The Leader

Vol. XV, No 1 — MORRISBURG, ONT., FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1915.

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

COUNCIL MEETINGS

The first meeting of the council of the village of Morrisburg for the year 1915 was held at the town hall Monday, Jan 11th at 11 a.m.

It was moved by Mr. Flynn, seconded by Mr. Colquhoun that F. R Chalmers be appointed Clerk at a salary of $250 per year.—Carried.

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

Moved by W. C. Coir, seconded by C. S. Colquhoun, that G. H. Merkley be a school trustee for the ensuing term, 1915-16-17.—Carried.

Moved by C. S. Colquhoun, seconded by Mr. J. McKenzie, that W. H. Fetterly be a member of the Board of Health.—Carried.

Moved by W. C. Coir, seconded by C. S. Colquhoun, thgt Jacob Hopper, Chas. Clark and Simeon Phifer be fence viewers.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. C. S. Colquhoun, seconded by J. McKenzie, that F. R. Chalmers act as Poor Warden.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Colquhoun, seconded by J. McKenzie, that Dr. McLaughlin be Officer of Health and physician to the Indigent Poor at a salary of $50.—Carried.

Moved by W. C. Coir, seconded by Arthur Flynn, that Geo. B. Stitt be engaged to run the electric light plant at a salary of $2 per day including Sunday, and Wallace Doran to run plant nights at a salary of $1.75 per night, both to be paid weekly.—Carried.

Moved by W. C. Coir, seconded by Arthur Flynn, that Cyrus Casselman be engineer and caretaker of water works plant at a salary of $450 a year.—Carried.

Moved by C. S. Colquhoun, seconded by J. McKenzie, that applications stating salary be asked for the following offices: Auditor, Assessor, Collector of electric light and water rates, Truant Officer and Sanitary Inspector.—Carried.

A bylaw authorizing the treasurer to pay accounts amounting to $142.38.

It was then moved by Mr. C. S. Colquhoun, seconded by W. C. Coir, that the council adjourn to meet at the town hall on Monday Jan. 18th at 8 p.m.

Pursuant to adjournment council met in town hall on 18th.—Members all present.

Moved by Mr. J. McKenzie, seconded by Arthur Flynn, that R. E. Leonard and Matt. Campbell be auditors at a salary of $30.—Carried.

Moved by C. S. Colquhoun, seconded by J. H. Meikle, that W. H. Fetterly be assessor at a salary of $25.—Lost.

Moved by C. S. Colqdhoun, seconded by J. H. Meikle, that W.J. Fetterly be assessor at a salary of $25, and that he be rekuired to fill in the different columns of the assessment roll according to the act.—Carried.

Moved by C. S. Colquhoun, seconded by J. McKenzie, that C. L. Baker be collector of electric light and water rates at a salary of $100 a year and that he furnish bonds to the amount of $1000.—Lost.

Moved in amendment by Arthur Flynn, that J. N. Eastman be offered the position of collector of electric light and water at a salary of 2 per cent. on collections made, he to furnish his own bond of $1000 to be approved of by the council.—Carried.

Moved by C. S. Colquhoun, seconded by Arthur Flynn, that Jacob Hopper be truant officer at a salary of $12 a year.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McKenzie, seconded by Mr. Colquhoun, that Jacob Hopper be appointed Sanitary Inspector at a salary of $25 a year.—Carried.

Moved by W. C. Coir, seconded by Arthur Flynn, that Martin Cassel be fire chief at a salary of $15 a year, caretaker of town hall and lockup at $25 per.—Carried.

Moved by J. H. Meikle, seconded by C. S. Colquhoun, that Messrs. Coir and McKenzie be a committee on roads and streets.—Carried.

Moved by J. H. Meikle, seconded by James McKenzie, that Messrs. Flynn and Colquhoun be a committee of lights and water.—Carried.

A delegation from the Public Library, consisting of Rev. Cameron, Mr. Gilbert Smith, Mrs. G. Smith, Miss Grace Merkley, Miss Farlinger and Miss Gibson waited on the council to ask for a grant of $100. The delegation emphasized to the council that many other municipalities in Ontario were giving a grant, and quite a discussion took place in which Ald. McKenzie took a prominent part for the council. The grant was refused.

DIED

STRADER—On Friday, Dec. 25, 1914, at the General Hospital, Kingston, Iva Strader, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Strader, Williamsburg.

OBITUARY

William Garnet Harrison

It was with general regret that our citizens learned on Monday afternoon that a bright young life had passed away at Lookout Mountain Tennessee, in the person of William Garnet Harrison, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Harrison, St. Lawrence street, at the age of 24 years and 5 months.

The news of his death came as a shock to his relatives and friends as deceased had been in good health until last Thursday, when word came to his parents that he was somewhat dangerously ill with Typhoid Fever. From that time his parents kept in daily communication with relatives in charge, and the messages being of a satisfactory nature led those in communication to hope for his speedy recovery. On Monday morning, however, word was received that the disease had taken a sudden and unfavorable change, peritonitis having set in, and Monday at 1.30 the final word was sadly received. The remains were taken home and arrived in Morrisburg on the 4.23, Thursday morning.

Deceased, who formerly resided with his parents here, attended Cornwall Business College five years ago, and later accepted a position with the Toronto Paper Co., Cornwall, and two years ago left Cornwall to accept a better position in the offices of the Southern Express Co., Lookout Mountain, Tennessee.

He leaves to mourn, his parents, three brothers, Fred of Toronto, Roland, of Brockville, and George at home, and four sisters, Mrs. William I. Stoner, Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, Alice, Clara and Lillian at home.

The funeral took place on Thursday at 2 p.m. from the residence of his parents to St. James' church and cemetery, conducted by Rev. C. O. Carson.

The pall bearers were J. M. Whitteker, Ora Loucks, Raymond Mallen, Ernest Weegar, Dan McGillivray, Harry Pyper.

Among friends and relatives from a distance at the funeral were Mr. F. A. Harrison, Toronto, Mr. Wm. I. Stoner, Lookout Mountain, Mrs. A. Gilbert Brockville.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT

The patriotic concert held in the Music Hall last Friday night under the auspices of the Dramatic Club, proved to be even better than the large crowd had anticipated. The program was an excellent one and was very well rendered, and every number on the program was equally pleasing and well received by the packed house. Mrs. Florence H. McKee of Waddington, captivated and delighted those present with her popular selections. Reeve Meikle and Col. Macdonald gave short and appropriate addresses in which they expressed their gratitude at seeing such a large number present for such a good cause. The several selections rendered by Fett's Orchestra also added much to the success of the evening.

As a result of the entertainment the Dramatic Club have contributed $100 to the Belgium Fund and $10 to the local Branch of the Red Cross.

The ladies in charge wish to thank all those who assisted them in this grand success, and particularly Mr. Albert Burris for decorations, Fett's Orchestra, Mr. Merkley for his kindness, "The Herald" and "The Leader," also the Chosen Friends.

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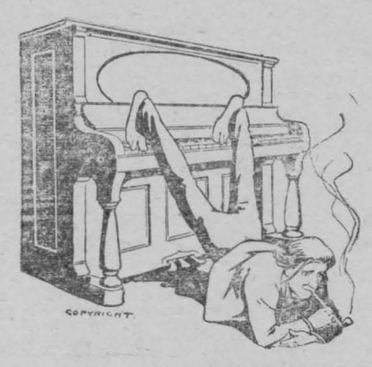
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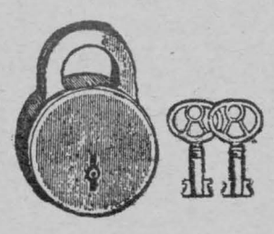
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Money Makes Money;

Or, A Strange Stipulation.

CHAPTER XV.—(Continued).

She rang the bell and questioned the servant.

"When did Miss Powis call, Mary?"

"One day last week, my lady. I told her you was in Scotland and she said she would write."

"I wish I could see her," said Lady Ellen, in her impulsive way.

To think was to act.

Mary rang up for a taxi and she drove over to see if she could find Miss Powis.

"If any one calls," she had said to the maid, "you can say that I am in town for a fortnight."

The woman she was going to see was a cousin of her late husband's, a middle-aged, capable, kind woman, one whom Lady Ellen loved most sincerely. Miss Powis was a trained nurse but, having a certain amount of money, she had taken up the duties of nursing almost entirely by way of charity, and she generally worked in the poorer quarters of the city.

The taxi was carrying Lady Ellen now to a street in Holloway.

The pretty little woman shivered once or twice as she rolled through the cold of the afternoon.

"I wish I had Norah's spirit; but I believe I should die if I had to live in these kind of places."

Yet when she got to Miss Powis's rooms they were not only cheery and comfortable, but actually pretty; and the neat maid informed her that her mistress would be back about tea time.

"I'll wait," said Lady Ellen; and she tossed off her furs and walked round the room, picking up the photographs and making herself quite at home.

In a very little while Miss Powis came in.

She wore her nurse's uniform. There was something stimulating about her. One felt oneself in the presence of a strong, resourceful, yet tender-hearted woman.

"Well, this is a pleasure," she said, as she kissed Lady Ellen. "I thought you were going to stay in Scotland all the winter."

"I'm only down here for a little while," said Lady Ellen; "and when I saw your card I thought I must rush off and see you, Norah, you dear thing! How good it is to be with you."

"Sit down; we'll have some tea, and you shall tell me all about yourself," said Miss Powis.

"I've nothing to tell," Lady Ellen answered. "Your's is the interesting life, Norah." She laughed, with just a touch of bitterness in her laugh. "I'm nothing but a stupid, useless butterfly."

"Well, butterflies mean sunshine and flowers, you know."

Miss Powis smiled as she tossed off her bonnet and long cloak, and put the kettle on the spirit lamp.

Lady Ellen chatted away for a little while, but she was evidently restless. Suddenly she said:

"Can't you help me to do something, Norah?" I love seeing you, but you always make me a little unhappy, because there is such a contrast between us."

"Yes," agreed the other woman, "considering that I am old enough to be your mother, there is most certainly a contrast."

"I didn't mean that. I mean, one feels when one is with you that there is nothing wasted in your life, that each hour, each minute, you are doing something for somebody else."

Miss Powis looked across at the pretty face, which had a pathetic touch in its expression.

"I have always wanted to see you in your own home, Nell. I mean in a proper sense. God forgive me for saying hard things of the dead, but—Harvey was a cruel man; he had no right to have married you, no right to have treated you in the way he did. You wouldn't come asking me to help you if your life was what it ought to have been. Now, there's a nice cup of tea, and these are some of my favorite cookies. Come and tell me all about Scotland. Oh! by the way, Nell," Miss Powis pulled up her chair and sat down to the cosy table, "can you give me Adrian Dawney's new address?"

Lady Ellen's heart thrilled, as it always did, at the mere mention of this man's name.

"He is down in Kent, living in a farmhouse, you know."

"But doesn't he ever come to London?"

"Yes; as a matter of fact I believe he will be in town to-morrow. I had a note from him to-day. Can I give him a message?"

"I should like to see him for a few minutes. There is a little matter of business I want to discuss with him."

"I thought you always corresponded," said Lady Ellen.

Miss Powis shrugged her shoulders.

"Oh! my dear," she said, "really I am shocking where letters are concerned. I believe Adrian did write to me last, but it's ages ago. I think about him a great deal. He is a fine man, Nell."

"Yes, he is nice," said Lady Ellen, and she drank her tea hurriedly. Then she added: "Scribble him a line, I'll see that he gets it." Though she loved to talk about him, in a sense she was almost sorry that his name had cropped up just now. For, in truth, Lady Ellen hardly understood her own feelings with regard to Adrian Dawney: at least she knew perfectly well that he was the dearest and the best, the only man in all the world for her, but having conceived certain ideas about him (imagining that she held only a secondary place in his thoughts) she was schooling herself to grow, if not exactly indifferent, at least reconciled to the fact that she would have to live out her future without the joy of closer intercourse with this man whom she loved.

Moreover, she was honestly trying to train her thoughts to turn to Julian Bryant. She liked him sincerely. The fact that her cousin, the duchess, liked him and approved of him was also a great thing; and she did not disguise from herself the fact that Mr. Bryant admired her and was drawn towards her.

She quite saw the truth of what Norah Powis said. She was a woman born to be the centre of a home; she loved little children. She was not really at heart a worldly creature, one who lived only for excitement and amusement: she was too simple-hearted and she longed for all those beautiful yet ordinary joys which fill the lives of most women.

Should she go on hugging to herself the hope which grew dead even in her grasp, or should she turn and find her proper place in a second marriage with Julian Bryant?

This was really at the root of her restlessness, and at times made her almost unhappy.

She sat for a long time with Miss Powis, and felt altogether cheered and helped, although they exchanged no confidences when she took her departure.

Lady Ellen had told her cab to come back for her in an hour's time, and was soon driving back to the West End.

Miss Powis gave a good deal of thought to her after Lady Ellen had gone.

"She is a dear soul!" she said to herself. "Why doesn't Adrian make her happy?"

The maid, when she came in, brought a message to tell her that she was wanted by a certain case; but before she went out Miss Powis sat down and scribbled a few lines to Colonel Dawney. She addressed this care of Lady Ellen.

"Dear Adrian," she wrote, "I hear from Nell that you are in town for a day or two. Do make it convenient to come and see me. I am afraid I can't get West, as I am very pressed with work. I want to speak to you about a certain matter in which I am very interested. Could you manage to run up here to-morrow about six o'clock?"

She posted the letter herself, and walked briskly along, after she had done so, in the direction of the rather shabby, gloomy lodging house where her patient was awaiting her.

"I'd give a good deal," she said to herself, "to bring Nell and Adrian together; but I don't quite see how it is going to be done; and perhaps, after all, one might blunder! But she is too really sweet to be wasted all her life. I am only afraid Adrian will realize what he has lost when he finds that some other man has come into Nell's life."

CHAPTER XVI.

It had been hot, sultry August when Enid had taken up her life in the old rooms where she and Julian had once been so happy.

There was exquisite pleasure and pain combined for her to find herself in these well-known surroundings; and just for a few days she did nothing but rest and let Mrs. Chaplin take care of her.

Her landlady was genuinely sorry for her, and was kindness itself; but Enid quickly realized that the kindness was confined to Mrs. Chaplin; also she discovered in a very little while that she had made a great mistake in going back to where she had been known. People were naturally curious about her. It was all very well for her to tell Mrs. Chaplin that she did not wish to talk about her husband; but other people discussed him.

The knowledge came suddenly to Enid one morning that the story of Julian's great fortune had penetrated even to this small world; and with this story a certain element of doubt, if not actual suspicion, was born for herself.

Mrs. Chaplin, bringing in her breakfast, brought in also an old, discolored and torn copy of an illustrated paper.

Mrs. Rogers saw that and she brought it along of her when she come to have a chat with me last night. She says as there is a picture in it of your poor husband, and, what's queer, he has got the same name. I told her as it couldn't be 'im, and must be a relation; but you know what she is! She will have it as it is the Mr. Bryant as used to live here."

Enid opened the paper and just for an instant her heart contracted and her eyes closed. The sight of Julian's pictured face was like torture to her.

It was a photograph taken before their marriage, when he had been a soldier.

It was younger, but oh! it was so like.

"You see," she said with pale and not very steady lips, "Mrs. Rogers has made a great mistake. This—this is a soldier."

"So it is," said Mrs. Chaplin, peering down at the page. Then she looked at her lodger a little furtively. "But didn't you tell me as once he'd been in the army."

"I don't remember," said Enid, in a low voice.

Prevarication, untruths, were not easy to her. She looked so uncomfortable that Mrs. Chaplin said nothing more, picked up the paper, and went away.

Several days later Enid made another discovery. She realized that Mrs. Chaplin's kindness was no longer spontaneous.

By this time the rush of blood to her face and pain at her heart was easy to understand. She was discredited! The story of her widowhood, which had been suggested by Mrs. Chaplin, it is true, but tacitly accepted by her, was disbelieved.

She resolved at once on making a move.

"I have had an offer of some work," she said to Mrs. Chaplin. "It will take me right over the other side. I am awfully sorry to leave you, but——"

"Well, my dear, everybody must think for themselves," said Mrs. Chaplin. "I—I'm sorry to feel you must go, but perhaps you are wise."

"Will you tell me what you mean by that?" asked Enid a little coldly.

Mrs. Chaplin fumbled with her apron, and did not answer immediately, and then she said in an abrupt way—

"I didn't mean to say anything to you, because after all, it's your business, but they're talking about you round about here, and that's the honest truth. They say Mr. Bryant isn't dead. One or two declare as they've seen him swelling round about in motor-cars, and—well—I'll leave you to guess what they say about you."

"I'll go away at once," said Enid hoarsely, "at once! Will you help me pack my things?"

"Nay! There' is no such hurry as all that," said Mrs. Chaplin a little ashamed, as it were.

But Enid was now in a fever to escape from these old surroundings.

She was horribly hurt; the suggestion was so ugly, so humiliating, yet not even for this would she speak the truth. To put herself right in the eyes of these people would be to degrade him, and Julian's honor was still a treasure to her. Moreover, if she were to have told the truth, who would have believed her?

Some hours later she was seated in a four-wheeler with her modest luggage on the seat in front of her, and as she drove down the street she felt that everyone was looking at her, and everyone was passing harsh remarks about her.

She told the man to go to some lodgings, the address of which, by mere chance, had been given her by the baritone of the little touring party.

Literally she did not know where she would find the money to pay for the lodgings at the week's end, for all she had left were a few shillings, and these the cab fare would practically exhaust, yet the relief at leaving Mrs. Chaplin's house was so great that, though she was ill, she felt almost happy as she drove away.

When the new lodgings were reached, she had the good fortune to find one, and only one, room vacant. She gave the name of the singer who had recommended her and the landlady spoke of this one room deprecatingly; but when Enid had climbed up and had looked at it, she decided to take it.

"I shall be out all day at my work," she said; "and this will do splendidly."

The price was very modest, and after she had unpacked her few things, she went out and walked in search of a music shop.

Apparently there was not such a commodity in the neighborhood, but in the window of one of the local stores she caught sight of music, and entering boldly she made her way to this department and asked to speak to the manager.

With feverish nervousness she detailed her various qualifications. She could copy music, transpose, she could play, she could sing, she could teach. All she wanted was to earn a little money.

She did not receive much encouragement. The manager told her that the gramophone and mechanical instruments had practically wiped out the value of a pianist's services; but he took down her name and address, and promised that if he heard of anything he would let her know; and after she had gone he said to one of his assistants, with a shrug of his shoulders, "More fit for the hospital than for anything else."

As a matter of fact, as she walked through to another department, scarcely knowing where she went, a sort of blindness came over Enid. Suddenly she staggered to a seat, and as she dropped on to the chair she lost consciousness for a few seconds.

A young woman who was shopping close by noticed her, and went at once to her assistance.

She exclaimed when she saw Enid.

"Why, it's Enid Sinclair!" she said. "Don't you remember me? I was Mary Pearson. Let's go and sit over there. I'll get you some water. You do look ill."

She was very kind, and little by little Enid came back to the knowledge of what was passing with her.

"I've often thought of you," said the other. "You were going to do such wonders at the Academy, do you remember? And then, of course, the usual story—you married, didn't you? and everything was ended. Are you living up in their neighborhood?"

"Yes," said Enid feebly. "I've—I've just come near here. I'm all alone now, and I must work to keep myself. I came to this shop to see if they could put me in the way of anything. I don't care what I do."

"Where are you staying."

Enid gave her address. She spoke of having toured, and she said that Miss Manon Laurie would be a reference for her if such were necessary.

"I know Manon Laurie," said the young woman. "I don't want any reference. You must let me help you. I'm married to a doctor, and he is doing very well. My name is Hughes now. I always liked you, Enid; you were such a pretty creature, and so jolly. I can't bear to see you as you are now. Look here, my dear, forgive me if I am very plain, but do you want a little money?"

Enid grew crimson, and then said in a low voice:

"Yes."

"I'm going to drive you home," said Mrs. Hughes and you must let my husband come and see you."

"Oh, no; oh, no." Enid answered hurriedly. "Thank you very, very much. I'm not really ill, only worried, and it has been so hot."

"Oh my dear, you've got to be taken care of," the other young woman said earnestly. "You're simply not fit even to be out alone. Don't you realize that?"

"I shall be all right if I can get work. Help me to get some work," said Enid, feverishly. "I must earn something. If—if I can only get through this winter, then I'll go back to Canada."

Mrs. Hughes did not answer or press her views any further. She saw that Enid was really ill; in fact she half supported her friend as they walked out of the shop.

Outside she hailed a cab, and when they were driving away she said to Enid: "You are married, are you not, dear? I heard that was why you left the Academy; but I never heard your new name."

Enid paused just an instant, and then she said in a very low voice—

"Please call me Mrs. Sinclair."

Mary Hughes said nothing, but a little mist came over her eyes. She was an impulsive, kind-hearted young woman, and something about Enid touched her very painfully.

The landlady at the lodgings was openly impressed by the fact that Mrs. Hughes was a friend of her new lodger.

The doctor's wife insisted on helping Enid to climb the stairs to that one little room, and when they were there she opened her purse and poured all the money in it on to the table.

"Look here, this is all I have with me, Enid; but I'm going to take care of you. Yes; I'll try and get you some work; but, first of all, you have to get a little better; and if you won't see my husband—well, you shall see someone else who is quite as good a doctor. She is a great friend of mine; such a nice woman! She does a good deal of nursing in this neighborhaad. My husband finds her invaluable. I think I shall ask her to come and see you this evening. Her name is Norah Powis, and I know you and she will be great friends."

Mrs. Hughes did not leave until she had seen that Enid had various little comforts. Further, she insisted that her friend should undress and get into bed.

"I'll send you round some books and a few flowers, and I'll call on my way home and tell Miss Powis to come and see you this afternoon."

Words were impossible to Enid. She was overwhelmed with this kindness; also her physical weakness, her sense of exhaustion, was so great that she could do nothing but lie still, and seemingly accept all that was done for her in silence.

Mrs. Hughes was as good as her word. An hour or so later she called again, with flowers and books and fruit. She had given her husband a little account of Enid.

"I had such a shock when I was in Cox's Stores this morning. I saw a woman very ill, and I went to help her, and it was one of the old Academy girls, a Canadian. I don't know what has happened to her, but she is very changed, and I am afraid she is in great, great trouble. Jack, one thing is sure, she is very ill."

"Where is she living? I'll go and see her," said Dr. Hughes. But his wife checked him.

"No; she begged me not to send you, so I scribbled a few lines to Miss Powis, and asked her to go in late to-day instead. I can't tell you how upset I feel about this. Why, I believe you must have met Enid Sinclair. Don't you remember when I sang at one of the Academy concerts I introduced you to an awfully pretty fair girl, quite beautiful, in fact?"

"Yes, of course, I remember her quite well. You must look after her, Mary."

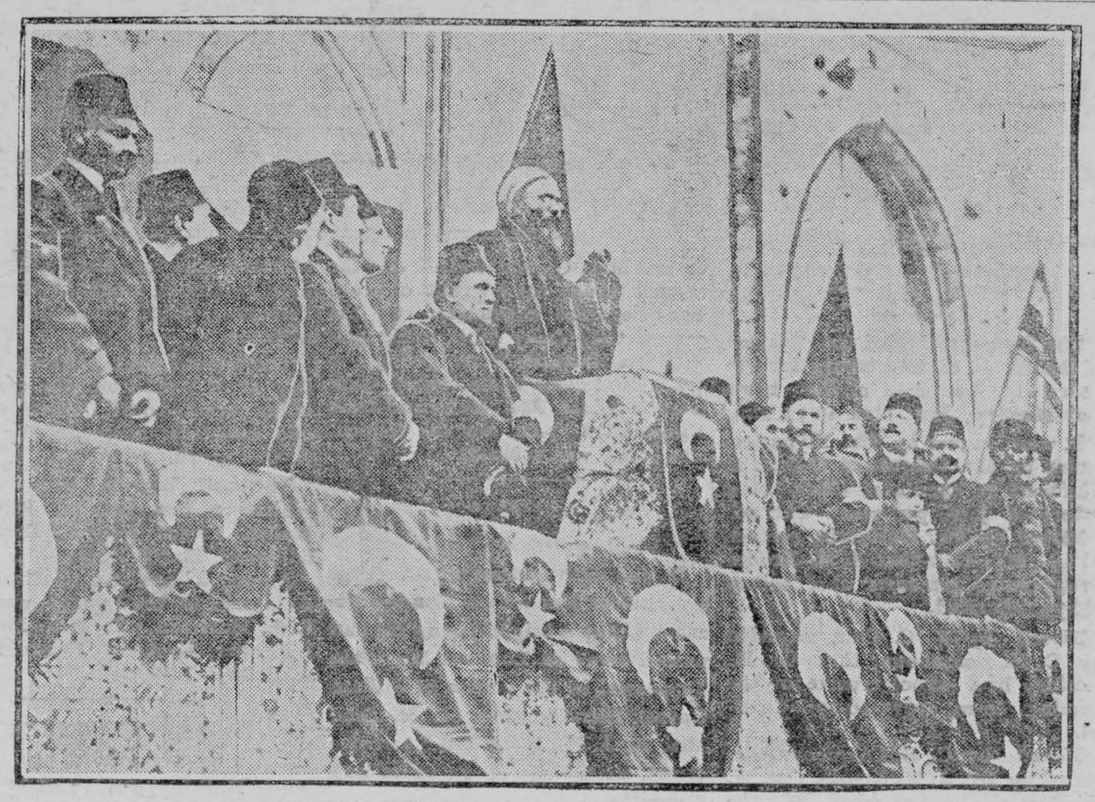
"Yes, I'm going to," said Mrs. Hughes. "She won't talk about her husband; in fact, I'm—I'm half afraid, Jack, that there is something wrong, but that doesn't make any difference. She was brilliant, Jack; the student of the moment, when I left. Now she wants to work, to teach; but she won't be fit to do anything for a long while."

That same evening Norah Powis climbed the many stairs to the little room where Mrs. Sinclair lay, and in the first meeting Enid's heart went out to her. She was kind and womanly, as Mrs. Gresham had been; but there was more than this about her. She had strength, she had sympathy. Life had given her an understanding which made an instant and magnetic bond between them, and in the days that followed when Enid was very, very ill, it was extraordinary how this fragile and unhappy creature crept into the very heart of Norah Powis.

The doctor's wife was practical, womanly, thoughtful; but it was really Norah Powis who actually fought for the life of this young creature. She dragged Enid back from the grave—she and Dr. Hughes between them; and on this late December afternoon, after Lady Ellen had left her, she was making her way to that little room at the top of the tall lodging-house. As she walked her thoughts slipped quickly away from Ellen Crooper and her future. Lady Ellen at least had friends; she was safe in a material sense, but the future which stretched before Enid Sinclair was one that had grown to be a great trouble to Miss Powis, and she did not know how she could best help this girl whom she really loved.

(To be continued.)

Prosperity is a blessing to the good but a curse to the evil.



High Priest of Mussulman Faith Declaring a Holy War.

This photo which has just been received from Constantinople, shows the Turkish High Priest Sheik-Ul-Islan proclaiming the Holy War in front of the Mosque of Faith. The head of the Mussulman faith is shown reading the declaration of war, surrounded by Mussulman dignitaries.

MONARCHS HAVE MASCOTS.

Rulers Said to Believe in the Power of "Luck Bringers."

Many readers are probably familiar with the story of the Kaiser's toadstone ring, with which is said to be associated the prosperity of the house of Hohenzollern. According to the legend, implicitly believed in by all connected with the royal German house, the stone of this ring was dropped by a toad upon the bed of Elector John of Brandenburg, father of Frederick the Great, and has been worn by successive heads of the Hohenzollern family. And at his death, in accordance with the Hohenzollern tradition the ring will be handed, enclosed in a sealed casket, to his son, the crown prince.

The czar, too, believes implicitly in the supernatural powers of the ring which is said to contain a tiny piece of the erue cross. The story goes that it was presented to a Russian autocrat by the Vatican, who handed it to a former czar, and it has remained the talisman of the Russian royal family ever since. It might be mentioned, too, that the czar attaches marvelous protective powers to a unique collection of Oriental coins which were presented to Alexander III. by a Jew, who said that he had dreamt that they would have great influence on the wellbeing of the Russian royal family.

King Alfonso places great faith in a ring, one of the most famous in history, which is known as the Spanish opal and which was given to his father by the notorious adventuress, the Comtesse de Castiglione, as a love token. Alfonso XII. believed that it had a great effect on the destinies of Spain, and gave orders that it should always be regarded as the mascot of his country, a desire which the present king religiously observes.

This ring is kept securely safeguarded in the royal treasury, but Alfonso XIII. always wears on his watch chain a gold sequin given him by a gyspy woman, whom, according to the story told, he met one day near Madrid and offered her alms. The old woman indignantly refused them and then told how she really belonged to one of Spain's most ancient families and insisted upon giving his majesty a rare sequin which had been the treasured possession of her family for several centuries.

Probably few people are aware that the popularity of the copper and aluminum bracelet worn by so many ladies at the present time is really due to the fact that the late King Edward regarded as his mascot a similar bracelet, which was presented to him by one of his friends shortly before the serious illness which resulted in the postponement of his coronation. His late majesty, who was more than usually superstitious, regarded the bracelet as having a direct bearing on his ultimate recovery, and when he died it was placed among the personal belongings which he bequeathed to King George.

THE MONARCH'S CROWN.

Franz Josef of Austria Again Storm Centre in Old Age.

Emperor Franz Josef of Austria came to the throne at a time when the imperial authority appeared to be crumbling before the assaults of democracy. Apparently he is going out when the Empire is in peril as a consequence of a too ambitious imperialism. It is often the case with nations as with men that the rapid attainment of power, wealth and territory entails certain elements of weakness as well as of strength.

After twenty-three years of war the Congress of Vienna in 1815 parcelled out European territory with a view of undoing the work of Napoleon and to restoring a sort of balance of power that would insure peace. Out of the territorial grab bag Austrias allotment was the provinces of Lombardy and Venetia to the crown and the grand duchies of Modena, Parma and Placentia to Hapsburg princes. Austria was also awarded the Illyrian provinces, Venetian Dalmatia, the Tyrol, Vorariburg, Salzburg, the Inviertel and Hausrucksviertel. Her possession of part of Galicia was also confirmed.

The yoke of Austrian domination fell heavily upon the Italian provinces and the result was the beginning of the United Italy agitation which kept the Empire in a ferment for half a century. The Hungarian and Slavonic people also chafed under German domination, and by 1848 the partition which had been designed to insure peace and undisturbed exercise of absolutism, came very near exploding all Europe and substituting democracy for imperialism.

Metternich, the master spirit of imperialism, fled for his life. Emperor Ferdinand did likewise, hiding himself in the mountains of Tyrol. He abdicated the throne in a state of mental panic. His brother, to whom the crown naturally fell, dared not accept it, but passed it on to his son Franz Josef, a fiery youth of more courage than discretion. By a supreme effort the imperial party managed to suppress the general uprising, and the young Emperor held fast to his crown, but his Italian provinces gradually escaped from him.

In the last days of Franz Josef's reign Austrian aggressions and territorial seizures again fired the Slavic people to a pitch of frenzy. The popular hatred led to a conspiracy of assassination. Austria was determined to punish the Servian nation as a whole for the crime of a few individuals because that conspiracy had developed out of the general state of the public mind in Servia. Opportunity was offered for a peaceful settlement by referring the matter to a congress of disinterested Powers, but Austria, backed by Germany, obstinately refused any sort of intervention and proceeded to a war with Servia. That war promises, before it is finished, to drag into the melee all of the European States. So the aged Emperor's reign, which began in a period of national peril, seems destined to close in a period of far greater peril.

On the Farm

Farm Notes.

It will take a few hundred feet of tiling, some grading and a little elbow grease to make the feed lot dry during the winter, but it will pay big in the added comfort to the animals, which always means added flesh.

There is a right way and a wrong way to prune any fruit tree. Each kind requires a different method of pruning, and it is important that the requirements of each kind be understood.

See that all [illegible]erve your leaves are removed [illegible] apple trees. This so[illegible] makes a good home f[illegible] mice, and they like the green bark of apple trees.

The silo is a good investment for the rich farmer and a great blessing for the average dairyman who is striving to decrease the cost of the milk production.

Have plans been made for better plantings around the home next spring? Now is the time to study these things and decide what plants to use.

No man deserves sympathy when he is compelled to sell his stock in a half-finished condition because they are not doing well in a muddy feedlot.

Good layers are great eaters. A bird must have capacity to eat and digest a great amount of food if she is to lay a great amount of eggs.

Do not plant trees too deep. Two inches lower than they grew in the nursery is plenty, and will allow for the ground to settle.

While spraying is not a panacea for all the ills of the orchard, it is absolutely necessary for the production of fine fruit.

If the salt is not well mixed through the butter it will crystalize on the outside and probably make the butter streaked.

We may look at the silage question from any angle and we are forced to accept it as the cheapest food known for stock.

Alfalfa seed is expensive, and the heavier yields of hay are not usually secured until the second or third year or later.

Wherever alfalfa can be successfully established it results almost immediately in doubling the value of the land.

Arsenate of lead is growing in popularity as an insecticide, as it is superior in many respects to paris green.

The woodpile ought to be growing daily now. Sawing wood in the summer time is a tough and useless job.

A good remedy for bruises is a mixture made from equal parts of camphor, water and ammonia.

The hens must be [illegible]d and fed liberally if one expe[illegible]gs in large quantities, especially winter eggs.

Separate the breeding stock from the fattening hogs, also separate the larger from the smaller ones.

Steady, everyday feeding is what counts most in the final summing up of the year's business.

The business that expects big profits gets big profits—and small profits if it expects them.

No man can make money feeding 80 per cent. corn and $30 mill feed to mongrel hogs.

Hens lay a few more eggs when males are not used in the pens with them.

We can save a lot of time and work next summer by carefully planning now.

Never expose fowls in blustery weather.

Never feed wet alfalfa hay to horses.

There's a lot of dead timber in most family trees.



THE ALLIES

"Spohn's" and the Horsemen. For twenty-one years they have waged a successful campaign against the army of Disease. Distemper, Influenza, Catarrhal and Shipping Fever disastrously defeated by "Spohn's." Absolutely safe for all ages. Best preventive. Sold by all druggists, turf goods houses or the manufacturers.

Spohn Medical Co., Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

$500 FOR A NAME



This is the beautiful new perfume, made in Canada, endorsed and used exclusively by Mde. Pauline Donalda, the famous Canadian Prima Donna.

We want a suitable name for it, and so will give.

$500 IN CASH PRIZES

as follows:—

$400.00 for the best name.
50.00 for the best description of the perfume.
25.00 for the second best name.
10.00 for the second best description.
5.00 for the third best description.

and ten $1.00 prizes for the next best descriptions.

The winner of the contest will be decided by a committee of Montreal's leading advertising men and their decision will be final. Should two or more contestants send in the winning name the prize will be equally divided, and an additional prize to the value of $5.00 will be given each successful contestant. No employee or member of this firm shall enter the contest. The contest closes at midnight, March 31st, 1915.

HOW TO ENTER:—To enable every contestant to try the new perfume before submitting their suggestion for a name, we make the following **Special Offer:**—For one dime, ten cents, we will send one of our Special Souvenir Bottles of the Perfume—regular 25 cents size—together with Free Contest Slip, and One Premium Coupon. All for 10 cents. It is necessary to have the Free Contest Slip to enter.

Write to-day. You will be delighted with the perfume, and have a chance to win the big prize.

RODGERS, GRAY & STEWART, PERFUMERS

Dept. W.I. 332 BLEURY ST., MONTREAL.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine for little ones. They are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely safe and never fail to cure constipation, colic, colds and simple fevers by regulating the stomach and bowels. Concerning them Mrs. S. Shannon, Urney, N.S., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my two children and think they are just what little ones need. I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"ALL'S FAIR IN LOVE."

How a Fiancee and Partnership Were Won.

The ancestor of Henry Labouchere, Pierre Cesar Labouchere, was a shrewd business man and lover. Mr. Algar Labouchere Thorold tells in the "Life of Henry Labouchere" how he won at the same time a fiancee and a partnership in the house of Hope.

He was sent by Mr. John Hope to England to see Sir Francis Baring on business, and while there fell in love with Sir Francis's third daughter, Dorothy. Before he left England he asked Sir Francis to let him become engaged to his daughter. Sir Francis refused. Pierre-Cesar then said, "Would it make any difference in your decision if you knew that Mr. Hope was about to take me into partnership?"

Sir Francis unhesitatingly admitted that it would. Pierre-Cesar then went back to Holland and suggested to Mr. Hope that it might be a good plan to take him into partnership. When Mr. Hope discouraged the idea, he said, "Would it make any difference in your decision if you knew that I was engaged to the daughter of Sir Francis Baring?"

Mr. Hope replied "Certainly." Whereupon the wily clerk said, "Well, I am engaged to Miss Dorothy Baring."

That very day he was able to write to Sir Francis, announcing the news of his admission to partnership in the house of Hope, and in the same letter he claimed the hand of his bride.

DREAMED OF HOME.

Soldiers on Field Weary of Beautiful Dreams.

In a letter from Private G. Tomkins, of the Royal Sussex Regiment, to his sister at St. Leonards-on-Sea, England, the following curious story occurs: "We have a saying out here, 'Dont dream of home.' When a man has a particularly vivid dream of home he knows that he will be killed in his next fight. There was a man of ours who awoke the other night from a beautiful dream. He thought he was back at home on the conclusion of peace and he had a great reception from his wife and two children.

"The two little ones were crawling all over him and laughing with delight. They were all happy, and the thing was so vivid that he had to tell us about it. It seemed to please him. Sure enough his number was up, for that afternoon he was struck in the throat with a bullet, and as he died the only words he uttered were: 'Oh, my God, I shall never see my children again.'"

"BUNCOMBE"

It Don't Always Pay to Be Skeptical.

When a newspaper writer and proofreader that works nights can feed himself out of dyspepsia, which most all that class suffer with, it is worth while to know the kind of food used.

This man says:

"Being a newspaper writer and proofreader, also a graduate in medicine as well, though not practicing, makes a combination that would produce a skeptic on the subject if anything would.

"Day after day I read the proof on the Grape-Nuts advertisements with the feeling that they were all 'buncombe.' All this time I was suffering from dyspepsia from the improper food I was eating at the restaurant.

"One day I saw a package of Grape-Nuts at the restaurant and tried some with cream. The food took my fancy at once. After a few lunches on it at midnight I noted an improvement in my feelings, and was able to work with less fatigue.

"I have used Grape-Nuts as a regular diet since then, and have improved greatly. The old dyspepsia and bad feelings that I thought were necessary adjuncts to night work disappeared, and I am able to do much more and better work with less effort than ever before.

"I was nearly ready to give up and seek health in some other walk in life, but, thanks to my change in diet, I am now all right." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

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

FLEET STRIPPED AND NAKED

BRITISH PREPARED FOR A NAVAL BATTLE.

Every Sailor Is Protected on the Great Modern Battleships.

If we could see the ships of the Grand Fleet in the North Sea we may be sure they would hardly present that spick and span appearance which we associate with a ship of war during times of peace; their sides all stained with rust all round the water line, and a generally bedraggled appearance—that is if they have been keeping the sea, says the Navy and Army Journal. But the most startling change would be the stripped and naked appearance they would present, for gone would be all sails, boat davits, ridge ropes, and the usual paraphernalia that is part of any ship's peace trimmings. The vessels are cleared for action!

Getting a ship ready for the stern test of battle is no light undertaking. At least once a week during the piping times of peace the whole ship's company are exercised at "general quarters," an evolution which takes a very few minutes to perform. On these occasions the buglers sound off "exercise action," when the guns are "cast loose," magazines opened, the guns being loaded with a projectile and dummy charge. Drills are then proceeded with, the guns generally being secured, and all stores returned by six bells—11 a.m.

When the ship is going to target practice "action" is sounded, and, of course, the guns are loaded with a real charge and the firing proceeds until the amount of ammunition allowed for these occasions is expended. Then the "secure" is sounded. That also is a preparatory performance alongside "prepare for battle." Then the ship is stripped of every atom of frilling likely to prove dangerous to life and limb.

All Wood Is Removed.

One of the greatest dangers in a modern action is fire, owing to the terrible incendiary nature of the shells used, so that theoretically no scrap of wood should be found in a warship; but as men have to live in them during times of peace, a certain amount of wood fittings is absolutely necessary for comfort. But every scrap of wood fitting is of a portable nature, and easily removed. Occasionally men go to "stations, prepare for battle," when every piece of woodwork that could be jettisoned is marked, and each man or group of men made to understand for what parts they would be responsible.

Just what would be done with boats in action seems never to have been definitely settled. Some officers are in favor of lowering them into crutches on deck or superstructures and filling them with water; others suggest covering them with canvas and binding them round with rope from stem to stern; others, again, take the heroic course of dropping them into the sea all well fastened together, and allowing them to drift where they will. The latter course seems the most practical and sensible one.

The only object of the boat can be to save life should the ship be reduced to a sinking condition, and both the filling of them with water or marling them down would render them useless for this purpose, as it would take some time before they could be made ready for lowering, always supposing they escaped the shattering effect of shell.

What is being regarded as a good substitute for life-saving purposes in many ships in the grand fleet is the men's mess tables. These are made of one-inch planking, are about three feet wide, and from seven to ten feet long. Floating flat on the water, they would support a great number of men. Immediately meals are finished, these tables are dismantled, ready for carrying on deck, should the need for using them for life-saving purposes arise.

Life-saving air belts have recently been provided. These are worn around the waist and can be blown up quickly, and will keep the wearer afloat if the ship goes down.

Everybody Protected.

In our big modern ships no one will be outside armor protection during the course of an action. There are no secondary armaments to use to-day; for although the latest of our Dreadnoughts, the "Iron Duke" class, carry twelve 6-inch guns, as did all pre-Dreadnought ships, these are a purely anti-torpedo armament, and would not be used in a general action. The gun numbers would be all in their turrets, while the remainder would be below the protective deck and inside the belt armor.

At the commencement of an action—that is, if the weather were clear enough to allow for long range—the gun crews would have nothing to do beyond loading the gun, the training, laying and firing being carried out by the control officer in the control station, situated at the foremost head. It is puite possible that a battle may be decided before the fleet get near enough for the individual gun-layers to show their skill. As things stand in the North Sea, we have every reason to believe that our ships have a much greater superiority of gun-fire over the German ships than the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst had over the Good Hope and Monmouth. Therefore it will be to our interest to make the range as far as possible; and as Admiral Jellicoe is also one of our leading gunnery experts, dependence may be placed upon him to take every advantage that superiority of gun-fire offers.

The great test of a general action, if one takes place, will be the armor-plate, as it is possible that these will be quite vulnerable to the armor-piercing projectiles now in use. In the direction of armor the German ships have a slight advantage, but nothing commensurate with our great gun power.

UP-TO-DATE SERVICE.

The comfort and well-being of the passengers who travel on the Canadian Pacific is always foremost in the minds of the officials of the company, and further evidence of this is to be found in the official announcement made that all the cars in the Montreal-Chicago service have been equipped with an up-to-date valet service, so that you can now have your clothes brushed and pressed while you sleep. Simultaneously with this comes the decision of the Canadian Pacific to discontinue the use of the toothpicks on the tables of the dining cars. This step has not been taken without serious consideration. Many letters of complaint have been received in this connection, and it is pretty well known that provision of toothpicks at first-class hotels and restaurants is now considered not quite the thing.

THE GOAT DOGS.

A Mexican Rancher Describes His Method of Training Them.

Just before the Rio Grande crosses the boundary line between Colorado and New Mexico, it enters a box canon whose walls in some places are a thousand feet in height and almost perpendicular. For a number of miles, before it enters the canon, the river flows through a rough country that is worthless for farming purposes. The pasturage even is so scanty that it is suitable only for sheep and goats. The few settlers are all Mexicans.

Wolves and coyotes haunt the hills and ravines along the river bank, and the herds must be watched day and night. Near the entrance to the canon lives a Mexican rancher who owns several large herds of goats. He has found out how to herd his flock without hired help. He sends the herd out on the range under the care of dogs, each of which has been raised among goats, and has, in fact, had a goat foster mother. This man describes his method of training his dog herders as follows:

"My dogs are a cross between the shepherd and Scotch collie. As soon as the pups are born, I take those that I want to make into herders away from the mother dog and put them to nurse on a nanny goat, one puppy to a goat. The goat milk agrees with them perfectly. They are never permitted to run with other dogs, and know no companions except goats, and by the time they are grown they have a thorough knowledge of their adopted relatives. You might almost say that they were half goat.

"After the puppies get their teeth, I have to watch them carefully, for now and then one of them will get the habit of biting the goats. That trait renders the dog absolutely useless for my purposes, and I immediately kill him. But biters are very rare. The dog raised in this way soon becomes a natural guardian of goats, and at a year or so can be put in charge of a herd. The herds go to the hills in the early spring, and remain there till the first snow comes. The dog stays with his herd day and night, drives his charges to the best grass in the morning, and rounds them up at night on some good bed ground, just as a human herder would do. And all the time he keeps a sharp lookout for prowling wolves or coyotes. I almost never lose any goats to these animals.

"I carry food to the dogs once a day. The only time a dog will leave his herd and come in to the ranch is when I fail to take him something to eat. And then he is impatient to get back to his work, and as soon as he has got his meal, hurries away.

"I find the dog herders more satisfactory than men. They understand their business thoroughly, and they are always faithful. Moreover, I do not have to pay them any wages."

ALMOST LYNCHED

It happened to a local druggist that sold a cheap acid corn salve instead of the reliable Putnam's Corn Extractor. Substitutes burn the flesh—Putnam's cures the corn. Use only the best—"Putnam's" 25c. at all dealers.

When a man comes home sick, his wife expects him to hold the baby while she mixes him a dose of some nasty stuff.

Knee Joint Stiff Three Years

CURED BY NERVILINE.

Anyone would marvel at my recovery, writes Mr. Leonard Lotham, a young man well known about Chatham. I inherited a rheumatic tendency through my mother's family, and in my early days suffered frightfully. About three years ago the pain and stiffness settled in my left knee joint. I was lame and walked with a very distinct limp. Nerviline was brought to my notice and I rubbed it into the stiff joint four or five times a day. It dispelled every vestige of pain, reduced the swelling, took out the stiffness and gave me the full use of my limb again. I don't believe there is a pain-relieving remedy, not a single liniment that can compare with Nerviline. I hope every person with pains, with sore back, with lameness, with lumbago, with neuralgia—I do, hope they will try out Nerviline which I am convinced will quickly and permanently cure them."

If Nerviline wasn't a wonderful painless remedy, if Nerviline didn't quickly relieve, if Nerviline wasn't known to be a grand cure for all rheumatic conditions, it wouldn't have been so largely used as a family remedy for the past forty years. No better, stronger, or more soothing liniment made. Get the large 50c. family size bottle; small trial size 25c.; sold by any dealer, anywhere.

SCURVY AMONG TROOPS.

The Drinking Water Is Scarce in Spite of Rain.

British troops in the trenches in West Flanders and northern France are suffering seriously from scurvy and vermin. Water is scarce for drinking purposes and almost none at all of it to be had for bathing purposes despite the great quantities of rain that have fallen. The following letter from a member of the now-famous Middlesex Regiment, says:

"We have been kept busy lately waiting, and continually moving from the beastly German shells. The Germans are using vast quantities of lyddite, and many of the boys have been permanently deafened by the roar when the shells explode nearby.

"I have not had my clothes or my boots off for twenty days. All the others are in the same fix. There has been lots of rain, but there is little water for drinking or bathing purposes.

"Mud, mud. That is the principal part of the landscape on every hand. We are living in dug-outs at the foot of little hills or behind patches of woods.

"The Germans have four big guns in front of our lines which are liable to go off at any hour of the day or night. Each shell weighs 230 pounds and we call them Black Marias. They can shoot ten miles, and the other day one struck near the edge of the trench, burying me beneath a wagon-load of mud and slime, but the boys dug me out before I suffocated.

"Yesterday was a terrible day. The German artillery kept blazing away from dawn to dark, and it was impossible to get in or out of the first line trenches. This phase of fighting is far from our old conceptions of fighting. We seldom see any Germans to shoot at except small parties of snipers.

"My teeth and gums are getting sore from eating the hard army biscuits, and most of the others are in the same way. We usually soak them in warm water or tea before we try to eat them. Writing paper and envelopes are very scarce at the front, for all the space on supply trains is now being taken up with provisions, ammunition, fresh arms and other accoutrements. Only small packages now get through the military postal service. All big ones are barred."

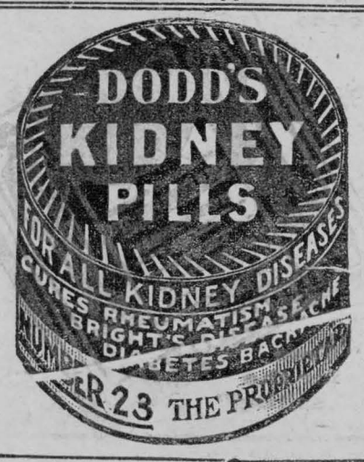
Memory Helps.

Not only dates, but figures and facts, can be committed to memory without much effort by making it a rule never to think of one thing without recalling what you want to remember with it. Suppose you wish to remember a school friend's address. If you think of the number of the house and the name of the street whenever you think of his home you will never forget it. It is this habit of tying one idea or fact to another that enables some persons to remember quickly, and any one can acquire this habit who will perseveringly follow this simple rule.

An Important Point.

A city girl was taking a course in Agricultural College. After a lecture on "How to Increase the Milk Flow," she rose for a question.

"How long," she blushingly inquired, "must one beat a cow before she will give whipped cream?"



REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Late King Edward and the Kaiser in Attitudes of Anger.

"I call the picture 'The Beginning of the War,'" is how Sir Herbert Tree describes a remarkable photograph which he possesses illustrating a quarrel between the late King Edward and the Kaiser Wilhelm several years ago. The origin of the quarrel is not divulged, but Mr. Basset, the London correspondent of the Petit Parisien, relates how he first saw this snapshot, "taken five or six years ago, when King Edward VII., irritated by certain underhand tricks on the part of his nephew, found it necessary to tell William II. what he thought of him fairly sharply. The indiscreet photograph shows the end of the scene. The two sovereigns had been talking in a corner of the garden, and after a discussion, which seems to have been very heated, King Edward has turned brusquely away, called his dogs to heel, and, obviously displeased, has refused to hear another word. The Kaiser, looking thoroughly ashamed of himself, is trying to detain him, his hands outstretched in supplication. . . . I have never seen such a striking and prophetic picture."

Sir Herbert Tree got the photograph in Homburg in 1909 from a certain prominent person who witnessed the royal quarrel. It may well be that that quarrel sowed the seeds of the Kaiser's anger that have attained such monstrous growth since the war began.

How a Sick Woman Can Regain Health

READ THIS VERY CAREFULLY.

"For years I was thin and delicate. I lost color and was easily tired; a yellow pallor, pimples and blotches on my face were not only mortifying to my feelings, but because I thought my skin would never look nice again I grew despondent. Then my appetite failed. I grew very weak. Various remedies, pills, tonics and tablets I tried without permanent benefit. A visit to my sister put into my hands a box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. She placed reliance upon them and now that they have made me a well woman I would not be without them whatever they might cost. I found Dr. Hamilton's Pills by their mild yet searching action very suitable to the delicate character of a woman's nature. They never once griped me, yet they established regularity. My appetite grew keen—my blood red and pure—heavy rings under my eyes disappeared and to-day my skin is as clear and unwrinkled as when I was a girl Dr. Hamilton's Pills did it all."

The above straightforward letter from Mrs. J. Y. Todd, wife of a well-known miller in Rogersville, is proof sufficient that Dr. Hamilton's Pills are a wonderful woman's medicine. Use no other pill but Dr. Hamilton's, 25c. per box. All dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ontario.

When a man boasts of being slow but sure, we are at least sure about the slow part!

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"I've come," said a man who had just been shown into the editor's room, "to see why you called me a political jobber in your paper today." "I regret the error quite as much as you," replied the editor. "Ah, then you didn't mean to call me that?" "No, sir, I wrote 'robber' very distinctly."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Gentlemen.—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation.
Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

Magistrate — Now, prisoner, I wish to know why you hit your husband with the kitchen poker, as you admit you did? Prisoner — Shure, yer honor, I couldn't find the broomstick, as I use in general, so I took the nearest thing that came to hand.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Little Guide Posts.

To be glad of life, because it gives you the chance to love and to work and to play and to look up at the stars; to be satisfied with your possessions, but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them; to despise nothing in the world except falsehood and meanness, and to fear nothing except cowardice; to be governed by your admiration rather than by your disgust; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manner—these are little guide posts on the footpath to peace.—Henry Van Dyke.

Magistrate—Why did you marry two wives? Pat—Well, sor, so long I supported the both of them widout wan knowin' about the other, I thought as how I moight be doin' humanity a blessin' by dispensin' wid wan ould maid.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.



Just the Trouble.

Knicker—All men are equal before the law.

Bocker—That's just the trouble, they should be equal after the law.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU
Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

One-Sided.

Magistrate — I understand that you overheard the quarrel between the defendant and his wife?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Magistrate—Tell me, if you can, what he seemed to be doing.

Witness—He seemed to be doing the listening, sir.

Minard's Liniment Cures Carget in Cows.

Conceited Youth—"I wonder why that young girl over there looks at me so much?" Young Lady—"She has weak eyes, and the doctor told her to relieve them by looking at something green!"

FARMS FOR SALE.

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

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A Fruit, Stock, Grain or Dairy Farm, write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, or 90 Colborne St., Toronto.

H. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto.

FARMS WANTED.

FARMS WANTED FOR CASH BUYers and to exchange for Toronto houses. Pewtress, Farm Specialist, 112 Church St. Toronto.

FOR SALE.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN AND Holstein Calves. T. J. Morrison, Durham.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD TONIC



Makes Hens lay more eggs. Also keeps them healthy and vigorous. Sold in 25c., 50c packages by dealers everywhere. Write for our New Book, "International Poultry Guide." Free.
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. Limited, TORONTO, ONT.
151

Machinery For Sale

Engine, shafting, belting, pulleys, etc. from large factory for sale. Wheelock engine, 18 by 42, complete with cylinder frame, fly wheel, bearings, etc., all in good condition. Shafting from one inch to three inches, pulleys thirty inches to fifty inches, belting six inches to twelve inches. Will sell entire or in part.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

S. Frank Wilson & Sons,
73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.



Just a Scratch

BUT it needs looking after just the same. First aid treatment with

CARBOLATED Vaseline
Trademark

will help it to heal quickly and prevent risk of infection. Carbolated "Vaseline" is a most effective antiseptic dressing for cuts, bruises, boils, and skin irritations of all kinds, such as eczema, poison ivy and barber's itch. Also good for corns.
Sold by Chemists and department stores everywhere. Refuse to accept substitutes. Free booklet on request.

CHESEBROUGH MF'G CO. (Consolidated)
1880 Chabot Ave. Montreal

The Leader
ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY FROM ITS OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, MORRISBURG, BY
The Leader Publishing Co.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1915

TIME-TABLE

EASTBOUND

No. 18 (daily)	due	4.23 a.m.
" 26 (daily except Sun)	"	6 55 a.m
" 11 (daily)	"	3 27 p.m.
" 6 (daily)	"	3.55 p.m.

WESTBOUND

No. 7 (daily)	due	12 48 p m
" 26 (daily exc'pt Sun)	due	7.47 p.m
" 13 (daily)	"	10 13 p.m

THE MAILS

	Despatched	Arrive
Day, west	12.30 p.m.	1.30 "
Waddington	1 30 "	3.00 "
Day, east	3.30 "	4.30 "
Winchester	2.00 "	11.15 a.m.
Night, east	7 30 "	
Night, west	7 30 "	
Sunday, E. & W.	7.30 "	

THE WEEK'S HOCKEY NEWS

Town v.s. M. C. I.

Before a fair crowd, the town team met the M. C. I. on a good sheet of ice on the town rink, and the brand of hockey was not as good as had been expected. Both teams showed the lack of combination and carried the puck back and forth individually, only to lose it to their opponents, and poor judgment was used in passing, many times players from both teams were seen to make grand stand stunts two feet in front of their own nets. Strike for the town, on the defence was the most effective player, using good judgment in his passing and checking. Ryan for the M.C.I. was the star on forward, and although no combination was played, he made many indibidual plays which were effective and scored two of the three gouls for his team. At the call of time the score stood 3 to one.

Referee Flynn handled the game well and handed out several penalties, but only for minor offences.

59th v.s. M. C. I.

In Tuesday night's game which was the best hockey played in the town league this winter, the M.C.I. won out by a score of 4 to 1. The 59th started out well and for a time it was thought that they would increase their lead in the league standing, scoring the first game of the evening, and their only one of the evening, in about seven minutes. This was the only time during the game that the 59th had the advantage over the M.C.I. From that on the Rah Rah boys brased up and although the play was all individual, it was of a brand that defied the 59th for the remainder of the evening. The students outskated their opponents and every man kept going strong till the end of the game. Referee Broder was rightly sharp in his rulings and in the last half weeded out the players who were inclined to force the rules, by handing them over to the time-keepers to decorate the fence in three-minute periods. This win for the M.C.I. places them ahead in the league, and judging from their spred on Tuesday, will likely be seen at the top of the list when the season closes.

Seniors at Cardinal

A number of our hockey enthusiasts took advantage of the mild weather and good sleighing and accompanied the senior hockey team to Cardinal on Friday last, where the visitors were successful in doubling the score on Cardinal—4 to 2.

The game was played according to N.H.A. Rules and the referee and judge of play had their hands full in keeping the players within the the rule limits. Both teams were going strong and every man on the Morrisburg team played a star game, and had to stay with the rubber all the way through and beat their opponents at their own game. The work of Bill and Pete Coir was remarkably good. Hummell also did good work and many times was effective in taking the puck and placing it in their opponent's territory. In one of his rushes he passed the rubber to Lapierre who was successful in finding the nets, scoring the first game for the visitors. Shortly afterwards Lapierre again secured the puck in a pass from B. Coir and scored the second game for the visitors. The next game was scored by A. Gamble, a pass from B. Coir, and the last was scored by J. Mallen who after making a nice individual rush, shot and was successful in reaching the nets.

Those who took part in the game were—Morrisburg, P. Coir, H. Hummell, J. Mallen, R. Lapierre, B. Casselman, G. Harrison, A. Gamble, B. Coir.

Cardinal—B. Tyo, F. Sewes, C. Cameron, J. Consughan, C. Allen, J. Sims, B. Burges, E. Gibbs, E. McElvin.

Judge of play—C. Smith.
Referee—Fred Fades.

Cardinal v.s. Morrisburg

The return match with Cardinal played on the town rink on Wednesday night was a "walk over" in favor of Morrisburg.

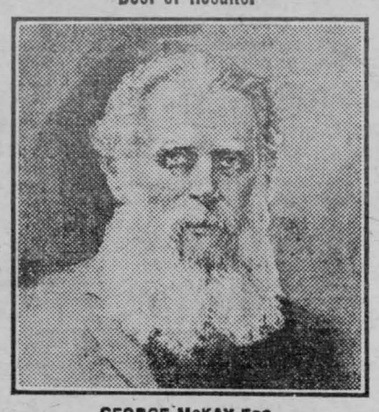
The game opened with electric swiftness and Morrisburg getting a little the better of their opponents. At half time the game stood 4 to 0 for Morrisburg. In the second half the Cardinal boys reached the nets but once, the local team scoring five more, making the score 9 to 1 for Morrisburg. The game was not as one-sided as the score would indicate, as it was largely due to the professional work of Pete Coir in the net that the score was not larger for Cardinal.

Although the game was a hard and fast one, yet few penalties were handed out by the officials.

Fred Fader of Cardinal acted as referee and gave complete satisfaction. Archie Wood as judge of play also handled the game well. The players were the same as when these teams met at Cardinal last Friday.

A FAMILY REMEDY FOR MANY YEARS

Used "Fruit-a-tives" With The Best of Results.



GEORGE McKAY Esq.

KIPPEN, ONT., June 17th, 1913.

"I have been using "Fruit-a-tives" as a family remedy for many years. They are the best medicine I have ever tried. "Fruit-a-tives" do me the most good—they never gripe and their action is pleasant.

"I have used them for Indigestion and Constipation with the best results, and I heartily recommend them to anyone similarly afflicted.

These troubles have left me completely and I give "Fruit-a-tives" full credit for all this. A nicer pill a man cannot take."

GEORGE McKAY.

The enormous demand for "Fruit-a-tives" is steadily increasing, due to the fact that this wonderful fruit medicine gives prompt relief in all cases of Indigestion, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Rheumatism, Chronic, Headaches, and Neuralgia, and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

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

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HAND-BOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms for Canada, $3.75 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Sovereign Cure for Rheumatism

Mrs. E. W. Hazlett, 163 Wyandotte Street, Windsor, Ont., says there is only one Kidney Remedy in the world for her—GIN PILLS.

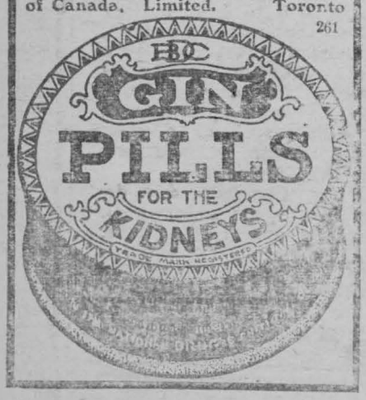
"Gin Pills, I know from personal experience, are the sovereign remedy for Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble in any form. I was cured by them after months of suffering. I was helpless—had several doctors and many other remedies but all failed to cure me. Then I tried Gin Pills with the result that I am well to-day. I heartily recommend them to any person suffering from Kidney or Bladder Trouble".

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

cure because they act directly on the Kidneys and Bladder—soothing and healing the inflammed tissues, and neutralizing uric acid.

Trial treatment free—regular size, 50c. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50 and every box sold with our spot cash guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Sold in the United States under the name "GINO" Pills.

National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited. Toronto
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THE BIBLE STORY MADE REAL BY PICTURES

The Bible narrative translated in to the most modern picture language opened its first chapter yesterday. All present seemed glad to have the old stories of the Bible retold by means of motion pictures and many new points overlooked in the past were revealed by the combined use of films, panoramas, pictures, descriptive lectures, etc.

Part I of "Creation" begins with the Nebula, then the cooking of the earth is indicated, followed by the separation of land and water, bringing forth of vegetable and animal life. Later comes the creation of Adam and Eve, the temptation, fall, curse and expulsion from the Garden of Eden. Beautiful thistles, a part of the curse, are shown growing upon the canvas before the eye, and next preparations are made for the coming of a great flood of waters. Noah and his sons do the work, the populace come to jeer at their absurd expectations. Regardless of ridicule, they continue to demonstrate their faith in God's word by the construction of a huge ship upon perfectly dry land and before a drop of water had ever fallen upon this planet. Animals of various species are collected, zoological collections having been used to produce the spectacle. The windows of heaven open, torrents descend, floods rise, the Great Deluge sweeps the earth of all living creatures, excepting those fortunate enough to be within the Ark. The recession of the waters is pictured, and the great ship disgorges her living freight. A sacrifice of thanks giving is offered by Noah and his children, and when the rainbow bursts into view their mingled consternation and reverent awe are apparent. The final scenes are taken from the life of Abraham, and especially impressive and pathetic were the preparations made to sacrifice Isaac as a burnt offering to God, when Abraham was restrained from the deed bythe appearance of an angel, who provided an animal for the purpose.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Deposits Nov. 30, 1908 - - -	$24,085,416
Deposits Nov. 30, 1913 - - -	40,807,499

OVER 95 OFFICES IN CANADA

A Savings Account

is an aid and incentive toward systematic saving. If you open an account now with a dollar or more and promptly deposit your surplus cash where it will earn interest, you will be gratified at the result.

MORRISBURG BRANCH—B. A. HERRING, Manager

LOSS OF PROPERTY IN EARTH QUAKE $60,000,000

It is now estimated that close to 100,000 inhabitants were affected by the earthquake in Italy, and that the deaths will be not fewer than 30,000, while there are ten thousand suffering from injuries which in many cases will prove fatal.

Work in the ruins is being carried forward as fast as possible. Yesterday many persons were rescued alive in numerous towns from beneath the debris of fallen buildings, where they had lain without food or water for six days. The hope is expressed that many others who are held prisoners may be rescued in time to save their lives. At Avezzano nineteen persons were taken alive from the ruins, six of them uninjured. This encouraged the rescuers there to redouble their efforts.

Each person attending the performance upon entering the auditorium was presented with a scenario or program, which contained reproductions of most of the pictures and the accompanying lectures. No admission fee was accepted, nor collection basket passed, indeed there was no solicitation of funds in any manner. By common consent "Creation" was declared to be a great success.

Chapter one was shown on Thursday 21st, chapter two will be shown tonight (Friday), chapter 3 on the 23rd and chapter 4 on the 25th.

This Bible story was started in April 1914 and cost $315,000 to produce, having been shown to over 8,000,000 people.

The following results of the Township of Williamsburg municipal elections in detail by special request:—

	E. Williamsburg	Archer	Dunbar	Williamsburg	Glen Becker	Bouck's Hill	Beckstead	Winchester Springs	Mariatown	Totals
Deputy Reeve	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
S. Allison	20	38	46	32	1	9	26	13	3	188
T. C. Merkley	39	12	22	37	18	59	24	3	19	233
G.W. Reddick	37	20	10	36	52	25	12	8	29	229
Councillors										
E. M. Beckstead	33	39	44	69	53	53	32	7	40	370
M. A. Barkley	19	31	52	62	37	61	10	10	5	287
L. Dillabough	16	8	55	37	24	39	57	19	14	269
J. R. Swerdfeger	35	43	25	55	16	39	20	10	15	258
E. A. VanAllen	84	64	39	53	23	43	8	1	33	348

GEO. LANE,
Clerk Township Williamsburg

CORNWALL GENERAL HOSPITAL

This institution provides skilled nursing and care at very moderate rates to those able to pay, and without charge to indigent persons from the three United Counties, other than the Municipal Grants.

It is kept up by:

1. Fees from paying patients.
2. Grants from the Government and Municipalities.
3. Donations and Subscriptions from Churches, Corporations, Societies and Individuals, the last being the largest source of revenue.

You are Asked to Assist in this work

The nucleus of an endowment fund has been established by a legacy recently received, and parties remembering the Hospital in their wills may stipulate that bequests made by them shall go to this fund.

If you would like a copy of the last Annual Report drop a card to the Secretary, who will be glad to send you one.

J. T. KIRKPATRICK, President. J. [illegible] Organized

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the deceased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

Address: F. J CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Bargain Event of the Year

EATON'S

The House of Good Values

The more regularly you order the EATON Mail Order Way the more you benefit

The convenience of ordering by mail from **EATON'S** is most marked. When you come to think it over, what better choice could one wish for than what you have in an **EATON** Catalogue? Therein you find articles of daily use—always the best choice, and all so savingly priced. It is on this account that we advise ordering regularly. Send in your weekly or every two weeks' order. We can supply most all your wants, and as you spend you will be greatly surprised at the good sound value every dollar brings. If you have not already bought from us we know of no better opportunity than right now, and there is no occasion that most people will appreciate more than the saving values we offer in our Semi-Annual Sale Catalogue.

It Pays to Buy at EATON'S



Our Facilities for Handling All Orders Quickly are Unsurpassed

All orders are handled with the utmost promptitude. Our Mail Order system is perfected in such a way that the least possible delay is occasioned. In the majority of cases orders are filled, packed and forwarded on to the customer within twenty-four hours after the receipt of same. Look where you will, you cannot find any simpler, and quicker or more dependable Mail Order service than you get when you order the **EATON** Mail Order Way. Satisfaction to every customer is our motto, and we leave no stone unturned to live up to our promises.

Quick, Courteous Service

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

Goods you need at Bargain Prices

NO more fortunate circumstance could have happened along than this Sale. It comes at a time when most folks are giving much thought to what they spend and how they spend it. We planned to make this Sale a wonder in the matter of value-giving, and, frankly speaking, it has more than come up to our expectations. You'll find articles listed in this Semi-Annual Sale Catalogue at prices you never dreamed of, and right in line with your ideas of true economy.

The Biggest Money Saver we ever published

That's what we think about it, and it's for you to say how true it all is. Send us an order, and prove to your own satisfaction how great the saving is. We stand behind every article with the knowledge that for quality and price these values are unequalled. All fresh goods, bought specially for this Sale at prices that enabled us to pass on to you a share of the wondrous saving. If for any reason you have not now a copy of this Catalogue, do not fail to let us know. Send your name and address to us at once, and we will forward a copy without delay. Finally, remember this—the **EATON** Guarantee: *"Goods satisfactory or money refunded, including shipping charges."*

Have you received a copy of our Sale Catalogue? If not

Send us your name and Address at once



"Free for the asking"

THE T. EATON Co LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

THE Sole Head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the [illegible] tricts a homestead standing may pre-[illegible] a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

FREE

Four Weeks' Course in

Agriculture

—FOR—

Farmers' Sons

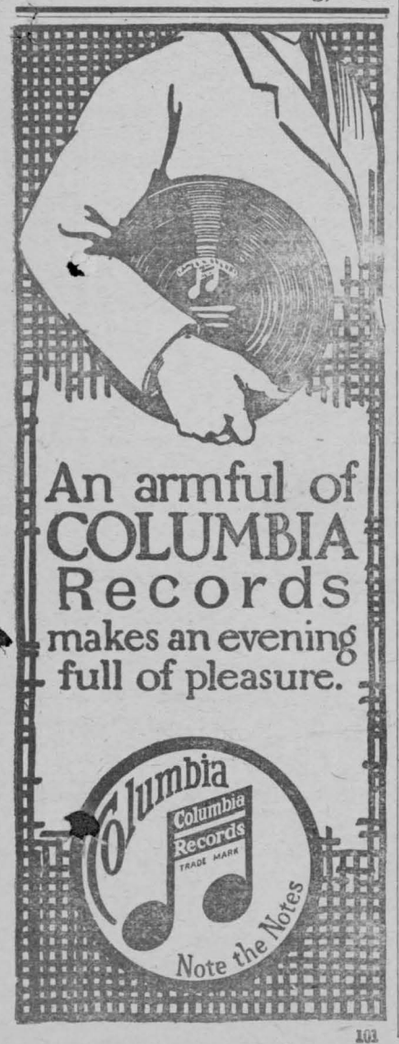
FINCH VILLAGE

FEB. 1ST. TO 26TH.

No text books required. Good boarding places for those from a distance. Hours 9 to 12 a.m. and 1.30 to 4 p.m., Monday to Friday. Special lectures given by outside men. Lantern slides used to supplement lectures. Subjects under consideration—Live Stock and Principles of Breeding, Dairying, Field Crops, Feeds and Feeding, Poultry, Soils and Underdrainage, Botany, Insects and Fungus Diseases, Horticulture, Marketing and Co-operation, Book-keeping and Farm Management.

Arrange to attend this Course. Write for descriptive circular and outline of subjects to

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



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OUR CORRESPONDENTS

Williamsburg

Mrs Gabriel Barkley and Mrs Jess Barkley of Iroquois and John Goldie of Grand Coulee, Sask., were visiting Mr and Mrs Almon Casselman last week.

Mrs Almon Casselman has returned home after visiting Rowena friends.

Friends in this vicinity were shocked to hear of the sudden death of Mrs George Carlyle of Dunbar. on Friday last. The funeral was conducted at the home on Monday afternoon, interment was made in the Williamsburg cemetery.

Winchester Township Sunday School Association held its annual convention in Winchester Springs on Friday, January 22nd, at 2 p.m. Mr Harrison of Kingston was the speaker.

Mrs Harry Perrault was called to Perth on Friday last to attend the funeral of her mother, the late Mrs Susan Loue who passed away that morning at her home there. Mrs Loue was the widow of the Edwin Loue who died last April. Mrs Loue had been a resident of Perth all her life. The deceased leaves a large family of sons and daughters to mourn her loss. Much sympathy is extended to Mrs Perault in her bereavement.

Miss Dora Merkley of Williamsburg was one of eight candidates in the recent musical exams. in Iroquois and passed creditably the intermediate piano in the Godowsky Course used in the Canadian Academy of Music.

Bouck's Hill

Mr and Mrs Wilson Delmage of Hexton were visiting friends here last week.

Nathaniel Merkley spent a few days last week in Uncle Sam's domains.

Mr and Mrs Thomas Miller of Madrid were visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Guests of Mr and Mrs Oscar Becksted on Thursday evening were Mr and Mrs Ashable Weegar of Dunbar, Mr and Mrs Ernest Becksted and baby of Grantley, Mr and Mrs Ira Weegar and daughter Hilda, Mr and Mrs Robert Fulton of Massena, Mr and Mrs Darwin Weegar of this place and Miss Byo Lawrence.

Mrs Suffel of Morrisburg spent a few weeks with her friend Mrs Nathaniel Merkley.

Miss Elma Becksted left on Monday to spend a few weeks with her cousins at Cornwall.

Mr and Mrs Claude Merkley and baby Evelyn of Williamsburg and Miss Edith Merkley of Elko, Ohio, visited at the home of Darwin Weegar on Wednesday.

Mr and Mrs Allan Barkley and daughter Carrie spent Friday evening last with friends at Dunbar.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mr and Mrs Herbert Clark on Thursday evening when a number of friends gathered together. Music was furnished by Mr Genzmer Barkley, Mr. Thomas Millar of Madrid and the Bouck's Hill quartette. Refresbments were served by the ladies and a most enjoyable evening was spent by all present. At a late hour all wended their way homeward wishing such an evening would come more than once a year.

Mr and Mrs Charley Cassel of Froatburn was visiting friends here on Saturday.

Mr and Mrs Clarence Becksted and son Denzel were visiting friends at Grantley last week.

Silas Barkley of Elma is helping his brother in the Blacksmith shop here.

Nation Valley

Mr and Mrs Hugh Jackson entertained several of their relatives during the holidays.

Mr and Mrs Almon Summers and children visited the latter's mother Mrs King of Williamsburg recently.

Mr and Mrs Iden Merkley of North Williamsburg visited the latter's parental home here last week.

Messrs Hugh and Willie Jackson of Morrisburg have been visiting their grandparents here.

Mr and Mrs John Jamieson and Mr and Mrs Peter Darling were guests on Wednesday last of Mr and Mrs J. F. Cass, Winchester.

Mr and Mrs James Johnson of Cass Bridge visited their Uncle of this district.

Robert Hirst of Cornwall spent the week-end in this vicinity.

Mrs Wm. Moffat and son John of Winchester and Mrs T. Cross of Maple Ridge spent New Year's day with Mr and Mrs Wm Elliott.

Mr and Mrs Ernest Grey entertained several relatives on New Year's Day.

Several from here spent Tuesday evening at the home of Mr and Mrs James Johnson, Cass Bridge.

Mrs James Rae entertained several of her friends on Thursday evening last.

Miss Nellie Elliott is visiting friends in Mountain.

Mr and Mrs Thomas Johnson of Cass Bridge entertained several relatives from this locality on Tuesday evening of this week.

East Williamsburg

Frank Stilson of Woodlands is threshing and sawing wood in our burg.

Mr and Mrs William Wagner were visiting at Cornelius Wells' recently.

Clarke Garlough of Williamsburg is spending a few days in our burg.

Mrs Joseph Reddick and Miss Ruth Barber spent Sunday at Wm. Bridges.

Mrs William Castleman and daughter Flean spent one day last week with her mother. Mrs J. E. Summers.

Mr and Mrs Henry Castleman of Nudell Bush were visiting at Nelson Castleman's recently.

Mrs Cornelius Wells spent one day last week with friends at Aultsville.

Rev. and Mrs Chambers and baby of Morrisburg were at John M. Willards on Sunday.

Mrs George Lawrence of Maple Isle and Miss Byo Lawrence were calling in our burg on Saturday evening.

Miss McIntosh of Williamsburg spent the latter part of the week with her friend Miss Blanche VanAllen.

Nudell Bush

Mrs Arthur Beckstead spent a few days this week the guest of Mrs Samuel Casselman.

Mrs Sipney Prunner and son visited at Melvin Baker's recently.

Ross Prunner of Froatburn called on friends Thursday evening.

A number from here attended the sale on Thursday at Jas. Sampsons.

Mr Henophy of Cardinal was through here on Saturday.

Mr Bernette of Farran's was a business caller here on Saturday.

Chas. Casselman of town is spending a few days here this week.

John B. Baker spent a few days in Iroquois this week.

Mrs T. Barnhart and children spent a few days in town this week.

Mr and Mrs Nelson Prunner were guests at Melvin McIntosh's on Saturday.

Mr and Mrs John B. Baker spent Saturday evening at Melvin Baker.

Mrs F. M. Lount spent Sunday evening at Brookside.

Jas Lount spent Saturday afternoon in Archer.

Roy Casselman was at Riverside on Friday.

Mrs G. Becksted visited friends here on Monday.

Brinston

A number from here attended the dances at Iroquois and South Mountain on Friday night.

There will be no service here on Sunday afternoon owing to the Hainville Anniversary Services.

Mrs John Adams is on the gain after a severe fall in which she sprained her wrist some days ago.

Miss Lottie Hamilton and May Gilson are spending the week-end with Mrs Schlicter of Cardinal.

The League of this church are holding a social evening in the church parlor on Saturday evening, January 23rd. A good programme is being prepared, refreshments served, everybody welcome.

A number from here enjoyed an afternoon's skate on the "Crystal Rink," which is located in Collison's Field. A good hockey match was held on Saturday afternoon between Brinston and Hulbert on "Crystal Rink."

Messrs Frank and Lyman Murray and Ernest Hamilton of the I H S spent the week-end under the parental roof.

J. Wilson of Osgoode made a business call in town on Saturday.

C. Deeks of Michigan is visiting his cousin S. A. Wylie at present.

Mr and Mrs Alex Wallace and Mr and Mrs Flegg of Manotick spent last Tuesday at Thos. Hamilton's.

The Installation of officers of the I O O.F. lodge of this place was held on Friday night.

Froatburn

Mr and Mrs Stanley Forward and children spent Sunday afternoon the guests of Mr and Mrs Chas. Watson.

Henry Wells of Hoasic passed through our burn recently.

Mr and Mrs John Bowman of Glen Becker spent Friday evening at Geo. Styles.

Mr Gallinger of Archer passed through here one day last week enroute to Morrisburg.

Mr and Mrs Charles Watson spent one day last week the guests of their daughter, Mrs Edwin Vincent, Aultsville.

Rev. Mr Little and Mr Garlough of Morrisburg were calling on friends here recently.

R. Weagant passed through here one day last week.

Mr and Mrs James Swerdfeger spent Thursday at Jas. J Styles.

Robert Cunningham of Archer passed through here on Wednesday last.

Mr and Mrs Durham Wells and son Graham of Hoasic passed through here on Monday.

TWO WOMEN SAVED FROM OPERATIONS

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Their Own Stories Here Told.

Edmonton, Alberta, Can. — "I think it is no more than right for me to thank you for what your kind advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have done for me.

"When I wrote to you some time ago I was a very sick woman suffering from female troubles. I had organic inflammation and could not stand or walk any distance. At last I was confined to my bed, and the doctor said I would have to go through an operation, but this I refused to do. A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now, after using three bottles of it, I feel like a new woman. I most heartily recommend your medicine to all women who suffer with female troubles. I have also taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, and think they are fine. I will never be without the medicine in the house."—Mrs. FRANK EMSLEY, 903 Columbia Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

The Other Case.

Beatrice, Neb.—"Just after my marriage my left side began to pain me and the pain got so severe at times that I suffered terribly with it. I visited three doctors and each one wanted to operate on me but I would not consent to an operation. I heard of the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing for others and I used several bottles of it with the result that I haven't been bothered with my side since then. I am in good health and I have two little girls."—Mrs. R. B. CHILD, Beatrice, Neb.

Nudell Bush East

John Willard was a business caller in this vicinity.

Harold Pruner and Mrs Wesley Baker were in Morrisburg on Friday.

Cora Hollister was calling at Sidney Pruner's on Sunday.

Mr and Mrs Robert Donnelly was a visitor at their daughter's Mrs Percy Pruner on Sunday.

Mr and Mrs John Baker and son Norman were visiting Melvin Baker on Saturday evening.

Quite a number from our vicinity are enjoying the skating and if the ice continues they will orgonize a hockey team.

Earl McIntosh passed through here en route to Cedar Grove on Sunday evening.

Master Lorne Pruner spent the week end with Miss Driscoll at Brinston.

Miss Clarabel Doyle and brother Morgan spent Wednesday evening at Sidney Pruner's.

Ralph Cooke and son Garnet were calling at Reuben Pruner's on Saturday.

Alva Henophy passed through here en route to Aultsville Saturday evening.

Wm Becksted of Froatburn was calling at S. Pruner's recently.

Aultsville

Mrs M. Beckstead and son Irwin spent a few days last week with friends in Grantley.

Mrs Alex. Allison and son Harry visited friends at Osnabruck Centre last week.

Mrs Ferguson and daughter of Cornwall Centre spent the week-end here with Mr and Mrs Chas Shaver and other friends.

Mr and Mrs Sidney Bryan of Moulinette spent the week end with friends here.

Miss Eva Markell and Master Allen Markell of Ottawa returned home on Monday.

Mr C. S. Ault was in Cornwall on Tuesday.

Mrs C. S. Ault and son Arthur are spending a few days in Ottawa.

WILLIAMSBURG COUNCIL

Pursuant to Statute the first meeting of the municipal council was held in J. D. Beckstead's sample room, Williamsburg, on Monday the 11th day of January when each of the following members-elect after filing with the clerk his necessary declaration of qualification and of office took his seat for the transaction of business: M. S. Beckstead, reeve: T. C. Merkley, deputy reeve: M. A. Barkley, E.M. Beckstead and E. A. Vanallen, councillors. The following offices were appointed, Geo. Lane clerk at a salary of $250.00, Geo. L. Barclay, treasurer at a salary of $100 Frank L. Whittaker and Benjamin Barkley, auditors, at a salary of $10 each and Robert Cunningham a member of the local branch of Health. The time for the collector of the S. W. ward to finish collectin the unpaid taxes was extended till the 6th day of February 1915. The reeve and treasurer were authorized to borrow from the Molsons Bank the sum of $20,000 to meet current expenditure until the taxes are collected. Orders were passed in favor of the following: Samuel Casselman, salary as collector, S. E. ward 1914 $15, Geo. Lane, nomination and municipal election expenses $120, H. L. Casselman, payment on salary as road superintendant, S. E. ward $16 and 67 loads of stone and 40 feet of plank $15.90. Allan Durant, salary as collector, N. E. ward 1914, $15, Charles Casselman 7½ days' work loading stone $11.25, Geo. Casselman 7½ days' work hauling stone $22.50, Qena Donnelly, 6 days' work hauling stone $18, George Vassaw 4½ days' work hauling stone and 2 loads of stone $14.00 Geo. McKenzie, seven days' work hauling stone and 5 loads of stone $21.65, Roy Casselman 4 days' work hauling stone and 2 loads of stone $12, Stanley McIntosh, salary as collector N.W. ward 1914 $20, C. A. Styles, printing financial statements and ballots $44, Leader Publishing Co., advertising nomination $2.25, Walter Prunner 16 rods and 5 feet of wire fence $2.45, Geo. Lane, information furnished I.P.S. as per Statute $2., Municipal World, blanks, $11.83, Committee, preparing financial statement $12. The council adjourned to meet at Williamsburg on Saturday, February 6th at 10 o'clock a.m.

Regular Meeting of the

Dundas Co. Farmers' Institute

Regular Meetings of the Institute will be held in the

Oddfellows' Hall,
Mountain Station
—ON—
TUESDAY, JAN. 26th
AND IN
I.O.O.F. Hall, Williamsburg
—ON—
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27

Afternoon and evening meetings at each place beginning at 1.30 and 7.30 p.m., respectively.

Subjects of practical interest to all phases of farm life will be discussed and the choice of subjects will be left to the meeting to decide, taken from the following:

James F. Ferguson, Dalmeny—The benefits of Cow Testing, Essentials in care of Live Stock, Crop Rotation, Economical Feeding of Live Stock, Bacon Production.

A. F. Clark, V.S., Goderich, Ontario—Maintaining the Fertility of the Soil, Corn Growing, Improvement of Seed, The Peach Industry, Tile Drainage, Apple Culture in Western Ontario.

Mrs. M. N. Norman—The Girl and the Five Senses, Women and the War, Women in the Community, Our Children, Child and Parent, Personality, War and the Lessons of War, Present Opportunities, Laughter, Love and Life.

At South Mountain Mrs. Norman will speak to a Laidies' Meeting in Thompson's Hall in the afternoon as well as at the evening meetings at Mountain Station and Williamsburg. Everybody welcome.

THOS. HOULEHAN, President.
W. H. CASSELMAN, Sec.-Treas.

GOD SAVE THE KING

MINUTES OF MATILDA COUNCIL

First regular meeting of Matilda Council was held in Barkley's Hall at Dixon's Corners on Monday, Jan. 11th 1915.

The following made the necessary declaration of qualifications and office: Eli Merkley, reeve, Thos. Johnston, deputy reeve, Sidney Thompson, Joseph Louden, and Ernest Robertson, councillors.

The following officers were appointed: J. J. Payne, clerk, James Barton, treasurer, Geo. A. Shaver, assessor, W. J. Sharra and D. W. Montgomery, auditors. Edgar Ault, Peter Harkness, Ancil Loucke and H. T. Morrison, gravel road commissioners. Eli Merkley and C. Locke and J. J. Payne, health officers. Peter Harkness and Samuel Smith, sanitary inspectors.

Moved by T. Johnston, seconded by S. Thompson, that the reeve and clerk be authorized to meet F. M. Eagleson, C.E., regarding Barkley drain.—Carried.

Moved by T. Johnston, seconded by E. Robertson, that this council agrees to pay $3.50 per cord for 50 cords stone delivered at bridge north of Hainsville.—Carried.

The following accounts were paid Henry Strader, work on gravel road, $4.75, H. R. Wallace, work on road, north of vault $1.50. W. L. Thorpe, putting in tile $1.00, Henry Jordan, rent for stone yard $5.00, W. A. Gamble, 100 rods wire fence, west boundry, $12.00, S. Barkley, refund dog tax $1.00, W. J. Sharra, making out financial statement $10, Jas. Barton, salary, treasurer, $105.00, John Barkley, hall rent, $2.00 J. J. Payne, salary, clerk coppying minutes, making returns to trustees and inspector, postage and telephone $230, R. S. Pelton, printing as per account rendered $25.45. Council adjourned to meet in Corper's Hall, Brinston, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1915, at one o'clock.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhœa. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

One baking tells the tale. Use PURITY FLOUR once and you'll always use it.

PURITY FLOUR

MAKES
"More Bread and Better Bread"
and—Better Pastry too.

Buy a sack of PURITY. Your money will be returned if it does not prove entirely satisfactory. 613

Sold by Mullin Bros., Casselman Bros., W. G. Beckstead, Chas. S. Colquhoun.
C. E. CASSELMAN, Distributor.

OH, SUCH A HEADACHE!



Nearly everyone has ripping, tearing headaches at times. Disordered stomach—sluggish liver does it. Cheer up! here's the real relief—Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They put the stomach and bowels *right*. All druggists, 25c., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Co., Toronto 9

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

BRITAIN IS CONFIDENT NOW

AS SHE WAS IN WARS WITH THE GREAT NAPOLEON.

There Is Some Similarity Between Conditions of the Two Conflicts.

The New York Evening Post has an interesting and informing comparison of present conditions in Europe, and particularly in Britain with those obtaining during the Napoleonic wars, which follows in part:

To find a parallel to the condition of Europe to-day, it is necessary to go back to the Napoleonic wars, and it is interesting to notice the startling similarity which links the two great conflicts, separated by the gulf of a century. Those were hard times in Britain, and starvation was an ever present menace. Then, as now, the country had staked its all on the result of a titanic conflict. Then, as now, the country entered war fresh from the turmoil of a deep social unrest. Then, as now, Ireland was conspicuously to the fore. But in the midst of it all, the life of the country went on in much the usual routine—exactly as it is doing now—and men and women declined to permit themselves to be perturbed by the threatening spectre of the Corsican's armies encamped just across the Channel at Boulogne—Boulogne, which is now one of the bases of that British army battling side by side with the French against a common enemy.

Year Was a Hard One.

The opening of the year 1800 was gloomy, indeed. So utter was the want that it had been communicated to the highest quarters. The civil list was more than a year in arrears, and the King's servants were obliged to present him a petition begging that some portion of their wages be paid them. It was several years before the King caught up with his expenditures. In that year, too, the Irish Act of Union was passed, in consequence of the ever-present menace of revolt revived by the '98 uprising and the meddling of the French. Public sentiment was exceedingly uneasy concerning the war. People did not at first display the same calm confidence which strikes observers in England to-day, although later, as they became used to it, the national life returned to its accustomed channels.

Law Against Forestalling.

There was a scarcity of food, too, and riots were frequent. The acts against merchants who purchased stocks of food to lay up in order to command higher prices were put in force. The value of a load of hay had increased from £2 2s. in 1773 to £7 in 1800. Meat has risen from fourpence a pound to ninepence. Butter was one shilling and fourpence, where it had been sixpence. Sugar had climbed from eightpence to one shilling and fourpence. Candles had almost doubled in price. But perhaps nothing served better to illustrate the hardships of the period than the rise in the poor rates from one shilling a quarter in 1773 to five shillings in 1800.

Feeding French Prisoners.

So short was the supply of wheat that in 1801 the Government forbade the sale of fine flour, ordering that only the unrefined flour, which contains the bran should be used.

England's troubles were further increased about this time by an announcement by the French Government that it refused any longer to be responsible for the feeding of French prisoners in English hands—a unique arrangement to this effect having been entered into by the two countries, in consequence of Napoleon's having adopted the attitude that otherwise his soldiers and sailors would starve, an attitude, too, it may be seen, he abandoned the moment it became evident that a reverse policy would be more annoying to his enemies. There were nearly 26,000 of the French prisoners in England, and their feeding was no slight undertaking.

Peace Brought Relief.

Conditions were bettered somewhat in the fall of 1801, with the signing of the phantasmal treaty of peace which was to last until Napoleon was ready to resume the struggle again. Naturally, an immediate result of the peace was to relieve the shortage of food and send prices down. Retrenchment in armaments also served to lessen for a brief interval the tax burdens of the population.

Before that year was half over England and France were at war again. It was this resumption of hostilities which served to steel every British heart against Napoleon, and which may be said to have caused a crystalization of sentiment in favor of war to the bitter end.

Recruiting was the order of the day, and, although there was no Lord Kitchener at the War Office then—England's generals of that time were field commanders and politicians ran the administrative end—and the country possessed possibly a tenth of the resources now at its disposal, within eleven weeks of the issuing of the declaration of war nearly 400,000 men had been enrolled in the army, and the fleet was equipped and at sea. There was a patriotic fund, much like the Prince of Wales' Fund we read so much about to-day, and instances were not lacking of individual generosity as in the case of a well-known firm which voluntarily offered the Government 400 horses, 50 wagons and 28 boats.

Death of Nelson.

There was also a spy mania in 1803.

The fall of the year 1805 saw Trafalgar, Nelson's death, and the end of the bogey of a French invasion of England. One wonders if the simultaneous victory and death of any modern British Admiral would create the furore that was caused by Nelson's passing. His state funeral cost $75,000, a considerable sum for those days and it was the grandest ever accorded a subject in England. Parliament also voted $1,500,000 to be distributed among the sailors of his fleet.

THE GREAT BRITISH NAVY.

Consists of Over Five Hundred Ships of All Classes.

In ships, in guns, in personnel the British navy is superior to those of Germany and Austria put together, says Chambers's Journal. Prior to the introduction of the modern dreadnoughts it was not customary to place more than four of the biggest guns in any one ship, and, in addition to these, four or five descriptions of smaller guns were carried. The dreadnought was designed to carry ten big guns, and most of the smaller type were eliminated. This became known as the all-big-gun type of vessel, the smaller guns retained being intended to repel vessels making a specialty of torpedo attack. The design was quickly improved upon, and super-dreadnoughts were soon produced. The advantage of the all-big-gun ship, of whatever type, is that it is able to maintain an engagement at far longer range with its principal armament, and do more damage than was possible with the best battleships of the pre-dreadnought era. The naval battles in the war between Russia and Japan were held by experts to have demonstrated that a vessel carrying a greater number of heavy long-range guns is superior to any other type of battleship. The big ships' volleys in that war, and especially in the final naval battle, were largely at distances ranging from 2,000 to 4,000 yards. Britain secured a lead with vessels of the dreadnought type, and by virtue of her vast resources has been able to maintain that lead notwithstanding Germany's frantic efforts to profit by her example, build dreadnoughts and lessen the discrepancy between her fleet, and that of Britain. Germany, however, has no battleships to compare as equals with the ten British and best super-dreadnoughts; each side has three under construction, of which the British trio will probably be ready first.

The secrecy of naval movements is as important to-day as it ever was, perhaps more so. This is surprising to some on account of the many inventions for improving communications, particularly wireless telegraphy. If, however, the public can be prevented absolutely from using wireless, and the invention is retained entirely for State purposes, the authorities can impose that secrecy which is so necessary to the successful development of the campaign. The whereabouts of the British ships are known only to the Admiralty and the King, and their movements are recorded daily. So numerous is the British fleet that out of the 500 odd vessels—including the non-combatants—of which it consists, it is considered to have between 300 and 400 in the North Sea waiting to settle accounts with the German fleet, which has scarcely half that number. These totals include ships of every description — battleships, battle-cruisers, heavy armored cruisers, protected cruisers, light cruisers, scouts, destroyers, torpedo-boats, submarines, mine-sweepers and repair ships.

Virtually, at least half the navy is always in commission; the balance includes the ships in various stages of readiness to be commissioned and the ships under repair. With the exception, perhaps, of the last it is little more than a matter of days, of a week or two at most, to commission and place on a war footing every available ship in the British Navy.

COOKING IN THE TRENCHES.

Tea And Hot Rashers Impossible When It Rains.

An officer at the front writes:

You say it would interest you to know how we are fed in the trenches. Anything one gets hot is heated over one's own little fire — which has to be kept very small for obvious reasons. At about 7 a.m. the call comes down the line, "Ration orderlies at the double!" In reply six men per platoon (50 men) repair to the quartermaster-sergeant's store and there dished out with one tin of bully beef or one tin of meat and vegetables, one loaf of bread or the equivalent in biscuits, a rasher of bacon, 4 oz. jam, 1 oz. butter, and a tea and sugar ration per man, or rather, I should say, should be dished out, as not very frequently are full rations forthcoming. The food is brought up under cover of darkness the night before by wagon to a place about half a mile from the trenches, and from there it is carried by fatigue parties right into the trenches. So you see we aren't very hardly dealt with in re foodstuffs. You can picture yours truly at something to eight every morning crouching over a badly-burning fire to fry a bit of fat and greasy bacon in a dirty mess tin lid; and really, when one finishes up by frying a bit of bread in the gravy it isn't half bad. If only the clay wouldn't get into everything! And it's rather poor fun when it's raised so hard that it's too wet for a fire and so impossible to make tea, let alone cook your fat rasher. The commissariat and Army Service Corps arrangements are a never-ending source of amazement to us all they are so exhaustive.

At night in the trenches we can plainly hear the Germans singing "Der Vaterland" round their trench fires, but on wet days they do not sing. They have started using hand grenades—sounds like a return to the Napoleonic wars — with considerable success. We ourselves haven't "stopped" any, but the battalion on our right had two pitched into them last week. I must tell you of a novel and pleasant experience we all went through the other day—we all (the whole company) had hot baths. Really I think it was one of the best managed concerns I have ever come across. We all marched up to a building that was evidently a derelict laundry. As soon as the men entered the building each was served out with a bundle containing a clean shirt, pants, vest and socks. They filed into a long room, where there were eight enormous vats full of hot water with little hunks of soap ranged all around the edges. The men undressed at one end of the room, throwing all their old underclothing on to a big heap. Their outer clothing was all collected, done up into bundles, and passed up to a room overhead, where it was all gone over with a hot iron. The R.A.M.C. sergeant in charge of washing arrangements then ordered 14 men into each vat, and for 10 minutes the room resounded with sounds of splashings, gruntings, and such cries as "Eh! Bill, you've got your foot in my mouth!" "Lumme, this isn't half fine, this ain't!" As fast as the sergeant thought each 14 sufficiently clean they were ordered out to dress in their clean clothes and their places taken by another 14 of the "unwashed." It's wonderful what an inspiriting effect a good hot bath and clean clothing has on tired men. The sergeant told me he had "put through" 1,000 in two days, and that we should now get a bath roughly once every 10 days, which I think is a wonderful bit of organization.

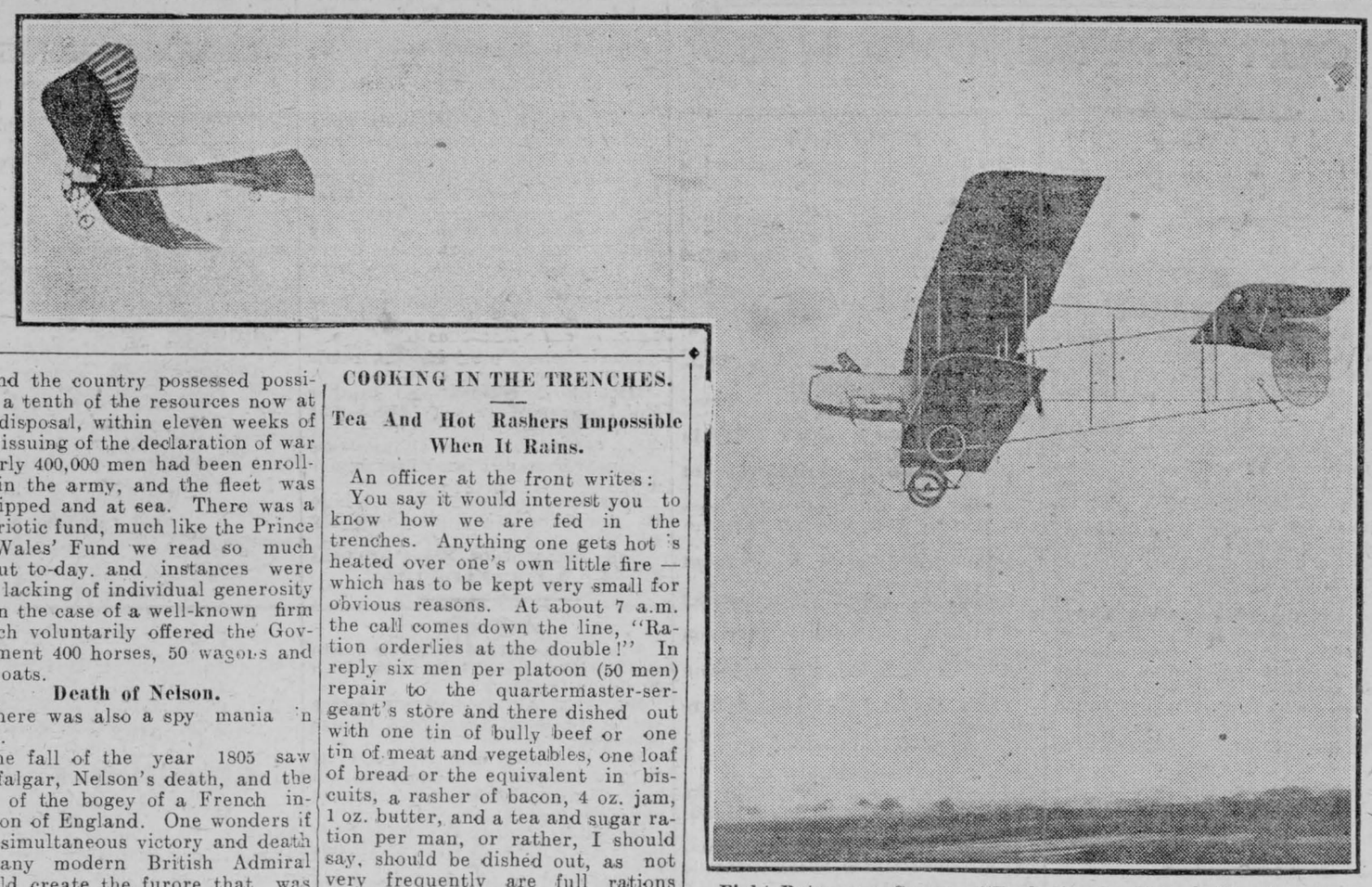
What Happened.

He came home and found his young wife dissolved in tears. "What do you think has happened?" she cried. "I left the cage open and our canary has flown away." He undertook to give what consolation he might and took the poor distressed lady in his arms. As she nestled against his shoulder a new access of sobs convulsed her. "Ah, George," she murmured in a chocking voice, "now I've only you left."

Putting It Mild.

Two country women, mother and daughter, were visiting a menagerie for the first time. At last they came to the hippopotamus, and stood for several minutes transfixed in silent wonder. Then the mother turned to her daughter and said, slowly and solemnly:

"Goodness me! Ain't he plain!"



Fight Between a German "Taube" and a French War Aeroplane.

One of the fast-flying German "Taubes," so called because of its resemblance to a dove, is shown in this photo endeavoring to escape from a pursuing French aero which is equipped with a rapid-fire machine-gun. The photo was made just as the gunner aboard the French ship was training the machine-gun on the German "Taube," which was threatening to outdistance him. The action took place above the battlefield of the Arras.

THE FARM.

Live Stock Commissioner Says Conserve the Breeding Stock.

Everyone knows that trade conditions and commercial enterprise in the Dominion have suffered a very serious and unexpected upheaval during the past year. To this situation the war has, of course, largely contributed; but other causes, including the general financial depression throughout the country, have been operative for some months past. The agricultural industry has, naturally, been very widely affected by these changing conditions and by the varying situation with respect to demand and supply. The rise in the price of grain, together with the corresponding fillip to grain production, represents, without doubt, the most outstanding feature of the direction which has been given to agricultural activity.

We need, perhaps, above all things else, sane, level judgment in the conduct of our agricultural affairs during the coming year. It is to be expected that grain production will be largely increased. The raw products of the soil are, and will be, in demand at remunerative prices. What then is to be said, what course is to be followed, with respect to the breeding of live stock?

The high price of feed, on the one hand, and relatively low prices for market stock, on the other, have resulted in very heavy marketing throughout Canada, particularly in the Western Provinces, of she stock, suitable for breeding purposes. Perhaps this was inevitable, but will these conditions continue? Feed grain will, without doubt, be high in price, but it must never be overlooked that the country can maintain very large numbers of live stock on the enormous quantity of rough fodder which it can produce. To waste this, for the sake of the grain which can be grown, would, under the present circumstances, be criminal neglect. It is clear, then, that the country should conserve its breeding stock. If grain is to be grown for sale it is recommended that plans should be carefully thought out as to the manner in which the greatest quantity of rough fodder may become available for feeding purposes, and as to the means by which this otherwise waste product, together with the screenings and unsalable grain may be utilized to the best possible advantage. In other words eliminate waste. Do it by feeding live stock.

The present low prices for stock cannot last long. A careful review of the world situation makes it clear that there will be a shortage next year. Europe is becoming seriously depleted in both breeding and feeding stock. The United States, for ten months of the current year, at its leading markets is short 746,045 cattle, 203,000 sheep and 1,894,939 hogs. Canada has, as before stated, heavily liquidated her breeding animals, and, while it may possibly maintain its quota next year of cattle and sheep, it is doubtful if more than seventy-five per cent. of the number of hogs will find their way to market in 1915, as compared with the current year. It is, therefore, a time for live-stock men to stay with their trade. The present tendency is, of course, all the other way. A safe harvest is likely to be reaped by those who have stock for sale next year. Even bankers and business men are of this opinion.

One word of advice is to be given. Avoid marketing so far as it is at all possible to do so during the period of October fifteenth to December fifteenth. This is a time of the year when everybody else has stock for sale. It is a period when packers know that they can fill their cellars with cheap meat. These are the months when the surplus of the whole country finds its way to the packing centres. It is invariably the period of low prices, uncertain markets and disappointing returns to the producers. Breed, therefore, to have your stock available for sale at some other time of the year. Take care to provide sufficient winter feed that you may not be forced to sell when the cold weather comes. Above all, conserve your breeding stock.

THE DAY.

BY HENRY CHAPPELL, Bath, England.

(Mr. Henry Chappell, a railway porter at Bath, is known to his comrades as the "Bath Railway Poet." A poem such as this lifts him to the rank of a national poet.)

You boasted the Day, and you toasted the Day,
And now the Day has come,
Blasphemer, braggart and coward all,
Little you reck of the numbing ball,
The blasting shell, or the "white arm's" fall,
As they speed poor humans home.

You spied for the Day, you lied for the Day,
And woke the Day's red spleen.
Monster, who asked God's aid Divine,
Then strewed His seas with the ghastly mine;
Not all the waters of the Rhine
Can wash thy foul hands clean.

You dreamed for the Day, you schemed for the Day:
Watch how the Day will go.
Slayer of age and youth and prime
(Defenceless slain for never a crime)
Thou art steeped in blood as a hog in slime,
False friend and cowardly foe.

You have sown for the Day, you have grown for the Day;
Yours is the harvest red.
Can you hear the groans and the awful cries?
Can you see the heap of slain that lies,
And sightless turned to the flame-split skies
The glassy eyes of the dead?

You have wronged for the Day, you have longed for the Day;
That lit the awful flame.
'Tis nothing to you that hill and plain
Yield sheaves of dead men amid the grain;
That widows mourn for their loved ones slain,
And mothers curse thy name.

But after the Day there's a price to pay
For the sleepers under the sod,
And Him you have mocked for many a day—
Listen and hear what He has to say:
"Vengeance is mine, I will repay,"
What can you say to God?

Prince Would Be Private.

It is reported that the British War Office has received from his highness Aga Khan, an application to be allowed to serve as a private in the Indian contingent for the front. His highness is the head of the Khoja Mohammedans and holds sway over 50,000,000 of the inhabitants of India. His highness is about thirty years of age.

And He Did.

Hibbs—The shrapnel, I understand, is named after General Shrapnel.

Dibbs—That so? No doubt his parents believed their boy would make a noise in the world.

And many a man could earn $2 with half the energy he wastes in trying to borrow one.

"Why, Pat, did you enlist into the 34th Regiment?" "Och, shure, to be near my brother, who's in the 33rd."

"Was it your craving for drink that brought you here?" asked the sympathetical visitor at the jail. "Great Scott, ma'am! Do I look so stupid as to mistake this place for a saloon?"

EGYPT'S ARMY COMMANDER

WINGATE WAS TRAINED BY SIR EVELYN WOOD.

Mastered Arabic in Three Months and Knows Much of the Country.

With Egypt as part of the Empire in a sense that it never was before, Britain is fortunate in having at the supreme head of the Egyptian army Sir Francis Wingate, Sirdar of Egypt, who knows, next to Lord Kitchener himself, more about Egypt and Egyptian administration than any other soldier. Sir Francis has spent practically the whole of his life in Egypt. During Lord Wolseley's campaign he was one of the little band of officers who were trained by Evelyn Wood when the latter reorganized the Egyptian army. Many of every one of those officers was designed to become famous—Lord Kitchener, Sir Archibald Hunter, and Sir Leslie Rundle being among the group.

Like Lord Kitchener, Sir Francis set to work in the first place to master Arabic. He is, indeed, a wonderful linguist, and has been known to say that there was no language to which he applied himself that he could not master in three months.

Sir Francis has held the position of Sirdar of Egypt longer than any other man, the appointment dating back fifteen years, when he himself was only thirty-eight years of age. He is credited with being the first man to introduce the motor-car to the desert. He uses a tire with an exceptionally broad tread, and has considerably simplified the difficult problem of desert transport.

The stories of Sir Francis' active service would fill a book. He has been mentioned many times in despatches, has received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, holds the D.S.O. and has a chest full of medals and decorations.

He is an excellent raconteur, and is rather fond of telling a story of a certain young attache of the British Embassy at Petrograd. During a dinner at the palace, at which the Czar was present, this official had the misfortune to upset his glass of wine over the table-cloth. "Do they do that in England?" asked the Czar, with a smile. "Sometimes, sire," replied the attache; "but in England nobody makes any comment upon it."

It was a curious coincidence that Sir Francis' only daughter was born on the day when he defeated and rid the Sudan of the Khalifa of Um Debrikat, in 1899. So auspicious a "double event" was honored in quite a regal way, for Queen Victoria expressed a gracious desire that the infant should be her godchild. Thus it came about that Miss Wingate received the name of Victoria.

"WHAT'S THE NAVY DOING?"

This Question Is Often Asked By the Papers.

The query, so often asked in the papers, "What is the Navy doing?" is begining to make the navy people angry. One officer has answered in the following manner:—

"It is aggravating to hear the unthinking person imply that we are doing nothing. Herr Ballin, manager of the Hamburg-American Line, says we are lurking in our harbors. Let me say that from the first of August to the middle of November my ship has sailed 17,000 miles, and we have never been very far from the grand fleet. We are playing our own game, not the Germans'. The unthinking ask why we do not go in and attack Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven and Heligoland. Not Much. We have our own plans, and the Germans are certainly not going to lure our splendid fleet into their mine-infested areas and under their fortresses, with the added danger of submarines.

"We are not out to fight fortresses. We are after their ships. Guns are put into ships so that they can be moved about, and the Germans are not increasing their efficiency by remaining under the protection of their forts. We are adding to our efficiency every day, taking every opportunity for the practice of gunnery, the use of torpedoes, and also battle tactics, practising under every condition of weather. As things stand, the seas are clear for British trade. Let those who say we are doing nothing imagine what would happen if we were really doing nothing. What would become of our islands in that event

"Our time will come to get into the limelight. Meantime, we are content to watch and wait.'

Pat—Bridget is gone, poor soul. Faith, an' she was a good woman; she always hit me wid the soft end of the mop.

"Carrie doesn't seem to think so much of Jack as she used to." "Why, she is all the time talking about him." "That's it; she is talking, not thinking."

A father told his daughter that if she learned to cook he would give her a surprise. She learned the art, and he surprised her by discharging the cook.

Hints for the Home

Tested Recipes.

French Toast.—Take bread dough and roll out about half an inch thick. Cut in small squares and drop into boiling lard. When they are a light brown take out, drain on a sieve and serve hot.

An Egg Saver.—When a cake or cooky recipe calls for two or more eggs, use one-half the number required. After turning the egg from the shell fill the shell with real cold [illegible] the egg. Then [illegible] You will be sur- [illegible] hat your cake or [illegible] light as if the full number of eggs had been used.

Pineapple Pudding.—Grate one pineapple, and measure by weight an equal amount of sugar, and half as much butter. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, and add five eggs, one cupful of thick, sweet cream, and the pineapple. Beat the mixture thoroughly. Put the pudding in a deep pudding dish, cover it with a crust that has been rolled a bit thicker than for pie, and that has been pricked to let the steam escape, and bake it.

Pickled Figs.—Wash carefully two pounds of dried figs, and soak them for an hour in cold water. Make a thick vinegar syrup of one cupful of vinegar and three cupfuls of sugar. Tie a teaspoonful each of ground cloves, mace, and cinnamon in a thin muslin bag, add it to the syrup, and cook the syrup fifteen minutes. Drain the figs, and add them to the syrup. Let the mixture simmer slowly for thirty minutes. The result is a delicious relish that will keep in an open jar.

Strawberry Pudding.—Mix three tablespoonfuls of corn flour in a little milk, add to it the yolks of four eggs and three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Stir it well for six or seven minutes into nearly a quart of boiling milk. Stir all the time, pour into a pie dish and let it stand ten minutes. Take some strawberry preserve and put it over the dish on the corn flour pudding. Beat the whites of four eggs with half a teacup of sifted white sugar to a stiff froth and spread over the strawberries. Bake for twenty minutes in a cool oven with the door open and keep in a cool place till wanted.

Cooking Cold Mutton or Venison.—To three tablespoonfuls of melted butter add a little mustard, salt and red pepper. Stir until it is piping hot. Then add a full tablespoonful of currant jelly. When these ingredients are well mixed, put in the meat and baste it with the gravy for a minute, then let it simmer for three or four minutes more. Add a glassful of sweet cider, and let the mixture stand over the fire for two or three minutes. This receipt is for mutton already cooked. For treating uncooked venison, the meat must be allowed to simmer until it is done before the cider is added.

A New Way of Serving Turnip.—Pare and cut in halves or quarters one or two large yellow autumn turnips. Have ready on the fire a good-sized saucepan filled with boiling water, to which you have added two teaspoonfuls of salt. When the turnips are washed, throw them at once into the boiling water, and keep them boiling for half an hour; then draw the saucepan to one side of the stove, add a large stalk of celery,—leaves and all,—and let the turnip and the celery cook slowly together for another half hour. When the turnips are cooked, turn them into a colander and drain and mash them. Have ready a gravy made as follows: Put into a saucepan a large handful of celery leaves; add boiling salted water, and cook the leaves until they are tender enough to mash with a fork. Add creamed butter and flour, and stir the sauce until it is smooth. Add the turnip, and keep the mass hot, but do not let it boil.

Dressings.

Dressing for Fruit Salad.—Squeeze one-half lemon in a bowl, add one tablespoonful of Taragon vinegar, one tablespoonful of maraschino cherry juice, two tablespoonfuls of olive oil. Stir up quickly and serve on fruit salad or fruit cocktail.

Dressing for Cucumber Salad.—Squeeze one-half lemon in a bowl, add a pinch of white pepper, one tablespoonful of chopped chives; and one ounce of sweet cream, one cup of whipped cream; mir up and serve.

Roquefort Cheese Dressing.—For a party of four or more, grate one pound of garlic, add salt and pepper to season. Take two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, three of tomato catsup, three of olive oil. Mix well, and then pour in grated roquefort cheese to taste.

Rules for Making Pastry.

Make it in a cold place if possible. Keep hands, utensils and ingredients as cool as possible or the pastry becomes heavy.

Be careful to add the right quantity of water, for too little will make it heavy. Keep utensils and hands as cool as possible, for heat makes the pastry heavy.

Hands should be washed thoroughly, and nothing should be touched that can give the pastry any other odor.

Shortening must always be rubbed in lightly with the finger tips.

Bake pastry in a hot oven; this will expand the air in it and thus lighten the flour.

Handle pastry as little and as lightly as possible. Use rolling-pin lightly and with even pressure.

If baking powder is used, bake the pastry as soon as possible, or the carbonic acid gas thrown off by the baking powder when it comes in contact with the moisture will force its way out of the paste and its action will be lost.

Useful Hints.

Raisins and cream cheese make a delightful sandwich for the school basket.

Enamelled ware only should be used for holding milk, custards and vegetables.

A delicious and economical dessert is of stewed figs and boiled rice served together.

The rough end of the roast can be ground up and it will make very good Hamburg steak.

The water in which fresh tongue, mutton or chicken has been boiled, may be used for soup or adder to the stock pot.

Do not expect good, light cakes unless the eggs are perfectly fresh and you have good, sweet butter.

If eggs crack while cooking in the saucepan, as often happens in cold weather, a spoonful of salt will prevent the white from coming out.

Disagreeable eye-smarting can be avoided if the onion is peeled from the root end. Afterward, rub the hands with salt and wash to take away the smell. Parsley leaves remove the odor from the breath.

It is quite possible to fry potatoes whole, and not as "chips." When they are nearly boiled, but not cracking, put them in a stewpan with a piece of butter or beef dripping: shake them about to prevent burning until they are brown and crisp; drain and serve.

If the children are fond of candy and you fear bad results, do not allow them to have it just before a meal, but be liberal with the sweets right after they have eaten a hearty meal. They will not eat so much, nor will it do them harm, if this method is followed.

WHERE INDIANS EXCEL.

"Fearful" to Look at and "Terrible to Fight."

(Related by a bombardier of the Royal Horse Artillery who has lately returned from Flanders.)

We were able to do some great work. There is no finer sight in the world than to see a battery of Horse Artillery going into action at a gallop. We are thought slow if we take more than 30 seconds in getting to work after the signal to unlimber.

On one occasion we were firing continuously for several hours, and used 800 shells. We were "dead on" that time, and must have accounted for hundreds. One of our guns was dropping shells near a gap in a hedge which the Germans were trying to rush. It was exciting to watch a score of their infantry time after time make a dash for the gap, but never succeed in reaching it.

I saw through glasses a troop of our cavalry wiped out when trying to rush a trench on foot. It was a plucky charge, but quite hopeless. Two men only reached the top of the ridge. One was shot down, and the single survivor, after bending over his comrade to see if he were dead, turned and commenced to walk down the slope. He had not gone far before he also fell.

It is wonderful how indifferent our men become to fire and the constant death around them. It is a little terrifying at first, but that does not last. It is when we are out of action, but still under fire, that we feel it most. There is time then to think of things, and we do not have the comfort of hitting back.

I saw a good deal of the Indian troops out there. The Pathans and the Sikhs are fearful fellows to look at, and they are terrible fighters. They are awfully proud of themselves, and particularly of their arms, which they keep as clean as new pins. It is funny to see them squatting in the mud dusting specks of dirt off their rifles.

They are great at close fighting, where they have the advantage over our own men, who sometimes get too close for bayonet work and have to use their fists. But the Ghurkas just push the German bayonets aside, and then leap in with their knives.

Their night work is terribly demoralizing to the enemy. When they charge they sweep everything before them.

"Why do you feed tramps who come along? They never do any work for you." "No," said the wife, "but it is quite a satisfaction to see a man eat a meal without finding fault with the cooking."

"I hear that you have a college graduate for a cook. Isn't that very expensive?" "Not very. She works for her board and clothes." "Why, how does she come to do that?" "She is my wife."



In the Belgian Trenches.

Trench Diggers (Pioneers) of the Belgian Army, still looking well and healthy, and now thoroughly accustomed to the hard work of the trenches.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JANUARY 24.

Lesson IV. Gideon and the Three Hundred. Judg. 7. Golden Text, Zech. 4. 6.

Verse 1. Then Jerubbaal, who is Gideon.—See chapter 6, verse 32. Gideon was called Jerubbaal, which means, "Let Baal contend."

The spring of Harod.—That is, the spring, or place of trembling or fear. In verse 3 Jehovah says to Gideon, "Proclaim in the ears of the people, saying, Whosoever is fearful and trembling, let him return and depart from Mount Gilead." Practically every proper noun in Hebrew, whether it be the name of a person or of a place, is indicative of something particular about the person or the place. The spring of Harod has been undoubtedly located by modern exploration. There were three springs, or wells, lying in the valley of Jezreel. One lay by Jezreel itself, and one out upon the open plain. The third was overshadowed by the precipitous banks of Gilboa. The first two were controlled by the Midianites. The third, the well of Harod, now called 'Ain Jalud, was commanded by the Israelites.

2. And Jehovah said unto Gideon, the people that are with thee are too many.—Jehovah is made to speak again. If so large a body of men should have defeated the enemy, they might have breasted themselves and said, "We were strong enough on our own account." Gideon saw this and appreciated its importance. But, as a true military leader, he saw what was of more significance: that because of the nature of the battlefield so large a number of men would be in their own way and exceedingly difficult for him to dispose properly.

3. Fearful and trembling.—Doubtless many of the thirty-two thousand were fearful and trembling. At any rate, we read that "there returned of the people twenty and two thousand; and there remained ten thousand."

4. Bring them down unto the water.—A further weeding out was necessary, and therefore a test was put to the ten thousand. The well of Harod was over against the Midianites. From their battlefield they could see what the Israelites were doing. In fact, the ten thousand were in danger of being pounced upon at the well, as practically the whole position of Gideon was exposed. It was necessary, therefore, for Gideon to be sure of his men. He could only use those who would appreciate their danger. Strength and bravery were not the only qualities which Gideon needed in his men at this time. It was not a question of mass-movement, of simply pouring men into the ranks of the enemy; it was, primarily, a question of individual initiative, of acting upon the moment with judgment and clear-sightedness. Hence a small army, even a very small army of men, of men who could be left to their own judgment was a better fighting force for Gideon than a large army, the individual members of which were not able to do their own thinking, but needed to rely upon Gideon to think for them. The men who stood the test which Gideon put to them were thinkers as well as fighters. Each one had in him not only deep-seated and indomitable bravery and courage, but also the power to think clearly in an emergency and to act promptly.

5. So he brought down the people unto the water.—The soldier who bowed down upon his knees to drink necessarily could see only what was under him; he could not see what was in front of him.

6. The number of them that lapped . . . was three hundred.—Only three hundred out of ten thousand realized the necessity of keeping themselves in instant readiness either to repel an attack or to make onslaught upon the enemy. These were the men Gideon wanted.

16. And he divided the three hundred men into three companies.—Other Israelite generals used this same formation in battle. (See 1 Sam. 11. 11; 2 Sam. 18. 2.)

17. And he said unto them, Look on me, and do likewise.—Gideon was ready to stand as much as and more than any one of his men.

18. When I blow the trumpet . . . then blow ye . . . and say, For Jehovah and for Gideon.—From time immemorial soldiers have gone into the fight with a battle-cry. There are men living to-day who can tell of the awful terror which struck into their hearts as the enemy came upon them with terrific yelling and crying.

20. And the three companies blew the trumpets.—The Midianites had no idea of a night attack, and when the were awakened and heard the noise of battle and saw the flaring lights, they undoubtedly thought that a great host was upon them, and they fled precipitously.

23. And the men of Israel were gathered together.—When the enemy was put to flight, Gideon brought up all the forces he could muster out of the different tribes. Now he could use men, as the enemy was in the open, and the more decisive would be his victory.

It is interesting to note that in the later border wars between Israel and their neighbors there is no further mention of the Midianites. Gideon with one fell swoop effectively put an end to those peace disturbers from across the Jordan. Gideon himself did not want war, but he realized that the militarism of his country's neighbors could be destroyed only by the force of arms.

BUSINESS SIDE OF ARMY.

Trained Men of France Engaged in the Work.

What might be called the civilian administration of the French army is probably the most gigantic business proposition the world has ever seen. It is as though all the railways of the United States with their 1,668,809 employes, all the steel and iron industries with their 260,762 employes and all the quarries, coal mines and metal mines with their 1,005,281 workers, were all under the direction of one office.

The French War Office, through its civilian administration, must assemble, transport and distribute food for nearly 4,000,000 men. It must supply the men with transportation from one part of the fighting line to another, the front to the interior and from the interior to the front in their periods of recuperation. It must provide clothing, medical attendance, dentists and every variety of service necessary to keep a man in health.

Besides all this, it must look out for the families of the men at the front, supplying their wives with the equivalent of 25 cents a day, and in case of children with the equivalent of 10 cents a day.

The smooth working of these immense business transactions is only possible because the work is distributed among the trained railway managers, steamship directors, great corporation officials and business men of capacity, who, although they are wearing uniforms, have been trained and prepared by civil life for this sort of work in war time. Some thousands of the most competent business men of France have been organized into this supply side of the war.

Many political leaders, senators, deputies, ex-presidents of the Chamber and men prominent in scientific and intellectual life have been called upon to help in this gigantic work.

Scored on Father.

He was the son of a worthy manufacturer and had just returned from abroad. His father, a brusque, matter-of-fact man, surveyed his offspring, who was togged out in the latest London fashion, with distinct disapproval. "Young man," he blurted out, "you look like an idiot."

Just at that moment, and before the youth had time to make a fitting reply, a friend walked in.

"Why, hello, Billy got back, have you?" he exclaimed. "By George, how much you resemble your father."

"So he's been telling me," said Billy quietly.

BELGIAN SOLDIERS' SURPRISE

Captured Gen. Von Buelow and a Sachel Full of Money.

There is no prouder soldier in Belgium to-day than Jean Jacques Rousseau, who, at the moment of writing, is being tended in a hospital at Ostend. Jean is only twenty years of age, but on his left breast he wears the Military Cross and two ribbons, one of the latter representing the Belgian Legion of Honor, King Albert having promised to present him with the medal on the first occasion possible.

The deed which won the young Belgian soldier this proud distinction was no less than the capture, single-handed, of General Von Buelow, son of the famous German ex-Chancellor, and the story of the episode will, no doubt, inspire many a youthful Belgian in years to come. Rousseau was with a company of 150 men at Zelk on August 12th, when they were attacked by overwhelming numbers of Germans, and "it was while I was in ambush," he says, "that I saw about 900 yards distant an officer studying a map.

"Crawling quietly towards him, I managed to get within 400 yards, took careful aim, and fired. The officer fell, and when I went up to him I found, to my surprise, from the satchel, writing-case, papers, etc., that it was General Von Buelow. As he was only wounded in the leg I took him prisoner to Diest, riding with him on his horse. In his satchel were 165,000 francs, which was handed over to the Red Cross Society. But I retained his case and silver helmet as mementoes."

Rousseau is suffering from a kick by a horse, and is anxious to get back to the fighting line again. His great ambition is to marry an English girl if he can. "I love English as much as my own countrymen," he says, "but there are many years yet to serve my country."

GUNS DON'T PRODUCE RAIN.

English Scientists Ridicule and Disprove the Theory.

English scientists have again been compelled to assure the public that neither the smell of powder nor the concussion of the gunfire has the slightest connection with rainfall. From several sources it had been asserted that the heavy and persistent rains recently experienced in southern England and northern France were attributed to atmospheric disturbances produced by artillery fire at the seat of war.

"Like the supposed influence of the moon upon weather, the popular belief that powder brings rain is baseless," writes a scientist in the Times. "About four years ago the First Lord of the Admiralty was gravely asked in the House of Commons whether he would instruct the fleet to carry out its heavy gun practice at some other period of the year than in the middle of harvest time, 'when the resultant heavy rains may cause serious loss to the farming community.' The idea is absolutely without foundation. Experiments made in America and on the Continent show that in dry weather no amount of concussion has the slightest effect in the production of rain.

"At the present time there is one fact which should at once dispose of the cherished theory. There is no reason for thinking that gun-firing at the front is more violent than it was in the earlier stages of the war. The rain should, therefore, have commenced shortly after the outbreak of the war. As a matter of fact, nothing of the kind took place. In August and September the rainfall was much below the average.

"At Shoeburyness, where big guns are being tested almost daily, year in and year out, the average annual rainfall is smaller than in any other part of the United Kingdom."

Perhaps some brides blush because of the kind of husbands they have run to cover.

"Why is a horse the kindest of animals?" "It gladly gives the bit out of his mouth, and listens to every woe (whoa)."

BRITISH RULE OF EGYPT

SHOWS A STEADILY INCREASING PROSPERITY.

Turkey Committed Suicide When She Took Up the Kaiser's Cause.

The diplomatic fiction, as it may be called, under which Egypt nominally remained a part of the Ottoman Empire, whereas in fact she was a British protectorate, has at last been discarded. The flag of Turkey has been hauled down for all time, and in name, as well as in fact, Egypt is part of the British Empire, with her own Sultan and a High Commissioner, appointed by the British Crown, at the head of its local government. When Turkey took up the Kaiser's cause she was warned that she was committing suicide. She has now been kicked out of Africa; in the end she will be kicked out of Europe, and in Asia she will be forced back to the mountains whence her people emerged many centuries ago, says a writer in The Montreal Standard.

About Size of Ontario.

Excluding the provinces reconquered in the Soudan, Egypt has an area of 400,000 square miles, just about equal to the area of the Province of Ontario; but only fourteen thousand square miles of Egyptian territory are settled. And yet on that comparatively small area there is a population of twelve millions. The settled population of Egypt is only one half the extent of New Brunswick, but its population is about one-third greater than the population of all Canada.

British Rule.

For almost the third of a century Egypt has practically enjoyed British rule, the fruits of which are now being enjoyed by the people of the Ancient Land. Taxation has been reduced, law and order maintained, justice administered, industries fostered, great public works constructed, and a general uplift of the people brought about. Since the blighting effects of Turkish oppression and corruption have been removed, the people of Egypt have enjoyed in peace the fruits of their labor. The greater part of those fruits are agricultural, for fully two-thirds of the population are on the land—the fellaheen, or small cultivators. A cleverly devised scheme of financial assistance has enabled these cultivators to improve their condition. They receive advances from the Agricultural Bank up to the equivalent of about $1,500, the loan being limited to fifty per cent. of the selling value of the land. To this policy is due to a large extent the development in recent years of the country's commerce and industry, and a steadily increasing prosperity.

Blessings From British.

The cultivated area can never be extended beyond the region capable of being watered by the Nile, but this region has been enlarged by irrigation systems that are wonders of engineering skill and workmanship—blessings conferred upon Egypt by her British governors.

There are 1,500 miles of state-owned railways, and 800 of light agricultural railways owned by companies. The products of the temperate zone and of the subtropics flourish in Egypt, for she produces cotton and sugar as well as wheat and other cereals.

Apart from the commercial advantages accruing from the possession (and now the ownership as well) of Egypt, the holding of the country is of great importance to Britain, because it controls the Suez Canal, an essential part of Britain's shortest route to India. Egypt's principal city, Cairo, has a population of 660,000, being, therefore, somewhat larger than Montreal, while the second city, Alexandria, has a population of almost four hundred thousand.

HIS FIELD GLASSES.

Hit by a Bullet While in Officer's Hands.

A British soldier writes to Country Life, London: "I have just returned from another turn in the trenches. I am going to send you half a pair of fieldglasses which have done me a great service. I was standing up in a trench—a little over-confident—watching the result of our shooting through the glasses, when 'biff!' and I received a terrible bang in the eye. Of course it knocked me down, and I wondered for a minute or two why on earth I was still alive. I distinctly heard one of the men say: 'Pore devil, 'e's got it in the 'ead.' A bullet had hit the lens of the glasses and been deflected by the prism, passing out at the side, as you will see. I found half the glasses one side of the trench and half the other; the right half is still quite serviceable, so behold your son with a beautiful black eye. I only wish I could send you the bullet, too, but it went the way of all bullets. I am back with the battery now—rather glad to get rid of a rather nerve-trying job, though it was a great experience and well worth the black eye."

TO RENT

Comfortable House on St. Lawrence St., Morrisburg. Water and light laid on. Good orchard.

ARTHUR BROWN.

45-tf.

POULTRY WANTED

We will pay the highest price for all kinds of live poultry. Drop a card to

AGULNIK & ADOFF,
Morrisburg.

49-tf

WANTED

A good general servant. Apply at Knox Church Manse.

51-2

LOST

A black Buffalo robe, green lining, between Windsor Hotel and Mariatown. Finder suitably rewarded by leaving at this office.

NOTICE

Rates of the Bouck's Hill Saw Mill Co. for 1915:

Soft wood .....$3.00 per m.
Hard wood .....$4.00 per m.
Short logs .....$1.50 per hour
Timber .....1½c per foot.
Silo scantling .....2½c each
10 per cent. straight added after 30 days.

W. MERKLEY, Sec.

1-4

AUCTION SALE

The undersigned will offer by public auction at his home, 3rd Con. Osnabruck on Wednesday, Jan. 27, his stock (including 12 milch cows) and farm implements. 52-2

GEO. DILLABOUGH.

AUCTION SALE

I will offer for sale at lot 20 first concession Williamsburg, on Tuesday, January 26, 1915, at 12 o'clock, the greater part of my Live Stock and implements, etc.

TERMS—$10 and under, cash: over that amount, seven months' credit on approved joint notes, or 4 per cent. off for cash. See posters.

MRS. A. J. W. BEDSTEAD,
Proprietress.

I. IRVING, Auctioneer.

52-2

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT

Notice is hereby given of the application to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario at the next ensuing session thereof, by the Eastern Ontario Electric Railway Company as incorporated by Cap. 134. 9. Ed. VII, and extended by 3 Geo. V. C. 130, for a special Act further extending the time for the commencement and completion of the Railway which the company is authorized to construct, and that the name of Louis R. Murdock of Boston, Mass., be substituted for Henry Hastings as Provisional Director.

GEO. E. SMITH,
For the Company.

Dated at Toronto Dec. 29, 1914.

49-6

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
ESTATE CHRISTIANE SOUTHWORTH

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 56 of The Trustee Act that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of Christiane Southworth late of the Village of Morrisburg in the County of Dundas, widow, deceased, are required on or before the 30th day of January, A.D., 1915, to send by post, prepaid or otherwise deliver to the undersigned solicitor for the executors of the said Estate, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, and full particulars of their claims, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, and in default thereof and immediately after the said 30th day of January, the said executors of the said Estate will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they then shall have had notice; and the said executors shall not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 29th day of December A.D., 1914.

IRWIN HILLIARD,
Solicitor for Executors,
Morrisburg, Ont.

50-3

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

W. C. Davy, Esq.,
Pres. Morrisburg Dramatic Club,
Morrisburg, Ont.

Dear Mr. Davy,—

We are in receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. enclosing a cheque for $100, for the Belgium Relief Fund, this amount being the proceeds of a concert given under the auspices of your club.

We are very grateful indeed to the members of your Club for their kind interest in our work and their magnificient gift. Will you kindly thank them very heartily in our name.

With many thanks to yourself,
Yours faithfully,
H. PRUD'HOMME,
Honorary-Treasarer.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Whitteker the Optician will be at
Wales, Jan. 19th
Aultsville, Jan. 20th
Morrisburg, Jan. 21st to 30th.

Miss Kathleen Pyper is visiting friends in Ottawa.

* * *

Mr. Wm. Holmes of Montreal is spending the week in town.

* * *

Miss M. C. Hickey is the guest of Mrs. C. Stanley Pettit, Madison avenue, Toronto.

* * *

Mr. W. G. Pyper of Montreal spent Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. John Pyper.

* * *

D. P. Gormley of Russell has sold his trotter, "B B" to Mr. John Kinkaide of Winchester.

* * *

Mrs. Geo. W. Reddick and Mrs. Geo. L. Brown spent the week-end in Iroquois the guest of Mrs. J. W. Becksted.

* * *

The number of typhoid fever cases in Brockville which has been gradually on the increase since December is 56.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. Pariseau, jr., have returned to Montreal after spending the past few weeks with his parents here.

* * *

Your attention is called to the Mullin Bros. advertisement in this issue in which very low prices are quoted for Saturday.

* * *

Mrs. David Christie of Winchester passed away on Jan. 5th. She leaves a husband, four sons and four daughters to mourn her loss.

* * *

We are pleased to see that Principal Elliott has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be able to attend to his duties again.

* * *

Mrs. M. Crateau, after spending two weeks the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. L. Laurin, returned to her home in Alexanria on Monday.

* * *

The regular meeting of the W.C. T.U. will be held on Tuesday, January 26th, at three o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Robert Bouck.

* * *

An old resident of Prescott, Chas. H. Bissell, of the Inland Revenue Department, expired suddenly last night. He is survived by his wife and one son.

* * *

A number of hockey enthusiasts intend taking in the hockey match at Cornwall tonight (Friday) when the town seniors will cross sticks with the Cornwall seven.

* * *

The annual banquet of the Lutheran Church, Williamsburg, will be held on Wednesday evening, Jan. 27th. A good program is being prepared. All are welcome. Admission 40 cents.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Lulu Eunice, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boyd, Vaudreuil, Que., to Mr. Wm. Byers Moore of Nelville, Sask. The wedding to take place quietly the middle of February.

* * *

If you want to sell cheap tea, you leave all the dust in it. But cheapness does not always mean satisfaction. The dust and stems are carefully removed from Salada tea thus ensuring a perfectly clean bright tea of a quality and flavor unsurpassed.

Two children and a team of horses were drowned in the Ottawa River last week when a sleigh load of eleven were crossing the river at a point near Hawkesbury. The horses broke through the ice and the whole sleigh load went down. The occupants of the sleigh were all rescued but two children.

Capt Gideon Adams of the Government steamer Reserve was accidently drowned at Prescott. Capt. Adams was proceeding to his steamer to see that all was right for the night and missed his footing on the edge of the wharf. Although help was near at hand the captain could not be saved. His wife, two brothers and one sister survive.

William Horsley Rowley, 64 years of age, president of the E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull, and ex-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, died suddenly in the Alexandra tea room of the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Rupture of an aneurism was the cause of death. He visited the tea room with a friend and became suddenly unconscious, expiring a few minutes later.

The executive committee of the Curling Club have decided, owing to the lateness of the season, that the fee will be $3. Curling on Friday evening. Schedule of games on Monday evening.

The average life of army horses when put on active service at the front in Europe is only about ten days, and constantly the demand for remounts from Canada is steadily increasing. The War Office is asking for increased supplies from Canada, and it is understood that a considerable number of the horses purchased for the second Canadian contingent are to be shipped at once to England. They will be replaced by further purchases from the farmers of Canada, under the direction of the purchasing commit tee appointed by the Government.

* * *

Fire broke out Monday evening hortly after 6 o'clock in the men's furnishing store of B. Goldstein, in the Ross Block, on Pitt street, Corn wall, completely destroying Mr. Goldstein's stock, and doing a great deal of damage by water to the stores adjacent. The Medical Hall, drug store suffered very much from water. Overhead three families were living, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. William Carpenter, and A. Sohnston, who were able to get out nearly all their household effects. Goldstein's stock was valued at $7,000, while he had $2,500 insurance. The other business establishments were all covered by insurance.

* * *

Mr. E. J. Frenette suffered a heavy loss when one of the best horses of his livery barn met a watery grave in the St. Lawrence River at McKenzie's Bay on Friday last. The road opposite the bay had become bare and this led the driver, Mr. Archie McCoy, to drive onto the St. Lawrence, and had pro ceeded but a short distance when the cutter took a side swing and turned over. The horse took fright and got away from his driver, running up the river and leaped into an opening in the current. Mr. Frenette feels his loss very keenly for the day previous to the accident he had secured a mate for the horse which he lost.

Fire destroyed a double tenement house at Alexandria last week occupied by the families of Peter Rochon and Joseph St. John causing the death of Rochon's eight-months-old baby, who was asleep in his cradle upstairs. The firemen could not rescue him owing to the dense smoke and uncertainty as to his exact whereabouts. Mrs. Rochon had left her three children alone in the house while she went to a grocery nearby. Mrs. St. John succeeded in saving the other Rochon children and all her own family. There was practically no insurance on either the building or the contents, so the loss will be a serious one to all. The cause of the fire may have been the children playing with matches or an overheated stovepipe.

The mid-winter examinations of Miss A. F. Davy's pupils held in Iroquois by Peter C. Kennedy, of the Canadian Academy of Music, Toronto, on Dec. 28th, were of such significantly results as to reflect most creditably not only upon those who presented themselves for examination, but also upon their teacher. This statement is emphasized by the well known fact that the standards of the Canadian Academy of Music are very high, as also are its examination requirements. The successful candidates were Minnie Ault, Binston; Gladys M. Bouck, Margaret A. Kaine, Beatrice E. Liezert, Mildred J. Pelton and Eleanor E. Robertson, preparatory piano. Miss Effie Milligan, Iroquois, junior piano. Dora Merkley, Williamsburg, intermediate piano. Three of these received first class honors and two received second-class, the remainder taking high pass marks.

Miss Thompson of Kemptville is a guest at the Sanitarium.

———o———

* *

* DO NOT FORGET *

* *

That you can see the man that plays the piano with his toes at W. H. Fetterly's show rooms.

* * *

That Lieutenant Broder handed in his cheques last Saturday.

* * *

That Arthur Flynn has lost none of his hockey judgment.

* * *

That Ryan was the hockey star at the game Thursday last.

* * *

That "Fett" can play more things than one.

* * *

That the only man who looked much wiser after the lecture given by Patrick Morgan on Monday night was Patrick Morgan (after the collection.)

* * *

That the ladies in charge of the Patriotic concert are to be congratulated on their grand success.

* * *

That as a result of the concert the committee have contributed $100 to the Belgium Fund and $10 to the Red Cross.

* * *

That if the Senior hockey team had postponed the game on Friday last it would have been in favor of the patriotic concert.

* * *

That we would like to know how much the G.T.R. are saving since Morrisburg has become a "flag" station.

* * *

That there is much talk of reorganizing the town band.

* * *

That the band closed its 1914 accounts with $4.29 to the good.

* * *

That if you expect a visitor or expect to be a visitor, we would like you to let us know.

* * *

That now is the time to secure your gold fish at D. T. Henderson's.

* * *

That January 1915 has been the mildest January in the last fifty years.

* * *

That "The Leader" would appreciate the remittance of that little account.

———o———

* *

* POINTED PARAGRAPHS *

* *

Listen to those who talk lowly and promise least.

* * *

Our friends may be fickle, but at any rate they last as long as our money.

* * *

Some men look at wine when it is red just because they feel a little blue.

* * *

There are many well-red men among the Indians.

* * *

To be a success you should look as wise as an owl and act like a fool.

* * *

Never judge a man by his clothes, judge him by his wife's.

* * *

No man ever lived long enough to do all the things his wife wanted him to do.

* * *

The latest invention is a submarine that remains under water for a month.—Many German submarines have been there longer than that.

* * *

Knowledge is power—if you can control it.

* * *

An ideal home—a castle in the air.

* * *

There is no use brooding over a mistake—divorce it.

* * *

The married woman who can refrain from asking her husband where he's been is a philosopher.

* * *

Speak harsh words seldom—kind ones often.

* * *

Don't drown yourself in doubt but busy your life with hope.

* * *

Be good natured at home, good natured abroad, and you'll live long and enjoy it.

* * *

Few men are really as big as their own opinions of themselves.

* * *

Jealousy is the fear of your own inferiority.

When looking for a gas escape a man often has to be rescued by a fire escape.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

Excells every known preparation as an egg producer, gives a full egg basket when the price of eggs are high; it's a sure road to success for the wise poultryman and a positive protection for all kinds of disease in the poultry flock.

Try a package and be convinced—25c. and 50c. packages.

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

SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE FOR 10 DAYS

3 Cans Tomatoes, Corn and Peas assorted.....25c.
3 Cans Dutch Clenser.....25c.
3 Cans Sultana Stove Polish.....25c.
3 lbs Laundry Starch.....21c.
3 Packages Laundry Starch.....25c.
3 Packages Corn Starch.....25c.
3 Packages Lux.....25c.
6 Packages Washing Soda.....25c.
Crisco per Can.....28c.
Baking Syrup per Can.....9c.
2 Packages Washing Blue.....5c.
3 Packages Handy Ammonia.....25c.
3 Packages Corn Flakes.....25c.
2 Packages Grape Nuts.....25c.
4 Rolls Toilet Paper.....25c.
Raisins per Package.....10c.
3 Packages Currants.....25c.
3 Packages Macaroni.....25c.
7 lbs. Gold Dust Corn Meal.....25c.
Regular 35c. Green Tea.....30c.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH

S. D. BECKSTED

Portland Cement

We are handling one of the Canadian Cement Company's

BEST BRAND

Delivered in any quantity

We have a carload of
British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles
and a small quantity of
Featheredge Siding

COAL

If you have not ordered your Coal why not come and see us and get the best on the market.

GUARANTEED BY
BAKER & SNYDER

PURE BLOOD MEANS STRENGTH

NYAL'S BLOOD PURIFIER

means pure blood. Try it and you will be convinced.

Boils, sores, pimples, skin diseases and rough skin indicate impure thin blood. Nyal's Blood Purifier purifies and enriches the blood driving out the poisonous materials that produce such disagreeable symptoms. It is for the same class of diseases as those treated at Hot Springs.

Get a bottle at our store—we recommend it because we know what is in it and every Nyal remedy is good.

We carry a full line of
NYAL'S FAMILY REMEDIES

D. T. HENDERSON

The Rexall Store

MORRISBURG, - - ONT.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

A Strong Eye

is so valuable a possession that it should be far more highly appreciated and taken care of than it is.

Don't Strain the Eyes

You may lay up for yourself years of eye-trouble by so doing.

We can relieve your eye-strain with proper glasses and help p[illegible] eye-sight.

Make the app[illegible]t today for an examination.

The WHITTEKER OPTICAL PARLOR
A. A. WHITTEKER J. M. WHITTEKER

Surprise Store

JUST ARRIVED

A FULL LINE OF
Gent's Furnishings
Patent Medicines
Fruit and Groceries

A FEW SPECIALS

Oranges.....25c. doz.
Bananas.....20c. "
4 Brooms.....$1.00
Choice Chocolates....25c. lb.
2 Bars Castile Soap.....5c.
Regular $1.00 Alarm Clock for.....75c.
Regular 35c. Tea for 25c. lb.
10 Bars Soap.....25c.
3 lbs. mixed Cakes.....25c.
3 Cans Tomatoes.....25c.

Casselman & Prunner
Morrisburg, - - Ont.

WANTED

A Reliable Man to sell
Hardy Canadian Grown Stock
—IN—
MORRISBURG AND DUNDAS COUNTY

Start now at the best Selling Time. Send for list of SPRING OFFERINGS, and terms to agents.

Liberal Commissions. Handsome free outfit.

Stone & Wellington
The Fonthill Nurseries
(ESTABLISHED 1837)
TORONTO

Buy Your Groceries Here and Save Money

These Prices are For Saturday Only

25 Bars Comfort, Surprise or Sunlight Soap.....$1.00
15 lbs of Best Granulated Sugar.....$1.00
5 Gals. Coal Oil.....75c.
4 Packages Corn Starch.....25c.

SPECIAL IN CANNED GOODS

3 Cans Tomatoes, Corn and Peas.....25c.
3 Cans Clark's Pork and Beans.....25c.
3 Cans Edgar Sardens.....25c.
2 Cans Campbell's Soups.....25c.

BREAKFAST CEREALS

3 Packages of Kellogg's Corn Flake.25c.
3 Packages Post Tosties.....25c.
3 Packages Puff Wheat.....25c.
2 Packages Grape Nut.....25c.
2 Packages Puffed Rice.....25c.
2 Packages Shreaded Wheat.....25c.
2 Packages Triscits.....25c.

PROVISIONS

Cooked Ham per lb.....40c.
Windsor Bacon per lb.....25c.
Breakfast Bacon per lb.....22c.
Dryed Beef per lb.....40c.
Best Creamery Butter per lb.....32c

MULLIN BROS.
MORRISBURG