheit would pass along the coast of Norway, protected by the gulf stream from greater cold, ascend abruptly along the west coast of Denmark, and follow a line considerably westward from Berlin, turning eastward in the region of Trieste to the Black and Caspian Seas. Another curve marking a zone where the average temperature is 14 degrees above zero Fahrenheit would comprise Berlin, Vilna, Riga, Dvinsk, Moscow and Petrograd. To make up this average, however, zones of greater cold are comprised, the maximum at Petrograd being 38 below zero, and at Moscow 47 below zero Fahrenheit.

Examining the situation from a meteorological point of view, Abbe Moreaux finds confirmation of the prediction of naturalists in reviewing, in his opinion, a period of cold winters, and he thinks that the German soldiers may experience the same vicissitudes as those that cost Napoleon 450,000 men from the "Grand Army."

Larrey, who wore a thermometer during Napoleon's Russian campaign, has left records showing that as early as November 14 the "Grand Army" had to endure a temperature of 12 below zero Fahrenheit on the line from Vilna to Moscow—the retreat having been begun October 18. From November 17 the thermometer went down rapidly to 22 below zero; December 3 to reach 34 below zero when the retreating army reached Malodecyn. Equally low temperatures, according to Abbe Moreaux, are almost certain to prevail over considerable parts of the German front if it is maintained on the present line and are almost certain to overtake the German forces in retreat unless they abandon their positions immediately.

Boiling the Baby.

A newspaper calls attention to a nursing bottle advertisement, which concludes with the words:

"When a baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under a tap. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk, it should be boiled."

Just What You'd Like

to Receive is What You Ought to Give



Ask to see the Safety, Self-Filling and Regular Types

Every pen desire can be gratified and every hand fitted. Prices $2.50 to $150.00. Be explicit:—ask for the genuine Waterman's Ideal.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

The Gift that is Constantly Used

Sold at the Best Stores

L. E. Waterman Company, Limited
107 Notre Dame St., W., Montreal



Chapped Hands Quickly Healed

Chapped hands and lips always come with cold weather, but

Trade Vaseline Mark

CAMPHOR ICE

Made in Canada

brings sure and speedy relief. Children especially need **Vaseline** Camphor Ice for their rough and smarting hands.

Our new illustrated booklet describes all the "Vaseline" preparations. A postcard brings it.

AVOID SUBSTITUTES. Insist on "Vaseline" in original packages bearing the name, CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., Consolidated. For sale at all Chemists and General Stores.

CHESEBROUGH MF'G CO.
(Consolidated)
1880 CHABOT AVE., MONTREAL

Why those Pains?

Here is a testimonial unsolicited

"If I had my will it would be advertised on every street corner. The man or woman that has rheumatism and fails to keep and use **Sloan's Liniment** is like a drowning man refusing a rope."—*A. J. Van Dyke, Lakewood, N. J.*



Sloan's Liniment



KILLS PAIN

for RHEUMATISM SPRAINS SORE MUSCLES

ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD

Economical Recipes.

Rice Pudding. — One quart milk (skimmed is all right), 1-3 cup washed rice, ½ cup sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Sago Pudding. — One cup sago. Soak 2 hours in 1 quart of water, then add a few grains of salt, 4 tablespoons sugar and 8 large apples quartered. Bake 2 hours.

Tapioca Rouge.—Soak four tablespoons tapioca in cold water for several hours. Boil until thick and clear. Stir into this while boiling a cup of red currant jelly. When thoroughly blended put into a mold. Serve cold with cream.

Delicious Cake Without Eggs or Butter.—One cup thick sour milk, 1 cup sugar, ½ cup lard, 2 cups flour, 1 cup chopped raisins, a few grains of salt, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon cloves, ½ teaspoon nutmeg. Stir soda into flour, add melted lard, sugar, salt and spices. Add raisins to flour. Beat all ingredients together. This makes 1 loaf or 12 small cakes baked in gem pans.

Whole Wheat Pudding.—One-half teaspoon soda, 1 cup sweet milk, 2 cups whole wheat flour, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ cup molasses, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup broken walnut meats, 1 teaspoon baking powder. Dissolve soda in milk; add flour, salt and molasses; beat hard. Add raisins, stoned and floured, nuts and baking powder. Mix and turn into a greased mold. Steam three hours and serve with any hot pudding sauce.

Marshmallow Pudding.—Prepare a lemon jelly; pour a very little into a plain mold or dish; add a layer of baked marshmallows. Cut the marshmallows with scissors. When this layer sets, add more jelly, add more marshmallows and proceed until jelly is all used. The lemon jelly can be kept in a warm room, so that it will not jelly before ready to be used. Serve with whipped cream.

Rolly Poly Pudding.—Make a suet crust; roll to the thickness of one-half an inch; place any desired jam in the centre and spread equally over the paste, allowing a margin of about half an inch for the pudding to join. Roll up lightly, join the ends securely, place upon a floured cloth and bind with tape, allowing a little room for the pudding to swell. Plunge into boiling water and boil two hours or steam for the same length of time.

Rice and Cabbage Soup.—Three cups shredded, half-cooked cabbage, one-half cup rice, two quarts stock, butter and Parmesan cheese. Half-cooked cabbage should be cut into stripes and fried in butter. Wash rice and boil until tender in stock, which should be well seasoned. Add cabbage, let them boil together until cabbage is tender, and pass freshly grated Parmesan cheese when serving. This is an Italian recipe.

Pumpkin Pie Without Eggs.—Here is a recipe for pumpkin pie without eggs. Remove the pulp and seeds from the pumpkins and cut into inch cubes; do not remove the skin. Stew until dry and of a rich brown color. Then sift. To make the pie use one cupful of sifted pumpkin, one cupful of sugar, one full tablespoonful of flour, one-fourth of a tablespoon each of salt, cinnamon and ginger. Mix these dry ingredients thoroughly, and then add slowly one pint of rich, sweet milk that is scalding hot. Have ready a deep pie plate lined with pastry cut to turn up at the edge far enough to be pinched into scallops. Dip in cold water a strip of white cotton cloth one and one-half inches wide and pin it around the scalloped edge. Fill the crust and bake in a moderate oven until the middle of the pie is quite firm.

Hints to Housewives.

A little saltpetre in the water will keep flowers fresh a week.

Baking soda wet and bound on warts will remove them, it is said.

New pails or tubs should be painted with glycerine to prevent shrinking.

Did you ever try adding a cup of cold, cooked oatmeal to beef or tomato soup?

To keep pancakes from being greasy and heavy, do not have batter too thick and be sure that the griddle is piping hot.

Mirrors spot when the light falling on them is too strong. Place them so that the light comes from the sides.

When water is spilt on a highly-polished table rub with furniture cream as soon as the water is wiped off and no mark will remain.

Rub a little vinegar on the skin if your hands get very cold whilst you are hanging clothes out to dry. The trick makes the hands much warmer.

Ink can be removed from washing material by sprinkling a little tomato juice on to the stain; after leaving for a few minutes wash in the usual way.

In washing dishcloths, instead of using soap or borax, put a quantity of soap in the water and boil them. The grease and soda make a soap that does its own work and cloths smell sweet.

If you wish flower slips to bloom while plants are young, put the cuttings in small crocks. As soon as the crocks are filled with roots, plant and they will begin to bloom, especially geraniums.

Whenever you have collected a number of ends of soap shred them into an old saucepan, and add to every ¼ lb. soap one pint of water. Let this just simmer, and then cool. Result: A splendid jelly for washing flannels and so on.

To perfume linen use rose leaves dried in the shade or at about four feet from a stove, one pound; cloves, caraway seeds and allspice, of each one ounce; pound in a mortar or grind in a mill. Mix all these together and put the compound into little bags.

It has been found an excellent plan, when making soldiers' gloves or mittens to stitch a piece of leather on the palms. This effectually prevents the rifle rubbing and wearing the wool, as well as gives the wearer a firmer grip upon his weapon. Pieces of kid cut from gentlemen's old gloves are very suitable for this purpose.

The sink should be washed down after the washing up after each meal, and once each day a handful of soda should be placed over the sink grating and a kettle of boiling water poured over it in order to dissolve and wash away any grease that has accumulated in the pipe and which, if allowed to remain, would decompose and give rise to an unhealthy odor.

As soon as a picture nail driven in a wall gets loose and the plaster begins to break around it, it can be made solid and firm by the following process: Saturate a bit of wadding with thick glue, wrap as much as possible round the nail and reinsert the latter in the hole, pressing it home as strongly as possible. The nail will thus be firmly fastened in its place.

When preparing to pack a trunk have four or five pieces of cardboard the size of your trunk, so that they will slip in easily. Wrap dresses or blouses in tissue paper and attach them to these boards with tape. You can then pack and unpack many times and your dresses will not be disturbed, but will come out when needed as fresh as when first packed.

MAIMED SOLDIERS.

Science Now Knows Why They Can Still "Feel" Their Lost Limbs.

A nurse recently returned from Paris said that soldiers who had lost a limb "frequently complained of feeling a touch upon it" though the limb was perhaps far removed from their sight—lying somewhere along the battle front.

A well-known English surgeon gives the reason for this peculiar sensation in an interesting article he has prepared on "Surgery in the Army." He says:

"It is a well-known fact that not merely for a few hours but for weeks and even months after a limb has been cut off or taken off, the person seems to feel sensations in it, or rather in the place where it once was and is conscious of it in different positions as though it were present. These sensations are very vivid for a time; the patient says that he feels his lost arm lying by his side, or on his breast or even that he has a peculiar tingling or aching in the fingers that are gone, and the like.

"Precisely similar sensations are noticed when a leg has been amputated. But the common idea that these sensations have anything to do with the lost limb itself is very childish, for this may be thrown in the fire immediately after removal, or otherwise destroyed or mutilated, and the patient will know nothing of it if he is not told.

"The true explanation is very simple.

"We learn from infancy to associate certain local sensations with certain musclar movements. The nerve carries the impression of the sensation to the brain, and the brain becomes conscious of the feeling as belonging to a particular muscular action. After this muscular action is no longer possible the nerves may still, through irritation, weakness or disease, take an impression to the brain, which is intensely localized through habit with the remembered muscular action.

"This is one of the proofs of what physicians call a muscular sense. This is not to be regarded as an actively conscious sense, like slight or touch, but is rather of the nature of organic sense, giving its information and working its effect without definite consciousness. This internal sensibility corresponds to every changing condition of the muscles, and even after the removal of a limb, or any part of the body, the sensations associated with it by the consciousness may remain."

TRIBUTE TO TEMPERANCE.

It Has Ameliorated Condition of Russian Refugees.

The editor of the Russky Slovoe, who has made a personal tour of the roads on which there is a great congestion of refugees from western Russia, writes of the terrible conditions prevailing. But, he says, "we have to thank the work of public organizations, the mild autumn with late rains, and the temperance of the people for the fact that the crisis is passing without grave disturbances. To temperance, more than any other factor, is due the heroic calm with which the homeless wanderers are pursuing their melancholy pilgrimage."

It may be easier to coax a woman than to drive her, but it's a lot more expensive.

THE CZAR'S FAMILY.

Present Great War Has Greatly Benefited Them.

The war has made a great difference to the Russian royal family. In the days before the war the Czarina lived in constant dread of her husband and children being assassinated and could scarcely bear them out of her sight. Indeed, so ill did she become with worry that to please her the great ballroom at the Winter Palace in Petrograd was turned into a bedroom for the whole family, in order, to quote the Czarina, that in the case of an outrage they "might all die together."

That is all changed now, however. The Czarina cheerfully said "goodbye" to her husband when he went to take his place at the head of his armies, and she and her daughters are working indefatigably on behalf of the wounded. The Czarina has no time for morbid worrying and is consequently in splendid health, and is one of the most energetic and hard-working women in Russia.

The Russian Grand Duchesses are charming and clever girls, and have profited by the careful training of their mother. The Grand Duchess Olga is an excellent musician and the Grand Duchess Tatiana paints like a professional artist. Both sisters speak several languages with equal facility, and both are very fond of riding and of outdoor exercise. The Empress likes her children to practise every kind of sport and to spend as much time as they can in the open air, and she has tried to give them an education on strict English lines, like the one she received herself.



To Dowager Queen Alexandra, Marlborough House, London, England, born at Copenhagen, Denmark, Dec. 1, 1844.

Aching Hearts.

"All seems gayly at a ball. Yet I suppose many a lady who is dancing here to-night has a heart that is aching."

"Yes, or a couple of corns."

Happiness is less apt to be a case of luck than pluck.

Brigadier-General F. S. MEIGHEN

C.P.R. New Director



It was the most logical thing for the greatest transportation corporation in the world to reach out and pick Frank Stephen Meighen off the financial landscape. When the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at its recent annual meeting, held in Montreal, voted "Yes" to the addition of this "coming" young Canadian to its Directorate, the business world the wide world over nodded its approval. He was the man that fit, the square post for the square hole, the right man, branded and labelled "C. P. R."

Back from the trenches of France and Flanders, the smell of the powder still on him, his ear-drums still quivering with the shock of the bursting shrapnel, Brigadier-General Meighen—for such is his title—makes a picturesque entry into the larger field. Well has he served his bleeding country. The best evidence of this could probably be obtained from the few surviving Germans who engaged the then Colonel Meighen's Fourteenth Battalion at St. Julien. Called home to lend his experienced advice to the Militia authorities of Canada, the honors of war gained only by duty well done have overtaken the young regimental commander.

But military prowess is not essential to the make up of the Canadian Pacific Railway Director, and men do not graduate in the service of their country in an industrial way by leading gallant Canadian soldiers to victory in Europe. In the veins of this man runs the blood of Mount Stephen. The first President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Lord Mount Stephen, was General Meighen's uncle. Robert Meighen, father of the new Director, was a railway associate of Mount Stephen, and himself a Director of the road. Here, then, is the Meighen pedigree: it is a piece off the C. P. R.'s family tree.

Robert Meighen was a big man in his day and he left his imprint on the country. His C. P. R. affiliations were extensive, and it is appropriate that his son should resume the connection direct. One of the father's achievements was the founding of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, and in more recent years Frank S. Meighen has been widely known as its President. In addition to the large interest held by the Robert Meighen estate in the great railway company, this Lake of the Woods Milling Company, one of the largest of its kind in the world, has been for many years one of the biggest of the railway's customers.

Let no one imagine, however, that this new member of a galaxy of Canada's captains of industry, is without merit of his own, or that he is riding into the C. P. R. board room on family prestige. At the present time he holds the following important offices: President of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company; a Director of the Bank of Toronto; President of the New Brunswick Railway Company; a Director of the Canadian North-West Land Company; President of the Montreal Opera Company; a Director of the Paton Manufacturing Company. To figure thus prominently in the business life of the Dominion is to prove his great personal ability and mental acumen. "Level-headed" is the adjective that the big business men of Canada apply to Frank S. Meighen.

While filling so large a place as this, General Meighen has still found time to play. Throughout Eastern Canada he is noted as an expert exponent of the hazardous game of pony polo, and many a careering battle has been won by his own skill and daring. He is an enthusiastic sportsman in many directions, as is evident in his membership in the following clubs: The Forest and Stream, the Montreal Hunt, the Back River Polo, the Montreal Jockey, the Toronto Hunt, and others.

General Meighen was born at Montreal, December 24, 1869. He was educated at Montreal High School and graduated in Arts from McGill University in 1889. He began his business life in the steamship office of the Robert Reford Company, later entering the service of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, in their Montreal office. For many years he was Treasurer of the Company, succeeding to the Presidency on the death of his father in 1911.

Besides the clubs mentioned General Meighen is a member of the St. James and University Clubs of Montreal; the York Club of Toronto; the Junior Athenaeum, of London, England; and the Point Judith Club, of Narranganset Pier. His public-spiritedness is indicated in the fact that he was Honorary Treasurer of the local committee for the Quebec Tercentenary Celebration in 1908, and was one of the principal promoters of the Typhoid Emergency Hospital, in Montreal, in 1910.

For most of his life General Meighen has served in the militia of Canada. He was formerly adjutant of the 5th Royal Highlanders and became Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the regiment in 1906. He volunteered for service in South Africa. When the present war broke out he went to the front in command of the 14th Battalion, leading his men through several of the most famous and important engagements of the war on the west front. He was recalled in an advisory capacity, and is now engaged in organizing and recruiting the 87th Overseas Battalion, Canadian Grenadier Guards. His promotion has taken place since returning to Canada.

HE SAW PRESENT WAR COMING

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF SIR JOHN FRENCH.

Countess of Warwick Describes British Commander as a Man of Iron Will.

In the London Daily Express the Countess of Warwick gives an interesting sketch of Sir John French. She writes:—

My first meeting with Field Marshall Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the "contemptible little army," dates back to the South African War. My latest meeting with him was in August of last year. On each occasion he was on the point of leaving for the front.

In the wide space that separates the Boer War from the great international conflict, we met very often; he was frequently our guest at Easton Lodge and sometimes at Warwick Castle, and I visited him at Government House, Aldershot. I have had many opportunities of hearing his views of the world problem that confronts us now, for he had seen it coming nearer and nearer, and had labored night and day to meet it. Other men had doubts; he found no room for any.

It was at Claridge's Hotel we met during the Boer War. My eldest son, Guy, Lord Brooke, had then arrived at the ripe age of seventeen and still at Eton, had sold all his personal effects, including his fur coat and jewellery given him by family and friends, to provide himself with the means of getting to the front and equipping himself when there. We only learned his intentions when it was too late to stop them, and I do not think that either my husband or myself was really anxious to keep him from serving his country. The only difficulty was to find him something useful to do, and Sir John offered to take him on his staff as a galloper. To-day I am pleased to think that he is still serving under him, now as brigadier-general.

Has an Iron Will.

I recall General French as I saw him at Claridge's, firm-mouthed, curt in manner, briefly incisive in speech, saying no more than was absolutely necessary, and looking at me with the curious glance that bespeaks the man of action who dreams and sees visions. A strong, resolute figure, with an iron will behind it, a human war machine in perfect order—that was my first impression.

Many of my soldier friends were with him in South Africa, where his gifts as a cavalry leader roused enthusiasm. Writing home from the front, they told me he had but one fault as a commanding officer—he could not realize that horses do not respond as readily as soldiers to human emotions. He could over-drive his men, and they did their utmost for him, because they had implicit belief in their leader's direction and unbounded faith in his skill.

He came back to England wearing all the laurels of a successful general, and I met him several times in town. "The dust of praise that is blown everywhere" was no more to John French than any other dust. He brushed it sharply away.

When the Entente Cordiale was in the air, and there was a chance that Great Britain and France would work side by side, he was delighted. Such an arrangement was for him an ideal one, and he was, I may say, one of the first, if not the very first, of our leading military men who showed a full appreciation of its value. Unfortunately, though a well-educated and, in a strictly professional sense, a deeply-read man, he had no knowledge of the French language, and he could not rest until that defect was remedied. So in the summer of 1908—I think this was the year—he settled in the little village of La Boulle, near Rouen, and lived for three months in absolute retirement, mastering the language. He would not claim to have acquired the Parisian accent, but he can at least speak fluently.

We were motoring through France that summer, and stayed in the little hotel he had chosen for his headquarters. He was extremely anxious to take me on a motor tour over the scene of Napoleon's last campaign, an ambition of long standing only now possible of fulfilment.

Studied German Methods.

Taking for his motto "Fas est ab hoste doceri," "It is allowable to learn even from an enemy," he adapted what he thought was best from the German methods, and it is well known that he and his close friend, Sir Douglas Haig, in making the British Army the perfect machine that it is, bore well in mind the lessons to be gathered from the German manoeuvres.

He objected strongly to the German close formation, holding it wasteful and unwise. He had grafted South African experience on his stock of tactical knowledge, and if the drilling of our men was terribly hard, he and Sir Douglas have found the ripe fruits of it in that wonderful retreat from Mons and in the battles round Ypres. For German thoroughness he had a generous and unstinted admiration. Prejudice can find no place in his mind.

A born soldier, he is merciless to the inefficient. He broke a high officer, who was also a personal friend, because that officer made a bad blunder. Private considerations were swept aside, as they always were with him. He spares nobody, least of all himself, but his men love him almost as much as they trust him, and he watches over their proper comforts with a jealous eye.

Deep Student of War.

I do not think Sir John reads much save books dealing with military questions. He does not hunt or shoot or play polo, indeed, acknowledge the claims of any form of sport. He stands as far apart from the ordinary mundane interests of life as any professor in the cloistered peace of an old university town, and yet he is full to the brim of vizualizing enthusiasms not to be overlooked by his friends because they are so finely controlled.

He lives in his profession, and breathes the very air of it; soldiering claims his every thought, and yet he is in no aspect the "beau sabreur" of the Ouida novels. If you were to drive with him through the most exquisite landscape, his mind's eye would at once select the salient points of attack and defence, he would grasp every military possibility of what lay before him, but the surrounding beauty would pass him by. Sometimes we have talked of war. "I hate war as much as you do," he has said to me more than once, "but—" There it ends, and he is looking with far-seeing eyes at encounters yet to be.

Much of the recent gossip in London has endeavored to suggest that he has been a party to the intrigues of others. I venture to say that nobody who understands Sir John could make such a foolish mistake. The personal interests and trickery of small natures have no meaning for him. First and last and all the time he is a soldier, probably the one soldier who could have overcome the enormous difficulties by which he has been faced.

THE FIRST CUP OF TEA.

Origin of the Great Chinese Tea Industry.

The Chinese claim to be the first users of tea as a drink, and how it originated is told in a pretty little legend that dates from 2,000 years before the coming of Christ. A daughter of a then reigning sovereign fell in love with a young nobleman whose humble birth excluded him from marrying her. They managed to exchange glances, and he occasionally gathered a few blossoms and had them conveyed to her. One day in the palace garden the lovers met, and the young man endeavored to give her a few flowers, but so keen was the watchfulness of her attendants all she could grasp was a little twig with green leaves. On reaching her room she put the twig in water and, towards evening, she drank the water in which the twig had been kept. So agreeable was the taste that she even ate the leaves and stalks; every day afterwards she had bunches of the tea brought to her, which she treated in the same way. Imitation being the sincerest form of flattery the ladies of the Court tried the experiment, and with such pleasing results that the custom spread throughout the kingdom—and the great Chinese tea industry became a fait accompli.

WAR ON THE LOCUST.

Russian Authorities Take Measures to Stamp Out the Pests.

A remarkably successful campaign has recently been conducted by the Russian Government against locusts in Turkestan, where formerly the inhabitants, for religious reasons, did hardly anything to check the ravages of these insects.

Turkestan supplies almost half the cotton used in Russian mills, and raises other valuable crops. As recently as 1901 locusts caused an annual loss of more than $2,000,000 in this region, and only primitive methods of dealing with them were in vogue. The loss has now been reduced to virtually nothing.

The methods employed by the Russians include: Preparation in summer and autumn of forecast maps showing the position, age and density of egg centres of each district; treatment of the infested areas with paris green, or, better, molassed sodium arsenite, as soon as the larvae appear; scorching by knapsack machine of larvae in places not accessible to sprayers, devoid of vegetation, or far from water courses of sufficient capacity to keep the sprayers going; capture of larvae in pits or ditches.

Had a Heavy Voice.

Some time ago the guests at a reception were discussing the relative merits of several songsters, when one of the party turned to a man named Brown. "By the way, Brown," said he, "you are something of a singer, are you not?" "Not on your life!" was the emphatic response. "I never sang a note that somebody didn't threaten to send in a riot call. You are probably thinking of my brother." "Perhaps I am," was the thoughtful rejoinder of the other. "Has he a heavy bass voice?" "Yes," smiled Brown, "so heavy that it makes him bow-legged to carry it."

The man who knows enough to attend to his own business knows enough.

The Leader

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

The Leader Publishing Co.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24th 1915

BANK OF OTTAWA PROFITS GOOD AND POSITIONS STRONG

The annual statement of the Bank of Ottawa for the year ending November 30th is of much interest as showing the steady growth of this admirably-managed institution, its ability to maintain a satisfactory volume of profits during a year of exceptional difficulty, and the great strength of its liquid reserves which are ready and available for the support of commercial activity as soon as Canadian business begins to expand again. The current loans of the Bank have been greatly reduced—as has been the case with all the Canadian Banks—as a result of the falling-off in demand for banking accommodation. They are now (including municipal loans which last year were included in the total) $28,972,722 as against $34,342,058 in 1914.

Deposits having increased by nearly two millions, the Bank finds itself in the possession of a large amount of liquid funds, and it is to be noted that in disposing of these the management has taken advantage of the favorable market conditions which have prevailed during the year, to more than double the Bank's holding of municipal and other public securities. This class of assets, which totalled less than two million dollars in 1914, now exceed four millions, and as these bonds have been purchasable at prices which not only yield a good revenue but offer the prospect of important appreciation in value later on, the Bank of Ottawa would seem to have made excellent use of its opportunity. There is also a large increase in balances due by Canadian and foreign Banks, and altogether the liquid reserve has increased from about sixteen millions in 1914 to twenty-three and a half millions in 1915.

The profit figure of $531,268 represents practically the actual net return for the year's operations, the only deduction being the War Tax of $33,263. These earnings compare very favorably, considering the nature of the time, with the $620,691 earned in 1914, and they suffice for the payment of the full regular dividend and the addition of $18,005 to the accumulated profit-and-loss balance. The Directors are to be congratulated on the year's record and the present strong position of the Bank, whose total assets are nearly two millions above past records, and stand at $55,329,826, compared with $53,529,921 twelve months ago.

One Month FREE Course In Agriculture For Farmer's Sons, at South Mountain JANUARY 11th to FEBRUARY 11th, 1916

No text books required. Board and Railway fare the only expense for those from a distance. Special Lectures by Practical Breeders sent to us by the Department of Agriculture Lantern Slides used to illustrate lectures. Practice given in Live Stock and Seed Judging. The following Subjects will be taken up:— Live Stock and Principles of Breeding Field Crops, Dairying, Feeds and Feeding, Poultry, Horticulture, Bacteriology, Farm Chemistry, Marketing and Co-operation, Farm Book-keeding' Arithmetic, and Farm Management. Send in your Application to day.

For an Illustrated Circular outlining this Course and for any further particulars regarding it, write

E. P. BRADT
Department of Agriculture,
Morrisburg, Ont.

Christmas Services

METHODIST CHURCH

The Sunday School of the Methodist Church will have their usual Christmas Tree and Entertainment on Saturday night, December 25. The program will begin at 7.30.

The program will be laden with good things, and a pleasant evening is anticipated. Be sure and come and bring your friends.

On Sunday, Dec. 26th., the Sunday School will meet with the Congregation at 10.30 a..m. The music will be special and the short addresses will be in keeping with the Christmas time.

At 7 p.m. a very special song service will be held. The excellent choir will give a choice Christmas Cantata—"The Holy Child," by Thos. Adams. This will be one of the musical treats of the season.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH

Holy Communion 7.30 a.m.
Holy Communion 11 a.m,
Sunday Dec. 26th.—
Holy Communion 9 a.m.
Evensong 7 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

The services in St. Mary's Church this Christmas will be much the same as in past years. The principal feature will be the midnight service which will begin sharp on the stroke of 12, and will consist of High Mass and Sermon. There will be special music and special decorations for the Festival. The second service will take place at 9 o'clock, and the third in Iroquois at 10.30. There will be no service Christmas afternoon.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Christmas and New Years Holidays
Single Fare

Lowest one-way first-class fare good going Friday and Saturday, Dec. 24th. and 25th., 1915, valid for return until Monday Dec. 27th 1915.

Lowest one-way first-class fare good going Friday Dec. 31st, 1915 and Saturday Jan. 1st., 1916, valid for return until Monday, Jan. 3rd., 1916.

FARE and ONE-THIRD

Lowest one-way first-class fare and one-third good going Wednesday Dec. 22nd. to Saturday, Dec. 25th., 1915 inclusive, valid for return until Tuesday, Dec. 28th., 1915.

Lowest one-way first-class fare and one-third good going Wednesday, Dec. 29th, 1915 to Saturday Jan. 1st., 1916, valid for return until Tuesday, Jan. 4th., 1916.

W. H. McGANNON, Local Agent.

Live Stock Judging Competitions

The Live Stock Judging Competition for young men held in connection with the Stock-Judging Demonstrations at Iroquois under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, Morrisburg, proved an interesting feature of this event. The young men were allowed 15 minutes in which to place the class of animals and 15 minutes to write reasons for their placing. 60 p.c. of marks were allowed for placing and 40 p.c. for reasons. A number of young men took part. The following are the prize winners:

1st.—Harry Johnson, Iroquois, R.M.D., 168.

2nd.—Cephus Smith, Iroquois, R. M.D., 167.

3rd.—Hanes Banford, Iroquois, R M.D., 156.

4th.—John Hanes, Iroquois, R. M.D., 151.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office : - Ottawa, Canada.

Capital Paid Up - - -	$ 4,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits -	4,978,299
Total Assets over - - -	50,000,000

Board of Directors :

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President. JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President
SIR HENRY N. BATE, DAVID MACLAREN,
RUSSELL BLACKBURN, DENIS MURPHY,
SIR HENRY K. EGAN, HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY,
E. C. WHITNEY.
GEORGE BURN, General Manager.
D. M. FINNIE, Asst-General Manager.
W. DUTHIE, Chief Inspector.

MORRISBURG BRANCH—B. A. HERRING, Manager

CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL

WILL YOU BUILD THIS YEAR?

Are you going to erect a house, or a store, or a business block during the coming year? We hope the ans is yes, for if you do we want you to use our material We have a reputation of supplying building materials of all kinds that no one can find fault with. Let us estimate on your work.



ROOFING & BUILDING PAPERS
Of all kinds in stock; send for a sample of
GRANATIZED SHINGLE
The Greatest Shingle Proposition on the Market.
BAMWELL NOXIE WIRE FENCE ALWAYS IN STOCK.

W. H. McGANNON

CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL

CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL

CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL

JOIN KING GEORGE'S MEN

From the front of Eastern Ontario, on their way to the front at the Seat of War, in the

154th OVERSEAS BATTALION

TO BE RAISED IN STORMONT, DUNDAS and GLENGARRY

YOU ARE NEEDED

Have You a Right Reason for Refusing?

Recruiting Offices in all Villages

Headquarters: Cornwall, Ont.

SHARP ATTACK REPULSED

Dangerous Condition Relieved Just In Time By "Fruit-a-tives"



MR. F. J. CAVEEN

632 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.,

For two years, I was a victim of *Acute Indigestion and Gas In The Stomach*. It afterwards attacked my Heart, and I had pains all over the body, so I could hardly move around. I tried all kinds of medicines but none of them did me any good. At last, acting on the advice of a friend, I decided to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. I bought my first box last June, and now I am well, after using only three boxes. I recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' to anyone suffering from Indigestion, no matter how acute". FRED J. CAVEEN.

Simple Indigestion often leads to *Heart Attacks, Catarrh of the Stomach and constant distress of mind and body.* If you are bothered with any Stomach Trouble, and especially if Constipation troubles you, take 'Fruit-a-tives'.

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

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

F. Robertson 83, W. Merkley 77, V. Barclay 76, S. Meikle 76, J. Cross 72, R. Story 72, L. E. Tousant 71, D. Stitt 71, W. Barclay 68, C. Weegar 66, D. McMartin 65, Ida Daley 64, E. Farlinger 63, S. McIntosh 62, S. Fetterly 60, G. Myers 60, D. Robertson 60, B. Hess 59, L. Casselman 58, V. Patrick 56, F. Deeks 56, I. M. Beckstead 55, L. M. Styles 54, C. Hart 52, M. McMartin 51, W. Robinson 46, G. Bolton 36, D. Stata 21.

Latin—Marion Hilliard 92, Denzel Nash 90, Clara Marshall 85, [illegible] Cougler 84, Maefr d Phifer [illegible], Willie Duvall 77, Ruby Watson 77, Beatrice McIntosh 75, Dorothy Carson 73, Willie Plantz 72, Amber McIntosh 70, Nellie Eacutt, 69, Tom Hamilton 63, Douglas VanAllen 62, Ruth Maurer 52, Murriel Lavis 61, Orrin Saddlemire 61 Mary VanAllen 58, Sandie Shannette 53, Marjorie Plantz 51, Ray Coligan 49, Hugh Whitteker 47, Hugh Jackson 47, Eunice Weegar 37, Eva Ryan 35, Fraser Weegar 35, Fannie Zeron 33, Graham Casselman 28, Karl Wells 13.

Literature—M. Whitteker 76, C. Story 76, C. Harrison 73, B. Wells 72, D. E. Keough 70, D. McLaren 69, M. J. Deeks 41.

Ancient History—Eric Black 70 Donald Ryan 67, Erma Tracy 59, Jennie Shannette 51, Violet Mullin 50, Bruce Sherman 49, Jean Meikle 44, Ella Merkley 44, Clinton Fetterly 41, Max Ross 41, [illegible] Ross 40, Blanche VanAllen [illegible], Glenn Strike 30, Hattie Mullin 26, Gerald Meikle 21, Isabel Eager 20, Lloyd Dafoe 20.

Physics—Eric Black 90, Clinton Fetterly 83, Bruce Sherman 72, Ella Merkley 63, Violet Mullin 63 Max Ross 61, Blanche VanAllen 61, Erma Tracy 60, C. MacArthur 55, J. Ross 45, H. Mullin 41.

Chemistry—Jennie Shannette 97, Clinton Fetterly 94, Eric Black 85, Catherine MacArthur 78, Ella Merkley 77, Erma Tracy 75, Blanche VanAllen 73, Violet Mullin 73, Bruce Sherman 65, Jean Ross 57, Hattie Mullin 55, Max Ross 53, Lloyd Dafoe 32.

Greek Authors, Donald Ryan 70. Glen Strike 58, Gerald Meikle 55.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

WILLIAMSBURG

Mrs. Chas. Pitt was in Brockville last week attending the funeral of her sister.

Miss Maud Buchann, after spending a few weeks with her mother returned to Potsdam, N.Y. on Monday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Payne of Brinston were visiting at Sunnybrook on Tuesday.

Rex Becker, who has been attending Toronto Dental College is home for the Christmas holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gordon of Winchester were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Algire on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. A. C. Fetterly of Cornwall passed through our Burg on Tuesday.

Mrs. Geo. Shennett spent Tuesday with Mrs. Roy McIntosh.

Max Strange of the Molsons Bank spent last Saturday evening the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Thom, Elma.

Forbie Merkley, who has been attending the Agricultural College at Guelph is spending his Christmas holidays at his parental home.

Mr. Wilburn Bowen of Saskatchewan and Miss Hilda Summers spent Tuesday at the Temperance House.

Mr. and Mrs. Merton Saddlemire spent Sunday at Mr. J. M. McIntosh's.

Miss Flossie McIntosh of the Ottawa Normal School is spending her Christmas holidays at her home.

Guests at W. C. Strader's this week were Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Strader and son, Phil., and Mrs. Alice Strader and Mr. Wilburn Rowen of Sask., and lady friend.

Mr. Frank Barkley of Dunbar is spending a few days the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Asa Hess.

Mrs. E. C. Merkley spent the week-end with friends in Morrisburg.

East Williamsburg

Miss Greta Hollister and brother of Nudell Bush spent Sunday afternoon at Mr. T. Burnside's.

Mr. Ed. Hart of Cornwall spent Sunday at Mr. John Hart's.

Mr. Smith of Riverside was visiting his sister, Mrs. Ralph Summers on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Schwerdfeger of Hoasic spent Sunday at Mr. Alfred Wells.

Miss Carrie Burnside of Cardinal is visiting her brother, Mr. Irvine Burnside.

Mr. John and Stanley Wells spent Saturday with friends at Hoasic.

Mrs. Martha Watson spent last week with her daughter at Williamsburg.

The Misses Hattie and Ethel Willard of Ottawa, who are attending Normal are spending the holidays at their parental home.

Mr. George Hayunga and sister Louise, were at Mr. J. M. Willard's on Sunday.

Miss Byo Lawrence of Uncle Sam's Domain was visiting friends in our Burg on Sunday.

Mrs. George Lawrence of Maple Isle and Miss Minnie Gibb spent Sunday at Mr. Cornelius Wells.

Messrs. E. Stoddart and Harry Wells, who were spending a few weeks in Brockville returned home on Wednesday.

Mr. Nelson Castleman of Morrisburg was calling in our Burg one day last week.

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

Mr. and Mrs. James Wells and Miss Marguerite of Winnipeg arrived on Sunday at the former's home.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Deeks of Matilda spent Sunday with the latter's sister, Mrs. James VanAllen.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Baker and family of Archer spent Sunday at Mr. Isaiah Fetterly's.

OBITUARY

MRS. ALEXANDER NASH

There passed away at her home below Morrisburg on the 15th of December, one of God's faithful serpants, Mary Ann Forward, beloved wife of Alexander Nash, in her 79th year. She was born near the city of Dover, in Sussex County, England, on the 31st. Aug., 1837 and came to this country with her parents when about five years old. The family lived first at Moulinette for a few years, then at Iroquois and finally in the vicinity of Morrisburg. On the 17th of January, 1857 she was married to Alexander Nash. From early childhood she has lived in an atmosphere of right living and integrity to Christian principles. Her life has been characterized by that unassuming quietness of true virtue, by her Christian charity of judgment, her unswerving adherence to all that is pure and holy and her ever increasing trust in Christ, her Saviour. Her life has drawn forth the deepest respect of all who knew her and has been an inspiration to her family and to the community in which she lived.

She is survived by her husband, three sons, James A. of Iroquois, Arthur E. at home, and Thomas S. of Ottawa; three daughters, Mrs. Margaret Oliver at home, Emma M. and Mrs. C. Colquhoun of Maple Creek, Sask., and two brothers, Thomas Forward of Chesterville and Wesley Forward of San Jose, California.

The funeral took place an Dec. 18th. The service was conducted by her Pastor, Rev. A.J.H. Strike She was buried in the family plot at the Methodist cemetery, Morrisburg.

FROATBURN

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clark of Morrisburg was in our Burn on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dalton Saddlemire of Glen Becker, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Vincent of Aultsville visited at Chas. Watson's on Sunday.

Mrs. Allen Froats visited her sister, Mrs. John Styles, on Friday.

Miss May Robinson of Toronto is at present visiting her cousin, Miss Eleanor Swerdfeger.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wells arrived here on Sunday from the West to spend Christmas with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wells of Hoasic visited at Mr. Lucius Froat's on Sunday.

A large crowd attended the sale and supper at Mrs. Simeon Swerdfeger's on Wednesday evening.

Miss Amy Froats visited at H. Young's, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Schell spent Sunday evening at Chas. Watson's

OTTAWA WINTER FAIR

HOWICK HALL OTTAWA

Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21, 1916.

$16,000.00 IN PRIZES

Prize list classification extended and Prize Money INCREASED.

Excellent programme of LECTURES

Entries close JANUARY 7th 1916.

Reduced Rates on all Railroads.

For Prize List and other particulars write to the Secretary.

JOHN BRIGHT, President
Ottawa, Ontario

W. D. JACKSON, Secretary
Carp, Ontario.

Secretary's address will be Ottawa, after December 27th.





Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

And Kind You Have Always Bought

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

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

The Forty-first Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Ottawa was held at its banking house in the City of Ottawa, at 3 P.M. on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

The President, Hon. GEORGE BRYSON in the chair.

Report of the Directors

The Directors beg to present the forty-first Annual Report, showing the result of the Bank's business for the year ended 30th November 1915.

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account on 30th November, 1914, was		$228,299.36
Profits for the year ended 30th November, 1915, after deducting all expenses of management, and making necessary provision for interest due to depositors, unearned interest on current loans, all bad and doubtful debts, and for shrinkage in value of investments, and for contingencies	531,268.33	$759,567.69
Dividends Nos. 94, 95, 96 and 97, being at the rate of 12% per annum	$480,000.00	
War Tax on Note Circulation	33,263.00	513,263.00
Balance carried forward at credit of Profit and Loss Account		$246,304.69

Since the last annual meeting, the branches of the Bank at Prince George, British Columbia; Nipigon, Ontario, and Estevan, Saskatchewan, have been closed. No branches have been opened.

With the exception of the completion of the alterations to the premises at the corner of Rideau and William streets, in this City, no material expense has been incurred in connection with Bank premises during the year.

The Head Office and branches have been inspected as usual.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE BRYSON, President.
GEORGE BURN, General Manager.

After remarks from the President and General Manager, the adoption of the report was moved by the President and Vice-President, and carried unanimously.

A motion appointing Messrs. A. B. Brodie and D. McK. McClelland, members of the firm of Price, Waterhouse & Company, auditors for the current year, and fixing the remuneration of these auditors at a maximum sum of $5,000.00, was passed.

The Scrutineers appointed at the meeting reported that all the members of the old Board had been re-elected, and at a meeting of the newly elected Directors, held subsequently, the Honourable George Bryson was elected President, and Mr. John B. Fraser, Vice-President for the ensuing year.

General Statement of Liabilities and Assets AS ON 30th NOVEMBER, 1915

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in	$ 4,000,000.00	
Rest or Reserve Fund	4,750,000.00	
Dividends declared and unpaid	120,375.00	
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account	246,304.69	$ 9,116,679.69
Notes in Circulation		3,966,030.00
Deposits not bearing interest	6,367,581.39	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	35,502,046.27	41,869,627.66
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		24,489.26
Balance due to Banks and Banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries		186,763.04
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		39,373.19
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		126,863.28
		$55,329,826.12

ASSETS

Current Coin held by the Bank	$ 1,303,489.84
Dominion notes held	4,095,465.50
Notes of other Banks	418,345.00
Cheques on other Banks	1,642,580.81
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	6,505,458.23
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	2,733.[illegible]
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding Market value	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Col[illegible] Public Securities other than Canadian	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stoc[illegible] Market value	
Call and Short (not exceeding thir[illegible] Bonds, Debentures and St[illegible]	
Other Curren[illegible]	

Overland

1916 MODEL NO. 75

F. O. B. $850 Ha[illegible]

Electrically Light[illegible]

At Last! A Light[illegible]

C[illegible]

Five[illegible]

WIL[illegible]

GERMAN PLOT TO BLOW UP WELLAND CANAL FOILED

Maps and Drawings of the Canal Found in Possession of Men Arrested in New York

A despatch from New York says: A plot to blow up the Welland Canal is charged in connection with the arrests of three prominent Germans in New York. The arrests are said to be the prelude to a series of startling exposures of German propaganda in this country, which may link together a number of events that have occured in the United States.

The first man arrested was Paul Koenig, head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Hamburg-American Line, and believed to be the head of the German secret service in this country. Koenig is a well-to-do man, and has been conspicuous in German circles. He took out his first papers in connection with his plan to become an American citizen ten years ago, but never applied for his second.

The second man is Richard Emil Leyendecker, retailer of art goods at 347 Fifth Avenue, and living at 640 Morris Avenue, the Bronx. He is a naturalized American citizen, and these arrests make the first instance where the so-called "hyphenated Americans" have been arrested in connection with the German propaganda.

The third person arrested was Fred Metzler, alias F. R. Reimer, who was arrested in Jersey City.

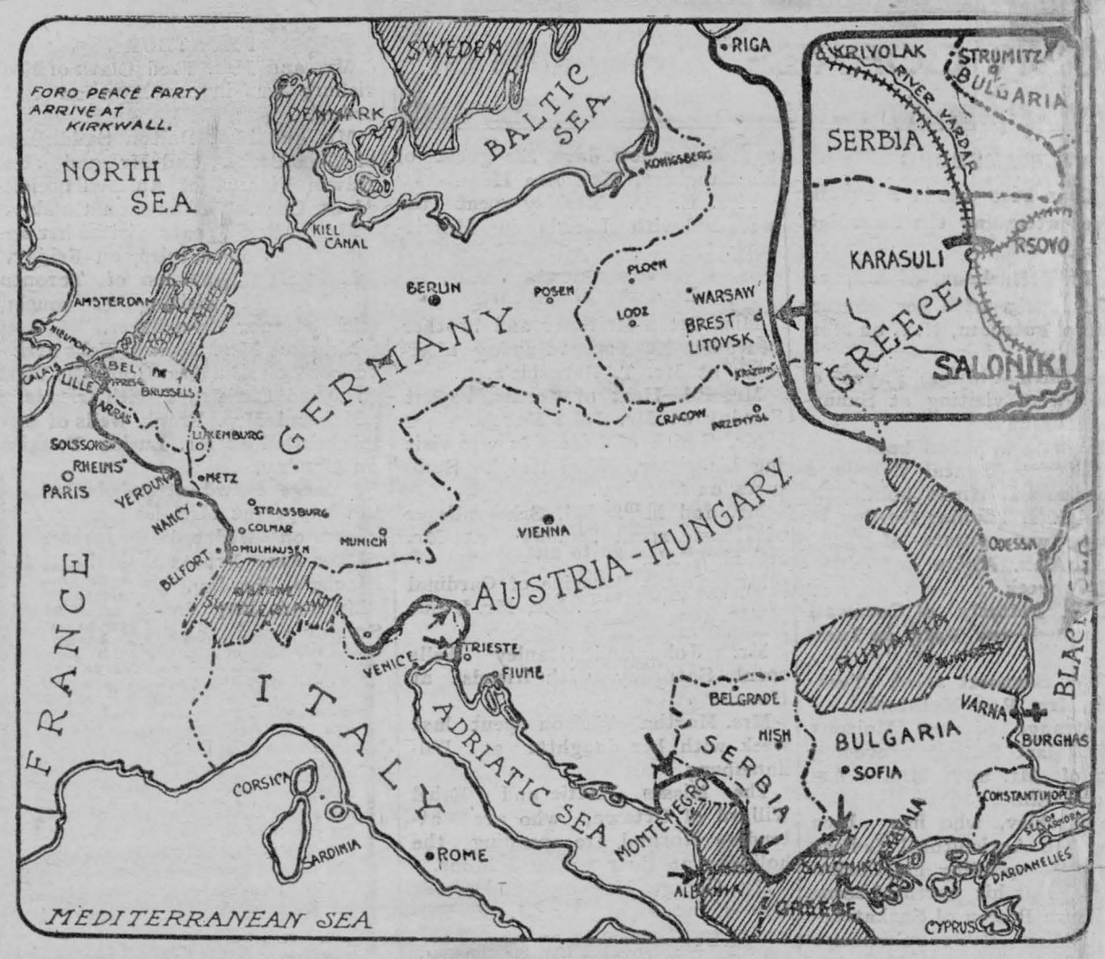
These men are charged under section No. 13 of the Federal Criminal Statutes with planning a military enterprise or undertaking of hazard against a country friendly with the United States. The penalty on conviction is three years in prison or $3,000 fine, or both.

The precise details of the alleged plot are withheld by the Federal authorities, but it is understood that Koenig and Leyendecker had employed spies, who went out from Buffalo and Niagara Falls to photograph the canal, prepare plans and make arrangements for blowing up the waterway at its most important point, and that nitro-glycerine was to have been used as the explosive.

Koenig and Leyendecker were in Buffalo about four days, according to the authorities, and returned to New York with the execution of the alleged plot left in the hands of their agents. As far as its known by the Department of Justice, it was said, they still contemplated the carrying out of the plot when the arrests took place when the opportunity offered.

With the arrest the special agents of the Department of Justice, under Wm. F. Offley and Jos. A. Baker, and the detectives, under Captain Tunney, of the bomb squad, raided the offices, they packed up a great mass of material concerning the movements of German secret agents. Secret codes, which were changed every week to elude any person who might have been shadowing them or listening over the telephones, also were found.

These codes showed that when Koenig or any other of his men telephoned to another "to meet me at south ferry," that meant Pabsts, 125th Street, or some other place. In addition to these codes there were found many other documents of great importance, including maps and drawings of the Welland Canal.



The Week's Developments in the War.

British and French troops, landed at Saloniki and sent to the aid of the Serbian army, have withdrawn before numerically superior forces and now occupy a strong position on both sides of the river Vardar, at a short distance north of Saloniki.

It is expected that, if the Bulgarian army or Austrian and German forces cross on to Greek territory, the Allies will defend this position until the defensive works at Saloniki are completed.

The Ertente Allies are said to have some two hundred thousand men now in the Balkans and their retirement from Serbia was made without serious losses.

On the western front heavy artillery duels have been in progress and an early resumption of the offensive on the part of the German forces in this theatre is anticipated.

On the eastern front German forces have been weakened and the German line has been withdrawn a considerable distance toward the strong fortress of Brest-Litovsk.

The Italian troops are still hammering away at Gorizia and minor advances are reported.

There has been some naval activity in the Black Sea, off the Bulgarian port of Varna, in which the enemy suffered minor losses.

Outside of the situation in the Balkans and a new Austrian movement against Montenegro, the week has not been productive of important developments. Many factors, however, indicate that big battles are impending on several of the fronts.

LORD KITCHENER TO MARRY WIDOW

His Engagement to Dowager Countess of Minto Will be Announced Shortly.

A despatch from London says: It is claimed on excellent authority that the engagement of Earl Kitchener of Khartoum to the Dowager Countess of Minto will be announced shortly.

The Countess has been a widow for almost two years, her husband, the late Earl of Minto, having died on February 28, 1914. He was Viceroy of India in succession to Lord Curzon of Kedleston, who resigned the Viceroyalty because the Home Government supported Lord Kitchener, then Commander-in-Chief of the Indian army, in his dispute with Lord Curzon over the reorganization of the army, Earl Minto went to India from Canada, where he was Governor-General for six years.

The Countess of Minto is the daughter of the late Gen. Chas. Grey, and a first cousin to the present Earl Grey.

On His Guard.

"That fellow Jones is always borrowing money. Does he owe you any?"

"No, but I'm afraid he hopes to."

KOOLBERGEN WILLING TO EXPOSE TEUTONS

A despatch from Lethbridge, Alta., says: With regard to the existence of gigantic German plots to destroy American commerce and also to blow up all bridges on the C.P.R. system in Canada which were hatched in San Francisco, admission that he accepted the commission from Baron von Brincken to carry out the Canadian end of the plots (but acted the role of a double traitor and gave information to the Canadian Pacific), is made by Johannes von Koolbergen, alias von Montford, who now lies in the provincial jail here, serving a sentence of one year on a charge of forgery from Calgary.

Von Koolbergen is the man who is wanted by the United States officials at San Francisco as the star witness in the prosecution of Baron von Brincken and Crowley, charged with the conspiracy to destroy American commerce with the allies, to blow up munition plants and burn flour mills. Von Koolbergen does not know whether he will be taken to San Francisco to give his evidence, but says he is perfectly ready and willing to give his evidence if he is taken there.

Close.

"Is he a close friend of yours?"

"Yes, indeed. I can't borrow a cent from him."

SUPER-ZEPPELIN DESTROYED, SUBMARINE SENT TO BOTTOM

All of the Forty Members of the Crew of the Dirigible Were Either Killed or Wounded

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The reports of the destruction of the Zeppelin L-22 was received ...wig by a Copenhagen ...rly all the 40 mem... were killed or ... the Zeppelin ...losion of ... its ...

able rafts for use in case of accident while crossing the sea.

A despatch from Paris says: The Milan Secolo's correspondent at Athens announces that a German submarine has been sunk in the Black Sea near the Bulgarian port of Varna, and a Turkish torpedo boat has been destroyed by the British in the Sea of Marmora.

A despatch from London says: ... Smith, of the Royal Flying ... burned to death while fly... ...ane at Farnborough. ...eroplane sud... The pilot ...

BRITAIN AND FRANCE CLOSER POLITICALLY.

A despatch from London says: A project for the formation of a committee of the House of Lords and Commons to cultivate closer relations ...ith the Foreign Affairs Committee ...nch Senate and the French ...successfully ...ittee, ...has

REPLY OF GREECE TO THE TEUTONS

Central Powers Protest Against Erection of Fortifications at Salonica.

A despatch from London says: Athens despatches say that the work of fortifying Salonica against the expected Teutonic attack continues night and day with feverish haste. Transports are arriving daily with ammunition, food and additional troops. The allies are now credited with having an army of 200,000 at Salonica, and along the Vardar south of the Serbian frontier.

The railway from Guevgheli, just inside the Serbian border, south through the Vardar valley to Salonica is being destroyed by French troops. This will be the route of the principal attack toward salonica. The allies have moved heavy artillery forward from Salonica and stationed it on the heights near Sariguiel and Kilkie.

Greece has issued a formal reply to Austro-German representations protesting against the erection by the allies of fortifications around Salonica. The Greek Government replied to the protesting Teuton diplomats that Greece was powerless to prevent the fortifications as they are "indispensable to the safety of the Anglo-French expeditionary force." The safety of the Anglo-French troops, the Greek reply is quoted as pointing out, has been formally guaranteed by Greece. The reply also emphasizes that Greece is still Serbia's ally.

This reply intensifies the crisis, in that it increases the danger of German invasion of Greece with the object of driving out the allies. It is not the presence of the allied troops, but their fortifying Salonica that forms the chief point at issue in the German representations at Athens.

AUSTRIAN CONSULS PREPARE TO LEAVE THE UNITED STATES

Little Doubt Remains That Diplomatic Relations Will Be Broken Off Between the Two Countries

A despatch from Washington says: A cipher telegram has been sent by Baron Zwiedinek, the Acting Austrian Ambassador at Washington, to every Austro-Hungarian Consular office in the United States. This telegram instructs the Consuls to make everything ready for their immediate departure and to consult at once with the Bulgarian or Turkish official in their city, so as to acquaint him with the routine of each office in order that such officials may take immediate possession and carry on the work on behalf of the Austrian Government when the expected break with the United States comes.

There is little doubt here that Austria's answer to the second United States note will be unsatisfactory and that diplomatic relations between the two countries will be severed.

THE PRINCE'S BRIDE.

Heir to Throne May Marry Russian Princess.

Very persistent is the rumor in London that at the most opportune moment the Prince of Wales will choose a bride from among the daughters of the Czar of Russia. It is scarcely necessary to say that such a union would be immensely popular both in England and in Russia. The Grand Duchess Alga, who is 20, and the Grand Duchess Tatiana, who is 18 years of age, are very beautiful, and either would make a gracious and charming bride for the heir to the English throne.

Such a betrothal would be no less popular among the royal families themselves, for the "Little Father" and our King have been since boyhood more than brothers in their affection for each other. Never a week passes but affectionate letters are exchanged between them.

The Season's Needs.

"Now you must have a couple of trunk handles on this ball gown."

"Trunk handles? What on earth do you mean?"

"You expect to dance the new dances, do you not?"

"Of course."

"Well, how do you expect your partner to swing you around his head?"

ROUMANIA IS FRIENDLY WITH THE ALLIES.

A despatch from London says: In a written reply to a Parliamentary question, Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, states that the relations between Roumania and the Entente allies are perfectly friendly, but that he is not in a position to reveal the military plans of Russia.

KING OF SERBIA TO LIVE IN ITALY.

A despatch from Paris says: It is reported from Rome that King Peter of Serbia, driven from his country by the Teutonic invasion, will take refuge in Italy. A Rome despatch to the Matin says the King has accepted Italy's offer of the palace at Caserta, near Naples, which is now being prepared for his use.

Those Pessimists Again.

Friday night my little boy asked his grandpap the difference between a pessimist and an optimist.

"An optimist thinks the times are ripe—the pessimist thinks they are rotton," said the gent.

ALL OVERSEAS DIVISIONS ARE TO BE PURELY CANADIAN

...m Imperial Forces ...ruiting

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Dec. 21.—Manitoba wheat—New crop, No. 1 Northern, $1.22½; No. 2 Northern, $1.19¾; No. 3 Northern, $1.17, all rail.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 47c; No. 3 C.W., 44½c; extra No. 1 feed, 44½c; No. 1 feed, 43½c, all rail.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 77½c, track Toronto.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, old, 75c, nominal, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 37 to 38c; commercial oats, 35 to 37c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2, Winter, per car lot, 98c to $1; wheat, slightly sprouted and tough, 96 to 98c, according to sample; wheat, sprouted, smutty and tough, 80 to 90c, according to sample.

Peas—No. 2 nominal, per car lots, $1.90; sample peas, $1.50 to $1.75, according to sample.

Barley—Malting barley, 57 to 60c; feed barley, 50 to 53c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 76 to 77c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 86 to 87c; rye, rejected, 70 to 80c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $6.40; second patents, in jute bags, $5.90; strong bakers', in jute bags, $5.70, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, $4.20 to $4.50, according to sample, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $23; shorts, per ton, $24; middlings, per ton, $26; good feed flour, per bag, $1.55.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 28 to 30c; inferior, 23 to 24c; creamery prints, 33 to 34c; solids, 31½ to 32c.

Eggs—Storage, 30 to 32c per dozen; selects, 35 to 36c; new-laid, 43 to 45c, case lots.

Honey—Prices, in tins, lbs., 10 to 11c; combs, No. 1, $2.40; No. 2, $3.

Beans—$3.50 to $3.75.

Poultry—Chickens, 13 to 15c; fowls, 11 to 12c; ducks, 15 to 16c; geese, 14 to 15c; turkeys, 20 to 22c.

Cheese—Large, 17¾c; twins, 18c.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontario quoted at $1.25 to $1.30, and New Brunswicks, at $1.40 per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 15½ to 16c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 17½ to 18c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 16 to 16½c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 23c; backs, plain, 24 to 25c; boneless backs, 26 to 27c.

Lard—Pure lard, 13¾ to 14¼c; compound, 12 to 12½c.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Dec. 21.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 78 to 79c. Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 47c; No. 2 local white, 45¾c; No. 3 local white, 44¾c; No. 4 local white, 43½c. Barley—Malting, 67c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.50; seconds, $6; strong bakers', $5.80; Winter patents, choice, $6.20; straight rollers, $5.50 to $5.60; do., bags, $2.60 to $2.70. Rolled oats—Bbls., $5.20 to $5.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.45 to $2.50. Bran, $23. Shorts, $23. Middlings, $25 to $30. Mouillie, $30 to $32. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $19 to $19.50. Cheese—Finest Westerns, 17¾ to 18c; finest Easterns, 17¼ to 17½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 33½ to 34c; seconds, 31½ to 32c.

Eggs—Fresh, 48 to 52c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 28c. Potatoes,—Per bag, car lots, $1.30 to $1.35. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, $13.50 to $13.75; do., country, $11 to $12.25. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $29 to $29.50; do., Canada short-cut back, bbls., $28 to $28.50. Lard—Compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 11¾c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12¼c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 14½c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 15c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Dec. 21.—Wheat—December, $1.10⅜; May, $1.13⅛. Cash—No. 1 hard, $1.14⅛; No. 1 Northern, $1.11⅛ to $1.12⅛; No. 2 Northern, $1.05⅛ to $1.09⅛. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 72 to 73c. Oats—No. 3 white, 39 to 39½c. Flour unchanged. Bran, $18.25 to $18.75.

Duluth, Dec. 21.—Wheat—No. 2 hard, $1.12⅜; No. 1 Northern, $1.11⅜; No. 2 Northern, $1.07⅜ to $1.08⅜; Montana No. 2 hard, 99⅜ to $1.00⅜; December, $1.10⅞; May, $1.13⅜.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Dec. 21.—The quotations were: Butchers' cattle, choice, $7.75 to $8.15; do., good, $7.25 to $7.50; do., medium, $6.25 to $7; do., common, $5.60 to $6; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.75 to $7; do., good bulls, $5.75 to $6.35; do., rough bulls, $4.75 to $5.25; butchers' cows, choice, $6.50 to $6.75; do., good, $6 to $6.25; do., medium, $5.25 to $5.75; do., common, $4 to $4.50; feeders, good, $6.50 to $6.75; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., $6 to $6.00; canners and cutters, $3 to $4.50; milkers, choice, each, $75 to $100; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $60; springers, $50 to $100; light ewes, $6.50 to $7.75; sheep, heavy, $5.25 to $6; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $7 to $7.75; lambs, cwt., $9.85 to $10.50; calves, medium to choice, $6.50 to $10; do., common, $4 to $4.50; hogs, fed and watered, $8.75 to $8.85.

Montreal, Dec. 21.—Butchers' cattle, choice, $7.15 to $7.50; do., medium, $6.50 to $7; do., common, $5 to ... $3.25 to $4.50; butchers' ... $6.25; do., ...ers' cattle, ...light, $90 ... $80 to ...m, each, ... $6.25. ...Hogs, off

WAR CRIPPLES IN TRADE SCHOOLS

FRENCH GOVERNMENT AIDS WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Photographs of Wounds Aid in Systematizing Scientific Treatment.

The French Government recently gave facilities to the Associated Press and a party of foreign journalists to inspect some of the remarkable work which is being done for the regeneration of the ranks of stricken, crippled, maimed and apparently hopeless wounded, who are borne back from the fighting line at Champagne.

Under the escort of French officers, the party was taken to St. Maurice, a short distance outside Paris, where wounded are brought after the physical cares of surgery have been given, to be nursed into convalescence, diverted from thought of the loss of limbs, and gradually educated into some new line which re-creates them into useful members of society. St. Maurice is of vast dimensions, the buildings and grounds occupying an area probably greater than Central Park in New York. The buildings stretch as far as the eye can see; low, two-storey stone structures, so that the cripples are not climbing long stairs, and are near the gardens, everywhere abundant with flowers and shrubbery, to lend cheer to the occupants.

In the Receiving Ward.

"Two hundred more wounded are coming," said an attendant, as the officer led the way into the first building, the receiving ward.

"Here they are," said the officer, pointing to 200 large glass photographic plates ranged and numbered in a case.

The photographs of the 200 wounded had been sent ahead, the plates showing with precision the exact wound and its process of healing, some of them being X-ray plates.

"See this one," said the officer, holding up a large glass plate showing the side profile of a wounded soldier, with a gaping bullet hole back of the ear, and around the hole little sutures or cracks of the skull.

"It is not a fractured skull—that would be hopeless," said the officer. "No, that man can be made over."

But this receiving ward was merely the first stage in a sort of ascending scale, which improved the wounded man's condition at each stage until he was finally landed in the school where he was made over into a condition more useful to himself and society than he was before. It was to this school that chief interest was directed.

A Hive of Workshops.

This enormous school at St. Maurice is a hive of workshops of all kinds—shoemaking shops, machine shops, auto repair shops, blacksmith shops with blazing forges, and clothes-making shops, and the workmen were the wounded soldiers from the firing line, minus an arm, leg or eye, on which they had before depended, but now launched on a new line which did not need that arm, leg or eye. As a whole, it was as efficient a body of workmen as one would find in any well-regulated factory. The men had smiling faces. Those working in groups were chatting and laughing.

Attention was also given to the fine arts and the professions, and here also were schools for sculpture and painting and architecture, so that legless or armless or eyeless soldiers who had a taste for the esthetic could be led into some new line which did not require the use of the lost member. One pale-faced young soldier, his left arm gone near the elbow, was delicately modelling a Venus de Milo with his remaining hand.

The soldier architects were making designs, with blueprints, of girders, arches and columns, and calculating the strength of walls and roofs. All of these men had something missing, but their work was so chosen as to make absolutely negligible the lost member, and to make what remained of their members entirely efficient for this particular work. Near the soldier architects were ranged two lines of soldier typewriters, men who had lost a foot or some other member, but whose hands had been taught a skill [illegible] before in rapid [illegible]

In the [illegible] the men were [illegible] grade of shoes, [illegible] at $4.60); also [illegible] all kinds, leather [illegible]. A large gl[illegible] the diversity of the [illegible] the same in the [illegible] blacksmith shop ar[illegible] branches of this hi[illegible]

"One soldier, [illegible] gone," said the offi[illegible] francs a day as a c[illegible]

He explained that [illegible] been made for this h[illegible] fitting on to the st[illegible] arm stumps. The [illegible] stance, automaticall[illegible] carpenter to do his [illegible] sion, a bell ringing [illegible] too great to the right [illegible] pressure was too gre[illegible] and other bells of for[illegible] pressure. So that the[illegible] dier carpenter learned [illegible]

How You May Throw Away Your Glasses

The statement is made that thousands wear eyeglasses who do not really need them. If you are one of these unfortunates, then these glasses may be ruining your eyes instead of helping them. Thousands who wear these "windows" may prove for themselves that they can dispense with glasses if they will get the following prescription filled at once: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets; fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water and drop in one Bon-Opto tablet. With this harmless liquid solution bathe the eyes two to four times daily, and you are likely to be astonished at the results right from the start. Many who have been told that they have astigmatism, eye-strain, cataract, sore eyelids, weak eyes, conjunctivitis and other eye disorders, report wonderful benefits from the use of this prescription. Get this prescription filled and use it; you may so strengthen your eyes that glasses will not be necessary. Thousands who are blind, or nearly so, or who wear glasses might never have required them if they had cared for their eyes in time. Save your eyes before it is too late! Do not become one of the victims of neglect. Eyeglasses are only like crutches, and every few years the must be changed to fit the ever-increasing weakened condition, so better see if you can, like many others, get clear, healthy, strong magnetic eyes through the prescription here given. The Valmas Drug Co. of Toronto will fill the above prescription by mail, if your druggist cannot.

HORSES DIE ON WAR TRIP.

Animals Purchased for French Army Badly Treated.

A gruesome story of the suffering and death of horses being sent to France for army work is told by J. V. Povall, a horse trainer and doctor. He has just returned to New York after taking 1,026 Western horses to France.

"As a lover of horses I hate to picture the horrors of that trip," he declared. "I was supposed to be doctor for all the horses. There was work for a dozen doctors. The horses were from ranches all over the United States. Some of them were unbranded and unbroken. The domesticated horses were in terror of the wild horses. Many of the domesticated horses died of fright. Suppose you had to ride for two weeks between two stages.

"The horses were crowded into narrow stalls. For the entire two weeks' passage they had to stand up. They could move but a few inches. Their stalls were not cleaned during the voyage. The men hired to feed them were picked up along the New York waterfront. They did not understand horses. The men were paid $15 for the round trip. They did as little work as possible.

"I don't blame the men for shirking. They were treated worse than the horses. For breakfast they had a black fluid, supposed to be coffee, without milk or sugar. There were 36 men—not enough for the work. Their food was bad and their beds were worse. They were a tough crew and were on the verge of mutiny most of the time.

"When we reached France, the captain of the ship ordered the men to unload the horses. They refused. It was not in their contract, they said. He threatened to put them in a French prison. They stil[illegible]

"They did not have t[illegible]

[illegible] AND CO.

[illegible]ew to the Long List [illegible]nge Names.

[illegible]t of a Mid[illegible] following [illegible]op fronts, sup[illegible] from side streets: Sparrow, Martin, Pigeon, Partridge, Dove, Starling, Cockrill, Lark, Crowe, Finch and Nightingale. A local wag proposed in the town council to rename the street Birdcage Walk. Singularly enough, Mr. Dove appeared in the court lately for abusing his wife.

In a small town in Sussex Mr. Savage is the leading butcher, Mr. Death makes the staff of life, Mr. Gray is a green grocer, Mr. Delicate is the blacksmith, and the "muscles of his brawny arms are as strong as iron bands," as the poet sings, while the local shaver makes no attempt to conceal the fact that you are in for Marks if you go to him!

On a farm lately two laborers worked in the same field often enough who were named Pill and Pothecary; while neighboring villages were blest with incumbents who rejoiced in the names of the Rev. Paschal Lamb and the Rev. Vivero Rabbits. And the recent occurrence of the centenary of the great battle reminds one of the death lately of a nonagenarian named Wellington Waterloo Travers.

It is very unfortunate that a Canadian's name bestowed upon him at the font should be Quintus, because, although it is quite a fine name, his surname happens to be Cumber, and he is constantly referred to in the law reports, being a barrister, as Mr. Q. Cumber.

Still, this is no worse than such names as Mr. Mineral Waters, Mr. Frosty Winters, and Mr. Alfred Day Weeks, which are perfectly genuine cases of nomenclature.

Sometimes marriage plays queer tricks with names. For instance, Miss Wild Rose had a sweetly pretty name till she wedded a handsome young fellow named Bull. Then she saw it.

In conclusion it seems hardly probable that the names of Thinn and Freshwater for the partners in a dairy business could have been purposely chosen for trade purposes.



Lady Ralph Paget,

who has been made a prisoner of war by the Bulgarians. Lady Paget was a leader in the British Red Cross work in Serbia and has been very active in this work of mercy ever since the war began. Before she went to S[illegible] bia she made several trips to [illegible] to help nurse the wounded s[illegible]



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Winners at biggest [illegible] cockerels $2, $3, $5 ea[illegible]

MARSHALL & [illegible]

Box. W. - Ni[illegible]

DEDUCTIVE [illegible]

Unexploded Germ[illegible] Prob[illegible]

The Army and [illegible] how some clever [illegible] found the range of [illegible] "Somewhere in Fran[illegible] was suffering severe[illegible] fired from a Germa[illegible] geniously hidden th[illegible] tempts to determine [illegible] it proved futile. Be[illegible] position was a hillsid[illegible] from the German b[illegible] the trenches, struc[illegible] ploughed the surface[illegible] able distance, and f[illegible] That gave the dat[illegible] the problem. T[illegible] by the shell[illegible] ection o[illegible]

WHAT WAR COSTS.

Small Affairs Run Into Hundreds of Millions.

The present war will undoubtedly be the most expensive of modern times, and the cost of the actual fighting alone must run into billions of dollars. In comparison, the Balkan War was quite a small affair, yet when the treaty of peace was signed between victors and vanquished over $200,000,000 had been spent in fighting.

The Russo-Turkish War of 1877 cost nearly $90,000,000 a month. When hostilities had ceased Turkey was called upon to pay $725,000,000, but Russia consented to accept various territories in part payment, leaving a balance of some $250,000,000.

The total cost of the Franco-Prussian War, which lasted eight months, ran into more than $1,580,000,000. France had to pay the sum of $1,000,000,000 in three instalments, and cede Alsace and Lorraine.

Monsieur:
For 15 days in the month of January I was suffering with pain of rheumatism in the foot. I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did me any good. One person told me about MINARD'S LINIMENT; as soon as I tried it the Saturday night, the next morning I was feeling very good; I could give you a good certificate any time that you would like to have one. If any time I come to hear about any person sick of rheumatism. I could tell them about this remedy.
Yours truly,
ERNEST LEVEILLE,
216 Rue Ontario East, Montreal.
Feb. 14, 1908.

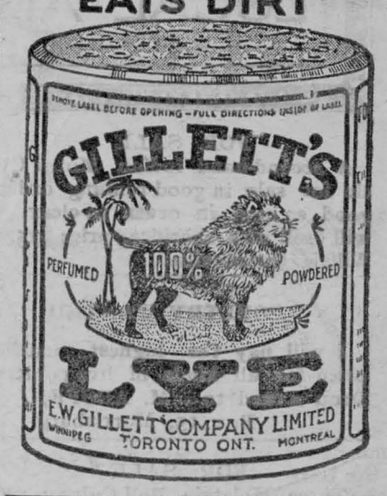
WAR DRILL IN SCHOOLS.

German Youths Being Drilled Into Militarism at Early Age.

Purporting to write from Berlin, a correspondent of the Paris "Temps" describes how every school boy now has to learn war drill, and declares that, started at the outset in a burst of patriotism and emulation the work is now gone about in real earnest as if even lads of thirteen, fourteen and fifteen may yet find themselves drafted to the battlefield.

They are taught to [illegible] in and make bi[illegible]

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



A Different Matter.

Patient—But, doctor, you are not asking $5 for merely taking a cinder out of my eye?

Specialist—Er—no. My charge is for removing a foreign substance from the cornea.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS — ALL SIZES — STO[illegible] Grain, Dairy or Fruit. When want to buy, write H. W. Da[illegible] Brampton. Ont.

FOR SALE.

100 ACRES, 14 IN SIXT[illegible] cession Frankl[illegible] Louisa Wilder, Birkendale.

FERRETS, HEALTHY [illegible] white or brown bucks[illegible] No less. L. W. Murray[illegible]

NEWSPAPERS F[illegible]

PROFIT-MAKING NEW[illegible] Offices for sale in g[illegible] towns. The most useful and [illegible] of all businesses. Full infor[illegible] application to Wilson Publish[illegible] pany, 73 West Adelaide St., T[illegible]

MISCELL[illegible]

CANCER, T[illegible] internal[illegible] cession [illegible] out pain by [illegible] us before t[illegible] Co., Limi[illegible]

LOCAL AND GENERAL

FOR SALE

A second-hand Indian Motor Cycle for sale in good running order; good as new; in order to clear, I will sell at a sacrifice, price $75.—Wilfrid Quenneville.

POULTRY WANTED

I will pay the highest market price for all kinds of live poultry. Drop a card to M. ADOFF, Box 15, Morrisburg

FOR SALE

Three Holstein Bull Calves; also one Massey Harris ensilage cutter with a 36 ft. carrier. Apply to J. A. REDDICK.

WANTED

General servant. Apply Mrs. J. H. Meikle, Morrisburg.

NOTICE

Mr. Harry Clark will be prepared to sharpen skates as usual this winter at his residence on Beckstreet.

NOTICE

...s Dealer, G. A. Snyder, has ... News Stand next to H. ... Store where he will be ...ytime with all the latest ...d periodicals. Especially ... Xmas Nos.

...ion to Parliamemt

...E is hereby given that ...RRISBURG and OTTAWA ...RIC RAILWAY COMPANY ...ation at the next ...lative Assembly ...tario for an ...ne within ...mpletion

Whitteker the Optician will be at Wales, Dec. 21, Aultsville, Dec. 22, Morrisburg, Dec. 23, to Jan. 8,

Miss Isabel Farlinger spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Morash are spending the Christmas Holidays in Valleyfield, Que.

Mr. Arthur Riddell, who is attending McGill, Montreal, is home for the Christmas holidays.

Capt. Luke Mallon arrived in town on Sunday to spend the winter months.

Mrs. Thomas Shoove and daughter, Doris, have joined Mr. Shoove in Montreal for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Weaver of North Dakota are spending the week with friends in town and Williamsburg.

Miss Ruth Denesha, Boston, is spending a couple of weeks in town the guest of Miss Eloie Casselman.

Mr. Garnet E. Lavis arrived home on Monday from the O.A.C., Guelph.

If you want to work up a splendid appetite, by way of doing justice to that Christmas Turkey, enjoy a skate on the town rink on Christmas Day. Rink open from 2 to 5 and 7.30 to 10 p.m.

Mr. Matthew Campbell of Williamstown is spending the holidays in town.

Second-hand Ford Car for sale. Run about 500 miles. A bargain. —Wilfrid Quenneville.

Miss Ruby Allison has returned home after spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Godfrey of ...Montreal who accompanied her ...pend the Christmas holi... of Mrs. Wm. Al...

COON COATS

We are showing exceptional values in Men's Coon Coats

These are our own manufacture, made from choice selected skins, well made and lined with best quilted Italian lining.

The skins from which these coats are made were purchased before the big advance in raw furs.

Now is the time to profit by our early purchases. Buy now before they become scarce. Sizes 40 to 50 bust.

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...Morrisburg, Dec. ...d Mrs. Allan Cas... ...ghter.

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Christmas cakes now ...er assortment than Geo. Cameron.

* * *

...t to make a "hit" ... buy her a box of ...colates. For sale by

* * *

... better assort... ...d candy, suit... ... Geo.

...RGET CHRISTMAS

You better start your Shopping Tomorrow and Do It HERE.

Never has our stock been so complete and so suggestive for useful gifts, and never have we offered such values.

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Many Useful Gifts In This Section of the Big Store
Gent's Mitts, Caps, Handkerchiefs and Many Other Useful Articles.

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SLIPPERS, MOCCASINS, SHOES and RUBBERS
For Men, Women, Children, and Babies

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Always up to date in All Lines of DRIED FRUITS and PEELS.

CHINA DEPARTMENT, 2nd Floor

Our China Department has never been so well stocked as it is at present, goods being purchased before advance in prices. Purchasers will do well to visit this section of the store.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT

We recommend an early visit to this section of the Big Store for Christmas Gifts too numerous to mention

MULLIN BROS.

Groceriers & General Merchants.

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Merry Christmas
and A
Happy New Year



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