

# The Leader

Vol. XVIII, No 43

MORRISBURG, ONT., FRIDAY, OCT. 25 1918

## HOW TO REDUCE THE COST OF LIVING

### PATRONIZE YOUR LOCAL COLDSTORAGE



Dame Nature  
Commands  
Co-operation.

It is the Law of  
Life.

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ACT!

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PRODUCERS, EGG CIRCLES, MERCHANTS  
The Dundas Co-Operative Association, Limited  
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Why continue the old chaos of competition which GREAT NATIONS and BIG BUSINESS to-day have discarded?

We urge you to co-operate with a Central Organized Clearing House and offer our facilities for this purpose.

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EGGS, POULTRY, FLOUR, FEED, CORN AND MIXED GRAIN FOR POULTRY

Rolling and Grinding Mill

R. H. ASHTON

Manager.

## CUSTOM TAILORING

Frank Stewart,

MERCHANT  
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MORRISBURG, : : : ONT.

## YOU NEED IT NOW

This large size fine **COLD BLAST LANTERN**—The safest, most convenient and best Lantern ever offered for sale.

Takes a wide wick and gives a large bright flame.



Warranted in Every Way

Special priced at \$1.20

### BUTTER BOWLS

Made of the best quality of maple, Very deep, superior finish, wax polished.

### BUTTER MOULD

Oblong shape, made from the best seasoned maple with patent adjustable screw. A most popular mould

### BUTTER LADLES

All white selected wood.

R. H. BRADFELD & CO.

THE HARDWARE STORE—OPPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL

Morrisburg, : : : Ont.

## NO TRUCKING WITH NOR TRUSTING THE KAISER

The following is an extract from President Wilson's reply to the last German note:—

"Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the President deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war, the Government deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany. If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany now, on if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German Empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid."

## OBITUARY

### THE LATE J. W. FORRESTER

As briefly announced in last week's Leader, Dundas County mourns the loss of one of its most promising young men in the death of Mr. John Wilfred Forrester, M.A., D. Paed., Inspector of Public Schools for Dundas who died at his home in Winchester on Friday last from pneumonia, following influenza. He was born in Westport, Ont., in 1878, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Forrester. He graduated from Queen's University with honors in science. Last spring he received the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy from the University of Toronto, and took the summer course in agriculture at Guelph. He taught public school at Balderson and Cardinal; later he was on the staff of St. Mary's and then Smith's Falls collegiate institutes. In January, 1916, he became Public School Inspector for the county of Dundas. He was a man of genial manner, broad vision, and thorough and capable in his work.

He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Rose Williams, daughter of Dr. Williams of Cardinal one daughter, Dorothy, aged seven; also his father and mother, three brothers and two sisters. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

### Mrs. Eva C. Carson

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Jarvis have the sincere sympathy of the community in the death of their eldest daughter, Mrs. Eva C. Carson, who died in a Toronto hospital on Friday, October 18th. The remains were conveyed over the G.T.R. to Morrisburg for burial in St. James cemetery, on October 20th.

The deceased is survived by her parents, two sons, and one daughter; also one sister, Helen, of Toronto; and three brothers: Sergt. J. Harold and Pte. H. H. Clare, Overseas, and Arnold at home.

## BORN

Leonard—At Montreal, October 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Leonard, a son.

## MARRIED

Hess—Wells—At the residence of the bride's father, Williamsburg, on Wednesday, October 23rd, by the Rev. H. Cameron, Annie Ethel, daughter of Henry Wells, Esq., to George son of Abram Hess, Esq.

Tyrrell—Stadler—At Rochester, N.Y., by Rev. Father Del Boe, on Monday 29th July, 1918, Albert Stevenson Tyrrell, of Albany, N.Y., was united in marriage to Katherine Andresetta Stadler, of Rochester, N.Y., formerly of Morrisburg Ont.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

## USE YOUR DOLLARS TO END THE WAR

If your dollar will drive the enemy back from despoiling Europe and threatening America, here it goes! You will surely put all you can spare into a Victory Bond, to help old Canada finance its own war burdens or secure for Great Britain a plentiful supply of foodstuffs.

For it is not the rich man's pile that counts most. It is the accumulation of purchases made by farmers and rural business men from every corner of Canada that swells the total and strikes terror to the heart of our enemy.

When dollars can fight, let us wheel every one of them into line, and so hasten the peace that must come when our golden impact strikes the front line. He is a patriot and helper indeed who saves for Victory Bonds.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Sir:—

Will you allow me space in your paper to correct certain statements which are being circulated about town in explanation of the high tax rate.

In the first place it is not true that a large debenture was left unpaid last year, as the Auditor's Report will clearly show. Not only is the statement untrue but the Council of 1917 paid an expiring Waterworks debenture which the present Council will not have to raise money for.

In the second place it is not true that the Council of 1917 left a deficit of \$4000.00. The following is an extract from the Auditor's Report.

ASSETS	
Available.	
Cash on Hand .....	\$ 2606 75
Uncollected Water Rates .....	913 30
Uncollected Light Rates .....	2197 45
Uncollected Taxes .....	79 57
Uncollected Billiard License .....	70 00
John Prunner, overpaid .....	4 00
	\$ 5871 07

ACTUAL FINANCIAL STANDING	
Owing Board of Education .....	\$ 4000 00
Owing Board of Education .....	16 00
Owing Govt. Power Rent .....	2310 00
Outstanding Orders .....	327 93
	\$ 6653 93
Cash on hand .....	2606 75

Balance Debit .....

From this it will be seen that the available assets are \$5871.07 which deducted from the liabilities \$6653.93 leaves a debit balance of \$782.86. But the Auditors, as auditors, have rightly included in the liabilities, the Government Power rent \$2310, which the Council of 1917 did not expect to have to pay. On the ground that we had settled an indebtedness of \$4500.00 the previous year for \$1000.00, and part of the time that debt was accumulating, the plant was running, and the village received an income from it. If this amount is omitted, the Credit Balance of the 1917 Council would be \$1527.14.

It is difficult to conceive of an intelligent business man stating that assets other than cash on hand, should not be considered as assets. I have been looking over old Financial Statements, and find that every Reeve, from the time of the late J. F. Gibbons in 1888, down to and including my predecessor in the reeveship, the late R. E. Gibson, did consider the uncollected water and light rates and taxes as assets, and so showed them in their Financial Statements.

Yours faithfully,  
J. H. MEIKLE.

## VICTORY LOAN ORGANIZATION

The following officers and committees have been appointed for the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glenora, for the Victory Loan Campaign, which opens on Monday, October 28th.—

Chairman—His Honor Judge O'Reilly.

Vice Chairmen—O. D. Casselman, M.P., N. J. Fraid, Hugh Munro, M.L.A.

Secretary—F. D. McLennan.

Divisional Organizer—D. J. McDougall.

County Organizer—E. D. Gates, J. G. Singer.

Honorary Committee—His Honor Judge Liddell, Chairman

F. D. Brunet, Moose Creek; M. J. Casselman, Morrisburg; Nathan Copeland, R. R. No. 1, Cornwall; D. Courville, Alex-

andria; D. Danis, Cornwall; Geo. H. Davy, Iroquois; David Dunbar, R.R. No. 1, Newington; John A. Farlinger, R. R., Cornwall; Frank Fraser, Morewood; Wesley Hamilton, Chesterville; I. Hilliard, M.L.A., Morrisburg; J. J. Lally, Cornwall; W. B. Lawson, K.C., Chesterville; W. R. Mack, Cornwall; John A. McDonald, R. R. Greenfield; Donald D. McLeod, Moose Creek; A. W. McIntyre R. R., Finch; Wm. T. McMartin, R.R., Chesterville; Robt. Mulholland, South Mountain; R. T. Nicholson, Lancaster; A. H. Robertson, Maxville; James A. Sangster, Bainsville; R. A. Shearer, M.L.A., Cornwall.

Publicity Committee—J. G. Harkness, Chairman; W. R. Young, Secretary; Farrand Hall, John A. Chisholm, J. F. Chier, N. J. Fraid, W. Gibbens, C. U. Peeling.

Representative, Township of Williamsburg—J. H. Meikle.

TEAM MEMBERS—

Town of Cornwall—W. A. Craig, Captain; George A. Milten, James E. Tallon, Wm. Pollock, M. D. Chme.

Township of Cornwall—J. W. McLeod, Captain; R. A. Shearer, M.L.A., Peter A. Nolan, Frank Quinn, D. J. McIntosh.

Finch—D. A. McNaughton, Captain; J. A. Robinson, J. A. Coons.

Osnabruck—D. H. Meikle, Cap-

tain; E. Warren, W. A. Edwards David Dunbar.

Roxborough—W. O. Wert, Captain; S. J. McDonnell, D. H. McDermid.

Charlottenburgh—H. M. Grand Captain; P. H. McDermid, J. A. B. McLennan, A. Dougal Cameron, Ib.

Kenyon—John A. Welsh, Captain; Murdoch McRae, Roderick McCuaig, Peter Kippen.

Lancaster—D. D. McCuaig, Captain; R. C. McDougall, Arch John McDonald, F. Oummet.

Lochiel—M. J. Morris, Captain; Peter Chisholm, A. Campbell, Edgar McRae.

Winchester—W. J. Fisher, Captain; James F. Ault, J. G. Tate, James R. Weir.

Williamsburg—George Charles, Captain; Frank Empey, James Clement, Ed. VanAllen.

Mountain—John S. Anderson, Captain; Clayton Robinson, J. L. Thompson.

Matilda—Thomas Johnston, Captain; Eli Merkley, Peter P. Everett, J. J. Payne.

## Barber Shop for Sale

Barber Shop and complete up-to-date fixtures for sale; situate on the Main street, Morrisburg, one of the best stands in Eastern Ontario, with a turnover of \$150 per month. Will be sold at a very reasonable figure, as owner is compelled to move owing to other interests in the city. Apply.

Fred W. Barclay,  
Morrisburg, Ont.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## PRICES OF CARS WILL BE HIGHER

Bulgaria is out of the war; Turkey will soon follow. Never did things look so well for a complete Allied Victory.

Even though peace be soon declared, prices of cars will continue to soar higher for a year or two at least on account of the scarcity of steel and production curtailed. Now is the time to buy your McLAUGHLIN or NEW MAXWELL at present prices.

You will have a gilt-edged investment with big interest if you buy NOW instead of Spring. Place your order to-day. Don't delay or you may be late in securing one of these cars. : : :

McLaughlin "Light Six" New Maxwell  
"Standard" \$1700 \$1395.  
"Special" \$1775 Price effective Oct. 4, 1918.

## USED CARS

1 Ford (looks like new)  
1 1918 Chevrolet (nearly new)

W. H. Fetterly & Co.

INCORPORATED 1855

## THE MOLSONS BANK

Capital and Reserve \$8,800,000

98 Branches in Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted  
Circular Letters of Credit

Bank Money Orders  
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate

MORRISBURG BRANCH WILLIAMSBURG BRANCH

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



# Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

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

## The Storage of Potatoes.

The losses from improper storage of potatoes are of far greater economic importance than is generally realized. These losses are brought about by a variety of factors which may be grouped in three divisions, e.g. physical, mechanical and pathological.

The chief loss from physical factors is brought about by the storage of immature stock. Potatoes that are to be stored should be thoroughly ripe, that is, the stalks should be dead, and the tubers should adhere firmly to the stems. Potatoes may have their stalks prematurely killed so as to resemble a natural death by being attacked by late or early blight, rhizoctonia, the flea beetle or potato bug, but upon examination the tubers under such plants will be found immature and unfit for best storage results. Frost bitten and sunburned also come in this division.

The mechanical factors that brought about loss in storage are chiefly about by careless handling of the crop at harvest time, such as broken, cracked or chipped tubers due to improper digging and rough usage in gathering the crop. The slightest injury to the skin of the potato lays it open to invasion of myriads of decay producing spores, which, when given the proper conditions will rapidly spread decay through the entire lot.

Under the pathological factors come the tubers affected by disease. Undoubtedly the late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) is the most common, as well as the most destructive. Tubers affected by this disease are almost certain to decay in storage; nor is this decay confined to the diseased tubers, but spreads rapidly to the healthy ones, unless preventive measures are employed, and perfect storage age provided.

The decay of potatoes in storage may be caused by a number of organisms, while each organism may have its own particular form of attack; still it is gratifying to know that the remedial measures are the same in each case.

The following suggestions regarding the storage of potatoes, if followed carefully, will practically eliminate the losses from decay of potatoes in storage.

1. Spray your potatoes frequently and carefully during the summer with Bordeaux mixture.
2. Delay digging your potatoes, if possible, until the tops are dead and dry.
3. Avoid covering potatoes, after they are dug, with the tops, to protect them from sun or frost.
4. Carefully examine all potatoes to be stored, and remove immature, broken, cracked, chipped, sun-bitten, frost-bitten or diseased tubers.
5. Never store your potatoes while wet.
6. Have the tubers free from dirt. If dirty, the soil fills up the spaces between the tubers and prevents the circulation of air.
7. Provide a dry cellar with abundant ventilation, where the temperature can be between 34 and 40 degrees F.

ture can be between 34 and 40 degrees F.

8. Keep the storage room as cool as possible directly after the product is stored.

9. Fill your bins gradually; by so doing, the potatoes that are put in first have lost their heat before they are covered by another layer.

10. Carefully sort your stored potatoes at intervals during storage, and remove all tubers showing signs of disease or decay.

## Fertilizers For 1919.

Now is the time for the farmer to plan his croppings for 1919 and in doing so to decide upon what fertilizers, if any, he purposes to use. Last spring there was considerable disappointment among farmers, especially among those who had delayed placing their orders till a few weeks before the season opened, as there was not only a shortage of material but transportation facilities were such that quick deliveries could not be made. There is no prospect that conditions will be better next spring, and it therefore behooves the farmer this fall to carefully consider his needs, scan the prices and having made his selection to place his orders, stipulating an early delivery. Cooperation in ordering may effect the saving of a considerable amount in purchasing and freight rates.

During the last ten years there has been considerable increase in the number of farmers in British Columbia, Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime provinces using fertilizers, but unfortunately but a small percentage of them have any definite knowledge of the profit that may have resulted from their application. There will always be a degree of uncertainty as regards results from fertilizers, chiefly owing to the fact that seasonal conditions can not be predicted, but with close observation from carefully planned work, a very great knowledge may be gained as to the kind and amount of fertilizer which will prove profitable. A series of adjacent plots on fairly uniform soil, each with a different amount or combination of fertilizer and sown to the same crop, furnishes the most reliable means of learning the most profitable application, but if time and labor do not permit of the adoption of this plan, a strip of the field, well staked, should be left unfertilized, and its yield weighed against that of a similar sized strip on the fertilized area. From the results so obtained the profit or loss from the application of the fertilizer may be readily obtained.

A considerable saving may be usually effected by buying fertilizer ingredients, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate, basic slag, etc., than by purchasing ready mixed fertilizers, and this course also furnishes valuable information for future guidance, obtainable in no other way.

Information and advice regarding the use of fertilizers will be gladly given as far as may be practicable, by the Division of Chemistry, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

# The Dairy

Many stockmen dehorn the stocker and feeder cattle or calves to be kept for feeders. The chief advantages of dehorning are convenience and economy in the feed lot and in shipping, and possibly a slight increase in market value. Animals being fitted for baby beef should not be dehorned, as with horned breeds the age can be told approximately by the horn, and when the horns are removed the buyer may suspect an animal of being over age limit and may cut down somewhat on the price.

If a feeder is raising his own calves, the best method of dehorning will be found to be an application of caustic soda or caustic potash when the calf is a few days old, or when the button can be felt through the skin. Wet the stick of caustic slightly and rub it well on the skin over the horn after first clipping the hair off the region. Do not get the stick too wet or it will be apt to run down over the side of the head, burning off the hair and also causing needless pain.

When dehorning is not done at this time, it is advisable to wait until the horn has made a fair growth and then use either the saw or the clippers, which must be used in either case if the feeders are purchased. Clippers are quicker and less painful than the saw. They make a cleaner cut, which bleeds longer than that made with the saw. In either case the horn should be cut a little below the union of the horn and the skin or the horn will begin to grow again.

The best time to dehorn is the first part of April or the latter part of October; that is, neither in really cold weather nor in fly time. In fly time the animal is somewhat run down and flies cause great suffering, prevent the wound from healing, and are a source of infection. It is best for a few days after the operation not to give the cattle dusty hay or other feeds in which there is much dust, as the wounds are liable to become infected and cause trouble.

# Poultry

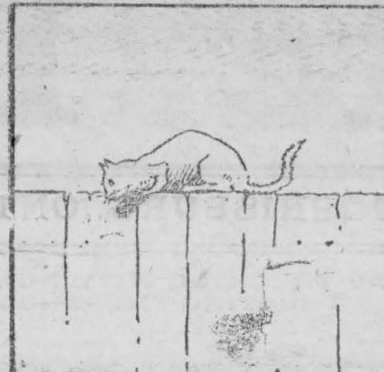
A common and troublesome parasite affecting fowls is the roost-mite, when these become sufficiently numerous they not only infest the nests, but other parts of the poultry house, especially cracks and crevices, as well as the roosts. These mites are much like tiny spiders in appearance and are often called spider-lice by poultrymen.

Roost-mites are easily exterminated by applying coal oil to all infested parts of the building. As prevention is better than cure, it pays to paint the roosts every four or six weeks in winter time and every two weeks during the warm weather, as it is in the presence of heat that these pests increase most rapidly and are most active.

Clean nests insure clean eggs. Do not send dirty eggs to market. Rub off the dirt with a slightly dampened woollen rag. Cider vinegar will remove stains. Washed eggs do not keep, as the gelatinous substance is removed which seals the pores of the shell, and when this is removed air is admitted and decomposition begins.

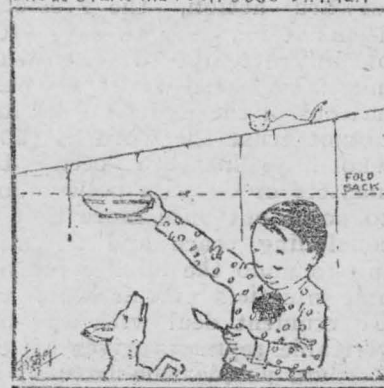
# FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES.



TABBY SNEAKS ALONG THE FENCE. WE'LL HAVE TO WATCH THE SINNER.

WHILE FIDOS SPEAKING FOR HIS LUNCH SHE'LL STEAL THE POOR DOG'S DINNER.



# Hogs

Precautions Against Cholera.

Nearly every fall there are outbreaks of hog cholera. When cholera is in the neighborhood, healthy hogs may be kept free from the disease by cleaning the feed lots, breeding pens and hog shelters, and disinfecting them with a good disinfectant. Keep the hogs away from streams, public highways and neighbors' lots. Burn all "carcasses" which attract dogs, buzzards and crows. Scare away all stray dogs, pigeons and English sparrows. Stay away from infected herds in the neighborhood, and keep visitors out of the hog lots unless their shoes have been properly disinfected. Disinfect all recently purchased hogs and quarantine them for two weeks or longer. Vaccinate with serum alone to prevent the development of the disease in recently purchased hogs.

When cholera or other sickness occurs in your herd, separate the sick animals promptly and confine them in a screened shed or closed building. Call a veterinarian to tell whether the disease is cholera. If cholera is present, vaccinate all the hogs which are mildly infected. Do not waste serum on hogs in an advanced stage of cholera. Kill and burn without delay any hogs that are fatally ill. Disinfect the lots thoroughly, burn all rubbish and litter, white-wash the buildings and scatter freshly slaked lime about the sheds and lot.

October had no butterflies and so she told Jack Frost  
To make a million right away, no matter what it cost;  
So Jack Frost painted all the leaves a lovely red and brown;  
The wind then shook the branches hard to make them flutter down.

# BALANCING SUPPLY AND DEMAND

By R. G. Kirby.

In planning crops the farmer should study the law of supply and demand as it applies to the agriculture of his community. Even in time of war this law cannot be ignored. For example a city farmer, inspired by patriotism rented land and planted it to turnips. He reasoned that in war time every kind of food would be in great demand. He raised a large crop of turnips and found no demand for them in his community; the market was supplied. The grocers in the city had little demand for turnips. The law of supply and demand was working and the crop was unprofitable.

The farmer can safely base his plans on the established practice of the community. A new idea may be fine but possibly it has been tried and found unsatisfactory. Farmers who conduct their business along established lines will find that they are really catering to supply and demand.

This year, wheat is a crop that a farmer can grow with safety because of the demand. Men who produce wheat know that there is no risk in finding a market. They know that wheat is in demand the world over. The growing of beans, livestock and staple crops is safe because of the demand.

Some farmers find it pays to grow crops for nearby canning factories. The demand is there and will create a market for their crops. In a section without a canning factory the farmer cannot raise a large amount of certain crops without risk because of insufficient demand.

Some inexperienced observers criticize farmers because they follow more or less in the ways of their fathers. Sometimes it is called "in a rut."

More often it is common sense farm management. Many good farmers have discovered that the risks of farming are great enough without growing crops which are not in demand.

A dairyman who starts with pure-bred stock is playing safe if he selects

a breed adapted to his community. He can sell his surplus easily at good prices. More of his neighbors may purchase a bull from him. The community association may hold auctions which will bring many buyers from distant parts who will pay good prices for animals. If he selects a breed less popular in the community he will have less chance to make money because there will be less demand for his stock. That is why certain Holstein and Guernsey centres are prosperous and build up national reputations. That demand makes the business successful. If a breeder came into such a section and attempted to build up a herd of a different breed his chances of success would be greatly reduced because he ignored the demand for pure-bred stock of the breed already popular in that community.

The poultryman who specializes with a popular breed will stand more chance of success than one who selects a fancy breed, seldom seen within miles of his home. There will be a demand, because the breed is popular. The rare breed is not in demand; consequently sales of breeding stock and hatching eggs will be difficult to obtain.

The popularity of Improved White Hulled Barley and Marquis wheat are examples of this law. Farmers are learning the merits of these varieties and consequently the demand for them is good. Farmers who study demand and plan to furnish the supply, can make their farming more profitable, while those who experiment with crops of unknown value will make little progress.

In fruit growing the demands of the buyers must be carefully considered. Certain varieties of apples are in demand and command good prices. Other varieties are more difficult to market. Mixed orchards do not attract buyers like solid blocks of standard varieties.

# GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

## Biliousness.

C. W. K.—For two or three years I have suffered from periodic attacks, in which the symptoms are: A sudden partial blindness, in which half of an object may be visible, the other part a blank; the light flashing (a better description than flashing would be "boiling") before my eyes, the sight being confused and almost nil; this condition will last for a few minutes, the sight then clear, and a headache comes on in the locality of the eyes, lasting it may be an hour or so; my head feels dizzy, and I am inclined to reel when I walk, there is also a heavy feeling in the head, as when water is taken in the ears in bathing; my own voice will have a far away sound. The attacks come at intervals of a few weeks, a few months, or it may be only a few days apart.

I have thought the condition may be due to a disorder of the liver, or of the kidneys. Have you any treatise that you think would be valuable to me?

The symptoms of which you complain are perfectly familiar to any physician of even moderate experience and while they may be attributable to other conditions they answer quite well to the rubric which is known in common language as biliousness.

This is a term of which writers of medical text books fight shy of for it is lacking in exactness and does not define much of anything.

It suggests a condition in which bile may be circulating in the blood, for those who are bilious are frequently jaundiced, and jaundice means that bile pigment has been taken out of the blood current and deposited in the skin.

It corresponds also to the condition which is sufficiently well known among the laity as sickheadache, the dizziness and disturbed vision being followed within half an hour or an hour by a more or less intense headache, with want of appetite and possibly nausea and vomiting.

It has seemed to me, as I have stated, that this condition was often due to disturbance in the bile secreting function of the liver, but it

may also be associated with disease of the kidneys, with chronic Bright's disease especially, for those who have this trouble or infrequently complain of symptoms such as are mentioned in the above letter.

Biliousness is also particularly connected with errors of diet; an attack of indigestion following over-eating or the eating of something which decomposes or ferments in the stomach or intestines will often produce an attack of biliousness.

It may also be brought on by emotional causes such as fear, worry, anxiety, or profound emotion of any kind.

An attack lasts several hours and with many people it is repeated periodically, particularly in the spring. When the attack is due to retention of undigested food an emetic of a pint of mustard water will promptly empty the stomach and the bad symptoms may disappear, promptly too.

For those who are subject to bilious attacks the thing of greatest importance is to live on food of the simplest character and not too much of it.

It is also very desirable to avoid means of doing this is to take a gentle constipation and one of the best cures of constipation is castor oil every two or three nights during the period in which the attacks of biliousness are wont to come.

When an attack is accompanied with jaundice and particularly when there is with it a feeling of soreness in the region of the liver, a suitable quantity of calomel followed by a dose of Epsom salts will frequently be sufficient to relieve the bad symptoms and postpone another attack.

Mercury is not a substance which it is desirable to take habitually, but it acts wonderfully well as an occasional remedy for certain conditions and one of these conditions is biliousness.

P. E.—Will you inform me in regard to Raynaud's Disease?

Answer—An article has been written on this disease, and you can have a copy of it by sending stamped, self-addressed envelope.

## Apple Recipes for Hallowe'en.

Apples in many forms are always included in the menu for a Hallowe'en luncheon and the list of refreshments for a Hallowe'en party. The following recipes give a variety of ways in which they can be served:

**Apple Marmalade Sandwiches.**—Take one pound of apples, two ounces of sugar and one ounce of butter. Peel, core and quarter the apples, and cook them slowly with the sugar and the butter until they are soft. Put the mixture through a fine sieve and let it stand until it is cold. The marmalade makes a delicious filling for sandwiches made of thin slices of bread.

**Apple and Blackberry Jam Cordial.**—The ingredients required for this drink are four pounds of apples, two pounds of preserved blackberries and four and one half pounds of sugar. To make the jam, mix the blackberries with one pound of the sugar and let them stand for twelve hours. Then stew them until the juice is extracted from the berries. Next pare, core and cut the apples into thick slices and add the blackberry juice that has been strained from the berry mixture. Add the rest of the sugar and boil the apples for about forty-five minutes. Pour the pulp into jars, cover them securely and keep them in a dry, cool place until you wish to use them. To mix the cordial, take such quantity of the jam as you need and dilute it with water and lemon juice. Strain out the pulp and you have a refreshing drink.

**Apple Meringue Pie.**—Take six large apples, three ounces of sugar, two ounces of butter, three eggs, half a lemon, some ground cinnamon and some ground clove. Peel, core and slice the apples. Cook them slowly in a saucepan with the sugar and one tablespoonful of water until they are tender; then rub them through a fine sieve. Put the apple pulp into a saucepan, add the lemon rind finely grated, the lemon juice and a good pinch of clove and cinnamon. Reheat the mixture, stir in the butter and the yolks of the eggs, and cook it until it thickens. Line a pie plate with pie pastry, as you would for lemon pie, pour in the apple mixture and bake it in a moderate oven until the pie is set. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and sweeten it with a little confectioners' sugar. Drop it on the top of the pie as you do for a lemon pie, sprinkle it with confectioners' sugar and cook it in a hot oven until it is brown.

**Apple Sherbet.**—Make a juicy, sweet apple sauce and cook it until it is free from lumps and of the consistency of thick cream. Add a small amount of lemon juice. Freeze it in an ice-cream freezer. When frozen it is a white, creamy sherbet.

By the iron in our mountains,  
By the power in our rivers,  
By the harvest of our prairies,  
By the skill of our inventions,  
By the courage of our fathers,  
By the aid of God above us,  
We shall win and we shall conquer.

## Harvesting Nuts as a Patriotic Pastime.

Throughout Canada there is a generous supply of nut-bearing trees which yield an abundance of edible nuts rich in food value, as the butternut, black walnut, the hickories, hazelnuts and beech nuts.

Nuts are more nutritious than milk, eggs, butter and meat, one ounce of nut kernels being equal in food value to a pint of milk. Nuts are ready to eat without the labor and cost of cooking. They may be served in the form of delicious sandwiches, in salads, in fruit jellies and cakes, or a handful may be kneaded into a loaf of bread before it goes into the oven. A few kernels put through the nut chopper and scattered over the breakfast cereal adequately supply the place of bacon.

This important food crop is waiting in the woods to be gathered in. A few afternoons spent ridding the woods during the bright autumn days will supply the home with nuts for the winter and will save the meat supply for our country's defense. After gathering, the nuts should be spread on the attic floor or on shelves in a dry place to allow the surface moisture to escape. They may be cracked at leisure by the boys and girls in dull weather and stored in air-tight glass jars.

A few of the finest nuts should be saved for planting nearer home. Nothing will give the children greater pleasure than to choose and plant their own nut trees. If space allows, a future nut-orchard might be planned or young trees transplanted as shade trees. The beech is a very beautiful tree, both in winter and summer and the butternut, walnut and hickory make good garden shade trees and their wood is very valuable.

The butternut occurs from New Brunswick to Ontario, while the black walnut is found in the southern part of Ontario. The shag-bark hickory ranges from Quebec to the north shore of Lake Huron, the mockernut hickory occurring in Ontario only. The hazelnut extends from the Maritime Provinces to Saskatchewan; the beaked hazelnut has an even greater range extending into British Columbia. The beech ranges from Nova Scotia to Ontario.

## How To Make Money.

There is an opportunity in most localities for boys and girls to develop a little business by gathering dry pine-needles for bedding nests, the chicken house. They are better than straw, or any other material I know of for this purpose, because lice or mites will not live or breed in them. Besides, they have a tendency to clean and brighten the plumage of the hens. They can be found in almost any woodlot and are easily gathered in bags. Farmers are glad to get them for a reasonable price, and quite a trade can be built up with city people who keep chickens.

Green-corn soup can be made from rice stalk.

# Sheep Notes

The beginner must understand that breeding ewes, to insure a good lamb crop, require that a goodly proportion of their bulky feed during the winter feeding period, be rich in proteids, such as alfalfa and clover hay—bone and muscle food—with at least one-half pint of oats once a day for each ewe during the last half of the feeding period.

The cost of wintering breeding ewes is more than balanced by the

fleece, with market prices placed upon the food, and then some. Whether wool sells for twenty cents or fifty cents a pound, the lambs are clear profit if your flock is properly cared for.

This fleece of a well-kept band of ewes will average seven pounds, a very modest estimate. (This seems a very low estimate and I am sure many of our sheep men report much better average clips).

The lamb crop of a well-cared for flock should be not less than one hundred per cent.

Provide well-lighted winter quarters, free from draft or north, east and west winds, with wide doors on south side nailed open all winter as a preventive against cotted wool and smitties.

Dock all lambs and alter all ram lambs after week old and before shearing time, if possible.

Dip ewes and lambs soon after shearing and repeat the dip in ten days; otherwise the work will have been in vain, as one dipping does not kill the mites, which later develop into ticks.

I never bred ewes before November 20, and later, as then the lamb comes with a warm sun after April 15, at a time when the ewes are on grass, and could lamb out in the wild pastures during the day with little danger of losing lambs from exposure. I always penned up heavy ewes at sun-down and released them late in the morning; then, if any lambs dropped during the night or early in the morning they were almost sure to be strong and independent. In this way my year's profit was saved by just a little inexpensive attention at the proper time.

To kill off all the cranks would not The troubles of our era solve, For to the cranks we owe a lot In making wheels at times revolve.

In preserving with honey, use one cupful of honey to three cupfuls of water.

# WANTED POULTRY, EGGS AND FEATHERS

Highest Prices Paid  
Prompt Returns—No Commission  
P. POULIN & CO.  
39 Bonsecours Market - Montreal

# WANTED POULTRY

of all kinds.  
Better quality preferred.  
Write for prices.  
STANFORD'S, Limited  
128 Mansfield St. - Montreal

If You Want the Highest Market Prices

# RAW FURS

to us—We pay all express charges.  
ABBEY FUR COMPANY  
(In business for 30 years)  
LOUIS ABINOVITCH, Manager  
310 St. Paul St. W. Montreal, P.Q.  
Reference, Bank of Hochelaga, St. Henry, Montreal.



## For Autumn Days



Developed in serge this one-piece dress is just the last word in smartness. McCall Pattern No. 8539, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.



A suit is an essential with the well-dressed woman, and here is an exceptionally unusual adaptation of one. McCall Pattern No. 8547, Ladies' Double-Breasted Coat. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 bust. Price, 25 cents. McCall Pattern No. 8388, Ladies' Skirt. In 5 sizes, 22 to 30 waist. Price, 20 cents.

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

### A Scanty Meal.

In a certain hospital the patients were very badly fed, and looking forward to an inspection, when they could lodge a complaint.

When one day the inspecting officer came round, one Tommy was determined not to miss this opportunity. "What's your complaint?" asked the officer.

"Trench fever."

"Oh! And what is the diet?" continued the officer solicitously.

"Two sucks at the thermometer daily!" was the answer.



## Saving Sugar and Wheat

is comfortably done when one uses

# Grape-Nuts

This cereal food is composed partly of barley and contains its own sugar made from its own grains.

A truly wonderful Food, ready to eat.

Canada Food Board License No. 2-026

# FOR THE AIR SERVICE OF THE ALLIED ARMIES



An immense R. A. F. machine ready to start with its load of bombs for Germany.

THEY are cutting spruce in British Columbia. The silver spruce forests, long neglected because of lack of market and transportation, have found their place. The straight, fine-grained, tough wood is the ideal material for the manufacture of aeroplane parts. The silver spruce grows only on the islands and ocean coast of British Columbia and the north-west United States. The American timber of this species is being used exclusively for war purposes of the States, the needs of the other allies in the great war are supplied by the



A Sitka (silver) spruce log cut on the Queen Charlotte Islands off the coast of British Columbia for the Imperial Munitions Board.

wonderful forests of B. C., this supply being made possible through a splendid organization perfected during the past ten months by Major Austin C. Taylor, director of the

Aeronautical Department of the Imperial Munitions Board. Hundreds of camps, scores of tug-boats, thousands of men are at work on the forests, while scores of mills cut the logs. Canadian Pacific Railway Company tugs haul great rafts across the waters of the Pacific Coast and discharge the cargo at the mills and terminals. Hundreds and hundreds of Canadian Pacific Railway cars roll eastward monthly loaded with prime aeroplane lumber, bound for the aeroplane factories in the east. The wants of France and England, Canada and Italy are filled by the loggers of British Columbia, and the industry will grow even beyond its present tremendous volume.—L. V. K.

## THE SIMPLE AFRICAN

How the Sights and Customs of Civilization Affect Him.

It is an amusing speculation to picture one of our remote ancestors suddenly transported through time from the homely days, say of the seventeenth century, to the bustling, bustling days of the present. "How his eyes would open at our marvelous inventions!" we say. The nearest we can come to bringing that to pass is to bring out suddenly to civilization some of the tribesmen who have never before left their jungle homes and who have never heard of engines or telephones or motion pictures. We imagine our remote ancestor as standing in awe before our wonderful devices. Perhaps we would laugh at them, too, as some of the West African tribes did on their way to the front in German East Africa. A writer in Blackwood's tells about them.

The wildest excitement prevailed on board, he says. Many of these natives had never seen the sea, and very few had ever sailed upon it. They believed most things their officers told them, but it was of no use to tell them that men built this great floating town. No, Allah must have made it! Pointing to the two steam tugs lying side by side in the harbor, they asked how soon it would take these lesser craft to grow to the size of the transport, which must be their mother. The tables and benches on the troop deck of the ship were an unnecessary encumbrance to the black men, who knew not whether to sit on the tables and rest their feet on the benches, or to sit on the benches, using the tables as a support for their backs. When the officers began to issue the usual hammocks there was the wild excitement of children with a new and wonderful toy. Climbing in at one side the black men fell out at the other, and thought it all the greatest fun in the world.

The navigation of the ship was a mystery to the Africans. The popular theory was that we were pulled along by a wire under the sea. Many attached considerable importance to the log line on the stern of the ship, supposing that it somehow enabled the skipper to find his way across the ocean, while a few maintained that it was a means of catching fish. Our many endeavors to convince the Africans that the earth is round were invariably met with ribald laughter. In vain did we expound the principles of wireless. They thought it all capital sport, and roared with laughter at these jokes of their officers.

When we reached Durban the people invited the Africans to a moving-picture show. The two hours we spent in that theatre are beyond my description. From beginning to end, no matter whether the screen was blank or displayed the most stirring scenes, the men gave themselves up to one frenzied tumult of laughter. The dignified inspection of a wrecked Zepplin by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Lloyd George provoked as great an outburst of mirth as the most extravagant Charlie Chaplin farce. The blank that followed the completion of a film was regarded as one of the best practical jokes in the world.

The rest of our voyage was uneventful, but the Africans will ever remember our arrival at Dar es Salaam, for they saw their first airplane. It appeared high overhead above our head in a copulant plantation. It circled and came lower, and the Africans could see the two men and a machine gun that they had re-

fused to believe were carried in the aeroplane. "But how on earth," they asked "do those men get any food?" "O fool!" came the answer. "Of course they catch birds!"

## SEVEN BROTHERS KILLED

An Amazing Tale of the War Regarding An Australian Soldier.

The Agent-General for New South Wales issues the following remarkable statement regarding an Australian soldier's military career. Staff Sergeant W. F. Payne, Australian Imperial Force, to whom a cottage at Darlingford, N.S.W., has recently been erected by voluntary labor, and who has a wife and three children, has had an amazingly romantic career in the military service.

Five of his brothers were killed at Mons, one at Bullecourt, another elsewhere in France, and two in the Boer war, while his only living brother lost a leg at Mons. The father of this family of eleven fighters, now 78, is a Lieut.-Colonel in charge of Bisley rifle range.

Sergeant Payne enlisted in Sydney in August, 1914, the day after war was declared. He took part in the famous landing at Gallipoli, and was wounded. Later he was blown up by a shell, and was rendered blind for nine weeks, deaf for ten weeks, and dumb for four and a half months. He regained his speech in a Sydney theatre by the startling effect of a stage episode.

**PAIN? NOT A BIT!**  
**LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF**

No humbug! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.

Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right out. It is no humbug! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a little bottle for you from his wholesale house.

New Yorker: "And where do I go when this shelling business starts?" Sandy (late of the "Wee Kik"): "Laddie, that a' depends on your religious opinions."

## The City of Great Spires.

He wrote, brave boy, from out of France somewhere, That "I can see a city of great spires, And in between flash paths of deadly fires."

But still, please God, to-morrow we'll be there."

To-morrow came. He climber the cumbered stair

Of duty, and through danger's tangled wires,

Flung all his fighting, like an incensed prayer,

Upon the smoke of war's grim funeral pyres.

Not this life's crowded splendors to withhold

From furnace-trial; not content with less

Than Self sublimed to noble nothingness,

He gained the City of the Spires of Gold.

Close to our hearts his memory lingereth,

A Cross of Victory pinned by the hand of Death.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best: Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont. Joseph Snow, Norway, Me. Charles Whootten, Mulgrave, N.S. Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N.S. Pierre Landers, Sen., Pokemouche, N. B.

## Two for a Nickel.

The quick wit of a traveling salesman, who has since become a well-known proprietor, was severely tested one day. He sent in his card by the office boy to the manager of a large concern, whose inner office was separated from the waiting room by a ground glass partition.

When the boy handed his card to the manager the salesman saw him impatiently tear it in half and throw it in the waste basket; the boy came out and told the caller that he could not see the chief.

The salesman told the boy to go back and get him his card; the boy brought out a nickel with the message that his card was torn up. Then the salesman took out another card and sent the boy back, saying, "Tell your boss I sell two cards for a nickel."

He got his interview and sold a large amount of goods.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

## Very Convenient.

Geraldine was staying with her aunt.

One day, as they were visiting the town's poorer districts, Geraldine noticed three rather untidy children playing in front of a house and remarked about it.

"There are ten children living in that house and only one mother to care for all of them, so she cannot always keep them as clean as mothers who have only one or two to take care of," said her aunt.

"Ten?" asked Geraldine. "Ten? Why, they can have a party without inviting anyone!"

A measured acre summer-fallow at the farm of Lehighbridge jail has yielded 55 bushels to the acre. The thrashing from the whole farm will give an average of over 30 bushels.

Bereaved.  
Let me come in where you sit weeping; ay,  
Let me, who have not any child to die,  
Weep with you for the little one whose love  
I have known nothing of.

The little arms that slowly, slowly  
loosed  
Their pressure round your neck; the  
hands you used  
To kiss—such arms, such hands I  
never knew  
May I not weep with you?

Fain would I be of service, say  
something,  
Between the tears, that would be  
comforting.  
But, ah! so sadder than yourselves  
am I,  
Who have no child to die.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

## LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

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

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

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

## Newfoundland to Develop Resources.

The Reid Newfoundland Railway Co. has established a natural resources department under J. McNeil Forbes, to explore, inventory and develop the important mineral, timber, agricultural and water-power resources on the lands owned by the company. It is hoped to create a flourishing farming district on the western side of the island. A large staff of technical men will be employed on the work during the next four years.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

## The Soldiers' Chances.

The actuates have got the soldiers' war risks figured out to the decimal point. Based on the mortality statistics of the Allied armies the fighting man's chances are as follows: 29 chances of coming home to 1 of being killed; 49 chances of recovering from wounds to 1 chance of dying from them; 1 chance in 500 of losing a limb. And the soldier's life even makes for longevity. It is estimated that the average Tommy who survives the risk of battle adds five years to his life because of physical training, and is freer from disease than he would have been in civil life.

## MONEY ORDERS

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

## Domestic Dynamo.

A lady, who had a very slow servant girl, noticed that it took the girl almost half the day to scrub the kitchen, a piece of work that should have been accomplished in an hour. The servant always accompanied her scrubbing with a song, and one day the mistress was alarmed at the slow progress she made.

"Mid pleasures" (scrub) "an' palaces" (scrub) "tho' we may" (scrub) "roam—"

"Jane!" called the mistress, sternly, "I am tired of hearing 'Home, Sweet Home.' Sing 'The Campbells are Coming!'"

Nothing loath, Jane did so, and fell into the trap so cleverly laid for her. Her scrubbing brush flew over the boards with lightning rapidity.

The poetry of motion had made swift work.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The answer to the question, "Why should we save wool?" is that a fully equipped soldier uses 13 times as much wool as does a civilian. Also that there are not enough sheep raised to meet the needed wool supply.

Keep your shoes neat

# 2 IN 1

## SHOE POLISHES

### LIQUIDS and PASTES

for BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES

## PRESERVE the LEATHER

THE DAILY COMPASS CO. LTD., HAMILTON, CANADA.

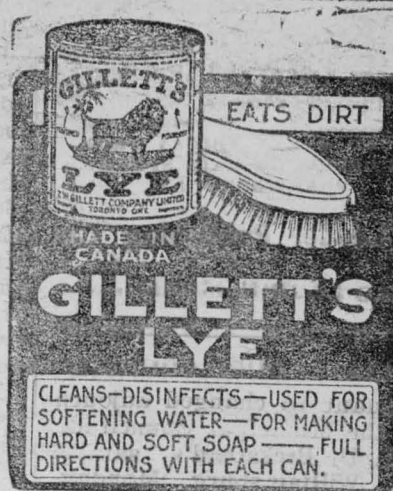
# HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

## STOPS THE PAIN—AND ACTS QUICKLY

Rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, earache, sore throat, swollen joints and all similar troubles are quickly relieved by Hirst's Pain Exterminator. It has been sold for 40 years, and should be in every household—has a hundred uses.

All dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Canada.

35c BOTTLE



Autumn.  
The whip-poor-wills are calling  
And calling soft and low,  
And back and forth a pheasant flock  
Like frightened shadows go.  
The highway beckons deep with dust,  
And blue the skies and clear,  
But the white-winged moth has told  
me  
That Autumn draweth near.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

## WANTED

GENERAL BLACKSMITH, REID Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

## FOR SALE

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

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

## STORM WINDOWS FOR SALE

GET OUR PRICE LIST SHOWING cost of windows glazed complete, any size. Halliday Company, Box 161, Hamilton.

## MISCELLANEOUS

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time. Good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

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.

## How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots, commonly called Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup, may be taken in water with meals and at bedtime, for the cure of indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Persistence in this treatment will effect a cure in nearly every case." Get the genuine at druggists.

## ACHES AND PAINS QUICKLY RELIEVED

You'll find Sloan's Liniment softens the severe rheumatic ache

Put it on freely. Don't rub it in. Just let it penetrate naturally. What a sense of soothing relief soon follows! External aches, stiffness, soreness, cramped muscles, strained sinews, back "cricks"—those ailments can't fight off the relieving qualities of Sloan's Liniment. Clean, convenient, economical. Made in Canada. Ask any druggist for it.

# Sloan's Liniment Relieves Pain



## Let Cuticura Care for Baby's Skin

It's really wonderful how quickly a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment relieves skin irritations which keep baby wakeful and restless, permits sleep for infant and rest for mother, and points to healing in most cases when it seems nothing would help.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.



## The Leader

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

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

**The Leader Publishing Co.**  
Limited  
LEO LAURIN MANAGER

### WILLIAMSBURG COUNCIL

Pursuant to changed adjournment the Municipal Council met in J. D. Beckstead's sample room, Williamsburg, Monday, the 14th day of October. Members all present. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. A by-law fixing the rates for the current year, was passed. County 10 to 7-10 Mills; Township, 8 Mills; Prov. War tax 1 to 5 Mills; R.C.S., 7-10 of a Mill, and general school, 4 mills. Also a by-law for assuming the State Creek Culvert as constructed by the Department of Railways and Canals. Orders were passed in favor of the following: M. S. Beckstead, payment on salary as Road Supt. \$50; H. L. Casselman, ground rent \$4; Oscar Coughler, work and hired help, drawing gravel \$46 55; Linden Shennett, work on road \$2.00; Allan Froats, work on crusher \$20.00; Henry Hall, putting in sluices and other work \$16; Alex. Hess, tile and work \$12; Frank Wells, drawing gravel \$6.25; J. D. Beckstead, hall rent, 2 meetings, \$6.00; Geo. Lane, services re T. Gordon award ditch \$6.25; selectors of Jurors, \$10.00; Marcus Reddick two sheep killed by dogs \$48.00; Simeon Salmon, one sheep killed by dogs \$10.00; Reuben Schell, part pavement as Overseer of Whitteker gravel pit \$25; William Henoply, 152 feet of Cedar and work \$13.84; Jas. Prunne, fixing sluice \$2.00; Merkley & Norval, supplies for crusher, \$1.80; Oscar Barkley, balance on wire fence, 70 cents; Alfred Morris, repairs for crusher \$1.25; Imperial Oil Co., coal, lubricating oil \$2.18; Simeon Salmon, 50 rods of wire fence \$10.00; Chesterville, Record printing account, \$8.00; Leader Publishing Co., ditto, \$3.00; William Coughler, balance on account, drawing gravel \$1.00; D. D. Dine, crusher diesel \$1.00. Council then adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock on Monday, the 18th day of November at 8 o'clock.

### Nation Valley

Our Red Cross meeting was held last week at the home of our President, Mrs. George A. Merkley. For July and September we put out 13 pajama suits.

130 face cloths, 10 handkerchiefs, well graded Ayrshires, 12 pairs of socks, 136 tri- and Holsteins, all due to freshen in April; twelve calves, two Yorkshire Brood Sows; two shoats; one hundred hens; fifteen geese; twenty-two ewes, graded Leicester and Oxford Downs, one Oxford Down ram; one lumber wagon, new; one set bob-sleighs, one Deering mower, new; one set scales, 2000 lbs. capacity; one corn cultivator; one cutter; one buggy, one Magnet cream separator, good as new; one set double harness; one set single harness; 1000 bushels Banner oats, good for seed; forty bushels buckwheat; twenty tons of hay.

All furnishings of parlor, dining-room, kitchen and bedrooms, including: chairs and tables, etc., parlor suite, mahogany, upholstered in silk, never used; two parlor rugs, also unused; two bed room suites, one kitchen cabinet and one Oak Treasure Heater, coal or wood, both good as new.

Terms of Sale—\$10.00 and under, cash; over that amount, ten months' credit upon furnishing.

### Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

**AUCTION SALE**  
Having leased my farm, I will offer for sale by Public Auction on my premises, Lot 31, Con. 4, Williamsburg, half a Mile South of the Village of Williamsburg, on Monday, Nov. 4th, 1918, commencing at one o'clock, the following:

One work team, eight and ten years old; 1 matched team, black weighing 2200 lbs., four and five years old; one brown team, rising three years old; three milch cows; eighteen select 2-year-old

### Sample Box Brings Great Results

#### Chronic Sufferers Find Relief

Chronic sufferers from Backache, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder or any other form of Kidney trouble are generally willing to try any remedy ones. The excruciating pain caused by Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Inflammation of the Bladder or some other form of Kidney trouble, is so great, that persons afflicted are often driven to spending large sums of money in an endeavor to find relief at any cost.

This is proven by the testimony of hundreds of people who have written us letters stating "that having failed to find relief after years of trying, they turned to Gin Pills as a last resort—and a sample box of these pills soon convinced them that Gin Pills was the remedy they needed."

That is all we ask you to do. Try a box of Gin Pills at our expense, and if they fail to bring you the relief they have brought to hundreds of others with similar Kidney derangements, it costs you nothing.

Ms. Dechene writes: "I received your sample box of Gin Pills, and they have done me a lot of good. I can congratulate myself on having them, and I will never be without them in my home."

This testimony from a woman who was skeptical about buying Gin Pills should convince you that a sample box is well worth writing for. Do it today. Address:

The National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. U. S. residents should address Na-Drugs Co., Inc., 202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 133

### Music a Real Necessity in Time of War

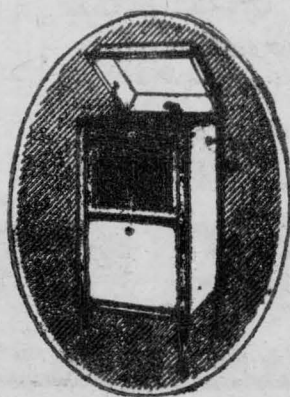
Music has justified itself as a factor of real service in this hour of trial. Not only to the man at the front do there come times of loneliness and discouragement. Those who remain at home have their share of the world's burden. They need the inspiration, the encouragement, the soul-satisfying comfort of music in the home.

### The NEW EDISON "The Phonograph with a Soul"

Re-creates the human voice and the music of human-played instruments with such fidelity that the actual voices and instruments cannot be distinguished from the New Edison's Re-Creation of them. But you will never fully believe what any dealer tells you when they make conflicting statements.

The wise way to choose your phonograph is to let all claims pass in one ear and out the other, then have the several makes of phonographs and talking machines in which you are interested sent to your home on trial, where you may make direct comparisons among them in the quiet of your own home and decide which one you would like to keep—which one you think you would enjoy hearing just as much five years from now as you do to-day.

We will gladly send a New Edison to your home, for purposes of comparison or to be heard alone, without the slightest obligation on your part.



W. H. Fetterly & Co., Morrisburg, Ont.

approved joint notes, or four per cent. off for cash.

Thos. Irvine  
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### HIGHEST PRICES PAID

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

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

SAM AGULNICK,  
MORRISBURG, ONT.  
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### FOR SALE

1916 Ford Touring Car; newly painted, equipped with slip covers, exhaust horn, electric light tires good as new, and everything in first-class shape, for \$425.00.

Wilfrid Ouenneville,

### Poultry Wanted

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

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

### J.S. TEVAN & SON

DEALERS IN  
Junk, Hides, Poultry, & Wool  
Phone 28, MORRISBURG, ONT.

**FOR RENT**  
Comfortable, easily heated house in good repair.  
Apply, Mrs. M. C. Gibson.

**FOR SALE**  
One Jersey Cow, seven years old; one Chestnut Horse, six years old; one Chestnut Mare 8 years old, and one gelding, 2 years old, Prices right to quick purchaser.

O. W. DUPRAU,

### EXPERIENCE VS EXPERIMENT

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

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

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

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

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Entrance between Ketchums & Sims  
A POSITION FOR EVERY WILLIS GRADUATE"

### Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA



### When will it end?

Thousands upon thousands, endless thousands, hold their lives cheap as the price of Victorious Peace.

And we—as we watch from afar their heroic efforts—may we be able to say, that the little we at home could do, we have done;

—that in so far as we could support them, lighten their burdens, bring them comforts, we have done it;

—that we have striven unceasingly to shorten their stay in the Hun-made Hell;

—that freely, fervently, unitedly, we have laid our humble offerings alongside their noble sacrifices on the altar of Victory—and Peace.

Another opportunity to lend your individual weight to the blow that will shorten the war comes with the offering of Victory Bonds about to be made. Let not the privilege to do your share find you unprepared.

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.



## OUR CORRESPONDENTS

### Williamsburg

The schools and churches of our village have been closed by the Board of Health until further notice owing to the rapid spread of influenza.

We are pleased to see Miss Mattie Cochrane around again after her illness, having returned from Ottawa last week.

Miss Kate Shannette, Queens University, Kingston, is home for a couple of weeks, owing to the college being closed.

We are pleased to note that Herb Strader who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, is on the gain.

Mr. C. E. Seekings of the Molsons Bank here has been transferred to the Montreal Molsons Bank and left for that place last week.

Mr. Claude Merkley has a staff of men working at his house and expects to have it ready to move in at an early date.

It is with regret that we have this week to report the death of Mr. J. W. Forrester M.A., D. Paed., Inspector of Public Schools for Dundas, which occurred at his home at Winchester last Friday, from pneumonia, following influenza.

He was a man of genial manner, broad vision, and thorough and capable in his work. He is survived by his wife and one daughter. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. R. J. M. Glassford, Winchester.

### Winchester Springs

Mr. and Mrs. Morley McPherson motored to Chesterville on Saturday.

Mr. Orren Casselman received word from his niece at Ottawa that they were very low with the flu.

Mr. Archie Loucks has moved in C. A. Coon's house. Mr. Lezert being the owner.

Mrs. Wm. Webb returned to her home with her daughter, Sadie, from Ottawa.

Mrs. Archie Loucks is able to be out again after recovering from the flu.

Mr. and Mrs. Collin Nesbitt and daughter, Leila, of Cornwall, spent a few days with Mr. Thomas D. Nesbitt's.

Miss Lucy McIntosh is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Elzie Johnston, of Toys Hill.

Mr. Wm. McDonald and Miss Della Loucks motored to Ottawa Friday. Miss Loucks remained. She had been taking care of her mother.

Mr. Donald Hess, Mr. George Summers were callers at Chesterville on Tuesday.

Mr. Thomas Meddaugh has gone to Vankleek Hill where he has secured a position in the station.

Mr. Morley McPherson received word that his brother-in-law Mr. Sandy Beckstead, was very ill. He motored down in the evening and stayed until his brother passed away the following morning.

Mr. Henry Thorp received word that his nephew, Mr. Jas. Thorp, had passed away at Hurlbert from pneumonia. He was a very bright young man, twenty years of age.

Mr. Melvin Barkley and family are much improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Casselman, and Mrs. T. Salter, of Winchester, spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Orren Casselman.

Mr. Floyd Shaver and Mr. Morley McPherson motored to Morrisburg on Wednesday.

Mrs. Orren Casselman and Master Daulton Robson, spent Thursday at the home of Mr. Calvin Strader.

Mr. T. Holmes is reported very ill with pneumonia.

Messrs. I. and E. Robson of Elma were callers in town on Saturday.

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

Miss Mabel Beers of Oxford Mills is spending a few days with Mrs. Annie and Mary E. McIntosh.

Nearly every home here has suffered from influenza.

Miss Millie Davidson, who has been ill with pneumonia is reported on the gain.

ported on the gain. Mrs. Jack McDonald of the Burro and Mrs. Nathaniel Robson and little daughter, of Syracuse, N.Y., were guests of Mrs. Michael Casselman this week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Moore spent a few days with Mrs. McAllum of Ogdensburg.

Mr. Aden Casselman is Fall plowing on the Morley McPherson farm which he bought a few weeks ago. Adrien has sold his farm at Brinston to Mr. Locke.

### Bouck's Hill

Mr. George Hill and N. Marcellus made a business trip to Finch on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Whittaker and daughter, Kathleen, were guests of the latter's mother on Monday.

We are glad to report that at the time of writing Mrs. Wm. Lane is on the gain.

Mr. R. H. Beckstead of Spencerville was the guest of his son, Clarence, on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Becker of Glen Becker spent Saturday and Sunday at their home here.

The late Mrs. G. F. Barkley the community here was greatly shocked when the word was made known that Mrs. Genzmer Barkley had passed away.

The deceased had been in good health until on Friday, when the epidemic of influenza claimed her among other victims, and on Sunday, October 13th, she passed away at her home here.

Weltha Irene Cline was born in Massena, N.Y., twenty-seven years ago. She was the daughter of the late Capt. John C. and Mrs. Cline of that place. In the year 1910 she was married to Genzmer F. Barkley, and had resided in Bouck's Hill since.

A young husband and three children, Lloyd, aged 7; Clarke, 4; and Dorothy 2, are left to mourn a loving mother. Our deepest sympathy goes out to them in their loneliness and sorrow. An aged mother, Mrs. J. E. Cline of Massena; four sisters, Mrs. Gertrude Kingslev, Miss Bernice of Massena, Mrs. T. Wells of Barneveld, N.Y., Mrs. Victor Smith of Catskill, N.Y., and five brothers, Frank, Ernest, Charlie of Massena, N.Y., Harry of Utica, N.Y., and Lloyd Cline of Akron, Ohio, are also left to mourn the loss of a

loved daughter and sister. Interment was made in Bouck's Hill cemetery.

### Brinston

We are sorry to report Rev. Dr. Pierce on the sick list this week, suffering from influenza. Nurse Hill of Delta is in attendance. At present the doctor is recovering nicely.

We are sorry to report the death of Ellis Kinnaird, cheesemaker of this place, which took place at Dundela on Sunday, October 20th, from influenza. Much sympathy is extended to his many bereaved friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hamilton attended the funeral of the former's sister, Mrs. H. J. VanAllen at Mountain Station, on Monday afternoon. Deceased was in her 36th year.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierce of Delta, are spending a couple of weeks with their son, Rev. L. Pierce.

Word was received on Monday October 21st., by Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hamilton, that their son, Cpl. Ernest Hamilton had been wounded October 12th, and is at present in a Base Hospital in France. No further word has been received as yet.

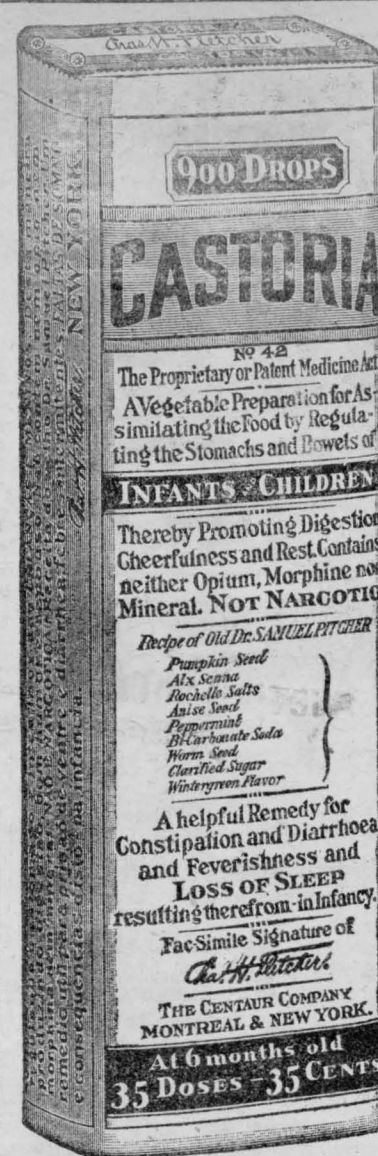
Miss M. Davidson of Ottawa is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. F. Miller.

Mrs. Feader is spending a week with Mrs. E. Hedre of Hainsville.

Mr. Aden Casselman has disposed of his farm to Mr. Ralph Locke.

### Irena

The sad tidings reached us last week that Ward Ault of this place was killed in France during a brilliant Canadian attack on Sept. 30th. Ward, with many other brave fellows, met his doom. The sympathy of the whole community is extended to his bereaved father and sisters. The Spanish Flu is now in



**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
Mothers Know That  
Genuine Castoria  
Always  
Bears the  
Signature  
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*Dr. J. C. Hutchins*  
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Use  
For Over  
Thirty Years  
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our midst. We have six supposed cases, but none, as yet, very serious.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Connell and Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Sweeney of Iroquois were call-

ing on Mr. and Mrs. John Gibbons on Sunday last.

Messrs Wm. Ault and Leo Connor traded drivers on Saturday evening. The horse business is flourishing in Irena.

## Mother is Well Now

Your Noise Does Not Disturb Me Any More—It is a Pleasure to Hear You Romp and Play.



"It is like a dream now to think of the long, weary months I spent in nervous helplessness. Some days I would be cheered by feeling better, but only to slip back again, and to be more than ever discouraged.

"I had always been very active. Had a wide acquaintance and did much entertaining. In addition to helping in whatever was going on at the church, there was Red Cross work to be done, and all the time I had my little family to look after and could not get help.

"I suppose I tried to do too much, for I got so I could not sleep at nights and always felt tired out in the mornings. Then I would have headaches and did not seem to care for my meals.

"Instead of the usual ambition and energy I found myself putting off the duties of the day. I got behind with the housework, and this worried me.

"I did not think that I was sick, but only tired. However, the time came when I did not get up in the morning. I simply could not. The doctor came and said, 'Nervous Prostration.' It seems I had kept on the go until the nervous system was wrong dry of all nerve force.

"Then came the long, weary weeks, and

weeks dragged into months, without finding much improvement. I was completely discouraged and almost devoid of hope.

"But one day a friend told me of her experience with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and she was so sure that this treatment would do me good that I decided to give it a chance.

"I need scarcely say that there were some dark, discouraging days after beginning the use of the Nerve Food, but as my appetite and digestion improved I felt that I was gradually getting back the old-time vigor. Sleep became more natural and refreshing. The dark days passed and I began to take a more cheerful view of the future. Then I began to plan what I would do when I got around again. The house must be decorated and the children brought home, for I had to send them to my sister's on account of the way their noise disturbed me.

"Now I feel that I am entirely well again, and without hesitation give the credit to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I cannot tell you the pleasure it gives me to be restored to my husband and children after the long period of helplessness."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.75, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.



With Acknowledgments to Luke Fildes, R.A.

TO every home there comes a time when every thought, every hope, every prayer for the future centres on the recovery of one loved one. In that hour of anguish, every means to recovery is sought—the highest medical skill, trained nurses, costly treatment. Does the price matter?

It may be so great as to stagger the imagination—a sum beyond the possible.

But does anyone ask, "Can we do it?" Money or no money, they do it. And somehow they pay.

It may mean doing without things they think they need. It may mean privations, sacrifices, hardships. They make unbelievable savings, they achieve the impossible, but they get the money to pay.

To-day in this critical period of our nationhood, there is imperative need for MONEY—vast sums of money. Only one way now remains to obtain it.

The nation must save, every community, every family, every individual Canadian must save.

If anyone says "I cannot save" let him consider to what extent he

would pinch himself to relieve the sufferings of a loved one at home; and surely he would not pinch less for our fighting brothers in France.

Without suffering actual privations, nearly every family in Canada can reduce its standard of living, can practice reasonable thrift, can make cheerful sacrifice to enrich the life-blood of the nation.

You who read this, get out pencil and paper NOW. Set down the items of your living expense. Surely you will find some items there you can do without.

Determine to do without them.

Start TO-DAY. Save your money so that you may be in a position to lend it to your country in its time of need.



# It Has Proved a Revelation —To Millions of Tea Drinkers "SALADA!"

Rich in Flavor — Absolute in Purity.

Scaled Packets Only . . .  
Black—Green or Mixed

TRY IT!



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## CHAPTER XXII.

For a week Kate and Jerry and Mrs. Donohue alternated their anxious watch by Peter's bedside. Then came the day when the fever subsided as suddenly as it had arisen, and the boy who had so long been either delirious or comatose looked up at the watchers with unclouded eyes and a wan smile. "I guess I won't be able to go to school to-day," he said; and he did not at all understand the emotion in Kate's voice when she answered, "No, Peter, not to-day, but some day, thank God." "To-morrow, I guess," said Peter hopefully.

He asked Jerry why he wasn't in uniform and seemed interested in the explanation that when a policeman let a prisoner escape in order to catch another man it was a technical breach of duty, and the policeman went without his uniform for a while by way of atonement.

With the elasticity of childhood, Peter rapidly recovered his normal health; indeed, he was again going to school before the question whether Jerry should ever again be permitted to wear the uniform had been decided. With the lifting of the big anxiety about Peter, the petty anxieties pressed relentlessly upon Jerry's mind. Once more had set in the drain upon his mother's little hoard; once more he was eating the bread of idleness and feeling guilty because he had such an appetite. There was no work of the most temporary sort to be had at the wharves; the river was frozen over and all navigation was suspended. It took courage to go to Mr. Murray and explain why he should again be seeking a job; but he did it. Murray gave him a not particularly cordial reception and regretted that he could not help him. Jerry came from the interview with flaming cheeks. He kept away from Trask, thinking that he, too, had probably lost faith in him. He called on the superintendent of the street railway, and the superintendent seemed pleased with his appearance and evidently thought of giving him a place as a conductor; but when he asked what Jerry's references were and so learned who he was, his manner too underwent a change and he declared frostily that there was nothing he could offer him. Finally Jerry got work as a porter in a hotel. During the two weeks that he was on duty there he never pocketed a tip without a feeling of deep humiliation.

Life in those days seemed to be a series of minor slights and indignities. The Armstrongs, who had not been in ignorance of his disgrace, exhibited their heartiest satisfaction. Again the two Armstrong girls hung about the doorway watching for him; and when he appeared they were all giggles and derisive snickers. Armstrong told him that he looked more natural in his old duds—had never looked as if he was made to wear a uniform—and as he would probably never wear one again it was just as well. Mrs. Armstrong came out on the stairs one day to greet him and ask him if he expected to find much difficulty in disposing of his uniform at a good price. She also had to laugh—so she informed him—when ever she thought how he had threatened to arrest her for hanging her clothes on the roof. That was too funny. She guessed the next policeman that filled the place that he left vacant would be less concerned about bothering a neighbor and more about getting criminals to jail instead of letting them go.

These evil auguries for his future did not disturb Jerry more than his own apprehensions disturbed him. He realized fully that being laid off from the force might prove merely the preliminary to dismissal. In that case he would have to continue at the uninspiring task that furnished a makeshift for the time being. But he wouldn't always continue at it; eventually he was going to be admitted to the bar. There would be always a few hours a day that would be his own and that he wouldn't need for sleep. He was employing those hours now religiously at the law library.

As it turned out, Nora was not left so badly off by her husband's death. After the payment of all debts she would have an income of about a thousand dollar a year. The condition of her fiancé no longer caused Jerry anxiety; it was sounder and more assured than that of his own.

When Jerry appeared for the hearing before the Police Commissioner, he was surprised and pleased to see Trask sitting at the back of the room. The Chief of Police presented the charges in person; he read in a monotonous voice from a typewritten document the stenographic notes of Jerry's testimony at the trial and expressed

the belief of the Department that, "the facts being as stated, it was desirable that Officer Donohue be dismissed from the force, for the good of the service."

The Police Commissioner, a spare, severe-looking man, smooth-shaven, with silver-gray hair neatly smoothed down on either side of the straight line bisecting it, asked Jerry if he cared to make a statement. Jerry replied that he could not conceive of being exposed a second time to such temptation; he was bound to say that he could not feel very penitent for what he had done, and yet that he thought in all ordinary circumstances and emergencies he could be trusted to recognize and perform his duty as well as the next man; he hoped anyway that he might be given a chance to prove that this was so.

It was not much of an appeal to the emotions. When he had finished, Trask stood up and asked if he might say a few words. He explained that he had come to the hearing without any urging from Officer Donohue—who had, in fact, had no communication with him since the trial. It seemed to him that Officer Donohue deserved another chance, especially as he had owned his fault in a manly fashion instead of lying as he might easily and safely have done. So far from being untrustworthy, he had shown a keen regard for the truth. Such a man should not be branded as morally unfit.

Jerry felt embarrassed and unappealingly grateful. He wished he were such a paragon as Mr. Trask pictured him to be. As for paragon, where was one to be found the equal to Mr. Trask! He felt it must be wonderful to be so fixed that you could give such help and encouragement to a fellow who needed it. How he would like to be some day in a position where he could do a thing of that kind! Almost immediately these pleasant juices of emotion were transformed to gall. The Chief in a bullying tone objected to having an inefficient, untrustworthy patrolman—yes, untrustworthy, that's what he was—made a regular hero. In behalf of the efficiency of the force—of which he conceived himself to be a better judge than the gentleman who had just spoken—he demanded the dismissal of Donohue.

The Commissioner was evidently impressed by the reasonableness of Jerry's defense and announced that he did not feel it necessary to remove him for the good of the service. He did, however, agree with the Chief that Officer Donohue ought by no means to be regarded as a "regular hero," and he felt that some punishment, in addition to what he had already undergone, would not be amiss. He restored Jerry to his place on the force, but sentenced him to serve one month without pay.

Great was the rejoicing in the Donohue flat that evening when Jerry showed himself once more in uniform. It came near being his last appearance. Some time after midnight, when he was passing along a back street, he saw the flicker of flames through a stable window. He ran to the nearest fire alarm box, which was a block away on another street, and he had just sent in the alarm and turned back when Sheehan, coming up behind, called to him.

"Fire on Deane Street," shouted Jerry in reply. "Stay by the box and direct the engines."

But Sheehan chose instead to follow. He arrived at the stable as Jerry, working with his night-stick, loosened the staple of the main door. In a moment they got it open; there was instantly a burst of flame and smoke; within, walls and carriages were ablaze. The rear of the stable was partitioned off from the carriage room, and behind the partition occurred the whinnying and trampling of frightened horses. Jerry and Sheehan sprang through the smoke to the inner door and found it locked as the outer had been. Again Jerry used his night-stick with success; the flame was scorching his back when he got the door open. He and Sheehan entered, and flinging their overcoats over the heads of two of the three horses, led them out of their stalls and through the smoke to the street. The whistle of the fire engines, the going of the hook-and-ladder wagon sounded in the distance.

"Hold this horse," said Jerry, and he passed the halter to Sheehan and took his overcoat from the horse's head.

"Don't try it, old man," Sheehan advised.

But the horse in the stable neighed piteously.

(To be continued.)

Every time a woman sees a mirror she pauses to reflect.



## What One Woman Did.

There is an atmosphere of rest about some homes, perhaps unaccountable, but undeniably present, affecting all who are fortunate enough to cross their thresholds. I know such a home intimately. It is simple and harmonious, and while it is joyously bright it is restful. There is no sense of confusion, because the woman who made it what it is used neither figured draperies nor rugs of a decided pattern with figured wall-papers. Neither did she put dark or large-figured paper in a small room, for it is always questionable and seldom looks well. She did use a dim, soft tapestry paper in the hall, and in the bedrooms some small, well-covered patterns that did not "travel."

She did not furnish any room entirely in browns, but she put plenty of dull-blue in the brown room, giving a balanced ration of color. Neither did she put a depressing blue paper on any room, for that might give the family a chronic case of the blues. "Cold" looking papers, such as grays, blues or greens, were not put in a north room, nor in a room having little light, but yellows were used to reflect all the light possible. She avoided using yellows, oranges or reds, except in small touches, in rooms having a strong glare of light, but put her grays, or cool colors, in these rooms. Nor did she use borders on her papers, for borders carry the eyes up to the ceiling.

There were not many pictures, but such as she had were good, with simple, not ornate, frames. She avoided hanging them against a figured wall-paper, for this causes confusion. Neither did she hang her pictures from one hook, thereby leading the eye, by the converging lines of the wire, to the hook instead of to the picture.

There was nothing in the house too good to be used. She avoided putting more than five objects on a mantelpiece, nor were the living-rooms cluttered with loose photographs. The rugs and large pieces of furniture were not placed "on the bias," straight, structural lines being so much more restful. There was no plate-rail, with a lot of dust-collecting plates and other objects on it; nor were there any dead, stuffed fish or birds hanging in the dining-room to reproach her when she wanted to enjoy a savory little trout or a piece of game. Her china was not painted with realistic animals or flowers, for who would care for ice-cream served on a lobster's back?

Neither did this homemaker display all her silver on the sideboard, for she found that a dish of fruit and a pair of candlesticks looked so much more attractive, and required less care.

The exterior of the house was not painted a cold, stony gray, nor a bright green, nor pink. Instead it was painted white with a mossy-green roof. She did not paint her porch-ceiling sea-green nor sky-blue, for such colors tire sensitive eyes. Nor did she paint the outside window-sashes black, making the windows look like great holes against the

dark interior. And because of the things she did not do, she made a home that was like a bit of heaven on earth.

So many of us are controlled by circumstances that it is not always possible to follow a definite plan; but by recognizing such fundamental rules as this homemaker observed, and keeping them in mind whenever changes are contemplated, we may in time reach the goal or at least travel along the path which leads to it.

## See That Children Eat Wholesome Food.

Nutrition is power, force and energy. The human body must create this for itself; man is not a battery that can be charged or reloaded at will, therefore it behooves us to look well to the requirements of our body.

Underfed children will grow to maturity fully two or three inches under normal height, and with a handicap of twelve to eighteen pounds below normal weight. This has been traced in most instances to faulty nutrition, insidious surroundings and lack of care for the physical well-being.

The efficient mother must understand thoroughly and be alert to prevent this dwarfing of the capacity of the human being.

One child is permitted to eat what he likes, discarding food that is vitally necessary if he is to grow bone, teeth and muscles structure.

Then, again, some mothers will give the child a nickel or a dime for cake, pie or ice cream for the noon luncheon. They are indifferent to the source of these articles. A saucer of well-cooked cereal and milk would have satisfied the child and at the same time have supplied him with the food needed for nutrition.

## Store a Keg of Herring.



Issued by Canada Food Board

Of course you store potatoes and apples in your cellar for winter but what about a keg of herring or a box of finnan haddies? They are an investment of the best kind for you can always turn to them in time of need and prepare an appetizing and economical meal in the twinkling of an eye.

There is a big victory to choose from. Of the salted and dried kind you have kippered herring, salted or dried codfish and salt pickled alewives. The frozen varieties obtainable in the West are lake fish, sole, brill, cod, plaice, witches and flounders; and in Eastern Canada, cod haddock, mackerel, herring, sole flounders and lake fish. Other varieties of fish coming out of Canadian lakes besides whitefish, trout and pickerel are ciscoes, pike, gold eyes and mullets.

## Food Control Corner

Great Britain and her Allies have been short of butter for several months, and the Canada Food Board have been asked to take steps to relieve the condition which has borne heavily upon the people of Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium. The pressure upon cargo space has been heavier than ever, since the United States has entered the war, and began moving her troops across the Atlantic. Ships are needed for soldiers and munitions of war, as well as for food stuffs. The main staple food stuffs naturally receive the first consideration.

To-day in Great Britain one-half pound butter or margarine per month, per person, is all that the supply allows, as compared to the creamery butter consumption of two pounds per person, per month in Canada.

The Canadian Government on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and the Canada Food Board, at the request of the British Ministry of Food for increased shipments, has commandeered all the creamery butter made between September 30th, and November 9th, inclusive, in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec for export to Great Britain and Allies.

This does not mean, however, that Canadians need be panic-stricken, nor does it mean that there is the least justification for hoarding or profiteering. There are in store, unaffected by this commandeering order, 20,000,000 pounds of creamery butter made before September 30th. Dairy butter is not affected by the order. The average cost to cold storage companies for butter now in store is about 44¢ cents a pound. The profits of storage companies selling to wholesalers are limited by the Canada Food Board Order No. 45 of June 5th, to 4 per cent., and of wholesalers selling to retailers to 10 per cent., over cost delivered to warehouse.

## WHEAT GROWING AT O.A.C.

Valuable Information Gained by Experiments at Guelph.

For nine years in succession experiments were conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph in treating winter wheat in different ways to prevent the development of stinking smut and the results have been very satisfactory. In the average for five years, untreated seed produced 4.2 per cent. of smutted heads, while seed which was immersed for 20 minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of formalin to 42 gallons of water produced a crop which was practically free from smut. This treatment has been found to be simple in operation, comparatively cheap, effectual in completely killing the smut, and productive of the highest yield of grain.

The results of twelve separate tests made at the College show an average increase in yield of grain per acre of 0.8 bushels from large as compared with small seed, of 7.8 bush. from plump as compared with shrunken seed, and of 35.6 bush. from sound as compared with broken seed. Thoroughly ripened seed produced more grain and produced more straw than seed which was cut at an earlier stage of maturity.

Eight separate tests demonstrated that land on which field peas had been used as green manure yielded 6.5 bush. of wheat per acre more than land on which buckwheat had been used as green manure. Winter wheat grown on clover sod also yielded better than that grown on timothy sod.

## Earlaps of the Japanese.

The earlap is almost entirely wanting with the Japanese, but this apparent anomaly is none at all. It is we whose ears are badly formed, or at least different from those which nature, if not interfered with, would have given us. Our ear is disfigured because for centuries our ancestors loaded it with more or less heavy ornaments, which in the course of time elongated its inferior part. We inherited from them both the custom and its effect—the lap. A fact goes to show that this useless and cruel custom was unknown to the Japanese, the expressions for earrings (mimi-gana) and earlap (mimi-taboo),

## Buy Peace Stocks Now

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were not introduced into the Japanese language until the epoch when the Japanese entered into connection with the Occidentals, those whom they were wont to call barbarians.

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## KING ALBERT ENTERS OSTEND AT HEAD OF CONQUERING BELGIANS

Vice-Admiral Keyes Had Previously Landed and Found Port  
Cleared of the Enemy—Bruges Entered by Advance Guards.

A despatch from London says: King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth on Thursday afternoon entered Ostend, one of the principal German submarine bases on the Belgian coast. Earlier in the day a large squadron of the Royal Air Force, followed by Admiral Keyes, of the British navy, landed in the port.

The British Admiralty statement reads:

"Members of the Royal Air Force landed at Ostend Thursday morning, and reported it clear of the enemy. Vice-Admiral Keyes, commanding Dover patrol, landed at Ostend on Thursday afternoon at 12.55 o'clock. A force of Belgians, assisted by French cavalry and infantry, is driving northward to strike the bridges on the east and also cut the Ghent Canal. Wide possibilities exist in this movement.

It is reported that patrols have already entered Bruges, the second submarine base, but there are large German forces still defending the city. The enemy was driven back rapidly everywhere on Thursday and the

entire front from the sea southward is in motion. The British have entered Lille. The Germans fled precipitately from Ostend and that section of the Belgian coast. Shortly before that Belgian aviators landed in the centre of the city amid the cheers of the inhabitants.

Meanwhile the Belgian infantry and French cavalry sweeping up toward the coast at last reports were rapidly nearing the city and probably will be in it before daylight. Ostend is reported entirely free now of Germans, those left in the city as rear guards having been accounted for.

The Germans seem to be in full flight everywhere, especially from Belgium, for the gap through which they must escape between the advancing allied troops and the frontier of Holland is constantly being narrowed, and unless the enemy moves rapidly large numbers may be caught.

A despatch from the Allied Armies in Belgium says: Belgian patrols have entered Bruges and cavalry is operating on both sides. Belgian guns are now firing from south of the city.



Taken From The Enemy—A British soldier demonstrating a device used by the Germans for generating electricity to operate their wireless apparatus in the trenches.

## CITY OF LILLE HAS SURRENDERED TO THE FIFTH BRITISH ARMY

Douai Also Occupied by Haig's Troops—Wonderful Scenes Witnessed in the Liberated Towns.

A despatch from London says: Lille is in possession of the allies. The 5th British army encircled and captured the great French manufacturing town on Thursday.

Describing the surrender of the city the correspondent of the Associated Press at British headquarters wires:

"At 4 o'clock on Thursday morning the German command at Lille ordered all the inhabitants to assemble as promptly as possible. As they hurried through the gloom of the streets they observed the garrison marching out. They were told to go out to the British lines and meet their friends. Then came the rhythmic tramp of infantry, which gradually died away. The Germans had departed from Lille.

At dawn a British airman flying

over the city beheld a most amazing sight. The streets were thronged with civilians who were frantically waving handkerchiefs and shawls. Not a soldier could be seen. The aviator quickly turned and carried the news back to the British lines. Patrols advanced immediately and entered the city.

British drums were beating through the streets of Lille on Thursday morning, while the British patrols advanced east of the city in contact with the retreating Germans. The evacuation of Lille and the British entry into the city was one of the most dramatic events of the war.

British troops entered the town of Douai on Thursday, after overcoming the enemy resistance on the line of the Haute Deule Canal, according to the official statement from the War Office on Thursday night.

## BELGIAN COAST AND WESTERN FLANDERS NOW CLEAR OF INVADERS

Evacuation of Brussels Reported to be in Progress—Allies Now Approaching Dutch Frontier Near Sluis.

A despatch from London says: The Belgian advance continues. Cavalry closely following the enemy to-day captured several machine gun nests, according to advices received to-night.

Further north the Belgians reached the Dutch frontier. To the south they reached a line more than 20 kilometres east of Bruges, capturing numerous villages, including Moerkerke, Maldegem, Ursel and Aelle. The material abandoned by the enemy is enormous. Several batteries were captured on the Belgian coast. The allies have command of three railways running direct into Ghent, the last great rail base west of the Antwerp-Brussels line. One is the Bruges-Ghent line which runs through Eecloo south-east of Eede; the second runs from Bruges straight south-eastward into Ghent, and the third leads to that city from Thielt via Deynze, which the Belgians and French are reported to be approaching.

Zeebrugge, which for years has been a German U-boat base, is definitely in the hands of the allies. When Bel-

gian troops entered it they found Germans had destroyed the batteries and virtually all the intricate coast defences built at great cost during their occupation. Three steamers in the port were sunk.

A floating dock in the Bruges harbor was burned and sunk by Germans. Allied troops are reported near Eecloo, 15 miles east of Bruges and the same distance north-west of Ghent, and also are approaching the Dutch frontier near Sluis. Allied troops in Flanders have regained 800 square miles of territory in the past four days.

The evacuation of Brussels by the German troops has already begun, according to M. Heinrich, an Activist Belgian deputy. The deputy is quoted thus by the correspondent of the Nieuw Van Den Dags of Rosendaal, on the Dutch frontier, who says the deputy himself has arrived from Brussels. Indications received at British headquarters are to the effect that the German army believes that it is being withdrawn entirely from France and Belgium.

## 15,000 HUNS CUT OFF IN HOLLAND

Dutch-Belgian Frontier Is Now Guarded by Belgians.

London, Oct. 20.—Fifteen thousand retreating German soldiers have been interned in Holland after being cut off by Belgian troops moving northward from Eecloo, according to reports from the frontier reaching Amsterdam and transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Belgian soldiers took charge of the Dutch-Belgian border Saturday night, and were received enthusiastically by the populace.

An Amsterdam despatch reads: "German sentries along the Dutch-Belgian frontier left this morning, according to the Telegraaf. The electrified barrier along the frontier was also removed and the German flag pulled down. This was replaced two hours after by the Belgian flag, amid the loud cheers of peasants along both sides of the line."

## SAARBURG AND METZ ARE AGAIN BOMBED

London, Oct. 20.—The Independent Air Force bombed the railways at Metz-Sablons Friday afternoon, and at night dropped projectiles on the railways at Saarburg, according to an official announcement last night.

## BRITISH DRIVING EASTWARD ASTRIDE THE LE CATEAU-CATILLON ROAD

Germans Fight Desperately to Protect Retreat Northward—Haig's Troops Take Several Villages by Assault.

A despatch from British Army Headquarters in France says:—Once more the Germans have been forced out of wide strips of land all the way from the North Sea to the region east of St. Quentin in France.

The greatest allied gains of Friday seem to have been made east of Douai, where the British have sliced off a substantial corner on the east of the disappearing Lille salient. The last reports received from here indicate that the British in their forward rush have reached positions close to the junction of the Senee River and the L'Escaut Canal, north of Cambrai, and gained ground about five miles east of Douai.

Steadily and not without some rapidity, the battle line is being straight-

ened, and the Lille salient shortly should be obliterated.

East of Le Cateau and the Senee River the British and Americans continue attacking. They fought all day Friday against stubborn resistance, which in all cases was overcome. The British are driving east astride the Le Cateau-Catillon road and have taken Bazeul, 3,000 yards east of Le Cateau, by assault.

The Germans are fighting with the greatest desperation here and along the battlefield southward to protect the retreat that is going on northward. Wassigny, south of Le Cateau, is being neared, and an additional large section of the west bank of the Oise Canal undoubtedly soon will be in allied hands.

## SPANISH INFLUENZA

Some Interesting Facts About Its History, Prevention and Treatment.

Influenza, which is now sweeping over Canada from one end to the other, is a very old disease. It was known in ancient times, and as early as 1510 it over-ran the whole civilized world. For centuries it has periodically swept over various parts of the world. The last great world epidemic was in 1889-1890 when it was generally known by the French name of la grippe. The disease has always travelled from east to west.

The symptoms are similar to those of a heavy cold: more or less severe headache, cold in the head and throat, fits of sneezing, flushed face, chills, aches and pains in the back and limbs, pains in the eye-balls and behind the eyes, general physical depression and temperature rising to between 101 and 104 degrees.

As it is such an old disease, doctors have naturally learned a great deal about its prevention and treatment. The first principle of prevention is to keep away from those infected, and the second, to build up the germ-resisting parts of the body by eating nourishing foods, dressing comfortably, getting lots of sleep, and by living in the open air and in bright, well-ventilated rooms as much as possible. The mouth, throat and nose should be systematically and frequently disinfected by antiseptic inhalations, sprays and washes. Such preparations as chloroform and listerine are well adapted for this purpose.

In fighting previous epidemics, doctors found quinine a useful preventive. One grain of sulphate of quinine mixed with (but not dissolved in) a wineglassful of cold water makes an excellent antiseptic gargle. The anti-microbial properties of quinine are well known and its use as described above at once relieves the symptoms of sore throat, which result from the strain of the fight between the white blood corpuscles and the invading germs in the tonsils—the body's first line of defence. Quinine is also given internally with success as a preventive. In one of the more recent outbreaks in Europe, an experiment was tried in which the men of one squadron of a regiment of cavalry were each given 7½ grains of quinine in ½ ounce of whiskey daily for 22 days, whilst those of the other squadron were given none. The latter squadrons had from 22 to 44 cases each of influenza, whilst the squadron treated with quinine developed only 4 cases. Inhalations of

oil of eucalyptus, thymol, oil of mountain pine and the like are also valuable as preventives.

When a person is struck by influenza, only one course lies open. That is to take to bed with the least possible delay, and call a doctor. Rest, warmth and quiet are three sovereign remedies of the primary disease, and the best preventive of its more deadly complications, of which pneumonia is the most frequent. While there is no specific for influenza, yet there are many drugs which play a useful part in relieving it, such as quinine, aspirin and various tonics, anti-neuralgic, antiseptic and heart medicines, to be prescribed by the physician in charge.

The dietetic rules which apply to any fever apply equally to influenza. Liquid foods at first, solids a little later on in a gradually ascending scale from lightly boiled fresh eggs to chicken, roast joints, etc. Water, cold or hot, may be sipped or "egg water" may be given. This excellent dish is prepared by blending with a pint of cold water, the whipped whites of from 2 to 4 eggs, flavored with salt or cinnamon. Then the animal broths may be given. There are many cases in which even the lightest foods are spurned with loathing, and common sense must be used in adapting diet to the particular case in hand.

Precautions Against Influenza.

(1.) The sick should be separated from the healthy. This is especially important in the case of first attacks in the household.

(2.) Discharges from the nose and mouth should not be allowed to get dry on a pocket handkerchief or inside the house, office or factory. They should at once be collected in paper or clean rags and burned. If this cannot be done, they should be dropped into a vessel containing water.

(3.) Infected articles and rooms should be cleansed and disinfected. Use disinfectants everywhere. Wash the hands frequently.

(4.) Those attacked should not, on any account, mingle with other people for at least a period of ten days from the commencement of the attack. In severe cases, they should remain away from work for a longer period.

(5.) Special attention should be given to cleanliness and ventilation. Warm clothing should be worn. The feet should be kept dry and all unnecessary exposure avoided.

## FORTY GERMAN DIVISIONS MASSED ON FRONT OF FORTY MILES

Foe Makes Desperate Fight to Hold Positions North and South of Le Cateau—British Nearing Valenciennes.

Paris, Oct. 20.—The Germans are fighting desperately to hold their positions on the front north and south of Le Cateau which has an important bearing on the situation elsewhere between the Meuse and the North Sea. On a front of 40 miles the Germans have massed 40 divisions in an effort to check the allies. This is said to be a new record of density for defending forces.

The Selle River has been crossed north of Le Cateau by the British in spite of strong opposition, an advance of over a mile was made on a ten-mile front. The British advance continues further north and Denain, five miles south-west of Valenciennes, has been captured.

The British are approaching the formidable natural obstacle of the forest of Mormal, guarding the Valenciennes-Avesnes railroad, the main German support line in this region. The town of Solennes, 5½ miles

north of Le Cateau, was recaptured. The Americans and British south of Le Cateau pressed forward in the face of violent counter-attacks and a determined resistance from machine guns, hidden in shell holes, and gained more than three kilometres. More than 1,500 prisoners have been counted.

American tanks crossed the Selle River in a dense fog steering by compass, leading the attack against the Germans.

In a new attack Sunday morning the British troops succeeded in forcing a passage of the Selle River, at several points between Le Cateau and Denain. The attack was carried out in a heavy rain. About 2,000 prisoners and some guns were taken. The advance steadily continues in the direction of Valenciennes, in spite of the stubborn resistance of the Germans in that sector and torrential rains which are making rivers of the brooks and the fields a sea of mud.

## 2,000,000 AMERICANS HAVE GONE OVERSEAS

Washington, Oct. 20.—More than 2,000,000 American soldiers have now gone overseas, General March, chief of staff, told the members of the Senate Military Committee yesterday at their War Department conference.

## ONE-FOURTH OF GERMAN GUNS TAKEN BY ALLIES

A despatch from Paris says: The guns captured from the Germans by the British, French and Americans in the last three months number 4,600. This represents one-fourth of all their artillery.

## BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICANS ADVANCE SOUTH OF LE CATEAU

Many Villages Captured and 3,000 Prisoners Taken by Anglo-Americans—French Take Village of Talma.

A despatch from London says: This was a black day for the German arms. While from Lille to the sea a wonderful crop of brilliant successes was being garnered, the British 4th army, with an American division, attacked on a front of nine miles north-east of Bohain and south-east of Cambrai, where heavy fighting has taken place all day. The British carried the line of the Selle River on the whole front south of Le Cateau, establishing themselves on the railway beyond the town. Seven German divisions were hurled back after determined counter-attacks and 3,000 prisoners captured.

The new thrust was made at a point where the enemy was trying to effect his main retreat.

A despatch from the French Forces in France says: Progress continued to be made by the allied forces on

Thursday on the eastern wing of the battlefield in the face of stout opposition. The German resistance was especially determined west of Grand Pre, in the Argonne, where the Germans still hold Talma Farm in a small salient.

Gen. Gouraud's men have taken Hill 222 and the village of Talma, 1,000 yards to the north, and Little Talma, about the same distance south of the hill from where the line bends around the American positions north of Grand Pre. The 5th French army, under Gen. Guillaumat, former Military Governor of Paris, met with serious opposition on Wednesday, but gained a footing at one point in the enemy's positions.

Along the Oise River the Germans continue to resist stubbornly, counter-attacking fiercely at the village of Choigny.

## Markets of the World

Breadstuffs  
Toronto, Oct. 22.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern—\$2.24½; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½; in store Port William, not including tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., \$1.81½; No. 2 C.W., 78½c; extra No. 1 feed, 78½c; No. 1 feed, 76½c. American corn—No. 3 yellow kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 74 to 77c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$2.31; No. 3 Spring, \$2.22, basis in store Montreal.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Maltster, new crop, \$1 to \$1.05.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, \$11.65, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, \$10.75, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included; Bran, \$37.25 per ton; shorts, \$42.25 per ton.

Hay—No. 1, \$22 to \$23 per ton; mixed, \$20.00 to \$21.50 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, \$9 to \$9.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 38 to 39c; pounds, 40 to 41c.

Eggs—New laid, 52 to 55c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 32c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 27 to 30c; ducks, 27 to 28c; turkeys, 31 to 34c; squabs, doz., \$4.50; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 18 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 24c; ducks, 15c, 22c; turkey, 27 to 30c; Spring chickens, 26 to 28c; geese, 20c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:—

Cheese—New, large 26½ to 27c; twins, 26½ to 27½c; old, large, 28 to 28½c; twin 28½ to 29c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 45 to 46c; creamery, prints, 51 to 52c; creamery, solids, 49 to 50c.

Margarine—23 to 34c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 50 to 51c; selected storage, 52 to 53c; new-laid, in cartons, 60 to 62c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 38 to 40c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 33 to 35c; turkeys, 38 to 40c; ducks, 15c, 22c.

Squabs, doz., \$5.50; geese, 28 to 30c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$7; imp., hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$8; Japan, \$7; Lima, 18 to 18½c.

Honey, new crop—Strained, 60-lb. tins, 26c; 10-lb. cans, 27c; 5-lb. tins, 28c.

Combs—Doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 37 to 39c; do., heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 52 to 54c; rolls, 32 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; backs, plain, 46 to 47c; boneless, 50 to 52c.

Well Matched.

A farmer, when asked is his horses were well matched replied:

"Yes, they are matched first-rate. One of them is willing to do all the work and the other is willing he should."

## FOUR MORE TOWNS LIBERATED IN BELGIUM AND N. FRANCE

British Occupy Turcoing and Roubaix, Belgians Enter Zeebrugge and French Capture Thielt—King Albert in Possession of Bruges.

A despatch from London says: The French have captured the town of Thielt, in Belgian Flanders, west of Ghent, and have passed on 2,000 yards east of the town.

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium entered Bruges at 10 o'clock Friday morning, Belgian infantry forces taking possession of the city. Zeebrugge, Germany's second submarine base on the North Sea, has also been captured by the allies.

Out of the sack between the Belgian coast and the Lys River the remnant of von Arnim's army is fleeing in an endeavor to reach his new line extending from Antwerp to Sedan, through Namur and stabilize it for the time being to the Swiss frontier.

The Germans are preparing to inundate the low-lying lands south of the River Scheldt in Eastern Belgium, a Central News despatch from Amsterdam reports. The inhabitants have been ordered to abandon their homes immediately.

Gen. Plumer's army in the Lille sector has occupied Turcoing and Roubaix to the north-east of the manufacturing city.

Berlin officially admits the evacuation of Turcoing, Roubaix, Ostend, Lille and Douai.

In Belgium the day has been occupied principally in the line-straightening. The lines now pivot on Bruges, one running generally to the coast near Ostend and the second sloping off to the south-east. Heavy fighting was reported at only one place on Friday. This was at Oostrebeke, south of Thielt. The Belgians and French wanted the town and the ground nearby, as the Germans were holding it as a sort of salient. So the Belgians went out and fought for it, and after a furious battle the bullet-riddled enemy took to his heels. Now the Belgians have the salient.

North of Turcoing and Roubaix the British also are moving rapidly.



## LOCAL AND GENERAL

Whitteker the Optician will be at  
Wales Oct. 19  
Morrisburg, Oct. 21 to Nov. 2

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

Dr. G. M. Gorrell leaves tomorrow for Spanish River, in Western Ontario, where he will spend two weeks deer hunting.

At the request of Judge O'Reilly, with the consent of the parties concerned, a redistribution of taxes for the United Counties will be made as soon as the Assessors, who are at present at work, have completed their roll. This work, it is estimated, will cost the counties approximately \$1000. The petitioners are from Lancaster Tp., Glengarry County.

Miss Ruth Hilliard of Toronto is spending a few days at her home.

Mrs. Katherine A. Tyrrell, nee Stadler, who has been visiting among friends here for the past three weeks, left on Friday of last week for her home in Rochester, N.Y.

Watch for W. Marsh & Son's advertisement in next week's issue. The largest stock of high-grade furniture in Eastern Ontario. Having bought our stock early, and for cash, we can save you 25 per cent. over other dealers—Proving is Convincing.

It has been suggested that as an acknowledgment of our sincere regret at the loss of our deeply mourned Public School Inspector, the late Mr. Forrester, the "Union Jack" be hoisted at half-mast on the Public Schools throughout the county. We feel sure that all those who have had the pleasure of knowing the deceased, would appreciate this mark of respect, and that those in authority would suffer no reproach.

Mrs. T. E. Elliott returned home on Wednesday after spending the last four weeks in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Scott, of Newboro, arrived in town on Thursday to take possession of the St. Lawrence Hall.

Mrs. Dr. Smith of St. Mary's, who spent the last month the guest of her mother, Mrs. flame, returned to her home on Tuesday.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. Tom King of Timmins, Ont., who won a 1919 model Chevrolet Car, in a grand drawing contest held at Bracebridge.

Mrs. Fulford and baby, Brockville, are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. L. A. Gillard, for a few days.

The Postmaster-General states that Christmas parcels for the Canadian expeditionary forces in France should be mailed in time to be dispatched from Canadian ports not later than the middle of November. Transportation is congested during the Christmas season, and those who are sending parcels to their friends in the trenches are urged to post them early if they wish to have them delivered by Christmas.

Mr. J. G. Brandstetter of Ottawa spent the week-end at his home here.

Mr. Charles H. Casselman of the Str. Simla, spent a few days with his family here.

The usual quarterly session of the Counties' Council held in October, at the request of the Minister of Finance, with a view of not conflicting with the coming Victory Loan drive, will not convene in Cornwall, till the first week of December next.

Mr. E. Lavallee of Sorel, Que., spent the week with relatives in town.

Word has been received by relatives in town of the death of Pte. M. J. Snyder of Portage La Prairie, Man., who was killed in France while on duty as stretcher bearer. He was nineteen years of age, and a son of Mr. C. P. Snyder, a former resident of this town. He went overseas with the 68th Battalion of Regina.

The Health Department's injunction was obeyed to the letter on Sunday last. There were no public meetings of any kind and the streets were practically deserted.



Cpl. Donald McGillivray who enlisted with the 15th, Saskatoon, Sask., afterwards transferring to the 54th. He was twice wounded—first in October, 1916, and again on October 3rd., 1918.

The necessary measures to check the spread of influenza which were published in recent issues of this paper should not be lightly passed over. People cannot be too much on guard against so formidable a malady. A great deal has been published in the first stages by the application of the means suggested by the medical authorities. It is by disobeying such counsel that the disease gets a foothold. Therefore, the public should always be on guard.

Two patriotic resolutions that will have a beneficial influence were passed by the Catholic Bishops of Ontario at a meeting held recently in Toronto, when those present included Archbishops of Toronto and Kingston, and the Bishops of Sault Ste. Marie, London, Peterboro, and Pembroke. They passed a resolution requesting each Bishop to take steps to lessen the consumption of coal in the churches of his dioceses during the winter by restricting all non-essential services. They also adopted a resolution urging all Catholics of the province to subscribe as far as their means will allow, to the Victory Loan. Another resolution passed was one recommending to the military authorities, when there is a cessation of hostilities, to facilitate the speedy return to Canada of young men who had been pursuing university studies prior to enlisting.

Influenza conditions within the municipality are reported favorable, although a number of cases are still in a critical condition. The Board of Health has ordered that no services be held in the Churches on Sunday, Oct. 27th. The following deaths have been reported: Mary Loretto Masterson, Chesterville; Mrs. Gordon Foxton, Mountain; Gordon Richard Ewing, Winchester. Mrs. Wright, who spent the past week the guest of Mrs. Dr. D. C. Casselman, returned to her home in Ottawa on Tuesday.

The repairs to the Soulangue Canal, having been completed, locking will be resumed today.

A daring robbery was committed on the Toronto-Buffalo express, just as the express was leaving the Union Station, when an armed bandit held up the two messengers and relieved the cash box of \$20,000. The thief is still at large.

Mr. E. A. Storey of Renfrew is spending the week with his family.

Rev. Father J. J. O'Reilly, who enlisted as Chaplain in Kingston, and has been Overseas since January was this week reported wounded and taken to a military hospital in England.

Miss Annie Wallace and Miss Marjorie Young of Macdonald College are spending a few weeks with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wallace.

### Victrola Owners' Attention!

W. Marsh & Son have received the new up-to-date catalogue of Victor records and have one for you. New records are received every month. Our stock of records and Victrolas is now complete. Call and hear the new ones.

## PUBLIC NOTICE

Further notice is hereby given that owing to the prevalence of influenza, Churches and Schools, shall remain closed until further notice.

Order of,  
BOARD OF HEALTH,  
Dr. E. McLaughlin,  
Chairman.

### DIED

Froats—At his late residence, Williamsburg, on Monday, Oct. 14th, Stephen W. Froats, in his eighty-first year.

He is survived by his wife, one son, and two daughters, Mrs. Eli Robinson, Manitoba; Mrs. Simeon Schwerdtfeger, Froatsburn, and Malcolm, at home.

Killaly—At Port Mellon, B.C., on October 19th, William Max, youngest son of the late H. H. Killaly, C.E., of Morrisburg, Ont. Interment at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

### St. Mary's Church

Sunday, October 27th, no services.

Thursday, October 31st, Confessions from 4 to 5 and from 7 to 8 p.m.

Friday, November 1st, (All Saints' Day), Mass at 8 a.m.

Saturday, November 2nd (All Souls' Day), R. H. Mass at 8 a.m.

## FOR SALE

One of the best residences in the village of Morrisburg. Will sell for one-third what it would cost to build.

Apply at Leader Office.

## FARM FOR SALE

Over two hundred acres of the best producing soil in Ontario, located along the St. Lawrence River. Two good houses, cow, horse and other barns, in good condition. Only ten minutes' walk from Post Office. Terms to suit purchaser.

Apply at Leader Office.

## NOTICE

On Thursday, October 31st, the Steamer Floise will make a trip to Ogdensburg for a load of freight. Persons wishing to secure blacksmith's coal or other freight, are requested to leave their order on or before Wednesday, October 30th.

W. McGannon, Master.

## A BARGAIN

A Seventy Dollar Findlay Universal Wood and Coal Steel Range with Water Front, as good as new for Thirty dollars.

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### MILLINERY! MILLINERY!

Having decided to sell out my Fall and Winter Stock at once, owing to scarcity of help, I will sell, regardless of cost.

Mrs. H. M. Ouderkirk.

## NOTICE

For the convenience of the Public, owing to the steady increasing demand for Rawleigh Products, including Spices, Extracts, Liniments, Cough Medicines, Toilet Preparations, disinfectants, Stock Tonics, &c., &c., I have decided to open a down-town office, on Saturday of each week, commencing Nov. 2nd., on Main street, Morrisburg, two doors east of Cameron's Bakery.

Thanking you for past favors, and soliciting your further patronage.

R. G. MERKIFY,  
Morrisburg, Ont.

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A good dairy farm in the Township of Williamsburg. For particulars apply to

Arthur Flynn,  
Barrister, Morrisburg.

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Good property, consisting of a comfortable frame double dwelling house, a good barn, and four village lots, situated on High street, near G.T.R. station. The barn, which is situated on the south end of the property will be sold, to be removed, or on the property. Apply

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It is impossible for anyone to select glasses by "trying on" that will overcome actual defects in vision. Such glasses will often seem to improve your eyesight temporarily, because they magnify, but the ultimate result is often eyestrain or other serious difficulty.

It doesn't pay to take chances with your eyesight. Come to us if your eyes need attention. You will be assured of a scientific, accurate examination and glasses that will correct the defects.

Make the Appointment today

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A Complete Assortment of  
SCHOOL SUPPLIES  
from  
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Send the Kiddies—They will receive the same careful attention as the Adults.

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Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons  
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Graduate of Chicago Dental College and of Royal College Dental Surgeons, Toronto.  
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### ARTHUR FLYNN

Barrister, Etc.  
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Money to loan at lowest rates of interest

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Of all kinds in stock; send for a sample of  
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ALL COAL MUST BE PAID FOR  
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