The Leader

Vol. XIII, No 3 — MORRISBURG, ONT., THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1913.

Local and General

Whitteker, the Optician, will be at Aultsville, January 23rd.

Morrisburg, January 24th to February 1st.

Mr Lloyd Ennis, of Inkerman, is a guest of Mr J. W. Suffel for a few days.

Mr and Mrs John A. McDougald, of Cornwall, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage last week.

The monthly tea under the auspices of St. James' Guild will be held in the Parish Hall, on Tuesday p.m., 21st inst A good tea for 15c.

Mr. John A. Kelly, ventriloquist, and Miss Kathleen Davis, of Toronto, accompanist and soloist, in the Music Hall, Friday, Jan. 24th.

Gatty Sellars, the English organist composer, gave an excellent concert in Knox church, on Monday evening, to a good sized audience. All were delighted with the program.

All accounts due W. Marsh & Son must be paid on or before January 25th. All accounts not settled by that date will be handed to our Solicitors for Collections. W. Marsh & Son

Church of England services on Sunday will be in St. James' church at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and in Trinity church at 2 p.m. The Reverend Rural Dean Fisher, of Port Elmsley, will be the preacher at all the services.

Mr R. B. Clarke, of Syracuse, N.Y., arrived in town on Tuesday to spend a day or two. He was accompanied by Mrs Charles Casselman, who has spent the past three months with her husband and daughter.

A Ladies' Curling Club has been organized in town with Mrs John H. Meikle, president and Mrs Geo Rose as Sec. Treas. Any ladies wishing to join the club should send their names in to the Sec.-Treas. this week.

Mrs. George Biccum, who has been seriously ill for some time, was taken to the hospital at Cornwall on Saturday last, where she underwent an operation. Though grave fears were entertained for her pulling through, she is now resting quite nicely.

A regular meeting of the Morrisburg Farmers' Club will be held in the Agriculture Office, on Saturday, Jan. 18th, at 1.30 p.m. Discussions on the buying of feed corn and seeds. An address by E. P Bradt, on "Alfalfa Culture," will be the subjects dealt with at this meeting.

Provincial Detective John Miller Tuesday night took into custody, Wm. Townsley, an Augusta township farmer, on a charge of sending a letter to his father-in-law, Charles B. Murray, threatening to set fire to the Murray house and burn all its inmates. Townsley was married only last spring, but owing to alleged riotous conduct he was denied admission to the Murray home. He was taken to Brockville and was remanded for trial.

The many friends of Mrs G. E. Duprau will regret to learn that on Friday last she met with a painful accident, breaking both bones in her left arm between the elbow and the wrist. Mrs Duprau was running out of the house to give a gentleman passing by a letter to mail at Morrisburg. There are five steps leading from the lawn to the roadway, and as she approached the top of these steps slipped on some ice, going down all the steps and injuring her hip and breaking the arm. Dr Casselman was summoned and reduced the fracture, and she is now doing as well as could be expected. It was a miracle she was not more seriously injured.

An Excuse—A dog hitched to a lawn mower stopped pulling to bark at a passerby. The boy who was guiding the mower said: "Don't mind the dog, he is just barking for an excuse to stop. It is easier to bark than pull the machine." It is easier to be critical than correct, easier to bark than to work, easier to hinder than to help, easier to destroy reputation than to construct character. Fault-finding is as dangerous as it is easy Anybody can grumble, criticize, or censure, like the Pharisees; but it takes a great soul to go on working faithfully and lovingly and to rise superior to it all, as Jesus did.—King's Own

Mr Aden H Hunter has been appointed agent for the Western Canada Real Estate Co., the head office of which is at 204 Kent Building, Toronto. This company is now handling lots at Carmangay, Alberta. Everybody knows what a critic the Toronto Saturday Night has been on real estate, and has gone right and left for some of those who are offering bad propositions. Read what it says in its "Gold and Dross" column recently about Carmangay. It should dispel any doubts about that proposition, "E.M.F., Toronto:—Carmangay lots appear to be a good speculation." Another, in reply to R. H.S., St. Thomas, who was enquiring as to whether there was coal or gas in the vicinity of Block 31, Carmangay. "I believe there is coal. Not sure as to gas. Situation good, I should say."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Miss M. C. Hickey went to Montreal yesterday to attend the funeral of her uncle, John N. Hickey.

Mrs Adam Moore went to Waddington Tuesday to attend the funeral of the late Ezra Barkley, brother-in-law of the late Adam Moore.

Mrs J. W. Suffel and daughter, May, returned on Tuesday from spending the past two weeks at their former home in Inkerman. Mr Suffel returned on Friday last.

Mr James Dennison, of Archer, has rented his farm and is calling an auction sale of his stock and grain at his premises on Friday, Feb. 7th. Among the goods to be sold are four horses and eleven cows.

At a recent meeting held at Perth for the purpose of electing school trustees, Mr. Charles Meighen was elected in the west ward. This is Mr. Meighen's forty-eighth term in this office being elected in 1865.

A head on collision occurred in the Prescott yard of the G.T.R. Sunday night about 7.30. The fireman on one of the engines, named Archibald McGillivray, 22 years of age, of Brockville, was killed, and Engineer Milne was seriously injured. One of the engines was completely demolished, along with four cars. The accident was caused by a heavy freight stalling west of Prescott, and having been cut in two and a portion put on the siding, the crew were returning with the other part of the train, when a double-header freight from the east came along and ran into, demolishing the smaller of the two engines on the double-header. McGillivray was the only support of a widowed mother, and was an exemplary young man. The funeral was held on Wednesday.

An evening of innocent mirth. Mr. John A. Kelly, the entertainer, who is to appear in the Assembly Room, Trinity church, Riverside, under the auspices of the choir, on Thursday evening, 23rd inst., and in the Music Hall, Morrisburg, on Friday, 24th inst, under the auspices of the brotherhood of St. Andrew, has a province wide reputation. He is spoken of as the foremost ventriloquist in Canada and has a programme that is funny, clean and novel. Mr. Kelly has a big trunk full of all kinds of figures. Some of these walk around in natural fashion while others sing, wink, talk and cut-up in a manner that creates roars of laughter. Besides these characters, Mr. Kelly has a rich collection of comic songs, funny stories, monologues and readings, the whole forming one of the finest, funniest, and most novel evenings it is our privilege to enjoy. Come early and bring the children and get a good seat, as no seats will be reserved. Mr. Kelly is being assisted this season by Miss Kathleen Davis, of Toronto, as accompanist and soloist, and so a really first-class entertainment may be expected. Admission, 25c.; children, 15c.

St. James' S. S. Concert

"Superb Entertainment," was the head-line on the bills for the concert in the Music Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings last, under the auspices of St. James' church, Sunday School, and it proved all that these two words imply. There were nearly one hundred people engaged in putting on the performance, which consisted of the light play, "The Merry Travellers." Miss Andrews, of New York, a specialist in this line, was engaged to train the actors, and she did her work well, the youngsters especially acquitting themselves most creditably under her tuition. Concerning the ability of Morrisburgers to put on a play, Miss Andrews said "There was certainly talent in Morrisburg," and the truth of this statement was fully verified on both nights.

The following musical specialties were introduced between the three acts, and all were vociferously encored:—

"Tattle Tale".....Teddie Crawley and Chorus [us of 25
"College Chorus"..Mr. Jack Jones and Chorus
"Ogalalla".....Eva Cassel, Della Coir and [Chorus of Indians
"Newsboys".....Spencer Eager and Chorus
"Long Lane".....Miss Hilda Summers, Mr. [Jones and Chorus
"Dat's My Gal".....Mr. Riddell and Chorus
"Mlle Modiste".....Mr. Gormely
"Havana".....Malcolm Weegar
"Certain Little Boy"....Miss Sadie Bouck and [Ensemble
"Garden of Love".....Dr. Davy and Maids
"I'm Looking for a man".....Gladys Sherman
"Wal I Swan".....Annie Hummell, Gladys [Sherman, Messrs Jones and Dardis
"Open Your Eyes"..... Ensemble

It was a huge success financially and otherwise, and it is not improbable that Miss Andrews may come again in the fall.

The Late John N. Hickey

Word was received here early on Tuesday morning that Mr John N. Hickey, brother of our townsman, Mr G. N. Hickey, had passed to his reward that morning. The deceased was a son of the late Mr and Mrs M. W. Hickey, and was born at East Williamsburg, on Jan. 10th 1846, and was therefore 67 years of age. In 1866 he went to Montreal, where he has since resided. In 1871 he was married to Miss Jane Cox, who survives him together with two sons and one daughter. He also leaves besides his brother, G. N., one sister, Miss A. C. Hickey, who lives on the old homestead.

The funeral, which was private, took place from his late residence, 18 Arlington Avenue, Westmount, to St. Mathias' church, at 2 p.m. today (Thursday). Interment was in Mount Royal cemetery.

The bereaved ones have the sympathy of The Leader in their hour of sorrow.

Curling Schedule

The following are the dates of the curling matches for this season:

	East Rink	West Rink
Jan. 14	1— 2	3— 4
17	5— 9	6—10
20	3— 7	1— 8
21	4— 5	6— 9
22	2— 7	3— 8
23	1—10	4— 6
24	5— 7	2— 3
27	1— 6	7— 9
28	2— 8	3—10
29	4— 9	1— 5
30	6— 8	2—10
31	3— 5	4— 7
Feb. 3	8—10	1— 4
4	3— 9	2— 5
5	6— 7	4— 8
6	2— 9	5—10
7	1— 3	7—10
10	1— 7	2— 6
11	5— 8	4—10
12	9—10	3— 6
13	8— 9	... .
14	5— 6	2— 4
17	1— 9	7— 8

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Dundas Agricultural Society was held in the town hall here on Monday afternoon, there being a small attendance.

Secretary Styles read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which on motion were adopted.

Treasurer Henderson read his annual report, which showed a balance of $11.68 on the right side of the ledger.

President Farlinger gave a brief account of the proceedings of the meeting of the fair's association at Toronto last February to which he was a delegate from this association.

It was moved and seconded that the fair for 1913 be along the same line as last year, namely, a horse show with attractions

The election of officers resulted in Mr W. K. Farlinger being again selected as president; A. W. Lavis, 1st vice-president; Jessie I. Casselman, 2nd vice-president, and the following directors:—M. J. Casselman, James L. Casselman, C. W. Marsh, A. H. Casselman, Dr. G. M. Gorrell. J. D. McDonald, C. A. Styles, D. T. Henderson and G. W. Reddick.

On motion, the dates for holding the fair was left with the directors but about the same dates as last year seemed to meet with favor.

On motion, Messrs G. N. Hickey and F. H. Meikle were selected as auditors D. T. Henderson was chosen as treasurer, and the assemblage favored C. A. Styles as secretary, but Mr. Styles could not see his way clear to act and the question was left in obeyance, Mr. Styles consenting to act in the meantime.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

School Board Meeting

The first regular monthly meeting of the village school board was held on Monday night, there being present Chairman McLaughlin, Secretary Whitteker and Trustees T. Colligan, J. D. McDonald, G. N. Hickey, C. S. Colquhoun, W. K. Farlinger, Geo. H. Merkley, J. L Casselman and Dr W. C. Davy.

The minutes of the last regular monthly meeting were read and approved.

Several letters were read, among which were:—From Clerk Chalmers, notifying the board of the election of Jas. L. Casselman, Thos. Coligan and Dr George M. Gorrell for the years 1913 14, and Fred H. Meikle to fill the unexpired term of Chas. T. Whitteker, resigned; from Arthur Brown, notifying the board that the annual report, register and minutes of the annual meeting be forwarded to V. K. Greer, Winchester, the new inspector; from V. K. Greer, acknowledging receipt of annual report; from C. R. Duprau, making application for the position of examiner on the entrance board of examiners, in place of Mr Arthur Brown, retired; from the Deputy Minister of Education, informing the board that the selling of the public school gardens is a matter that rests with the board; from E. P. Bradt, B.S.A., giving a list of accounts.

It was moved by C. S. Colquhoun, seconded by J. L. Casselman, that we appoint Mr Chas. R. Duprau as a member of the entrance board of examiners.—Carried

The public school garden was discussed at length, both Mr Hilliard and Mr Dillen being present. It was finally moved by J. D. McDonald, seconded by Dr Davy, that the public school garden be paid for in full, which was carried.

Accounts amounting to $300.21 were passed and ordered paid, divided as follows:—Public school $241.80; M.C.I., $43 41; Agricultural Dept., $15.

The meeting then adjourned.

BORN.

BROWN—At Montreal, Jan. 14th, 1913, to Mr and Mrs W. H. Brown, a daughter.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

IN FAVOR OF LONG SAULT

Montreal Shippers Declare That Nothing Could Be Fairer Than Governor Sulzer's Message—Mr. Allison Gives Opinion on Subject—Says Rights of Canada Formed Basis of Representations to Washington.

(Montreal Star)

Albany, N.Y., Jan. 14—In a special message sent to the Legislature last night, Governor Sulzer urged the repeal of the charter granted to the Long Sault Development Company in 1907 while Governor Hughes was in office. Subsequent bills carrying out the recommendation in the message were introduced by Senate Leader Robert F. Wagner and Assemblyman Aaron J. Levy, majority leader in the Lower House.

Governor Sulzer has called attention in his message to the opinion rendered by Attorney-General Carmody, in which that official declared the Long Sault charter invalid. The Governor has also indicated that he will take the position that the water powers of the state should be developed under state auspices.

"We are trustees of future generations," he said in his message. "We must preserve and protect the rights of those who come after us. We must be true to our trust. This is the duty of the day, and the real solution of the problem of true conservation. The State of New York, in my opinion, is now committed to a policy of conserving all its natural resources, and particularly to that of developing our vast water powers, so that they may be of benefit to all the people of the state."

The Governor has declared that he is in full accord with the Attorney-General in the reasons that official gave in declaring the charter of this corporation unconstitutional. Before he approved of the Long Sault charter, Governor Hughes insisted that the company must pay the state something in return for the powers granted it. This was a distinctly new departure, such grants having been made in the past by the legislature for the mere asking.

Governor Sulzer has asked the legislature to make provision for repayment with interest of what the company has paid into the state treasury; and also to provide that the Board of Claims adjudicate any legal claims the company may have against the state if the act is repealed.

It is understood that the Long Sault people will claim that, so far has the corporation gone in harnessing the St. Lawrence rapids at Long Sault, expenditures to the amount of $350,000 have been incurred, which the state will be asked to repay.

The attitude of Governor Sulzer, of New York, in recommending the cancellation of the powers granted the Long Sault Development Company by the legislature of 1907, on the ground that it was unconstitutional, and his subsequent recommendation that the power be developed by the state for general distribution, is looked upon with general satisfaction by those gentlemen in the city familiar with the powers granted the Long Sault Development Company, although in certain quarters the present stand of Governor Sulzer is looked upon with some suspicion.

The Governor's statement that the economic development of the Long Sault Rapids will produce one million horsepower, of which by treaty arrangement with Canada it is to be expected that New York is to receive no less than one-half, looks, on the face of it, absolutely fair to Canada, declared Mr Thos. Robb, president of the Shipping Federation, this morning. At the same time, Mr Robb is inclined to look upon the proposals with some suspicion and refused to discuss the question until he had investigated the matter more thoroughly. Others familiar with this question look upon it with satisfaction.

Cannot Ask For Anything Fairer.

Mr. R Wilson Reford, president of the Board of Trade, said that Canada could ask for nothing fairer than that which Governor Sulzer had proposed "In my opinion," said Mr Reford, "an international channel of this kind should be developed by the State, each country bearing half the cost of development and maintenance of the plant and sharing equally in the power developed therefrom."

The question of the effect on navigation of harnessing the Long Sault Rapids, of which there is no mention in Governor Sulzer's report, is one which is looked upon with a good deal of interest by local manufacturers and shipping men.

The present action of Governor Sulzer is due to representations made to Governor Dix and the Attorney-General by Mr J. Wesley Allison, and is the result of some five years' work by Mr Allison who has spent his time between Washington and Albany in an effort to kill this bill.

Mr Allison was in the city last night and said that the proposal to have joint action taken by the Dominion and United States authorities is exactly what he has been contending for all along The right of Canada to get her proper share, namely, one half of the power developed at the Long Sault, has been the basic principle of all the representations made at Washington and Albany by Mr Allison and by those with whom he has been associated.

Congress Considering New Bill

The United States Congress is at present considering a bill to define the attitude of the Republic towards all water powers and natural resources and until this is definitely settled nothing will be done in the United States to interfere with existing conditions.

As to any action by the Canadian Government, it was definitely stated by the Conservative party when in opposition that it would oppose the granting of any special privileges at the Long Sault in order to prevent corporations such as was provided for in the Long Sault Development Bill, which was backed by the Aluminum Trust interests of the United States from gaining control of this valuable property.

Mr Allison will continue to watch Canadian interests both at Albany and Washington on behalf of the powerful Canadian interests.

Village Council

The inaugural meeting of the Village Council for 1913 was held in the town hall on Monday, at 11 a.m., according to statute, when the following gentlemen having been duly elected, took their seats after having made the necessary declarations of qualifications and office:—

Reeve—R. E. Gibson.

Councillors—John H. Meikle, Arthur T Fyinn, William C. Coir and Jno. D. Dain.

It was moved by Mr Coir, seconded by Mr Meikle, that F. R. Chalmers be clerk at a salary of $250.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Dain, seconded by Mr Flynn, that F. H. Broder be treasurer, at a salary of $75.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Meikle, seconded by Mr Flynn, that R E Leonard be auditor, at a salary of $30.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Coir, seconded by Mr Dain, that J. R. Balfour be auditor, at a salary of $30. Carried.

Moved by Mr Dain, seconded by Mr Flynn, that W. K. Farlinger be school trustee for the ensuing year.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Flynn, seconded by Mr Coir, that W H. Fetterly be a member of the board of health.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Coir, seconded by Mr Meikle, that Chas. A. Clark, Simon Phifer and Jacob Hopper be fenceviewers —Carried.

Moved by Mr Meikle, seconded by Mr Flynn, that the police officer be truant officer, without extra salary —Carried.

Moved by Mr Meikle, seconded by Mr. Dain, that F. R. Chalmers act as poor warden.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dain, seconded by Mr Meikle, that G. E. Myers be assessor, at a salary of $75.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Meikle, seconded by Mr Coir, that Geo. B. Stitt be engaged to run electric light plant at $2 per day, including Sundays, and Wallace Doran to run plant nights at a salary of $1.75 per night, to be paid weekly —Carried

Moved by Mr Meikle, seconded by Mr Dain, that Cyrus Casselman be engineer and caretaker at waterworks, superintendent of roads and streets, and caretaker of town hall, at a salary of $450.—Carried

A by-law was passed for the payment of accounts to the amount of $259 44.

On motion of Mr Dain, seconded by Mr Flynn the council adjourned to meet at the call of the reeve.

NEW BOOKS AT LIBRARY.

Juvenile.

Stover at Yale ....Johnson
Patty's Butterfly Book .....Wells
Peeps at Delhi .... Finnemore
*Wild Animals .... Rogers
*Heroines ....Mabie
*Wild Flowers ....Stack
Brock ....Nursey
*Heroes ....Mabie
The Boy's Parkman .....Hasbrouck
Wacouska .... Richardson
The Hill ....Bacheller
Daddy Long Legs ....Webster
And the Best of a Bad Job...Duncan
John and Betty's Scotch History... ....Williamson

(Those marked with an asterisk (*) every child should know.)

Adult Non-Fiction.

Rhymes of a Rolling Stone...Service
Complete Poems ....Burns
Pioneers of the Cross in Canada... .... Dean Harris
The Adventures of Life....Grenfell
Woman and Labor ....Schreiner
The Unknown Quantities...VanDyke
Some English Story Tellers..... ....Cooper
Some Aspects of Thackery ....Melville
South America ....Bryce
The Boy Problem ....Forbush
Landscape Gardening .....Tabor
Famous Indian Chiefs ....Wood
The British West Indies...Aspinall
The Life of Tolstoi..... ...Birukoff

Fiction.

The Printer of Udell's .....Wright
Tante ....Sedgwick
Marriage ....Wells
The Turnstile ....Mason
The Recording Angel .....Harris
The Squirrel Cage ....Canfield
The Bandbox ....Vance
The Mountain Girl ....Erskine
One Man's View ....Merrick
The Hollow of Her Hand..... .... Barr McCutcheon
The Blue Wall ....Child
Mrs. Lancelot .... Hewlett
Pujol ....Locke
Eve Triumphant ....Coulevain
The Green Overcoat ....Belloc
C Q..... ....Train
Julia France ....Aberton
The Man in Lonely Land...Bosher
Mary Cary ....Bosher
The Street Called Straight...King
The Scarlet Pimpernel .... Baroness Orczy
Polly Ooly ....Jepson
The Sanctuary ....Peterson
My Lady Caprice ....Parnol
Corporal Cameron ....Connor
Cease Firing ....Johnson
The Long Patrol ....Cody
The Black Creek Stopping House... ....McClung
The Arm-Chair at the Inn...Smith
Where There Is a Will.....Rinchard
Through the Postern Gate..Barkley

Fiftieth Anniversary.

Mr and Mrs J. S. Barr, of this town, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on Saturday last. Both Mr and Mrs Barr are hale and hearty, and give every indication of spending many more years together. Their marriage was consummated at Waddington, N.Y., on the 11th of January, 1863, the bride being Miss Caroline Hutchins, daughter of William and Margaret Hutchins, of Osnabruck Township, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Mosher, a Methodist minister then stationed at Waddington. Of the five children living there were four of them home for the anniversary, namely: William H. of Aultsville; Percy and wife, of Port Arthur, Ont.; Mrs. Albert Boyd and husband, of Algonquin, and Miss Nellie.

May Mr and Mrs Barr have many more anniversaries of their marriage, is the wish of The Leader.

Grand Trunk System News Items

The government of British Columbia is going ahead immediately with the construction of a bridge over the Upper Nechaco River in addition to the large steel bridge to be erected by the Grand Trunk Pacific which will provide for railroad traffic only according to present plans. Work on the first named structure will proceed as soon as the machinery and supplies which are being brought in from Quesnel can be got upon the ground. Arrangements are being made at Fraser for lumber for the construction camps and a big force of railroad men will be established there shortly. The G.T.P. right-of-way is cleared through the townsite and for several miles on either side.

An interesting department of the Grand Trunk Railway of which the public hears but little and yet one that marks in striking manner the humanity of present day labor as compared with comparatively recent times is the Pension Department which was organized in 1907, and put into operation on January 1st, 1908, the company assuming the entire obligation of providing the necessary funds without any expense or contribution from employees. Under this scheme all employees at the age of 65 years, who are not already members of the Superannuation and Provident Association which preceded it and dates back to 1874, are eligible for retirement. Since the commencement of operations 692 employees have been pensioned at an average rate of $268 79 per annum and up to the end of last year $474,655 05 has been paid out.

Out of the above number 108 employees have died, and their pensions, amounting to $29 305.59 have lapsed, leaving a net number of 584 employees drawing pension at the rate of $156,698.26 per annum, or an average of $268 31 per annum

Mr J. W. Stewart, Managing Director of Messrs Foley, Welch & Stewart, contractors for the building of the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from Edmonton to Prince Rupert announces that sub-contracts for the last section between Fort George and Fraser Lake, a distance of 140 miles has just been awarded and that every foot of the uncompleted portion of the road in British Columbio will soon be occupied by graders and grading outfits as the original plan of postponing work on this last link until next spring has been abandonal. The sub-contractors are now building construction camps and moving in their outfits from both ends of the completed grade. The work has been let in sub contracts varying from five to thirty miles, an arrangement which will, it is anticipated, greatly facilitate rapid progress. The character of the work while heavy, is by no means so difficult as that in the section along the Skeena River. Mr Stewart also states that construction between Tete Jaune Cache and Fort George, as between Bulkley Summit and Fraser Lake is being pushed at a rate equal to anything accomplished since the work was first started several years ago. Mr Stewart is unwilling to make any prophecy as to the probable date of the driving of the last spike but the management of the Grand Trunk Pacific is sanguine that, granted reasonably favorable conditions, all rail communication will be established in about fourteen months' time.

The big steel bridges spanning Porphyry and Boulder Creeks have just been completed. These are the two largest steel bridges on the western division of the Grand Trunk Pacific with the exception of the Skeena Crossing structure. From Boulder Creek the bridge gang has been moved right up to Trout Creek, where the bridge of any size is to be erected until after Telkwa is passed The construction at Mud Creek has been delayed by the non arrival of steel but as soon as it is on hand it will take only a month to erect. The grading of the road as far as Telkwa will be completed according to present estimates by the middle of January and upon the completion of the Mud Creek bridge the line will be ready for the rails right through for about 50 miles which will be a great help to the contractors.

OWN AN INTEREST

Own an interest in some good Corporation, by buying the First Mortgage Bonds of the institution.

We can offer well secured, high-grade bonds of established companies, to yield 6 per cent.

We also have some most attractive Preferred stocks, to yield over 7 per cent.

Write for Prices.

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Guardian Building, MONTREAL
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ADAH KALEH AN ELDORADO.

Turkish Island in Danube Has No Laws, Police or Taxes.

An Eldorado, where there are no taxes, no government, no police and no laws is the small island of Adah Kaleh, which is owned by Turkey and lies in the Danube where the Servian, Roumanian and Hungarian frontiers meet.

M. Funck-Brentano, the historian, describes this curious place in the Revue Hebdomadaire of Paris. It seems that the island owes its strange position to an act of forgetfulness on the part of the statesmen who framed the famous Treaty of Berlin. At the time of the treaty, the island belonged to Turkey, but it was overlooked in the debates on the larger issues of the Balkan settlement, with the result that Adah Kaleh is still nominally Turkish.

Separated as it is from the "mother country" by the entire width of Servia, the Turks were never able to enforce their authority, and very probably did not care, since the island is devoid of any importance. However, the population, of little more than 1,000, is still entirely Mohammedan.

M. Funck-Brentano, who visited it not long ago, expresses himself as fascinated by the natural beauties of this idyllic spot. There is a miniature capital, he says, surrounded by a picturesque dilapidated wall. The tiny town is quite Oriental in character. It has its bazaars and its Turkish cafes where life glides on dreamily and peacefully, undisturbed by the storms that may be raging without.

Gypsies dwell in the casemates of the centuries-old Turkish forts around the town. No one cares about politics, wars or international tension. Here alone is peace!

Restoring Rubber Elasticity.

People using articles made of rubber that frequently lose their elasticity through oxidation may restore the material to its original condition by a simple process. Soak the part in a mixture of one part of ammonia to two parts water. This is particularly well adapted to the restoring of rubber bands, rings and small tubing which are ready to become dry and brittle.

Premature.

Small Tommy hurt his finger and his mother took him in her arms and began to dry away his tears with her handkerchief.

"D-don't wipe m-my eyes yet, m-mamma," he sobbed. "I a-ain't done c-ryin'."

Substantial Breakfast Pleasure

in every package of

Post Toasties

Crisp, sweet bits of toasted Indian Corn, to be served with cream or milk.

Always Ready to Eat Direct From Package—

Always Delicious.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

"The Memory Lingers"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Windsor, Ontario.

SHOWS VALUE OF PUBLICITY

ADVERTISING MADE HIM A MULTI-MILLIONAIRE.

Sir W. H. Lever Has Given a Great Mansion to the British Nation.

Twenty-seven years ago a young man was running a small wholesale grocery business in the little English town of Wigan, writes a London correspondent. A few days ago, without bluster or excitement, that same man bought Stafford House, the finest ducal home in London—the house which the late Queen Victoria called a palace when comparing it with her own humble abode—and, almost in the same moment, presented it to the British nation.

The man whose bulging pocketbook enabled him to do this is Sir W. H. Lever. He made all his millions out of soap. He is the head of the great firm of Lever Brothers, which brought Port Sunlight and Sunlight soap into existence, and his rise to great wealth is one of the romances of English business. From the smallest beginning he and his brother have built up their business until it is by far the largest soap concern in the world and one of the largest and richest institutions in Great Britain.

But quick as has been his rise and rapidity as he has amassed wealth he has probably never made money faster than he did in his now famous libel suit against Lord Northcliffe, the Napoleonic owner of the London Daily Mail and numberless other more or less important English publications. Northcliffe, through his papers, attacked Lever and others for the formation of what he called

The $60,000,000 Soap Trust.

The soap manufacturers immediately went to law about it and in the end Lever won a verdict on agreement for $250,000 damages and other items, making in all more than $450,000. Four of the other soapmakers also got large damages, so that Northcliffe lost $1,250,000, besides his enormous costs, in a few weeks. As a consequence of the publicity given to the scheme, however, Lever and his associates abandoned the project. Lever later gave the money he won to Liverpool University for the encouragement of architecture, one of his hobbies.

Lever succeeded in business because he was one of the first on this side of the water to recognize the efficacy of spending a large part of his revenue in intelligent advertising. Before his time the English manufacturer and business-man looked upon advertising somewhat as a luxury. Lever regarded it a first necessity as a business getter and by his advertising campaigns soon made his soap known from John o' Groats to Land's End. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent each year in publicity and the business grew so rapidly that the two brothers soon found themselves in affluence. Indeed, so profitable had the business been that they are able to look with unconcern upon a total expenditure on advertising of something approaching $15,000,000.

Model Port Sunlight.

They established themselves at a place christened Port Sunlight on the shore of the Mersey, near Birkenhead. From the first they were ideal employers and the fame of the model community soon spread. Today more than 15,000 people are dependent upon the soap factories and happier, more contented workmen and workwomen are not to be found anywhere else in England.

They own the houses in which they live, thanks to the financial assistance of the Levers; they own their own big amusement hall, which seats almost 3,000 people; they have their own clubs and educational centers. In fact, everything that could be done to increase the thrift, intelligence, happiness and welfare of the Port Sunlight employees has been done by the brothers. What is, perhaps, almost as important to his employees, he has successfully introdced a co-partnership system which yields to the workers in his factories a yearly bonus of about 10 per cent. of their wages—a system based upon rates of wages and years of service and putting a premium upon long and faithful effort.

So successful has he found his experiment and so well has it stood the test of time that he would like to see it extended to every industry in England. His system is being examined with especial care now that politicians, employers and employees in every part of Great Britain are flirting with the principles of co-partnership in the hopes that it may prove the panacea for

Present-day Labor Unrest.

Through the friendship of the late King Leopold, Lever was able to make an agreement with the Belgian Parliament whereby he was to have a free hand in developing the palm-oil industry in the Congo. He is now in that country looking after his interests, which have grown to enormous proportions.

Lever is a keen politician, was formerly a Liberal member of the House of Commons, and took his duties in that body more seriously than the majority of members who have large outside business interests to attend to. He is popular among public men, is a big contributor to political and charitable causes, is a non-conformist, a teetotaler, and lives modestly and simply on but a very small fraction of his enormous income. He is absolutely without pretence and is always hard at work. His office at the Port Sunlight works is the smallest room in the great establishment. He is extraordinarily accessible for one with so many calls upon his time, talks to visitors in a short, rather nervous way, but with great consideration and kindness. In appearance he is typically English—somewhat short and fleshy, with

Rushy Hair and Keen Blue Eyes.

The house which this man has bought for the English nation is probably one of the most talked-of mansions in the world. With the radical land legislation of recent years in this country the Duke of Sutherland, its former owner, who owns upwards of 1,500,000 acres, became property poor and was compelled to raise money. He sold many fine acres in the north of England and then let it be known that Stafford House, which he very seldom used, was for sale. Under the ground lease the house reverts to the Crown in seventeen years, but many people were anxious to sleep under its broad roof in the interval. Even the King wanted it for the use of the Prince of Wales. Finally, however, soap carried the day and Lever, one-time provincial grocer, succeeded the proud wearer of the strawberry leaves in the great house overlooking Green Park.

TO REDUCE COST OF HEAT.

Sir William Ramsay Aims at Solution of Lighting.

Sir William Ramsay expresses the conviction that the mining and distribution of coal is no longer necessary to the production and distribution of heat. He would transform coal into gas in the mines. He would distribute this gas to the consumers broadcast, from the mines. He would make central plants of the mines. With the gas he would have the means of generating electricity, at the very pithead if desired, so that there would be a choice for the consumer between heat by pipe and heat by wire. All of the coal-carrying charges would be eliminated by this plan, as would all of the cost of intermediate handling, all of the waste that is now said to represent 50 per cent. of the coal mined. Gas will flow easily to almost any distance. It could be carried to the farm as well as to the forge, to the hamlet as well as to the city. It would eliminate the coal bin, the chimney and the smoke nuisance.

Sir William Ramsay's plans embrace not only the solution of the domestic lighting and heating problems—by bringing both down to the very minimum—but they also contemplate reducing electric power for railroads and industries to one-fifth and possibly one-tenth of their present cost, a result that would assuredly be followed by general electrification in transportation and manufacturing. That all this may be accomplished he is about to prove by actual demonstration under arrangement with a large English colliery. The best wishes of the world will be with him in this undertaking, for the influence of his success will extend far beyond the mere cheapening of heat and power. It should so economize the cost of production as to diffuse comfort among the entire human family.

GERMANY'S AERIAL FLEET.

A German Writer Says It Takes Foremost Place.

British fears of Germany's progress in the realm of military airmanship seem to be well justified, if one may believe the statements as to the Fatherland's present and future aeronautics as given by Fritz Leberecht in his new book, "Aerial Cruisers in Peace and War."

Herr Leberecht, who uses an assumed name to conceal his real identity, is an extremely well-informed personage, who occupies confidential relations with the German War and Navy Departments.

His book supplies graphic evidence of the steady progress that Germany has made in assuring herself of a foremost place in air navigation. He participated in the recent thirty-one-hour thousand-mile trial trip of the new Zeppelin naval airship from south Germany across the North Sea and Baltic to Berlin—the mysterious flight which set Britain by the ears and gave rise to the belief that the German airship had been prowling around over Sheerness on the night of Oct. 14.

The newest type of Zeppelins, he asserts, will be able to remain aloft four days, and will have an action considerably greater than 1,500 miles, which the present type can negotiate with ease.

Many a boy has acquired some very good habits by not following in the footsteps of his father.

CANTON IS GETTING BETTER

CHINESE CITY IS NO LONGER WICKED.

No More "Gambling Here" Signs, No More Opium Dens.

A common proverb in China was, "If you wish to be wicked go to Canton."

One who knows the old Canton, with its treasures of iniquity, would be greatly surprised to-day at the tremendous change. No longer do the four-storey palaces of vice near the foreign settlement bring their seductive influence to bear on the youth of the city—all are dark and the streets are deserted. The lower bund fitted up in the latest style, a thousand foot front of "red light," is the military barracl writes a Canton correspondent.

No longer do you find on three and four corners of the principal street crossings the blatant signs, "Gambling Here." There is not an open gambling den nor a lottery in this city of over a million and a half people. Opium smoking, that curse worse than drink in western lands, is gone, never to return, it is asserted.

Aged Abuses Are Gone.

Not only have three open sores of the western world healed, but age-long abuses, due to ancient religion and custom, have been cut away to allow the new growth of truth to appear. Slavery has been abolished by law, and assistance is given to those who are freed to find means of livelihood. Four hundred girls are being educated in one school at the city's expense. The blind singing girls are now being cared for and given an education in industrial work.

And, finally, the nunneries have been opened, the girls in them are allowed the chance of leaving or remaining, and the small girls purchased to be brought up as nuns are liberated and are being taught in Government schools. Twelve of the thirteen Confucian temples in the city have been turned over to the control of the educational department to be used as schools.

Natural Moral Force.

These great reforms are but the result of the natural moral force of the Chinese, combined with the enlightenment of the west. Once freed from the long crushing thraldom of the Manchus, the Chinese have leaped to the front rank of moral reform. It is true that opium and gambling in Canton were prohibited before the revolution came, the latter only a few months before, but they were the results of agitation through those attempting to get at the root of the matter under the inertia of the Manchu Government, and who were successful. The Manchus thought to throw them off the trail by permitting lesser forms.

It is noteworthy that within three months after the new Cantonese Government was formed and the present corps of officials was well established, this city, once the worst of the marts of China, has become a model city.

Have Sense of Right.

To trace the history of these revolutionary changes we must look along three lines. The Chinese have a deep-rooted sense of the right thing. Confucius taught an upright moral code, and every teacher throughout the land has literally beaten it into the minds of the student class. Such training often leads to the refusal of the teaching, but nevertheless the recognition of its value is implanted deep in the race fibre.

Second—The influence of students returning from abroad, and of foreign schools in China. A Chinese youth studying in America or England may not appear there to be enthused with the wonder of civilization and machinery around him. But when he returns to his own country and sees the contrast, one of two things happen—total disgust of his country and the resultant loss of his newly-born patriotism is the desire for gain, or he throws himself heart and soul into what place he sees needs him. Most of the officials are of this latter class, or of those who have been educated in foreign schools in China.

Student Leaders.

The foreign schools in China are centres of the new life. The observer is struck not only with the conservation of the patriotic spirit of the students, but also with the importation of the best ideals of the west without the evils attending our modern civilization. And these students are the leaders. In the Canton Government the commissioner of education is W K. Chung, dean of the Canton Christian College, who received his western education in that school. The commissioner of civil affairs was the first graduate of that institution. The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs is an honored graduate of Queen's College, Hong Kong. In the north, St. John's University and others have contributed a large share of the present staff of progressive officials.

Christian Influence.

Third—The influence of religion in the revolution. Wherever the religion of the western world has gone the people have risen to a higher standard and have become more able to govern themselves. This naturally engenders a spirit of independence. China, under the lead of good men, worked quietly but effectually for manhood, freedom and political sovereignty. In the first group of officials of the new Government of Canton, five of the eight were Christians, and now four of the nine are professors of Christianity.

LONDON'S EX-MAYOR.

Sir Thomas Boor Crosby, who has just concluded his year of office as Lord Mayor of London, has not been affected in the least by the arduous duties that are attached to the post. He is still youthful and energetic, despite the fact that he has celebrated his eighty-third birthday. To him has fallen the double honor of being the oldest Lord Mayor and also the only medical man who has occupied that high position.

During his mayoralty he never spared himself, and he can look back with pride on the work that was accomplished. The huge sum of £400,000 was raised for the survivors of the Titanic, and the dependents of those who were lost in that catastrophe. He also presided over a meeting of mayors with the object of endeavoring to find some method of settling the coal strike, and co-operated with enthusiasm in numerous schemes of social amelioration.

When he was elected Lord Mayor he received some curious letters. One individual requested the Lord Mayor to make up the writer's rent, whilst another impecunious individual wanted the sum of ten



Sir Thomas B. Crosby.

pounds to square the bailiffs. But the letter that pleased Sir Boor Crosby most read as follows: "I saw you walk to church. I saw you walk up the hustings. I heard you speak. I read in the papers that you are 82. If you'll tell me how it's done I'll make it worth your while."

Sir Boor Crosby has no objection at all to telling how it is done, and here is the explanation of the phenomenon: "I have never adopted any particular regimen. I take a glass of wine. I smoke a cigar. I eat what is put before me—but always in moderation. Therefore, I should say that temperance is the thing to enable a man to make the best of his life.

"One thing I do insist upon, and that is 'early to bed.' Whenever possible I always get a long night's rest. I eat as little meat as possible. And I am a great believer in plenty of exercise, although my work has prevented me taking as much of this as I should have liked. Work does not hurt anybody; on the contrary, it keeps them well. I believe it is because I have had to work so hard that has enabled me to get through my year at the Mansion House."

Who Said It?

Dean Swift is credited with "Bread is the staff of life."

It was Keats who said "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

"Man proposes, but God disposes," remarked Thomas a Kempis.

Franklin is authority for "God helps those who help themselves."

It was an observation of Thomas Southern that "Pity is akin to love."

Edward Coke, the English jurist, was of the opinion that "A man's house is his castle."

"When Greek joins Greek then is the tug of war" was written by Nathaniel Lee in 1602.

Edward Young tells us "Death loves a shining mark," and "A fool at forty is a fool indeed."

"Variety's the spice of life," and "Not much the worse for wear," were coined by Cowper.

"Of two evils I have chosen the less," and "The end must justify the means," are from Matthew Prior.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE

INTERESTING BITS OF GOSSIP FROM THE QUEEN CITY.

A Notable Judge—Wages of Girls—Some Fine Positions—Agitation for Divorce Court.

There is no more picturesque figure in Toronto than Judge Morgan, one of the two junior judges for the County of York, his long flowing white beard and patriarchal countenance give him a venerableness even greater than his 75 years would warrant.

Judge Morgan is noted for three things: his kindliness of heart, his carelessness of the conventions and his profanity.

His kindliness of heart brings him work. Lawyers defending persons accused of all sorts of offences know his peculiarity and leave no stone unturned to get their cases traversed so that they will come before him. When Judge Morgan's court is in session in Toronto there is a veritable procession of cases from the police court to his court, cases which, in the general course of events, would more properly belong to the police magistrate's jurisdiction. The other day there was such a crist of these cases coming along that his honor, in a very literal sense, brought his foot and his fist down and said he would not stand for the imposition any longer. The language he used was, of course, much more graphic than that. He is perfectly frank and candid in his merciful tendencies. "You would be going to prison for six months instead of on suspended sentence, if you were being dealt with in another place, which shall be nameless," he will often say to an accused one. Generally he threatens the object of his mercy with a terrible sentence if said object should not prove to be worthy and should be so unfortunate as to come back on another charge.

His Informal Court.

Judge Morgan does not believe much in the trappings of courts. He will often receive lawyers on business bent in his private room and like as not will hear their case while reclining on his lounge, very often at the same time smoking his pipe. In the summer he does not hesitate to take his coat off when sitting on the bench. When in the country, on circuit, he frequently declines to attend the regular court room, but will have the lawyers and witnesses come to the hotel sitting-room to see him.

Judge Morgan has held his present position for almost 25 years. He is one of the few Canadians who was born in the British West Indies, spending his early life on the plantations there. Over 50 years ago his father, who was an Anglican clergyman, came to Canada and settled in Barrie. Judge Morgan likes to recall that at that period he became junior editor of the Barrie Herald, and on occasion ran the hand press. The law claimed him, however. Before his appointment as a judge he practised his profession in Orangeville and Newmarket.

A Girl's Living Wage.

There are discussions from time to time as to what constitutes a living wage for girls living away from home in Toronto. Some employers do not think that they have any personal responsibility on this matter. While that is an attitude that is dying out it is undoubtedly true that a great number of girls from the country living in boarding houses in Toronto are barely eking out an existence.

One of the leading employers of labor recently fixed $6.00 per week as the lowest wage they would pay any girl. It may be confidently asserted that it is quite impossible for a girl paying board to live on any less in Toronto at the present time and retain any measure of self-respect. In fact, it is quite likely that even $6.00 is not actually a living wage. It may prove to be sufficient to get along on for a given time, but it can make no provision for emergencies or sickness. Even at best it requires a counting of the pennies in a way that is not popular in this day or generation.

Plums for Capable Ones.

Some girls are not worth $6.00 a week, and they aggravate the situation for the more competent. And there are opportunities for clever girls to earn a great deal more than this amount. There are instances where women have worked themselves into positions where the salary is as high as $3,000 or $4,000 per year in Toronto. It was never more true than at the present day that there is room at the top and that there is a keen demand for workers of both sexes who have brains, the physical and mental capacities to do things and, what is coming to be almost as rare as either of these, indefatigable industry.

Divorce Court Proposed.

Mr. E F B. Johnston, K.C., by his address at the Bar Association, has started afresh the discussion as to whether Canada should have a Divorce Court. Mr. Johnston argues that under the present situation only the rich can secure divorce, which is unfair.

His suggestion for the establishment of a court which, like other courts for the settlement of property disputes, would come to the people rather than make the people come to it, has caused considerable comment, particularly among Church people, who do not wish to see the breaking of marriage made any easier. The proper change in the law is to make it harder to get married, they say.

One of the greatest barriers against any increase in the facilities for getting divorces in Canada lies in the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church. At present divorces are granted by the Canadian Senate, of which, out of the 87 members, 36 are Roman Catholics. These 36, with 8 others, can therefore at any time throw out any divorce application.

Canadians Go Abroad.

In recent years there has been some increase in the number of divorces granted. The average is, however, but 19 a year. Since Confederation only some 200 divorces all told have been granted by Parliament. Four of the smaller provinces have Divorce Courts of their own, and it is significant that one of these, Prince Edward Island, has never granted a divorce. Nova Scotia averages 8 a year, New Brunswick 6 a year, and British Columbia 8 a year. Of the divorces granted by the Canadian Parliament more have been secured from Toronto than from all the rest of the country put together. As a matter of fact these figures do not give much indication of the real number of divorces granted Canadians because a greater portion of them who seek divorces go to the United States.

WHY CLOUDS LOOK BLACK.

Upper Surface Hidden From Eye Absorbs All Reflection.

The color of a cloud depends on the manner in which the sunlight falls upon it and the position of the observer. It will be noticed that high clouds are always white or light in color, and this is because the light by which they are seen is reflected from the under-surface by the numberless drops of moisture which go to form the cloud. Heavy rain clouds, on the other hand, are found nearer the earth, and so the light falls on them more directly from above, giving a silver lining to the cloud, though the under surface appears black, owing to the complete reflection and absorption of the light by the upper layers. Seen from above by an observer in a balloon, the blackest clouds appear of the most dazzling brilliant white.

A modest man gets over it before he meanders very far from home.

Do You Feel Moody, Irritable, Depressed?

When That Languid, Laggy, Easily-Tired Feeling Comes, Your Liver is Slow.

Tells How to Cure Quickly.

"Even when I was young I was not robust and healthy like other girls. I suffered from headaches, and had sort of blue feelings that deprived me of the joyful spirits and pleasures other girls seemed to get. After I married I found I could not throw worries off like other women, and those full feelings of despondency and weariness made me very unhappy. There was no cause to feel so, and my doctor said my liver was sluggish, and this accounted for my poor color, my tiredness, langour and despair. The pills the doctor gave me were too purgative, made me weaker because they were too active for my constitution. Dozens of my friends recommended Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and they were so mild and helpful. Well, I never used a pill that acted so quietly as Dr. Hamilton's. They were so comfortable to use, I was afraid they might not help. But in a week I knew they had been actively engaged in cleaning up my system. They did the work of a tonic and blood medicine combined. I improved to a marvelous degree with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and I now maintain the most perfect kind of health by using them just once or twice a week."

It is Mrs. E. V. Erlanger, well known at Gloucester, who relates the above experience. She proved what you and all others, men and women, can prove—that Dr. Hamilton's Pills are best for restoring health and best for keeping the system in perfect running order. Don't be misled into using anything but Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. a box, five for $1.00, at all druggists and storekeepers, or postpaid by the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Canada.

WEARS REMAINS OF WIFE.

Has Body Cremated and Uses Iron In It as Set for Ring.

An ingenious method of disposing of the ashes of a cremated body has been recorded. After a woman had been cremated the husband took the ashes to a chemist for the purpose of extracting the iron, which he is now wearing set in his ring as one would wear a diamond.

The amount of iron in a human body, according to the statement of a well known analytical chemist, is at best very small—a matter of grains—and it varies very much according to the state of health. Anaemic people have very slight traces of iron in their bodies, but in normal persons there is enough to use, as it has been used, in place of a stone in a ring.

The London (England) Cremation Company has knowledge of the case of a woman who always carried the ashes of her late husband about with her, and gave instructions that when her end came her body was to be cremated and the ashes mixed with those of her husband. With the growth in the number of cremation cases it is becoming quite a usual practice to have the ashes compressed into a small tablet, with a short inscription upon it.

TRUTH ABOUT ENGLAND.

As It Is Seen Through the Eyes of a Japanese Boy.

There is a large missionary school in Tokyo where the teaching is given in English. One of the pupils not long ago wrote a composition on England, from which these are extracts:

"The England which occupied of the largest and greatest dominion which rarely can be. The Englishman always works with very powerful hands and the long legs, and even the emmenced mind and his chin is so strong as deserves iron: Being spread out from Europe to Australia to America his dominion is dreadfully extensive, so that his countrymen boastfully says, 'The sun are never set on our dominion.' The testimony of England say that 'he that lost the common sense, he never had any benefit. though he has gained a complete world.' The English are cunning mention to establish a great Empire of the Paradise. As the Englishmen always confide the object of the pure and the order to be holy, and they reproach him if any of them are killed to death with the contention of other men!"

HARD FOOT CALLOUSES REMOVED QUICKLY

Anything on your feet that shouldn't be there—whether corns, callouses or bone bumps—they can all be removed in short order by Putnam's Corn Extractor. Think of the pain you are saved when that sore corn goes. It is foolish to experiment with untried remedies—better use Putnam's Extractor and the work will be done quickly and without pain. Putnam's Extractor costs 25c. per bottle, sold and recommended by druggists.



AN EARLY PURE-FOOD LAW.

How the Breakers Were Punished In the Good Old Days.

In the time of Edward I. of England innkeepers were not permitted to make either bread or beer. The former they were obliged by law to buy from the baker, and the latter from the brewer. In "Customs of Old England," Mr. F. J. Snell decares that if the law defended what was considered the legitimate claim of the baker to a proper livelihood, it was equally solicitous for the welfare of his customers, and was most severe upon the baker who sold bread deficient in weight or quality.

For the first offense he was drawn on a hurdle through the principal streets, which would be thronged with people and foul with traffic, with the offending loaf suspended from his neck. From a pen-an-ink sketch of this ceremony, it appears that the unhappy tradesman wore neither shoes nor stockings, and had his arms strapped to his sides. It seems also that two horses drew the hurdle, which suggests that it rattled along at a pretty lively pace.

For the second offense, the baker enjoyed another ride upon the hurdle, and then underwent an hour's exposure in the pillory. If he proved so incorrigible as to commit the offense a third time, his oven was demolished, and he was forbidden to follow his trade.



LLOYD GEORGE.

In his great speech at Aberdeen Lloyd George said that the care of the aged, the sick, and the infirm by the State added a new dignity and glory to the British Empire.

THE BEST TEACHER.

Old Experience Still Holds the Palm.

For real practical reliability and something to swear by, experience—plain old experience—is able to carry a big load yet without getting swaybacked.

A Western woman found some things about food from Old Experience a good, reliable teacher.

She writes:

"I think I have used almost every breakfast food manufactured, but none equal Grape-Nuts in my estimation.

"I was greatly bothered with weak stomach and indigestion, with formation of gas after eating and tried many remedies for it, but did not find relief.

"Then I decided I must diet and see if I could overcome the difficulty that way. My choice of food was Grape-Nuts because the doctor told me I could not digest starchy food.

"Grape-Nuts food has been a great benefit to me for I feel like a different person since I begun to eat it. It is wonderful to me how strong my nerves have become. I advise everyone to try it, for experience is the best teacher.

"If you have any stomach trouble—can't digest your food, use Grape-Nuts food for breakfast at least, and you won't be able to praise it enough when you see how different you feel." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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

The Cart Before the Horse.

Margaretta Tuttle, the authoress, is very fond of the Scottish dialect. A favorite story of hers concerns an old Scottish shepherd, who, faithful to the traditions of his clan, still wore the Highland kilt.

One cold, raw day he was sitting on the hillside, tending his sheep. His plaid was wrapped closely about him, but his teeth chattered, and his bare legs were blue with cold. A fellow clansman, who had been away from his native hills, came by, wearing an English overcoat. Observing the shivering shepherd, he asked:

"Sandy, are ye no' cauld wi' the kilt?"

"Na, na," replied the loyal Sandy, "but A'm near kilt wi' the cauld!"

PIMPLES THICKLY SCATTERED ON FACE

In Bad Condition. Pimples Large. Face Sore and Itchy. Looked Badly. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured In Two Weeks.

Muncey, Ontario.—"Some time ago my face was in a very bad condition with some kind of pimples. The pimples were thickly scattered. The tops of them were white; matter was in them. They were quite large and my face was sore and itchy and looked badly. I had to scratch to be comfortable and sometimes lost my sleep. The sores lasted about two months and I tried some ointments but didn't like them. Then I sent for some Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, used them for two weeks and I was completely cured." (Signed) Alex. R. Oke, April 2, 1912.



SCALY ECZEMA ON FACE

Clarkson, Ontario.—"My little girl, aged two years, started with a skin disease on her face, so I called in the doctor and he said it was eczema. The skin was quite red and all scaly. I washed the parts well with the Cuticura Soap and then I put the Cuticura Ointment on. You ought to see her now — as fair as a lily!

"I suffered a great deal with piles. I had them very bad, and they itched and burned so I could hardly bear it. When I got the Cuticura Ointment I tried it. Now it has entirely cured me." (Signed) Mrs. Cyrus Ward, Jan. 1, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout the world. Send to Potter D. & C. Corp., Dept. 53D, Boston, U.S.A., for free sample of each with 32-page book.

A Mean Woman.

"I think that Mrs. Jones is the meanest little cat in this town," remarked Mrs. Piety Hill to her husband.

"How is that, m'dear?" asked Mr. Hill.

"Well, I had fixed up something real sarcastic to say to her about her new hat, and she said the same thing about mine and said it first."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT from time to time for the past twenty years. It was recommended to me by a prominent physician of Montreal, who called it the "great Nova Scotia Liniment." It does the doctor's work; it is particularly good in cases of Rheumatism and Sprains.

Yours truly,
G. G. DUSTAN,
Chartered Accountant.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 21, 1905.

Depends.

"Is a ton of coal very much, pa?"

"It depends on whether you are shovelling it or burning it."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Perfect.

"Doesn't Ida keep her hardwood floors in beautiful condition?"

"Perfect! Everyone who goes there is carried out with a fracture or a dislocation."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Good Fellow.

A good fellow is usually a man who can pay 90 cents a round for drinks because his wife does her washing and makes her own waists.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Try Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Illustrated Book in each Package. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 25c and 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

Marks—When I got home to supper last night I found my wife had been crying. Parks—What was the trouble? Marks—She wouldn't tell me. I don't know whether it was something that happened at home or in a novel she was reading.

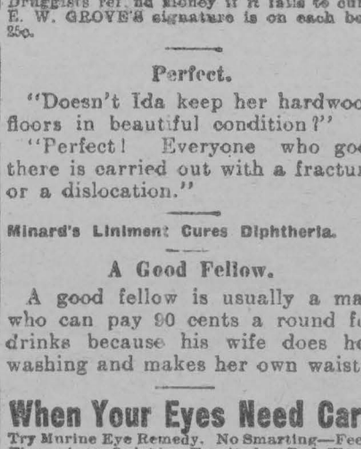
Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A Sop to Her Conscience.

Hub (after a night out)—I feel like a two-spot. I wish you'd telephone to the office that I'm in bed with the grip.

Wife—That would be a lie.

Hub—How particular you women are! Fetch over that grip and lay it on the bed near my feet. There! Now will you telephone?



A MODERN MIRACLE

He Had Eczema 25 Years and Doctors Said "No Cure."

Yet Zam-Buk has Worked Complete Cure.

This is the experience of a man of high reputation, widely known in Montreal, and whose case can readily be investigated. Mr. T. M. Marsh, the gentleman referred too, lives at 101 Delorimier Avenue, Montreal. For twenty-five years he has had eczema on his hands and wrists. The disease first started in red blothes, which itched, and when scratched became painful. Bad sores followed, until his hands were one raw, painful mass of sores. This state of affairs continued for twenty-five years!

In that time four eminent medical men tried to cure him, and each gave up the case as hopeless. Naturally, Mr. Marsh tried remedies of all kinds, but he, also, at last gave it up. For two years he had to wear gloves day and night.

Then came Zam-Buk! But he soon found out that Zam-Buk was different. Within a few weeks there were distinct signs of benefit, and a little perseverance with this great herbal balm resulted in what he had given up all hope of—a complete cure! And the cure was no temporary cure. It was permanent. He was cured nearly four years ago. Interviewed the other day, Mr. Marsh said: "The cure which Zam Buk worked has been absolutely permanent. From the day that I was cured to the present moment I have had no trace of eczema, and I feel sure it will never return."

If you suffer from any skin trouble, cut out this article, write across it the name of this paper, and mail it with one cent stamp to pay return postage, to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. We will forward you by return a free trial box of Zam-Buk. All druggists and stores sell this famous remedy, 50c, box, or three for $1.25. Refuse harmful substitutes.

$75,000 FOR 18 FOXES.

Canadian Farmers Finding New Road to Wealth.

Some years ago a Canadian farmer named Lamb was hunting strayed cattle in the woods when he found two silver fox pups, a male and a female, in a hollow log. He contrived to carry them home, and swapped them with a neighbor for a cow and a few dollars to boot.

The neighbor experimented for several years with various kinds of pens and treatment, but finally became discouraged and sold the foxes for $80 to another neighbor, who also was no more successful than the late owner.

This second man gave over his experiment to a third man, who lived on an island in Cascumpec Bay. The quiet of the new place, the increasing tameness of the foxes, and the intelligence of the new keeper produced conditions that relieved Mme. Reynard's nervous apprehension for her young's safety, and three pups were reared to maturity in two seasons.

This success, the result of eight years experimentation, gave a strong impulse to a brand new industry. Farmers have not many new industries to turn to nowadays, and this one began in earnest. About six men possessed a knowledge of the fine art of rearing foxes in captivity and jealously guarded their secret until 1910. Up to that time no live foxes were sold except some light "silvers" to distant places.

The surplus animals were killed and the pelts marketed in London. According to the Strand Magazine, one dark silver pelt sold for $3,000 at a London auction, and in 1910-11 prices of $2,700 and $2,500 were obtained. Since then as much as $3,500 has been realized, the highest price ever paid for the pelt of any kind of animal.

Now that the secret is out fox farms are springing up in Canada in all directions, and henceforth it would seem that the production of costly fur is only a problem for the animal husbandman. Perhaps the day will soon come when books of fox, marten, otter and mink pedigrees will be published. One fox farm recently visited on the banks of the St. Lawrence contained eighteen animals, for which the owner demanded $75,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Try This.

Laugh at old Trouble and you'll see
That he'll go at your bidding;
For Trouble is a grouch, and he
Will never stand for kidding.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Feminine Finance.

"Well, dear," said the young husband to his bride, "I'll make out the deposit slip in your name and all you have to do is to take it to the bank."

"Yes," she responded, "but suppose I want to draw out some money some day how will they know which is my money?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

COWS MADE JERSEY RICH.

Little Island Keeps the Breed Pure by Stringent Laws.

Undoubtedly the little island of Jersey has been enriched by the profit of its cows. In modern days potato raising and fruit culture have helped, but it is the solid, continual profit of the cattle that has made the island rich.

So careful do they tend them there, and so frugal are they of waste in trodden pastures, says Our Dumb Animals, that they actually tether their animals, and the children or indoor servants shift them at morn, noon and night.

Gentleness is their cue in handling the calf, which after a short dose of mother's milk has to be content with skimmed milk, or skillegalee. She is haltered and led by hand and becomes docile and gentle and when two years old yields indoors or out her bountiful bucket of frothy, rich milk to the quiet women folk who milk her.

The Jersey breed is kept pure by stringent laws against the importation of foreign stock. The summer pasturage is very rich, and cattle remain out from May till October, but during the winter they are always comfortably housed.

The milk is used almost exclusively in making butter. A good Jersey is beautiful in form and her abounding dairy products make her a favorite with the household, an ornament to any farm or estate and a source of great profit to her owner.

The Best of All.

"And what, my boy," asked a minister, "do you intend to be when you grow up?" "A farmer, sir." "Very good, indeed—to supply the natural food—very good" "And you?" turning to the second: "Please, sir, a schoolmaster." "Even better—filling the minds of rising generations with mental food—yes, even better! And you?" turning to the third. "A preacher, sir." "The best of all, my dear little boy; for filling the soul with spiritual food is far worthier than filling either the mind or the body. And why do you wish to become a minister?" "'Cos we always have duck for dinner when the parson comes!" replied the boy.

Lumbago Cured Every Ache Gone

Thousands Still Suffering That Can be Quickly Cured by "Nerviline."

The Case of Harold P. Bushy.

"Three years ago I discovered that a man subject to lumbago might just as well be dead as alive." These words open the sincere, straightforward letter of H. P. Bushy, a well-known man in the plumbing and tinsmithing business.

"One attack came after another, and lumbago got to be a chronic thing with me. I could scarcely get in a day's work before that knifing cruel pain would attack my back. I used a gallon of liniments; not one of them seemed penetrating enough to get at the core of the pain. I read in the Montreal Witness about Nerviline, and got five bottles. It is a wonderful medicine—I could feel its soothing, pain-relieving action every time it was applied. When I got the disease under control with Nerviline, I built up my strength and fortified my blood by taking Ferrozone at meals. This treatment cured me permanently, and I urge everyone to give up the thick, white, oily liniments they are using, and try an up-to-date, penetrating, pain-destroyer like Nerviline.

"Please publish my letter the world over. I want all to hear of Nerviline."

Don't be cajoled into receiving anything from your dealer but "Nerviline." Large family size bottles 50c., trial size 25c., all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Canada.

Lord Nelson's "Hint."

The Scotsman's conviction that Scotland is the leaven and the rest of the universe the lump comes out amusingly in this story from the Dundee Advertiser:

At the Battle of Trafalgar, two Scots, messmates and cronies from the same village, happened to be stationed near each other when the celebrated signal was displayed from the admiral's ship.

"Look up and read, Jock," said one to the other. "'England expects every man to do his duty'—not a word for puir auld Scotland!"

Jock cocked his eye at the flags and turned to his crony. "Man, Geordie, is that a' your sense?" he asked. "Scotland kens well enough that her bairns will do their duty—that's just a hint to the Englishmen."

Cattish.

"Do you think Oscar proposed to me merely on account of my money?"

"Well, my dear, you know he must have some reason."

A GOOD HABIT

Tea when you are tired, particularly if it's

LIPTON'S TEA

Goes farthest for the money

FARMS FOR SALE

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

HUNDRED ACRES—COUNTY HALTON; Good House; Buildings: Orchard. Cheap and on easy terms.

SEVENTY-SIX ACRES WITH GOOD buildings and apple orchard; about five miles from Hamilton.

H. W. DAWSON, Toronto.

3 ACRES—CLOSE TO LONDON MARKET; new frame cottage, stable. Would exchange for farm. 5 cent fare to city. The Western Real Estate, London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED.

HOME WORK, $7 TO $8 PER WEEK—We want reliable parties to knit for us at home, whole or spare time. We furnish machine, yarn, etc. Send your name and address at once for full particulars. The Canadian Wholesale Distributing Co., Dept. W., Orillia, Ont.

STAMPS AND COINS.

STAMP COLLECTORS—HUNDRED DIFferent Foreign Stamps, Catalogue, Album, only Seven Cents. Marks Stamp Company, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

GALL STONES, KIDNEY AND BLADder Stones, Kidney trouble, Gravel, Lumbago and kindred ailments positively cured with the new German Remedy, "Sanol," price $1.50. Another new remedy for Diabetes-Mellitus, and sure cure, is "Sanol's Anti-Diabetes." Price $2.00 from druggists or direct. The Sanol Manufacturing Company of Canada Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

DYEING! CLEANING!

For the very best, send your work to the "BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO." Look for agent in your town, or send direct. Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

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

BOILERS New and second-hand, for heating and power purposes. TANKS AND SMOKE STACKS. Agents for Sturtevant Ventilating and Heating Systems.

POLSON IRON WORKS LIMITED TORONTO
Engines and Shipbuilders

Send your Raw FURS to John Hallam

Sixty Thousand trappers now send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges, charge no commission and send money same day goods are received. Millions of dollars are paid trappers each year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada.

FREE Our "Up to the minute" Fur quotations and the last Edition of HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE, a book of 96 pages, mailed FREE.

Write to-day to John Hallam, Mail Dept 83 TORONTO, 111 Front St. E.

Steeplejack's New Feat.

Mr. W. Larkins, the London (England) steeplejack who climbed the Nelson Column and restored the statue in 1805, the centenary of Trafalgar, has been engaged to repair the monument of the first Duke of Sutherland, near Dunrobin Castle. The journey from London is 652 miles, and the monument stands on the summit of Ben Vraggie, 1,300 feet high. The statue itself stands on a solid stone pedestal 90 feet high, and measures 33 feet in height, nearly twice the size of the statue of Nelson in Trafalgar Square. It takes two hours to climb the mountain, and work has to cease in time for the descent before dark, the top of the mountain being covered with snow nearly all the winter.

WAS A CONFIRMED DYSPEPTIC

Now Finds It a Pleasure to Enjoy Meals

Here is a case which seemed as bad and as hopeless as yours can possibly be. This is the experience of Mr. H. J. Brown, 384 Bathurst St., Toronto, in his own words:

"Gentlemen—I have much pleasure in mentioning to you the benefits received from your Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets and can cheerfully recommend them. I simply had confirmed dyspepsia with all its wretched symptoms, and tried about all the advertised cures with no success. You have in Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets the best curative agent I could find. It is now such a pleasure to enjoy meals with their consequent nourishment that I want to mention this for the benefit of others."

The fact that a lot of prescriptions or so-called "cures" have failed to help you is no sign that you have got to go on suffering. Try Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets and see how quickly this sterling remedy will give you relief and start your stomach working properly. If it doesn't help you, you get your money back. 50c a box at your druggist's. Compounded by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal. 141

THE MAILS

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

The Leader

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

The Leader Publishing Co.

LEWIS E. MURPHY, Editor and Manager

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1913

THE MONEY VALUE OF A DAIRY COW

(Toronto Globe)

Some statements made to the Eastern Ontario Dairymen the other day by Mr Whitley of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa should secure the earnest attention of all who are engaged in dairy farming. It has long been common knowledge among dairymen that some cows under the same treatment will produce more butter or cheese than other cows, but not many dairy farmers have ever given perhaps very few of them have been in a position to give, a mathematical demonstration of the enormous advantage of keeping only good milkers in their herds.

Mr Whitley and his staff collected and collated during 1912 what he calls "amazing information" on this point. The aggregate performance of the best three hundred cows reported in the Province was contrasted with that of the worst three hundred with startling results. The average cost of the cows per head was thirty-three dollars for the one class and forty dollars for the other; the average yield of the inferior cows was thirty-three and a third dollars per head; that of the superior animals was a hundred and four dollars each; the profit yielded by each inferior animal was thirty-three cents, and by each of the superior ones was sixty-four dollars. A very good dairy cow will yield as much profit as nearly two hundred very poor ones.

Obviously every dairy farmer should become an intelligent and discriminating judge of dairy cows, so that when he undertakes to add to his herd he may be able to purchase without perpetrating costly blunders. Just as obviously every farmer should be a systematical experimentalist and record-keeper, and whenever he finds a cow below his standard he should in his own interest get rid of her. It is quite easy, in the light of Mr Whitley's statistics, to understand why one can make dairy farming pay handsomely while another can barely make a living at it under like conditions.

There is an interesting Previncial aspect to this question. Ontario has a million and a quarter milk cows. An extra profit of ten dollars a cow would add twelve million dollars to the Provincial dairy returns without any additional outlay of labor or capital. Mr Whitley's figures show that it should be easily practicable to double this amount. Probably a similar remark would be found equally true for beef cattle, but such statistics seem to indicate that to get the best results in cattle production animals for the one purpose should be of a certain definite type, while animals for the other should be of an equally definite but quite different type. This is equivalent to opinion that, according to varying conditions, there should be a division of live stock farmers into at least two classes.

Address and Presentation

(Chesterville Record)

The members and adherents of the Presbyterian Congregation of this place met at the manse one evening lately, for the purpose of giving expression to their appreciation of their pastor and his gifted wife. The demonstration took the form of the presentation of an appreciative address expressive of the high regard and deep esteem in which the congregation held its pastor on account of his many excellent qualities and his zealous and unwavering determination at all times and often at the expenses of personal popularity to do his whole duty to his Master.

The address also contained expressions of recognition of the many gifts of graces possessed by Mrs. Woods, whose willing services have effectively supplemented the efforts of her husband in the discharge of his duties.

The congregation presented Mrs. Woods with a pearl broach and Mr. Woods with a pair of solid gold cuff links and a sum of money While those gifts were intended as tangible evidence of esteem, they very imperfectly and inadequately represented the depth and breadth of the regard in which the congregation hold its pastor and his wife. —Com.

DYSPEPSIA MADE HIM MISERABLE

Suffered Agony Until "Fruit-a-tives" Cured Him

Hundreds of people gladly testify to the wonderful curative powers of the famous fruit medicine, "Fruit-a-tives". To those now suffering with Indigestion, Dyspepsia or other Stomach Troubles, this letter of Mr. Stirling, the well known real estate operator of Western Ontario, shows the way to a speedy and certain cure.

GLENCOE, ONT., AUG. 15th. 1911

"Fruit-a-tives were so beneficial to me when I suffered with distressing Dyspepsia, that I wish to inform you of their satisfactory results.

Although I have, in past, suffered agony with Dyspepsia, I am now in perfect health. "Fruit-a-tives" accomplished the desired result"

N. C. STIRLING.

"Fruit-a-tives" will cure every trace of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach Bloating, Pain After Eating, Biliousness and Constipation.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only remedy in the world made of fruit juices and valuable tonics.

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

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address:

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo Ohio.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

New York's New Gateway

Built at a Cost of $180,000,000, All the United States Could Walk Through It in a Year Without Crowding

During the year 1913 some 24,000,000 people will pass through the new Grand Central terminal. This figure was arrived at by a careful compilation of traffic estimates and simply means that the station which was thrown open to the public for the first time the other day will be the busiest gateway in the western hemisphere It is because such an ever increasing stream of passengers passes in and out of New York that the New York Central reached the point where it had to appropriate the staggering sum of $180,000,000 for its terminal

To have built a station that would have accommodated merely two dozen million people annually would have been folly. Such a terminal would handle the traffic of the coming year, but New York traffic is growing by leaps and bounds. This is why the old terminal that was considered such a wonderful thing when it was built in the seventies had to be torn ruthlessly away. Its successor is built for more than the year to come. Architectural critics say that it will be one of the principal landmarks of the continent for many years to come, for its builders have erected a station that will handle five times 24,000,000 people every year. The entire population of the United States could walk through the new Grand Central in 1913 and there would be no crowding.

The point where the station has been built is now recognized as the most active spot in America. It is a real civic center, a real "hub" of New York, for it has grown naturally and inevitably. Not only does a vast volume of cross state and transcontinental traffic direct itself it is the converging spot of the city's transit facilities. When the present transit plans are carried to completion it will be the junction of six systems, elevated, surface and underground for there not only the present subway and the Lexington avenue line will have a joint concourse, but the business of the Steinway tunnel will begin there, and the McAdoo tubes will reach over from the other side of Manhattan. The passenger will be able to pass from his train to a platform from which trains will shoot him away underground and under river to Long Island or New Jersey without his once stepping from under cover. Already more than 7,000 cars of city transit arrive at this junction every twenty-four hours.

To handle such a volumne of traffic it was necessary to rear a station that would be something more than merely spacious. Its builders had to design a terminal that would be the last word in convenience. It would have been monumental folly to put scores upon scores of millions into a station if it was to inherit the old conflicts and confusion once inseparable from the very idea of a big terminal It would have been preposterous to build a gateway with the idea of its some day accommodating the passing of 100,000,000 people unless all the old time friction could be done away with.

This is why no effort was spared to eliminate friction. To this end everything was systematized, and in the new terminal there are no cross currents in the streams of travel. The incoming passengers and the outgoing do not meet. The suburban traffic and the express traffic are put on totally different levels so that they should not interrupt each other. All the old intermixture of baggage and human freight has been obviated by the loop system which drops the passengers in one part of the station and the trunks in another. Even sentiment is given a place of its own at the new Grand Central, for there are special places known as "kissing galleries," where the people wait for arriving friends.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

FOR SALE

I EXPECT to have a full car-load of bran on or about the 24th or 25th of January. Those taking it from the car will get it at reduced price. 3a WALTER A. MERKLEY.

FOR SALE

A SPLENDID brick house on Beckstead St., with all conveniences, containing seven rooms; barn and small garden; iron roof. 3tf Apply to GEORGE W. CLARK.

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

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

C. W. MARSH, *W. M* B. A. HERRING, *Secretary*

MAIL THIS COUPON TO

Cornwall Commercial College

AND GET A FREE COPY OF OUR CATALOGUE

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Willis College
OTTAWA

The Premier Commercial Training Sch oo

Offers complete courses in preparation for business life.

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

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

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

Send for the Catalogue.

S T. WILLIS, Principal,

Bank St. Chambers
Corner Bank and Albert Sts Ottawa, On

St. Lawrence Hall

MORRISBURG, ONT.

LEV. SOUTHWORTH PROP.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 28th February, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Iroquois and South Mountain from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices, containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Iroquois, South Mountain and Route Offices and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Ottawa.

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

Post Office Department, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 10th January, 1913. 3c

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 28th February, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Rural Mail Route No, 2 from Iroquois, Ontario, to commence at the pleasure of the Postmaster General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Irena, Haddo, Iroquois, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Ottawa.

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

Post Office Department, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 10th January, 1913. 3c

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday the 28th February, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week over Rural Mail Route No. 1, from Brinston, Ontario, over Rural Mail Route No. 2, from Brinston, Ontario, to commence at the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Brinston, Glen Stewart, New Ross, Hainsville, Dixon's Corners, Iroquois, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Ottawa.

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

Post Office Department. Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 10th January, 1913. 3c

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Subagency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-emp a quarter-section along side his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

J. G. HARVEY, V.S., B.V.Sc

VETERINARY SURGEON,

GRAVEL ROAD, - BRINSTON, ONT.

Both Bell and Boyd Phone connections. All calls promptly attended to.

ROSES, Violets, Carnations, Daffodils, Tulips, Lilies of the Valley, and all seasonable Flowers. The Best of Flowers in our line of business, and we reach all points in Ontario, Quebec, and New York State.

The Hay Floral & Seed Co.

FLORISTS

Brockville, - Ontario

Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Gold-Fish and Aquarium Supplies. Telephone your orders for Floral Emblems and Choice Floral Work for express delivery.

Prompt and Efficient Service.

Write us for information and Price Lists.

W. H. FETTERLY

IN OUR MUSICAL INSTRUMENT SHOWROOM
PIANOS, ORGANS, TALKING MACHINES, SHEET MUSIC, ETC.

IN THE REAR OF OUR BUILDING
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, STOVES, GASOLINE ENGINES
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

MORRISBURG, ONTARIO

STRAYED

ONTO my premises, at Stata's Creek, on Sunday, Jan. 5th, six geese. Owner can have same by proving property and paying damages.

2a LORNE CASSELMAN

HOUSE TO RENT.

HOUSE TO RENT, possession given at once, apply by letter to

MRS. J. M. WATSON,
Marshall Hospital,
Dec. 30th. 1912. Marshall, Minn.

FOR SALE

TEN acres of woods, chiefly cedar. This is a snap for parties desiring fencing timber.

1tf JOHN D. DAIN.

WANTED

SIX Experienced Carriage Blacksmiths and Blacksmith Helpers, good wages, steady employment. Apply

CANADA CARRIAGE CO.,
1-c Brockville, Ont.

WANTED

300 CORDS of field stone; $3 per cord, delivered at the "Head."

47tf ROGER MILLER & SONS, LTD.

ARTHUR FLYNN
Barrister, Etc.
Morrisburg, - - - Ont.
21-1vr

R. F. LYLE

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

Barry Block, Main Street
MORRISBURG, : : : ONTARIO

Money to loan at lowest rates of interest

IRWIN HILLIARD, K.C.

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, etc. Solicitor for The Molsons Bank.

New Molsons Bank Building,
MORRISBURG, ONT.

A large amount of private money to loan at per cent on easy terms.

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Our Correspondents

AULTSVILLE

Guests of Mr and Mrs M. Beckstead on Tuesday were Mr and Mrs E Merkley and son, Mr and Mrs Chas McMillan and Mrs James Wallace, of Grantly.

Mrs R. Page and daughter, Annie, of Massena, N.Y., were calling on friends here this week.

Several from here attended the entertainment given in the Music Hall, Morrisburg, on Friday evening by local talent and all were delighted with the programme.

Messrs K. H. and C S Hanes were in Morrisburg on Tuesday.

Miss Hazel Markell spent a couple of days in Morrisburg renewing old acquaintances

Mr Jack Fetterly returned to North Bay on Monday to resume his duties on the railroad

Mrs E. Myers returned home on Saturday after several weeks' stay with friends at Osnabruck Centre.

Miss H. E. Markell returned to Cornwall on Monday to continue her studies as teacher in S.S. No. 1 Cornwall.

G W. Markell is spending a few days in Morrisburg and Brockville this week.

Mrs Chas. Hanes and daughters, Keatha, Anna and Edna, are spending a few days with Mrs Hanes' parents, Mr and Mrs Pollock, of Inkerman.

The twin sons of Mr and Mrs Geo. Cook are quite ill with Grippe

The angel of death has again visited our village and taken one of the fairest blossoms in the person of little Madge, youngest child and only daughter of Mr and Mrs Wm Wells. The end came suddenly the little one only being sick a couple of days All that medical skill and tender care could do, did not avail and the loved one passed away on Friday evening Jan. 10th at the age of 2 years and 4 months. The funeral service was held on Sunday, Jan. 12th at the home at 12.30. Rev W A Hanna conducting the service. The parents and brothers have the sympathy of the community in this sudden bereavement. The remains were placed in the vault at Morrisburg.

NUDELL BUSH.

Mr and Mrs Geo. Burton are moving to Aultsville

Mr Geo. Baker and family are moving to Chesterville.

Mr F. Stilson was a business caller in our burn on Friday.

The Misses Velva and Lera Barrie, of Farran's Point, were guests at the Pine Grove Cottage this week.

Mrs T. Bradley, of New York, was the guest of Mr S. L. Casselman this week.

Miss Eva Gogo is spending a few days with friends here.

Messrs Earl McIntosh and K Baker spent Sunday at Mr Melvin Baker's.

Mr and Mrs Frank Rooks are spending a few days with friends in New York.

Mr Geo Casselman and sister, Miss A. E. Casselman, spent Sunday with friends at Riverside.

Mr Wesley Doyle is on the sick list this week.

Mr M. F. Reddick has purchased a new Edison Gramaphone.

Quite a number from here spent Thursday evening at Mr Thomas Harpers and report a fine time.

Mr Ross McIntosh spent a few days here with his cousin, Mr Earl McIntosh.

GALLINGERTOWN.

Born—On Saturday Jan. 4th, to Mr and Mrs Percy Gallinger, a daughter.

Mr Colborn Southworth, who has been spending the past three weeks with friends here, has returned to his home in Bovey, Minn.

Our school has reopened and we are glad to welcome our teacher, Mr Moore, back among us.

Mr and Mrs Percy Gallinger mourn the loss of their infant daughter who died on the 5th of Jan.

A number of our young people spent a very pleasant evening at the home of Mr and Mrs Carmi Froat's, at Wales, recently.

Miss Grace Gallinger is spending a couple of weeks with her sister, Mrs Roy Cunningham.

Among those who were in Morrisburg on Saturday last were Mr and Mrs Curtis Gallinger and Fred and Harvey Gallinger, Miss Ella Southworth and Mr Colburn Southworth.

A number from here attended the New Years ball at Wales.

Miss Augusta Fetterly and Miss Tamar Fetterly, of East Williamsburg, accompanied by their cousin, Mr Victor Gallinger, of Syracuse, spent the week-end with friends in Gallingertown.

CEDAR GROVE.

Mrs Ezra Dillabough and son, Frank, were spending the latter part of the week in Finch and Russell with friends.

Guests of Mr and Mrs Frank McConnell recently were Mrs G. Fiche and son, Albert, of Newington. Mr and Mrs James McIntire, of Carp, Mr and Mrs Chas. Dafoe and Miss A. Campbell, of this place.

Mr and Mrs Ezra Dillabough were the guests of Mr and Mrs W. Stata, Farran's Point.

Mr Willie Werley is spending a few weeks in Ottawa with friends.

Guests of Mr and Mrs Geo. Ray were Mr and Mrs John Wagoner and children, Jessie and Laura, of Gallinger town; Mr and Mrs A. C. Pitts, of Aultsville; Mrs A. Hollister, of Farran's Point and Mrs Thomas Ray.

Mr and Mrs Selim Shaver, of Cloverdale, were calling on friends in the Grove.

Mr Joseph Dafoe has moved to Aultsville and Mr Williams is moving in their new home which they have recently purchased.

The farmers in this section are busy hauling stone to Farran's Point.

Mr Frank Colquhoun has moved in to Mr Sampson's house in the Grove.

WILLIAMSBURG

The Ladies' Institute held their meeting on Thursday evening, Jan. 9th, at the home of Mrs. J. D Beckstead. They have decided to hold a concert in the near future. They also changed the evening of their meeting from the first Thursday to the first Friday in every month The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Alice Strader.

Miss Alice Eastwood spent a few days visiting with friends in Morewood.

Messrs Herbert and Clinton Empey, of Winchester, were calling on friends in the village Saturday.

Mr and Mrs Alfred Briggs, of Hanesville, were in the village on Saturday.

A number of our young people drove to Strader's Hill, on Friday evening, to spend a social evening at the home of Mr and Mrs Bruce Strader. All report a good time.

Miss Nettie Barclay, of Inkerman, was a guest of Miss Lottie Weaver a few days last week.

Messrs Hugh and Clifford McIntosh went to Ottawa on Tuesday to attend the live stock show.

Mr. William Merkley is confined to his room these days. We hope to see him able to be out again soon.

Rev. Mr. Ferguson occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning.

Dr. Simon Cassleman, of Sault St. Marie, and Messrs Earl Cassleman, of Kemptville, and Martin Cassleman, of Cardinal, were home Saturday attending the funeral of their brother, which was held Saturday morning in the Lutheran church.

Mr John Stata drove to Winchester on Tuesday.

District Deputy, Miss Lillian Friend, will install the officers of Williamsburg Rebekah Lodge, on Friday evening, Jan. 24th, after which refreshments will be served. All members are requested to be present.

Mr and Mrs Daniel Deeks, of Morrisburg, were in our village on Saturday.

Mrs M Alguire spent Friday at Mrs John Warring's.

Misses Maud and Alice Buchan spent a few days visiting their sister, Mrs George Robinson.

Mr and Mrs Mertin Saddlemire, of Glen Becker, spent Tuesday at Mr Thos Eastwood's.

Mr and Mrs Edgar Cassleman went to Aultsville on Saturday to attend the funeral of Mr and Mrs William Well's little girl.

Mrs Hirman Barkley, of Mountain, is spending this week at her mother's, Mrs S. E Barkley.

Mr and Mrs James Crobar were calling on friends in Morrisburg on Friday

Our skating rink opened Tuesday evening for the first. A large number turned out to enjoy the first evening in skating, as it was an ideal night.

District-Deputy Grand Master Chas. Duprau, installed the officers of Williamsburg Lodge of Oddfellows, and Matilda Lodge on Monday night. He was accompanied by a staff of assistants.

EAST WILLIAMSBURG.

Mr James Wells is at Montreal and Roxborough this week.

Mrs Emma Page and daughter Annie, of Massena, were visiting at Mr John E. Bakers the latter part of last week.

Miss Tena Salmons, who was at the Montreal Royal Victoria hospital, for an operation for her eyes, is home again and we are glad to say is getting along nicely.

Mr Alfred Wells and sons, John and Stanley, spent a couple of days at their farm at Hoasic.

Mr and Mrs Frank Vanallen and daughter, Ella, were calling at Mr Tom Garlough's one evening last week.

Miss Eliza Salmon is away on a visit to New York.

Mr Clarke Garlough, North Williamsburg, spent a few days last week at his home here.

Miss Martha Wells, who was visiting at Hoasic, has returned home.

Miss Loraine Markell, of Aultsville, was visiting Miss Clara Baker on Tuesday of this week.

Miss Ethel Wells is spending a few days at Morrisburg this week.

Mr Arthur Willard was visiting at Froatburn on Tuesday.

John Timmins

An old landmark of the village of Inkerman passed away on Saturday last, in the person of Mr John Timmins, aged 82 years. Deceased had been a lifelong resident of Inkerman, where he had successfully conducted a farm, acquiring considerable means through his thrift. He was a son of the late Andrew Timmins. In early manhood he was married to Miss Donnely, of Inkerman, who still survives him, together with four sons and four daughters, who are now called upon to mourn the loss of a loving husband and kind father. They are Parker and Andrew Timmons, of California; William and Boyd, at Inkerman; Mrs Patterson and Mrs Davison, of Winchester Springs; Mrs Powell and Mrs Donnelly, of Marlborough. There were also three other children who are dead, namely: Delbert, Wesley and Mrs. Brown.

The deceased was a Methodist in religion, an Orangeman of many years, seldom missing a 12th of July celebration, his last attendance being at Mountain two years ago. He was a staunch Conservative in politics.

Deceased was universally respected and his home was the scene of many pleasant gatherings.

The funeral took place on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock from the family residence to the Methodist church, Inkerman, interment being in the Knight burying ground. The funeral was the largest seen in Inkerman in many years.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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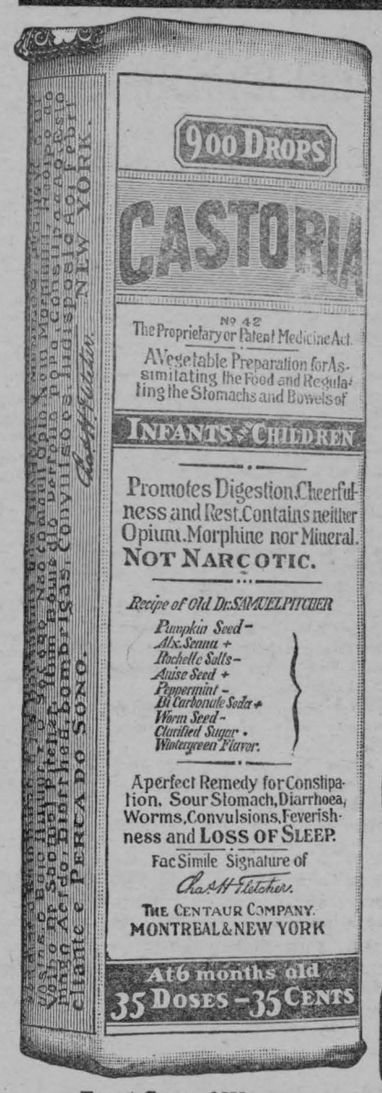

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2	Bladed Pearl-Handled Knives, regular price	$ .75
3	" " "	1.00
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These Knives are all brass lined and bear the makers trade mark "Criffion" and are fully warranted.

Special Reduction on all Cutlery, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday.

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MORRISBURG, - - - ONTARIO.

HOUSEHOLD

Dainty Dishes.

Cake-Custard Dessert.—Dip each piece of cake (if stale) in fruit juice or milk; then pour soft custard over it. Place the slices loosely in the dish or all will be moist.

Apple Snow Dessert.—Use the pulp of a baked apple or two grated raw apples sprinkled with powdered sugar. Beat the whites of two eggs until very stiff and mix them in lightly a little at a time.

Fruit Salad.—Stone and halve white grapes. Add the halves of English walnuts, sections of either oranges or grapefruit (the outer skins being removed), chopped celery, raisins and pour over the whole a French dressing. Serve on lettuce leaves.

Potato Puff.—Put a pint of cold mashed potatoes (left from the previous day's dinner) in a saucepan. Add one-half cupful of milk and beat until the potatoes are hot and flaky. Take from the fire and fold in the beaten whites of two eggs. Heap in a baking dish and brown quickly in a hot oven.

Plain Marbled Cake.—One cupful of sugar, half cupful of butter, one cupful of sour milk, one teaspoonful of dissolved baking soda and one beaten egg and two and one-half cups of flour. Mix a teaspoonful of cocoa in a tablespoon of the batter in a cup, and dot the batter at intervals to marble it.

Tomato Soup—Put into a saucepan one tablespoonful of butter, a pinch of salt and a dash of red pepper. Add two tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until blended. And three cupfuls of stewed tomatoes and add to the contents. Put in a pinch of sugar and one-half teaspoonful of baking soda. Bring to a boil, stirring constantly. A little onion juice or bacon gives a fine flavor.

Bread Pudding.—Soften one cupful of dry breadcrumbs in one quart of sweet milk; add the beaten yolks of three eggs and the stiffly beaten white of one; then two tablespoonfuls of dissolved cocoa. Sweeten to taste and flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Bake in a slow oven until the pudding is set. Cover the top with a meringue made with the extra whites and a tablespoonful of powdered sugar; brown lightly in the oven.

Original Recipe for Bread.—Pare and slice five small or three medium sized potatoes and boil in one and a half pints of water. Cook them slowly until they are soft enough to put through the ricer. By then there should be three pint cupfuls of the liquid, potatoes and all. If you have not as much as that, make up with enough cold water to fill the three cups. Then measure another pint of cold water, in which soak two cakes of compressed yeast. To the potato water add two tablespoonfuls of melted lard, half a cup of sugar, and a small handful of salt. Lastly, flour enough for a thick batter. Beat hard with a wooden spoon until light and 'bubbly.' Next comes the water in which the yeast has been thoroughly dissolved; mix in a little more flour and beat again for a few minutes, and add flour gradually until the dough is dry. Work it with the wooden spoon as long as you can, then knead it with the hands long and well, being careful not to get it too stiff. If, by some false calculation you should get it too stiff, soften it with a little cold water. When you have finished kneading it rub a little lard or butter over the bottom and the sides of the pan to prevent sticking and to do away with the necessity of using more flour for kneading for the final rising. Set it to rise and let it gain about twice or even three times the original bulk before kneading it down again. Set for a second rising, and when it is light again make into loaves and put into the pans in which it is to be baked. The whole process should not take over five hours from start to finish if the dough is cared for right. It should be kept warm, but never hot! Better too cool than too hot. The yeast should be crumbly when broken, but not hard crumbs. Never use tough or 'rubbery' looking yeast. The above recipe will make six large loaves. If fewer are desired, use less water and yeast in proportion to the number needed.

Household Tips.

Unsightly finger-marks on painted doors are a great annoyance to the tidy housewife and should be removed with a soft flannel wrung out in water in which a few drops of ammonia have been mixed, and then rubbed with soap. Having removed the stains, the paint should be washed with clear water and thoroughly dried.

If mirrors be very dull and speckled, the following method is excellent. Take a small portion of whitening and add sufficient cold tea to make a paste; rub the glass with warm tea, dry with a soft cloth; rub a little of the paste well on the mirror and polish dry with tissue paper.

Good china cement may be made at home of ground glass and the white of an egg. A piece of flint glass should be ground to a fine powder in a mortar or on a flat piece of stone. The white of the egg should then be whipped to a light froth—but not too stiffly—and sufficient mixed with the glass to make a paste.

Wooden spoons and chopping-boards should be well scrubbed with bath brick or sand in preference to soap. This treatment will effectually whiten the wood and make it smooth and glossy. If the surface has been stained with grease it should be washed with hot soda water before it is scrubbed with sand.

Badly discolored brass should first of all be washed in hot soapsuds, to which a little washing soda has been added, and then scoured with paraffin and whitening. If afterwards polished with brass paste in the usual way a beautiful lustre will be the result.

When running brass rods through window curtains, put an old glove-finger over the end that is being pushed through the hem. Unless this is done the material is apt to tear.

When soda is added to dish water no soap is needed, and there is no greasy rim round the dish pan.

Select lamp wicks that are soft and loosely woven; soak these in vinegar before using and dry in a very cool oven. This is the surest way to obtain a good light without smoke.

A fire is soon caused by the overturning of a kerosene lamp which water has no power to extinguish. In every house where kerosene is burned a bucket of sand should be kept in a place accessible to all the inmates, for it will instantly extinguish burning oil.

Paint stain when fresh can be removed with turpentine; old stains must be first softened with butter and then rubbed with benzine. Turpentine very often leaves a mark, though it takes out the stain.

To remove medicine stains from spoons rub with a rag dipped in sulphuric acid, wash with soapsuds and polish with soft chamois skin.

All milk puddings intended to be eaten at luncheon should be prepared as soon as breakfast things are cleared away.

THE PANCAKE BELL.

Rung on Shrove Tuesday in Some Parts of Lancashire.

Concerning church bells, Mr. Frank Hird, in a remarkable serial publication which he is editing, called Lancashire Stories, tells of the quaint customs which are still observed in some of the parishes in the County Palatine.

Before the Reformation the great bell of the parish church was rung on Shrove Tuesday to call the people together for the confession of their sins, or to be "shriven"; hence the name of the day. "This bell," says Mr. Hird, "is still rung in some parts of Lancashire, and is still called the 'Pancake Bell,' being now regarded only as a signal to the people to begin frying their pancakes.

"In some villages a bell is rung as the congregation is leaving the church after the morning service. This is known as the 'Pudding Bell,' it having been firmly believed for many generations that it rung to warn those at home to get the dinner ready. The origin of the ringing of this bell is not known, but, like many other old customs, it still lingers in the remoter parts of the country, announcing to the village that the service is over and that 'pudding time has come.'

"So late as 1870 the curfew bell was rung at Burnley, Colne, Blackburn, Padiham, and in many other towns and villages. This, perhaps, is the most remarkable instance of the persistence of an old custom centuries after it has ceased to have any reason."

Egypt's Debt to the Engineer.

The Assouan dam and other irrigation works in Egypt have cost about $53 000 000, but the increase in the value of land in Middle and Lower Egypt and the Fayum Provinces has been from $955.000 000 to $2.440 000.000. The total rent of this land has risen from $82,000,000 to $190.000,000. This is what the engineer has done for Egypt in less than two decades.

Change of Work.

Change from one kind of labor to another is refreshing; change from work to play is pleasant and healthful; change from action to perfect rest is agreeable and invigorating. All these changes, made at proper times and seasons, are conducive to health of mind and body. But we must be cereful to vary the monotony of labor wisely. Dissipation is not recreation.

Expert.

Patient—"Doctor, have you ever treated a patient for loss of memory?"

The Doctor—"Oh, yes, I employ a bill collector quite often."

When it's failure, marriage always gets the blame, when nine times out of ten it's the married folks' own fault.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JANUARY 19.

Lesson III.—Man's first sin, Gen. 3. Golden text, John 8. 34.

Verse 1. The serpent was more subtle—Crafty. The peculiar habits and gait of the serpent suggested to primitive people something mysterious and supernatural. It was for this reason regarded as the embodiment of subtle wisdom in a bad sense. Our narrative does not specifically identify the serpent with Satan. This identification belongs to a later period, appearing first in the Apocryphal Book of Wisdom 2. 24, "Nevertheless through envy of the devil came death into the world: and they that do hold of his side do find it." Conversely the devil is in the New Testament, though perhaps figuratively, called "the old serpent" (Rev. 12. 9), "The old serpent, he that is called the Devil and Satan, deceiver of the whole world."

Said unto the woman—The serpent begins by addressing the woman, who had not herself actually heard the prohibition. This had been given to Adam alone (compare Gen. 2. 16). This prohibition the serpent therefore first distorts, "Yea hath God said Ye shall not eat of any tree (margin, all the trees) of the garden?" and then feigns surprise at the prohibition as thus distorted. Doubts and suspicions are sown in the heart of the woman, and she is ready a little later to hear without protest the bold denial of God's command by the tempter.

2. The woman said—She corrects the serpent in a way, showing that she is fully aware of the strictness of the prohibition.

3. Neither shall ye touch it—Eve could have known of this prohibition only through Adam, who had possibly exaggerated the command to her, making it stricter than it really was. The command as given to Adam said nothing about not touching the fruit. A later Jewish legend explains that in correcting the serpent's misrepresentation the woman could not refrain from a slight exaggeration on her own account. Then the legend continues: "Hereupon the serpent pushed her hand against the tree; she touched it, and, of course, nothing happened. 'See,' said he, 'you have broken the command not to touch, and you have not died; now you can be sure that you can safely eat the fruit.'"

Lest ye die—The common explanation of Jehovah's word, "For in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die" (Gen. 2. 17) is, that this expression is intended to mean "become mortal"; perhaps in the sense of not being permitted after his transgression to eat of "the tree of life." The orthodox Jewish explanation given in the Talmud is that with God one day is as a thousand years, and that since Adam actually did die when he was only nine hundred and thirty years old, the threat was carried out consistently with its intended meaning.

5. Ye shall be as God, knowing good and evil—The tempter holds out the hope of a great boon to be secured by disobedience. "The immediate reward, adroitly though fallaciously put forward, thus sets out of sight the remoter penalty." We note also the suggestion of jealousy or envy on the part of God contained in the tempter's words.

8. Jehovah God walking in the garden—Both the name and the anthropomorphism are characteristic of the primitive narrative, of which our lesson passage forms a part. In the imagery of the writer the garden is the home of Jehovah, and, like some wealthy land-holder, he strolls in his garden to enjoy the cooling breeze of the evening hour. The man and woman in this imagery are Jehovah's servants, appointed to care for his garden.

9. The suggestion that Jehovah did not know where Adam was is in keeping with the general anthropomorphism of the narrative. In the deeper religious significance of the narrative Jehovah's question illustrates the voice of conscience which, after every sin, challenges the man who seeks to deceive himself and others concerning his wrongdoing.

10. I was afraid, because I was naked—The man tells only a half truth in his continued attempt to hide his disobedience, the chief cause of his fear.

11. Who told thee?—The man's answer showed that he possessed new knowledge, such as could only have come to him from eating of the forbidden tree.

12. The woman whom thou gavest—The implication is that the man considers Jehovah himself to blame. Even so to-day, man still blames God and the existing order of things for his own shortcomings.

13-21. Like her husband, the woman seeks to evade responsibility for disobedience and shifts the blame. To each in turn the serpent, the woman, and the man, Jehovah metes out punishment commensurate with the degree of guilt. The woman finally shares with her husband the punishment inflicted upon him, and together with him is expelled from the garden. The religious teaching of these verses omitted from our printed text is in striking harmony with what we know in modern times concerning the relationship between sin and sorrow, between disregard of the divine order and individual and social distress.

22. As one of us—An emphasis upon the fact that man's likeness to the Divine nature consists in his power of discrimination and choice.

24. Cherubim—In the Old Testament the cherubim appear mostly as guardians of the throne of Jehovah. Thus two cherubim guarded the mercy-seat, Jehovah's visible dwelling place on earth (Exod. 25. 18-22). There were figures of cherubim on the veils of the tabernacle and the walls of the temple (Exod. 26. 1; 1 Kings 6. 25). Other references to cherubim are 1 Sam. 4. 4; Ezek. 1. 9; 10. 1; Psa. 18. 10.

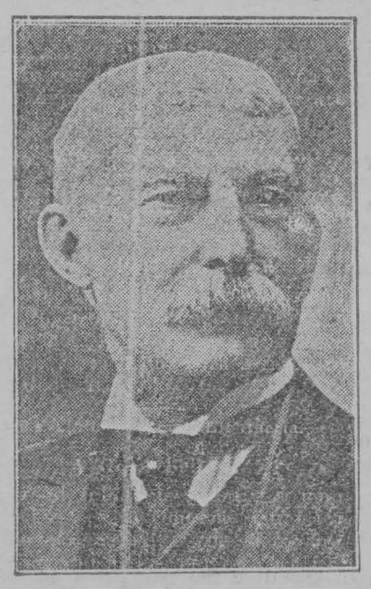
HENRY M. FLAGLER.

Henry M. Flagler was one of four remarkable figures destined to be beaten in the forge of toil and poverty and to go into the fire of disaster ere they could be welded into a union which conceived and created the Standard Oil Company. He is now reputed to be worth $300,000,000.

Flagler, who, in addition to being a power in the oil industry of the country, is one of the greatest hotel-keepers in the world, was born in a small village a few miles south of Rochester, N. Y. At the first opportunity he roamed west and located in Republic, Ohio, at which place he arrived with a 5 franc piece—representing about a dollar in American money—a nickel and four pennies. To this day Flagler has the 5 franc piece.

He went to work in a country store at $15 a month and board, some of which money he saved. He is himself authority for the statement he never earned more than $400 a year when working for some one else. Flagler moved to Bellevue, where he entered the grain business.

John D. Rockefeller was then a commission merchant in Cleveland. Flagler sent him many carloads of wheat, which Rockefeller sold in the capacity of agent. Flagler also took a ninterest in a distillery, which gave him an outlet for considerable grain, but he had scruples



Mr. Henry M. Flagler.

against the business, which he finally abandoned with a bank account of $50,000.

With this small fortune Flagler went to Saginaw, where he attempted the manufacture of salt. At the end of three years' time he had not only lost his $50,000, but had gone $50,000 in debt. From his relatives by marriage and a half brother he borrowed enough money at 10 per cent. to pay his debts, after which he went to Cleveland, where he engaged in the grain and produce commission business.

The Rockefellers had started a small oil refinery at this time, and when it was apparent that their business was destined to grow, Stephen Harkness, Flagler's father-in-law, invested $100,000 for him, and he was taken into partnership in the concern that has since developed into the Standard Oil Company. The story of Flagler's progress from this point on is practically the same as that of Rockefeller's, on a smaller scale.

Flagler made much of his fortune in the hotel business. Since his youth he had dreamed of some day owning a hotel. He realized on that dream in far greater proportions than he had ever hoped. To-day he owns twenty-five hotels in Florida, and it is said he owns most of the State besides. For the convenience of his patrons he has built a railroad with a trackage of 600 miles, which serves only his hotels.

Seems Likely.

That report to the effect that women's dresses are to be tighter will, if true, necessitate pushing 'em around on wheels like all the other dummies.

HOW GERMANS ARE RULED.

Kaiser Declares That His Commission Is From God.

The German people have not developed into a nation, they have been squeezed into the mould of a nation. The nation is not for the people, the people are for the nation, says Price Collier in Scribner's.

Of course, in every nation, its affairs are, and must be, conducted by officials. That is as true of America as of Germany. The fundamental difference is that with us these official persons are executive officers only, the real captain is the people; while in Germany these official persons are the real governors of the people, subject to the commands of one who repeatedly and publicly asserts that his commission is from God and not from the people. This puts whole classes of the community permanently into uniform, and the wearers of these uniforms are almost afraid to laugh, and would consider it sacrilege to romp.

Caution is a very puny form of morality. "He that observeth the wind shall not sow; and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap." It is as true politically as of other spheres of life that "he or she who lets the world or his own portion of it choose his plan of life for him has no need of any other faculty than the ape-like one of imitation." Thus writes John Stuart Mill, and what else can be said of the political activities of the Germans? What journalist or what patriot indeed can take seriously a majority that has no power? What people can call itself free to whom its rulers are not responsible? The Social Democrats, at the moment of writing have won 110 seats in the Reichstag, but the army and navy estimates are beyond their reach, the taxes are fixtures, a constitution is a dream, and if they are cantankerous or truculent the Reichstag will be dismissed by a wave of the hand. Say what one will, they are a mammillary people politically, and the strongest party in the Reichstag is merely an energetic political mangonel. Their leaders moult opinions, they do not mould them, and could not translate them into action if they did.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD TALKER

Doctor Johnson Named Four Requisites of the Art.

A man may have the gift of gab without being a good talker. Of this order was Macaulay, who had no restful spaces of silence.

"I wish," said Sydney Smith, who could listen as well as talk—"I wish that Macaulay would see the difference between colloquy and soliloquy."

And one another occasion: "Oh yes, we both talked a good deal; but I don't believe Macaulay ever did hear my voice. Sometimes when I have told a good story I have thought to myself: 'Poor Macaulay! He will be very sorry some day to have missed hearing that!' The difference between the two men was that between the clever talker and the brilliant bore.

But the elements of success in conversation will be variously defined. Dr. Johnson, who must take rank with the foremost of the world's great talkers, had his own theories on the subject.

"There must, in the first place, be knowledge," he said; "there must be materials; in the second place, there must be command of words; in the third place, there must be imagination to place things as they are not commonly seen, and in the fourth place there must be presence of mind, and a resolution that it is not to be overcome by failures; this last is essential, for want of it many people do not excel in conversation."—London Chronicle.

Egyptian Burial Customs.

The Egyptians have many curious customs in connection with the burial of their dead and the healing of the sick. At every Moslem funeral, for instance, there are hired mourners, varying in number according to the wealth of the deceased. These funerals are always headed by old blind men, carrying long staffs in their hands and wailing lordly. They are followed by the relatives and friends of the deceased, and then comes the coffin. This is succeeded by two or three of the native flat carts common to Cairo, filled with woman mourners. Mourning, in fact, is quite a profession among the women. Every day the ground outside the hospital at Cairo is the place where women wait to be hired for a funeral.

New Electric Pencil.

A novelty is a penholder permitting one to write in the dark, since it is provided with an electric light. The tube through which the point of the pencil goes is fitted with a small accumulator and an electric lamp. The latter throws a disk of light over the point where the writing is being done. This luminous pencil has been invented for the use of doctors, reporters, detectives, etc., whose work necessitates the taking of notes in the streets and in darkness.

THEY HOLD A BRIDAL FAIR

PLAN HAS BEEN TEN YEARS IN OPERATION.

Belgian Town Devised Original Plan for Marrying Off Spinsters.

Ten years have passed now, says a Belgian letter, since Ecaussines inaugurated its Bridal Fair—the plan of Mlle. Marie Ghende, a charming village girl, to get husbands for the unsought maidens of Ecaussines. The Bridal Fair has become a permanent fete day.

"Why languish when the world with all its possibilities is at our call?" urged Marie Ghende. "Let's put up the posters in the capital and other Belgian cities. Let's make our case known proudly."

Soon the walls of Brussels, Liege, Antwerp, Ghent and Bruges, not to speak of Bois d'Haine, Souvret, and Ronquieres, bloomed with posters with orange flowers on a background of celestial rose and baby blue announcing the extraordinary matrimonial lunch of Ecaussines for Easter Monday. "We want to be wives," were the words in the big letters.

And Bridegrooms Came.

Bachelors came. From Belgium one hundred signed the Golden Book, an act of registering their presence merely as was carefully explained to them. Twenty-four registered from Paris, three from Bordeaux, five from Lyons, three from London. A Mexican and two white planters from the Kongo were in deadly earnest, wanted to look over the girls instantly, and actually carried off a bride apiece within two weeks.

From that hour on the multitude made its own fete in the cafes of Ecaussines, but around the matrimonial table, in the presence of the mothers and good women, the "repentant bachelors" made such progress that the matrimonial register, kept by the Abbe Auseau, shows ten marriages as the direct result.

Succeeding years have given better organization alike to the general fete and the quasi-private lunch for those who sign themselves "repentant bachelors."

No one is hustled, no one is intimidated, and the phrase thrown out by Marie Ghende in the first poster: "Every man in the world who wants to marry is welcome!" has become the motto of the undertaking.

Plan Vastly Approved.

Well, of the 20 girls who signed the original invitation in 1902 every one was married by 1905. As year succeeded year the girl material began falling short just as the bachelor demand was increasing.

Ecaussines, therefore, witnessed a strange spectacle—a monster matrimonial fete in which the wife-seekers coming from afar alone outnumbered three to one the marriageable girls inscribed upon the Golden Book.

But for two years only.

Then Ecaussines enjoyed its second triumph. A strange immigration had begun.

Into the cantonal division here and there quiet families moved. They were of the class of the families of the girls who signed the Golden Book—girls of the snug lower middle class with dowries mayhap not large, but true dowries, and each girl with a full supply of bed and table linen for 10 years ahead.

Only a few weeks ago, the founder, who is now Mme. Wandrin, wife of the famous aviator, baptized her third son in the Ecaussines Church.

Life Under Pressure.

The bed of the Arctic seas is very fine and plastic, while in the other zones of the Atlantic the bed is covered with reddish mud and an accumulation of the remains of animals that lived in the surface waters, died, and slowly sank. The pressure of the sea increases about one atmosphere to every ten meters, so every additional hundred meters adds the pressure of ten atmospheres. When deep-sea fishes are brought to the surface they lose their scales, their teguments become brittle, and they are so inflated by internal distension caused by the lessened pressure that in many cases they burst asunder.

Splendid Icelandic Ponies.

Icelandic ponies, which are being impressed into the service of the Swiss Army, aroused the admiration of the great traveller, Mme. Ida Pfeiffer. "In spite of scanty food," she write, "they have marvellous powers of endurance. They can travel from 35 to 40 miles per diem for several consecutive days. They know by instinct the dangerous spots in the stony wastes and in the moors and swamps. On approaching these places they bend their heads toward the earth and look sharply round on all sides. If they cannot discover a firm resting place for their feet they stop at once, and cannot be urged forward without many blows.

ONLY A MONTH;

OR, A CURIOUS MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

CHAPTER XXXI.—(Cont'd)

By and by, when he had done all that he could to help, he went back to his own room, leaving Sigrid still with the poor widow.

The scene had made a deep impression on him, he had never before seen any one die, and the thought of poor Hallifield's pathetic confession that he had had no time for anything but the toil of living came to him again and again.

Three days later, poor Hallifield's "handsome funeral" set out from the door of the model lodgings, and Frithiof, who had given up his half holiday to go down to the cemetery, listened to the words of the beautiful service, thinking to himself how improbable it was that the tram-conductor had ever had the chance of hearing St. Paul's teaching on the resurrection.

CHAPTER XXXII.

One December day another conclave was held in Mr. Boniface's private room. Mr. Boniface himself sat with his arm-chair turned toward the fire, and on his pleasant, genial face there was a slight cloud, for he much disliked the prospect of the discussion before him. Mr. Horner stood with his back to the mantel-piece, looking even more pompous and conceited than usual, and Roy sat at the writing-table, listening attentively to what passed, and relieving his feelings by savagely digging his pen into the blotting-pad to the great detriment of its point.

"It is high time we came to an understanding on this matter," Mr. Horner was saying. "Do you fully understand that when I have once said a thing I keep to it? Either that Norwegian must go, or when the day comes for renewing our partnership I leave this place never to re-enter it."

"I do not wish to have any quarrel with you about the matter," said Mr. Boniface. "But I shall certainly not part with Falck. To send him away now would be most cruel and unjustifiable."

"It would be nothing of the sort," retorted Mr. Horner, hotly. "It would be merely following the dictates of common sense and fairness."

"This is precisely the point on which you and I do not agree," said Mr. Boniface, with dignity.

"It is not only his dishonesty that has set me against him," continued Mr. Horner. "It is his impertinent indifference, his insufferable manner when I order him to do anything."

"I have never myself found him anything but a perfect gentleman," said Mr. Boniface.

"Gentleman! Oh! I've no patience with all that tom-foolery! I want none of your gentlemen; I want a shopman who knows his place and can answer with proper deference."

"You do not understand the Norse nature," said Roy. "Now here in the newspaper this very day is a good sample of it."

He unfolded the morning paper eagerly and read them the following lines, taking a wicked delight in the thought of how it would strike home:

"'Their noble simplicity and freedom of manners bear witness that they have never submitted to the yoke of a conqueror, or to the rod of a petty feudal lord; a peasantry at once so kind-hearted, so truly humble and religious, and yet so nobly proud, where pride is a virtue, who resent any wanton affront to their honor or dignity. As an instance of this, it may be mentioned that a naturalist, on finding that his hired peasant companions had not done their work of dredging to his satisfaction, scolded them in violent and abusive language. The men did not seem to take the slightest notice of his scolding. "How can you stand there so stupidly and apathetically, as though the matter did not concern you?" said he, still more irritated. "It is because we think, sir, that such language is only a sign of bad breeding," replied an unawed son of the mountains, whom even poverty could not strip of the consciousness of his dignity.'"

"You insult me by reading such trash," said Mr. Horner. "But if you like to keep this thief in your employ—"

"Excuse me, but I can not let that expression pass," said Mr. Boniface. "No one having the slightest knowledge of Frithiof Falck could believe him guilty of dishonesty."

"Well, then, this lunatic with a mania for taking money that belongs to other people—this son of a bankrupt, this designing foreigner—if you insist on keeping him, I withdraw my capital and retire. I am aware that it is a particularly inconvenient time to withdraw money from the business, but that is your affair. 'As you have brewed, so you must drink.'"

"It may put me to some slight inconvenience," said Mr. Boniface. "But, as far as I am concerned, I shall gladly submit to that rather than go against my conscience with regard to Falck. What do you say, Roy?"

"I am quite at one with you, father," replied Roy, with a keen sense of enjoyment in the thought of so quietly baffling James Horner's malicious schemes.

"This designing fellow has made you both his dupes," said Mr. Horner, furiously. "Some day you'll repent of this and see that I was right."

No one replied, and with an exclamation of impatient disgust, James Horner took up his hat and left the room effectually checkmated. Frithiof, happening to glance up from his desk as the angry man strode through the shop, received so furious a glance that he at once realized what must have passed in the private room. It was not, however, until closing time that he could speak alone with Roy, but the moment they were out on the street he turned to him with an eager question.

"What happened to Mr. Horner to-day?"

"He heard a discourse on the Norwegian character which happened to be in the 'Daily News' by good luck," said Roy, smiling. "By the bye, it will amuse you; take it home."

And drawing the folded paper from his coat-pocket, he handed it to Frithiof.

"He gave me such a furious glance as he passed by, that I was sure something had annoyed him," said Frithiof.

"Never mind, it is the last you will have from him," said Roy, rubbing his hands with satisfaction. "He has vowed that he will never darken our doors again. Think what a reign of peace will set in."

"He has really retired then?" said Frithiof. "I was afraid it must be so. I can't stand it, Roy; I can't let you make such a sacrifice for me."

"Sacrifice! stuff and nonsense!" said Roy, cheerfully. "I have not felt so free and comfortable for an age. We shall be well rid of the old bore."

"But his capital?"

"Goes away with him," said Roy; "it will only be a slight inconvenience; probably he will hurt himself far more than he hurts us, and serve him right too. If there's a man on earth I detest it is my worthy cousin James Horner."

Later in the evening, when supper was over, Frithiof went round to see Herr Sivertsen about some fresh work, and on returning to the model lodgings found Swanhild alone.

"Where is Sigrid?" he asked.

"She has gone in to see the Hallifields," replied the little girl, glancing up from the newspaper which she was reading.

"You look like the picture of Mother Hubbard's dog that Lance is so fond of," he said, smiling. "Your English must be getting on or you wouldn't care for the 'Daily News.' Are you reading the praises of the Norse character?"

As he spoke he leaned over her shoulder to look at the letter which Roy had mentioned; but Swanhild had turned to the inner sheet and was deep in what seemed to her strangely interesting questions and answers continued down three columns. A hurried glance at the beginning showed Frithiof in large type the words:

"THE ROMIAUX DIVORCE CASE."

He tore the paper away from her, crushed it in his hands, and threw it straight into the fire. Swanhild looked up in sudden panic, terrified beyond measure by his white face and flashing eyes, terrified still more by the unnatural tone in his voice when he spoke.

"You are never to read such things," he said, vehemently. "Do you understand? I am your guardian, and I forbid you."

"It was only that I wanted to know about Blanche," said Swanhild.

But unluckily the mention of Blanche's name was just the one thing that Frithiof could not bear; he lost his self-control. "Don't begin to argue," he said, fiercely. "You ought to have known better than to read that poisonous stuff! You ought to be ashamed of yourself!"

This was more than Swanhild could endure; with a sense of intolerable injury she left the parlor, locked herself into her bedroom, and cried as if her heart would break, taking good care, however, to stifle her sobs in the pillow, since she too had her full share of the national pride.

When Sigrid returned in a few minutes, she found him pacing the room as restlessly as any wild beast at the Zoo.

"Frithiof," she said, "what is the matter with you? Have you and Herr Sivertsen had a quarrel?"

"The matter is this," he said, hoarsely, checking his restlessness with an effort and leaning against the mantel-piece as he talked to her. "I came back just now and found Swanhild reading the newspaper—reading the Romiaux Divorce Case—thoroughly fascinated by it too."

"I had no idea it had begun," said Sigrid. "We so seldom see an English paper. How did this one happen to be lying about?"

"Roy gave it to me to look at an account of Norway; I didn't know this was in it too. However, I gave Swanhild a scolding that she'll not soon forget."

Sigrid looked up anxiously, asking what he had said, and listening with great dissatisfaction to his reply.

"You did very wrong indeed," she said, warmly. "You forget that Swanhild is perfectly innocent and ignorant; you have wronged her very cruelly, and she will feel that, though she won't understand it."

Now Frithiof, although he was proud and hasty, was neither ungenerous nor conceited; as soon as he had cooled down and looked at the question from this point of view, he saw at once that he had been wrong.

"I will go to her and beg her pardon," he said at length.

"No, no, not just yet," said Sigrid. "Leave her to me."

She rapped softly at the bedroom door, and after a minute's pause heard the key turned in the lock.

"Swanhild," she said, "you are crying?"

"No," said the child, driving back the tears that started again to her eyes at this direct assertion.

But Sigrid put her arm round her waist and drew her close.

"Frithiof told me all about it; and I think he made a great mistake in scolding you. Don't think any more about it."

But she clung to Sigrid, sobbing piteously.

"He said I ought to be ashamed of myself, but I didn't know — I really didn't know."

"That was his great mistake," said Sigrid, quietly. "Now, if he had found me reading that report he might justly have reproached me, for I am old enough to know better. You see, poor Blanche has done what is very wrong; she has broken her promise to her husband and brought misery and disgrace on all who belong to her. But to pry into all the details of such sad stories does outsiders a great deal of harm; and now you have been told that, I am sure you will never want to read them again."

(To be continued.)

Taking Eskimo Census.

The "work" ahead was to find out how many Eskimos and other human beings lived along the barren coast of Hudson Bay, between Fort Churchill and Chesterfield Inlet. It was only one small end of the gigantic task of making an official Government census of all human life in the 800,000 square miles of wilderness and Polar barren between Hudson Bay and the Great Bear, on the east and west, and the fifty-eighth degree and the Arctic Ocean on the north and south. The work was begun more than two years ago, but it isn't completed yet, except in the 100,000 square miles along the west shore of the great bay.

For the Sheep-raiser.

Feed some dry roughage during the fall and get the ewes gradually accustomed to the change before they are put on their winter diet.

Take every precaution to gain the confidence of the ewes after they are put in the barn for the winter.

A change of blood is all right sometimes, but too frequent changes will ruin the best flock of sheep out in the country in a few years.

WHY KEEP ON COUGHING?

Here Is A Remedy That Will Stop It

Do you realize the danger in a neglected cough?

Then why don't you get rid of it?

Yes, you can shake it off, even though it has stuck to you for a long time, if you go about it right.

Keep out in the fresh air as much as you can, build up your strength with plenty of wholesome food, and take Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne.

This reliable household remedy has broken up thousands of hacking, persistent coughs, which were just as troublesome as yours, and what it has done for so many others it will do for you.

Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne contains absolutely no harmful drugs, and so can be given safely to children, as well as adults. Your physician or druggist can confirm this statement, for we are ready to send them on request a complete list of all the ingredients.

Put up in 25c. and 50c. bottles by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited. 817

THE HOPE OF RUSSIA.

The distressing illness of the little Tsarevitch gave rise to the greatest anxiety in Russia. This charming boy is the hope of his country, and were he to die grave complications would undoubtedly arise in Russia.

The Tsarevitch is a great-grandson of Queen Victoria. The greatest rejoicing prevailed in Russia at his birth, for the Royal couple were beginning to despair of a son. It is related that when the first baby proved to be a girl the Tsarina exclaimed: "Oh, I am glad it is a girl. Now it belongs to us. Had it been a boy it would have belonged to Russia." But the next three children proved to be girls, also, so that when a boy was born the joy



The Tsarevitch.

of the nation knew no bounds. The Tsarevitch is guarded with the greatest care, and the future of this handsome, merry little boy is far from being an enviable one.

On the Farm

Feet of Draft Horses.

A draft horse does most of his hard work at the walking gait. It is, therefore, important that he should be able to walk four miles an hour with a load. If his feet are deformed in any way, whether it be by disease or hereditary, he cannot do his best work.

The soles of the feet should turn up and show the shoes plainly as the horse moves away from the observer. The feet should be lifted quickly and evenly, and be set down squarely and firmly.

The hoof should be ample in size, sound, smooth and symmetrical in shape. The hoof is a continuation of the skin of the parts above. The color of the skin decides the color of the hoof. Color counts for little, however, if the hoofs are of poor shape and texture. The horn should be smooth, waxy looking and free from cracks or ridges, and the coronets should be open, prominent and wide at the heels. The sole should be slightly cupped, not flat or bulging; the frog large, elastic, healthy and without a deep cleft; the bars prominent. Poor fore feet are one of the commonest and most serious faults in draft horses.

Suggestions That May Help.

How is it, are your cows better than they were last year? If not, you haven't realized what you should from the season's dairying. Get ahead every year.

Some men have educated their tastes until they say that they can tell whether a hen has had good food, just by the flavor of the egg she lays. That is getting it down pretty fine; and there may be some imagination about it; and yet, there can be no doubt that good feed makes far better eggs than that which is half rotten and stale.

The hardest part of the hen business is marketing the eggs. A good place to build for success is at the market-place.

[redacted]

Overgrown fowls are no better in any particular than those of normal size. The breeding, care and selection designed for increasing size had better be devoted to the development of laying qualities and table quality instead of quantity.

Careful breeding, proper feeding and the right kind of care will produce heavy laying in any breed.

Sudden freight and excitement at once tells on the egg crop. Never allow strange dogs about where the hens are.

Why use Teas of uncertain quality and value, when delicious

"SALADA"

Tea can be had on demand.

Black, Green or Mixed. Sealed Packets Only.

FREE Sample Packet on Enquiry. Address: "SALADA," Toronto

SOME GIFTED SLEEPERS.

Many Records of People Who Slept Almost Continually.

Mr. Warde's fat boy, who may paradoxically be said to enliven several pages of "Pickwick Papers," has a modern counterpart, says the London Daily News. This boy was charged with vagrancy in the Willesden police court, and was said by the officers to be in the habit of sleeping night and day about the streets and vacant lots of the neighborhood.

Before the magistrate, he appeared to be dozing, and only replied to the questions put to him by a nod. He was remanded in order than a place on board ship might be found for him, presumably in the hope that a life on the ocean wave might succeed in waking him up. It may be that the boy will develop into one of the remarkable sleepers of whom many records remain.

Margaret Lyall of Denniland, in the parish of Maryton, three miles from Montrose, went to sleep on Wednesday, June 10, 1812, and did not wake up for two days. She went to sleep again on July 1st, and slept until August 8th. When fully awake she complained of giddiness, but had no recollection of having been blistered, bled, and immersed in cold water. She merely thought she had had a long night.

There is also the case of Elizabeth Arten, of St. Guillain, near Mons, in France, who in 1738, when thirty-six years of age, fell asleep for four days, and shortly after waking went off to sleep again for eighteen days. For the succeeding five years she slept regularly every day from five o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night. In 1748 she was prevented by the ague from sleeping for three weeks. In one of her periodical fits of sleeping, needles were thrust into her flesh, pieces of burning rag applied to her nose, and pins places under her finger-nails; she was even whipped, but nothing could waken her.

Samuel Chilton of Tinsbury, near Bath, a robust, stout laboring man, twenty-five years of age, on May 13, 1694, fell into a profound sleep from which he could not be awakened for a month, when he suddenly rose and went on with his work. He did not, however, regain the power of speech until another month had passed. On April 19, 1696, he had another sleeping fit. An apothecary bled, blistered, and applied a number of external irritants, but to no purpose.

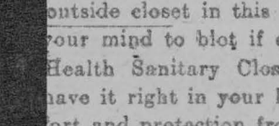
He was artificially fed for ten weeks, when his jaws became set, and could not be opened even with instruments. He slept for seventeen weeks, then he suddenly awoke, dressed and walked about the room under the impression that he had slept for only one night. His next attack lasted from August 17 to November 19, 1697. He went to sleep again almost immediately after waking, and did not wake up again until the beginning of the following February.

Doctor—"Do you talk in your sleep?" Patient—"No; I talk in other people's. I'm a clergyman."

Boys and Girls Send Post Card today for, how to make "Easy Pocket Money" Send at once before they are all gone. Address P.O. Box 1248, Montreal, Can.

Syrup and Sugar Makers have Chance to Win Gold Cash Prizes of $5.00 to $100.00 in Our $500.00 Contest

In order to stimulate interest in your syrup and sugar making we have decided to hold a prize contest for the best samples of syrup and sugar sent in by users of our CHAMPION EVAPORATOR. Full particulars of contest involving the sum of $500.00 will be mailed to you on request.
Every user of the CHAMPION EVAPORATOR has an equal chance of winning a prize.
We aim at quality, and if you pride yourself on the excellence of your syrup and sugar, now is your chance to benefit financially.
Non users of the CHAMPION EVAPORATOR had better get in line to enter the contest by purchasing one.
Write stating number of trees you tap and we will quote you price on required outfit.
Contest closes on April 15th, 1913.
Exhibit of samples from every competitive user of the CHAMPION EVAPORATOR will be displayed (by courtesy of the Star management) in their magnificent show windows, Montreal, during the last two weeks in April.
Closing Word.—Send at once for "Prize Contest Circular," giving full information concerning this competition.



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53 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.



THE CURSE OF FARM LIFE

The outside closet—that abominable accumulation of disease-laden filth—is the curse of farm life—directly responsible for nine-tenths of the diseases existing in the rural districts.

There Can Be No Doubt About This

Just consider. Here within a few steps of your home—poisoning every breath of air you breathe—you have built a pest house—a foul-smelling sink—which must be used by you and your family.

And you willingly subject your wife, daughters and sons to this risk of disease, publicity and discomfort—in all weathers—winter and summer. Probably you never thought of the outside closet in this light before. Now you know. Make up your mind to blot it off your farm at once. Install a Good Health Sanitary Closet—it doesn't cost much—and you can have it right in your home. Think of the convenience, comfort and protection from ill health. Make up your mind to have one without another day's delay. Let us tell you more about the Good Health Closet.

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Gentlemen:—
Please send me literature giving full particulars of the Good Health Sanitary Closet.
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NA-DRU-CO LAXATIVES

most effective without any discomfort. Increased doses not needed. 25c. a box at your druggist's.

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.

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Cameras and Supplies

We have a nice line of Cameras to select from, also

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THE REXALL DRUG STORE

Wishing you all a happy and prosperous New Year

D. T. HENDERSON

DRUGGIST

Underwear

is important at all times, but now, when the cold blasts are in sight, remember

Your Health

and keep in mind your pocketbook at the same time. We can help you and can show you the biggest and best lot of such goods in town, and at prices that will help you pay your coal bill.

This Fall we are especially strong in

Mitts, Caps and Gloves

Mullin Bros.

MORRISBURG

Fire! Fire!

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

Remember that CHEAP Insurance often proves to be very DEAR when losses occur.

All HONEST claims promptly and liberally settled.

A. F. MERKLEY,
Local Agent, Morrisburg.

D. MONROE, Cornwall,
District Inspector and Adjuster.

A Large Gathering of Representative Farmers Attend the Short Course at Wales on Jan. 9th and 10th, on Stock and Seed Judging

The popularity among farmers of the two-day short course in live stock and seed judging, was again demonstrated at Wales on January 9th and 10th, when, on each afternoon of these dates, the farmers' institute tent, used for stock judging work, was well filled with an enthusiastic crowd of farmers. Expressions of appreciation of the work of the lecturers were heard on all sides, and the hearty applaud that was given each speaker as they finished their lecture, was proof positive that their addresses had been interesting and instructive.

Mr. T. G. Raynor, of the Seed Branch, Ottawa, took the work on seeds and seed judging at the morning session of the first day. While the audience was not as large as it should have been at this session, those who were present were unanimous in saying that those who had not taken advantage of the seed session, missed a very instructive address and also some good practical work in seed judging. Mr. Raynor emphasized the importance of sowing only good plump seed, so as to get the young plant away to a good start. He illustrated the importance of this by referring to a chart showing the difference in yield from sowing large, plump seed compared with only medium and small plump seed. In oats, this difference amounted to as much as 15 bushels per acre. Seed oats should be put through the fanning mill at least three times, and four times would be better, cleaning away from 25 to 50 per cent., if necessary, so that only the plumpest seed will be left. He showed a double advantage in this, as the secondary oats, which are the smaller ones, have less percentage of hull, and therefore are more valuable for feeding purposes.

The question of using oats from the prairie provinces for seed in Ontario, was brought up by E. P. Bradt. In reply to this Mr. Raynor said he could see no serious objection to using them, providing they were free from foul seeds. He advised the farmers to submit a sample to the Seed Branch at Ottawa before sowing them. Not only the western oats should be tested, but our own as well, because of the danger of them being injured by the continued wet weather at harvest time. These tests are made free of charge by the Seed Branch, and a full report made as to its purity and strength of germination.

A short discussion on potatoes concluded Mr. Raynor's lecture. The Daviés Warrior potato stood at the top of the list in the co-operative experiments in Ontario this year, among the late potatoes. It is a large white potato, comparatively shallow in the eyes, and possessing good table qualities. It proved itself to be not so susceptible to rot as the Empire State, the variety which ranked second this year.

Mr. R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, Ont., very ably conducted the work on dairy cattle and swine. Mr. Stevenson has a large herd of pure bred Holsteins on ihis farm, and has been in the dairy business for over thirty years, and thus all his remarks were based on actual experience. He advocated very head of the herd, using him only one or two years and then disposing of him and procuring another young animal. Mr. Stevenson suggested the policy of buying more pure bred aged bulls that each year were being placed on the market at beef prices. These would be valuable animals to the average farmer more so than the untried young animal.

In closing, the speaker emphasized the importance of using only pure bred sires. While the grade often appeared as good as a pure bred, no advancement ever could be made by using him. The prepotency of the pure bred sire was so much greater than that of the grade, that we could be much more sure of him transmitting his good qualities to the offspring.

Mr. J. Gardhouse took the sessions on heavy and light horses and sheep. To horsemen all over the province Mr. Gardhouse needs no introduction. He proved himstrongly the use of scales and keeping individual records of the cows in the herd. This being the only sure way of knowing the best and most profitable cows to keep and the unprofitable ones to weed out. He condemned the all too prevalent practice of cross-breeding in the dairy breeds of cattle. Choose a breed and stick to it, and improve your herd by rearing calves only from the best cows. No improvement could be attained by cross breeding. Any of the dairy breeds were good; it was left with the farmer to develop the best in which ever breed he might choose. In general it could be said that a man would be the most successful in breeding if he chose the breed that he liked best. In his opinion the reason for the decrease in the size of the dairy cow during the last decade could be attributed to the common practice of keeping only young immature bulls at the self to be well versed on the subjects which he handled at the Wales meetings. He showed that the breeding of heavy horses was very profitable, and he was surprised that more farmers in the province were not engaged in the business. The horse industry was at the present time in rather a peculiar condition, owing to the haphazard breeding methods of the average farmer. To meet the market requirements and bring big prices, we must breed a type of horse that is in demand. The heavy horse—and the heavier the more valuable—was at present commanding high prices on the market. It was not necessary to buy one of the highest priced mares, nor an imported mare to get a start in heavy horse breeding, but we ought to pay enough to get a mare with quality as good as we could, and with size enough that her colts are likely to have good weight, and come in the more valuable class on that account. After we had made the selection of the mare, then breed to a horse that was strong in the points in which she was faulty. Always keep the best mares for breeding purposes, and do not sell them just because a good price may be offered by a dealer. The very best and most useful mares had been sold out of many districts in Ontario, leaving the horse breeding industry in a bad condition. "Farmers breed more and better heavy horses and your bank accounts will soon show whether the business is profitable or not," were the concluding words of Mr. Gardhouse.

At the close of the course many expressions of appreciation were made to the District Representative and his assistant, and a desire that a similar course be held there another year, was expressed by many farmers.

Biliousness

is certainly one of the most disagreeable ailments which flesh is heir to. Coated tongue—bitter taste in the mouth—nausea—dizziness—these combine to make life a burden. The cause is a disordered liver—the cure Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They go straight to the root of the trouble, put the liver right, cleanse the stomach and bowels, clear the tongue and take away the bitter taste from the mouth. At the first sign of biliousness take

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

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DRAINAGE and other Municipal work will receive prompt attention. Farm lines and sub-divisions.

CONCRETE WORK of all kinds, including bridges and culverts, a specialty.

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Stock & Poultry Specifics

FREE We will send absolutely free, for the asking, postpaid, one of our large 64-page books (with insert), on the common diseases of stock and poultry. Tells how to feed all kinds of heavy and light horses, colts and mares, milch cows, calves and fattening steers, also how to keep and feed poultry so that they will lay as well in winter as in summer. It contains 360 recommends from all over Canada, from people who have used our goods. No farmer should be without it.

You can fatten cattle and hogs in a month's less time by using our Royal Purple Stock Specific than you could possibly do without it, thereby saving a month's feed and labor and the cost to you will not be more than $1.50 for six pigs or $1.00 for one steer. It will keep your horses in show condition with ordinary feed. If you have a poor, miserable-looking animal on your place try it on this one first and see the marvellous result which will be obtained. Our Stock Specific will increase the milk flow three to five lbs. per cow per day, while being fed in the stable. A 50c package will last a cow or horse 70 days.

ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC will make your hens lay just as well in the winter as in the summer, and will keep them free from disease. These goods are pure and unadulterated. We do not use any cheap filler **to make a large package, entirely different** from any on the market at the present time.

Royal Purple Stock Specific, 50c pckgs.: four 50c pckgs., in an air-tight tin, for $1.50.
Royal Purple Poultry Specific, 25c and 50c pckgs., and $1.50 air-tight tins that hold four 50c pckgs.
Royal Purple Lice Killer, 25c and 50c tins; 30c by mail.
Royal Purple Gall Cure, 25c and 50c tins; 30c by mail.
Royal Purple Sweat Liniment, 50c bottle; 60c by mail.
Royal Purple Cough Cure, 50c tin; 60c by mail.
Royal Purple Disinfectant, 25c and 50c tins.
Royal Purple Roup Cure, 25c tins; 30c by mail.
Royal Purple Worm Powder, 25c tins; 30c by mail.

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J. D. McDonald, Morrisburg

Voting January 5th, 1914

NO CATERING TO THE UNCLEAN.

(Toronto Globe.)

No public institution in a decent community should be permitted, under public license, to minister to the depravity of its patrons. That prohibition, approved by intelligence and good manners, forbids the renewal of licenses for barrooms and immoral playhouses. Two of the most degrading agencies of modern society are the saloon that ministers to drunkenness and the stage that educates to vulgarity and incites to social impurity. Both are vicious. Both exist to cater to the baser passions. Both are entrenched in the money profits of commercialized sin. Each subserves the sordid and sensual purposes of the other. Both combine to strengthen every other debasing influence and tendency in the moral life of the community.

Public opinion in Canada is steadily growing strong and active against the public licensing of the bar-room. Men everywhere are coming to see the folly, the social, economic, and political folly, of the system that year after year grants public license to a few hundred barroom keepers, making it lawful for them to sell intoxicants under such conditions as inevitably damage social life, burden every legitimate trade and industry, and corrupt the politics and government of the country. The happiness of every home is threatened by every barroom; the work of every school is thwarted; the ideals of every church are defied, and the prosperity of the bar-room's own business depends on its success in changing its patrons from being self-controlled producers of wealth to be parasites dependent on the productive work of others.

Is it any wonder that in eighty municipalities in Ontario thousands of voters whose eyes have been opened will go to the polls to-day and mark their ballots in favor of refusing public license to an institution that everywhere and in all its history has been a burden on business and a curse to society? The voter who indolently or deliberately fails to vote against the bar-room to-day accepts his share of the evil which the bar-room works in his community in days to come.

So, too, with indecency on the theatre stage. In itself the drama has its place and function. The stage in all its phases is truly honorable, and its influence may be made nobly uplifting and vitally recreative, but the measure of its high and holy possibilities is the measure of its deep and damning degradation when its divine art is prostituted to indecent association, lewdness, and the brazen shame of the profligate.

The real degradation of the stage is not always at the hands of the openly and unabashedly vulgar. Their coarse-dressed lechery often defeats itself, but the semi-refined obscenity, the clever innuendo, and the stage atmosphere skillfully charged with suggestiveness that dare not be visualized, tolerated, or plainly spoken—this appeal is by so much the more fatal 'to unstained modesty because of its deft and sinuating art.

The day of the bar-room is doomed and it will soon be swept out by the votes of the people. The power of public opinion, once informed and organized, will not only make it bad business for theatre managers to allow improprieties on the stage, but will forbid official permission of plays or players that cater to the unclean or suggest the forbidden.

NO ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR

Detective Fails to Find a "Blind Pig" in Orillia.

To test the assertions sometimes heard that liquor is illegally sold in Orillia, arrangements were recently made to have one of the best liquor detectives in the Province visit the town. After spending a week there, boarding in two of the hotels, and knocking around with "the boys," doing his best to purchase a drink of liquor, he presented a written report in which he declares that there is no illegal sale of liquor in this town. Though he treated freely, he utterly failed to get anything stronger than Cobalt beer. In his written report, the detective says:—

"After enquiry and upon the information I was able to gather, I can say there is not one place doing business as a 'blind pig.' There is a clique among the town citizens who come together like a club, and send for liquor, and have a good time together; but no outsider would be allowed to join them. Some citizens have an idea that booze is going right and left, but there is no foundation for it. It is all got privately and according to law. I used different ways of enquiry with ——, who has been telling several persons that sales are going on in the town, but when I got to the bottom of it, he did not know, and could not say where it was to be got, though he declared there was lots around. The thing is there is no sale going on. From my experience I was satisfied that local option is being carried out according to law. There are no loafers or drunkards around at night. I tried all the drug stores. One keeps no liquor for prescriptions. The others want a prescription. Strangers in the town think it is one of the strictest local option places in the country. They think the police have good control. I boarded at the ——— house, and I was satisfied the fellows there did not know where they could get liquor. Saturday was my busiest day. I had a feeling some liquor came into town with farmers, but I did not see any violations. —— was telling me his experience in the north country, where he used to make whiskey, but said that there was no chance for that kind of thing in this town. I noticed the police, as far as I could see, were doing their duty. I considered it no use to stay any longer."

The detective reported that there was considerable illegal selling of cigarettes and soft drinks on Sunday; also selling of cigarettes to minors. The town police are taking steps to put a stop to these infractions of the law.

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For Cash Only

F. A. NASH

The Molsons Bank

Incorporated 1855

Record of Progress for 5 Years--1906-1911

Capital, ...	$ 3,000,000	$ 4,000,000
Reserve, ...	3,000,000	4,600,000
Deposits, ...	23,677,730	35,042,311
Loans and Investments,	27,457,090	38,854,801
Total Assets,	33,090,192	48,237,284

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Great Annual

January & February Sale

OF

Furniture, Rugs and Oilcloth

SALE COMMENCES WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15
ENDS FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28

This will be the greatest sale on record. To fire the first guns of this great sale we will hold a Public Auction of all kinds of FURNITURE, RUGS and STOVES in the north part of our warerooms, consisting of goods and chattels of Mr. Paul Townsend. No reserved bids. Everything sold to highest bidder. JAMES CONNELLEY, Auctioneer.

TERMS OF ENTIRE SALE, CASH

Watch for large posters. Our entire stock sold at actual cost prices. We invite you to call and look over our immense stock. A clean sweep.

W. MARSH & SON

The Leading Funeral Directors and Embalmers
MORRISBURG, ONT.

AUCTION SALE

The undersigned having decided to retire from farming, will sell by public aution at his premises, three-quarters of a mile west of Aultsville on the river road, on

Wednesday, Jan. 22d, 1913

commencing at one o'clock sharp, the following:—

1 Black Gelding coming 16 years old; 1 Clyde mare by Farmer Boy, rising 3 years old; 1 Hackney Cobhurst Mare, rising 3 years old; 1 Black Gelding rising 13 years old; 1 Chestnut Gelding rising 6 years old; 1 Ma e Colt, by Claude Forester and from a fast pacing mare, rising 2 years old; 1 Clyde Mare Colt, by Jasper, rising one year old; 1 Hackney Mare, by Muskenduke, rising 5 years old; 1 Chestnut Hackney Mare in foal to heavy Percheron Horse, rising 12 yrs. old; 1 Black Heavy Gelding, rising 12 years old; 13 Heifers rising 3 yrs. old, all supposed to be with calf; 22 Heifers rising 2 yrs. old; 1 Auto-back Buggy; 1 Milk Wagon, almost new; 1 Woodstock Wagon and Box; 1 Wagon; 1 Milk Wagon; 2 Walking Ploughs; 1 Perrin Sulkey Plough; 1 20-ft. Steel Harrow; 1 Syers Cultivator; 1 Massey-Harris Mowing Machine, 5½ ft. cut; 2 Buggy Poles; 1 Dog Power; 1 Cutter; 1 Moodie Horse Power; 1 Page Power and Separator; 1 Watson Ensilage Cutter; 1 Wheelbarrow; 2 Sets Double Harness; 1 Set Single Harness; 1 Pair Bobsleighs; 1 Cart; 1 Noxon Seeder; 1 Horse Rake; 1 Cooking Range (McClary Kootenay); 1 Extension Table; 27 yds. of Rag Carpet; 1 Cheerful Oak Stove, wood or coal, good as new; 1 Beattie Hay Car and Fork and 130 feet of rope; Other articles too numerous too mention.

Should weather be unfavorable, the sale will take place the following day.

TERMS OF SALE—$10 and under, cash; over that amount, eight months' credit, without interest, on furnishing approved joint notes, or four per cent. off for cash.

THOS. IRVING, Auctioneer — **C. E. WELLS**, Proprietor