

LOOK AT THE LABEL

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THE LEADER

The Leader

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

Vol. XI, No 31

MORRISBURG, ONT., THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1911.

Local and General

Whitaker, the Optician, will be at Morrisburg July 29 to Aug. 5

Brockville now has free postal delivery.

Mr. Jim Laskey jr., of Montreal is visiting at his home here.

Special lot Children's Hose—Undamaged Samples at half price. D. C. Bush.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Darling, of Montreal, are visiting the latter's sister, Mrs. Adam Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Casselman and son left Monday for Madrid and vicinity to visit relatives.

Henry Jackson and family, of Winchester, have pitched camp for a few weeks at Duprau's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Hickey, of Meaford, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hickey.

Mrs. Nelson, of Portland, Ore., has arrived in town to spend several weeks with her brother, Mr. F. R. Chalmers.

Mr. J. M. Whitaker recently took pictures of the Molsons Bank building at Williamsburg for the head office.

Mr. and Mrs. James Smith, of Montreal, are spending a few weeks in town, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Weegar.

Mr. W. J. Marsh has returned home after a three months' trip to the coast. He is very much impressed with Vancouver.

Dr. Chamberlain is meeting with great success in the raising of mushrooms. A visit to his cellar revealed an immense quantity of them fit for use.

The thanks of The Leader man is due Mr. Arthur Brown for a nice pike which he "hooked" in Newboro Lake, while on his annual outing to that great fishing ground.

Mr. Wm. McAdam, postmaster of Vankleek Hill since 1903 died very suddenly from heart failure on Saturday night at his home in that village. He was 64 years of age.

Mrs. (Rev.) H. S. Osborne and sons returned from Toronto, where they have spent the past three weeks, on Tuesday last. Mr. Osborne went on to Winnipeg for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford, of Vancouver, who were former Dundas county residents, were in Morrisburg on Monday, having returned from a tour of the world, which they commenced last November.

During the electric storm last night, the spire of the Presbyterian church at Cardinal was struck and gutted. The heavy downpour of rain with the efforts of the volunteer force saved the remainder of the building.

Mr. John King, who has been running a "My Valet" business in Prescott for some time, disposed of his business last week and was in town a day or two this week, but purposes going out to the Porcupine district.

A friendly game of baseball was held in Waddington on Saturday afternoon last between Morrisburg and Waddington. The result was 8-3 in favor of Morrisburg. The redoubtable "Pete" Coir made a three-bagger.

The regular meeting of the Womens' Institute will be held in the office of the Department of Agriculture on Monday afternoon, August 7th, at three o'clock. Miss Anne Johnstone, Ottawa, will speak on "Digestion and Indigestion."

The Dundas Liberal Association will hold a convention at Winchester Springs on Friday, Aug. 11th, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the forthcoming election. Meetings for the selection of delegates will be held on Tuesday, Aug. 8th.

Mr. A. D. Campbell, of the Department of Agriculture, left on Sunday night to join a party of agricultural experts who will be guests for a short time of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario R'y Commission, and will study the agricultural prospects being opened up by that railway.

Special excursions will be run every Wednesday from Morrisburg and Iroquois to Ogdensburg, Alexandria Bay, and the 1000 Islands, on the steamer Riverside, during the remainder of August. One hour given at Ogdensburg, and one hour at Alexandria Bay. Fare, 50 cents for round trip. Leave Morrisburg at 7.30 a.m.; return at 9 p.m.

Trinity church garden party on Wednesday, August 16th

Miss Martha Derosier, of Montreal, spent Sunday at her home here.

Wonderful values this month in Dresses, Suits and Shirt-waists. D. C. Bush.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Gallinger, of Colquhoun, were visitors to town on Saturday last.

Mrs. W. C. Coir and daughter, DeJla, left this week for a month's visit with friends at Winnipeg.

The Lutheran social held on the lawn of F. W. Herbeck on Friday night last, was a grand success.

Miss Florence Bouck, trained nurse, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Bouck.

Dr. D. C. Casselman, accompanied by Dr. Healy, of Toronto, has pitched camp at Ogden's Island for a couple of weeks.

Mr. T. M. Henry and wife returned home on Tuesday from spending some three weeks at Toronto, St. Catharines, and other western points.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Dauley and children, of British Columbia, and Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Dauley, of Oneonta, N. Y., are visiting old friends in this vicinity.

W. P. Wilson, of Chesterville, on Wednesday purchased from Brown Bros., Lyn, a 3-year-old Holstein heifer and calf, for which he paid the sum of \$1,000.

The steamer Riverside had her full capacity on leaving here yesterday morning on her regular Wednesday trip to Ogdensburg and the 1000 Islands. The Norwood band was on board.

Church of England services on Sunday, Aug. 6th, will be in St. James' church at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and in Trinity church at 2.30 p. m. His Honor, Judge McDonald, of Brockville, will officiate at all the services.

The Rev. Mr. Corrigan, of Toronto, formerly of Iroquois, will conduct the union services of the Methodist and Presbyterian congregations on Sunday next, which will be in Knox Church at 11 a. m. and the Methodist at 7 p. m.

Mrs. George H. Weatherhead, wife of one of Brockville's citizens, died suddenly yesterday morning. Mrs. Weatherhead partook of breakfast with her husband, lay down on a sofa and expired before a physician could be summoned. She was the youngest sister of the late Hon. John F. Wood, who also died suddenly in Toronto in 1899.

"Dutch" Sweet, who left here a few weeks ago to pitch ball for St. John's, N. B., is making good. He has won the four games he has pitched. In one game they only got one hit off of him in six innings. The most hits in any game as yet has been four, while he has been striking out from twelve to fifteen. In one game in which the score was 5 to 1, only two hits were made.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Cline left on Saturday night last for Portsmouth, Ohio, where the former has accepted a lucrative position. Mr. Cline addressed the men at the Sheet Steel Works before leaving, and all were sorry to see him go, as well as the citizens generally. Their two sons, Malcolm and Ralph still remain here, the former taking his father's position for the time being.

Alexander Harris, of Gananoque, was drowned near that town in the river early Tuesday morning. He was in a motor boat with Thomas Hague, Ernest Smith and Ralph Jacques. Near Huckleberry Island he struck a light and an explosion followed, setting fire to the boat. All jumped overboard, but as Hague could not swim, he clung to the craft, and afterwards was saved. The other three swam for the island, but Harris sank and was drowned in sixty feet of water. Deceased was an employee of the Gananoque Spring and Axle works.

The following item, taken from the Kingston Standard of July 31st, may prove of interest to some of the Hamiltons of these united counties:—"The Standard publishes today an advertisement notifying all persons interested in the estate of Andrew Hamilton, late of Parkstone, in the County of Dorset, England, who died November 23rd, 1876, when and where their claims should be presented. It is believed that heirs to this estate may be found living in Canada or the United States. Indeed one report has it that some of the Hamilton heirs will be found in Kingston."

Mr. Dan. McMillan, of Dunbar, was in town on Friday last.

Mrs. Alfred Roy and son, Hugh, of Toronto, are visiting her mother, Mrs. Mallen.

Mr. Geo. Duncan, of the Barrie Gazette, and wife, are spending a few days in town.

The Misses Donnelly, of Sedalia, Mo., have been guests of the Misses Campbell for the past week.

Miss Mary Campbell, of Montreal, is home for a couple of weeks with her mother, Mrs. T. Campbell.

They wear like sixty, look like Fifty, and cost but Twenty-five—Radium Hose for Women. D. C. Bush.

Dr. J. N. Helmer and family, of New York, have arrived in town for their annual outing, and are encamped at Ogden's Island.

Mr. E. Brownscombe, teller at the Bank of Ottawa branch here, is off for his two weeks' holidays, part of which will be spent at his home in Peterboro.

Word received from Rev. G. S. Anderson, who is rusticating at Enosburg, Vt., is to the effect that he is having a delightful time among the Green Mountains.

Messrs. John D. Dain and Ray Mallen of this town, have been playing ball at Stanley Island all week, they being the battery for the rival teams of the summer resorts in that district.

Miss Esther Brown, of Brockville, who has been a guest of Mrs. L. E. Murphy since Friday last, had the misfortune on Saturday night to severely sprain her ankle by stepping off the sidewalk on Church street when returning from doing some shopping. She will be laid up for some days.

A special meeting of the school board was held in the agricultural office to consider applications for classical teachers in the Collegiate Institute. There was only one application, that of a lady from Dresden, Ont., and after considering her application, it was deemed advisable to again advertise in both the Mail and Empire and The Globe. A representative of the Parkyete Closet Co. was present and showed a sample of a sanitary closet, which met with considerable favorable comment, but as the meeting was a special one, the matter was laid over until Tuesday, Aug. 8th.

The premium list for Ogdensburg's great fair and horse show is now ready and is the most elaborate ever put out in Northern New York. Write Julius Frank, Secretary, for a copy. The Ogdensburg fair for 1911 will be bigger and better than ever. On Tuesday, September 19th, in addition to the splendid horse races, horse judging and the many other splendid attractions of the Ogdensburg fair, will be an exhibition flight in a Curtis flying machine, operated by one of their most celebrated aviators who will make three flights. Each day of the fair will provide unusual attractions.

Gananoque Reporter:—One day last week one of Mr. C. E. Britton's cows, on his island, got at some point in a can and ate a quantity of it. Mr. Britton was not aware of the fact for several days, when it was too late for the medicine administered to be of use, and on Sunday it was noticed that the poison was having its effect, as the animal appeared to be suffering and acting strangely. During the afternoon she walked to the edge of the shore and stood looking over the water as though deliberating, and then plunged in. The water was deep, and though efforts were made, the animal was drowned before she could be rescued.

Mr. David N. Soper, of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Soper, of this town, arrived in town on Saturday accompanied by his bride, and is receiving the glad hand of his many friends and acquaintances. His bride is Miss Ella, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Long, of Toronto, and the pleasing ceremony was performed at 8 a. m. on Saturday last, at the Methodist parsonage, Toronto, by Rev. H. S. Osborne, of this town, after which the happy couple took the fast train for Morrisburg, and are now spending a couple of weeks with Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Soper, at their summer cottage at Point Iroquois. On their return to Toronto they will take up residence in a new home purchased by Dave at 317 Shaw street.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT MASSENA

Seven Drowned When the Little Steamer Sirius was Upset—Many Narrow Escapes and Thrilling Rescues—Most of the Fifty Passengers Were Women and Children on a Sunday School Picnic.

The Dead.

Mrs. E. R. Frith, Maxville, Ont. Floyd, son of Herbert Hackett, Massena, N.Y.

Miss Hattie Parker, Ogdensburg, N.Y.

Miss Mellie Parker, Ogdensburg, N.Y.

Miss Frances Frego, Massena Point, N.Y.

Miss Ada Dewey, Massena, N.Y.

Unknown woman from Cornwall.

Massena, N.Y., Aug. 2.—The little steamer Sirius, in charge of Captain Weston Cline, of Massena, which runs regularly twice a day between Massena and Cornwall, tipped over yesterday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, at the Kinsley dock, in the Grasse River, five miles below Massena and three-quarters of a mile south of Massena Centre. It is not definitely known how the accident occurred. The little boat had taken on a large number of passengers at Massena in addition to the few leaving to cross to Cornwall. The Methodist church Sunday school picnic was to be held at Massena Point and there were 50 on board for that point, mainly women and children. At Kinsley's dock the boat stopped to take aboard Miss Frances Frego and her sister, Hattie Frego. As it moved out to a point about 10 rods below the dock it ran to within 15 feet of a large sandbar. There it struck a shoal and the boat began to rock. Most of the passengers were on the upper deck and many of them on one side of the boat. As the boat swung from side to side the people became frightened and also ran from one side to the other, giving the boat greater momentum, and finally it dipped over, and all on the upper deck were thrown out into the water, which at that point is about 10 feet deep. The small proportion of men on the excursion valiantly set to work to get the women and children across to the sandbar, and in this they were successful to a surprising extent. A few life preservers were thrown off the boat and these enabled a couple of women to hold themselves afloat until assistance arrived. Other women frantically paddled themselves to the bar, and one woman succeeded in doing this, all she time retaining hold of the open parasol. Several clung to the railing of the boat and were rescued from the deck, about two feet of which was sticking out of water. Other women who were in the cabin at the time of the accident came up through the open window and managed to get to shore with assistance from men and boys. Miss Frego, who went aboard the boat at the dock close by her house, was thrown a considerable distance from the upper deck when the steamer listed, and was quickly carried away by the swift current. She was seen floating along in the current and before she disappeared she waved her hand towards those on the bar. Her body was recovered in less than hour, and Dr. Hodge worked hard to bring about resuscitation, but without avail. She was the daughter of J. H. Frego, a farmer.

Miss Harriet Parker and Miss Mellie Parker, the two Ogdensburg ladies, who were drowned, were sitting with their aunt on the upper deck at the time of the accident, and were swept overboard. The aunt succeeded in clinging

ing to the railing and was saved. No one appeared to have seen the Misses Parker struggling in the water, but an hour later divers discovered the bodies of the sisters, arms entwined, pinned down under the rudder of the boat. Miss Harriet Parker was the well-known bookkeeper in D. McGreuer's store, Ogdensburg, while her sister was an equally well-known school-teacher.

The body of Mrs. Frith, who was visiting Mrs. Bailey of Massena, was not located up to a late hour.

Floyd Hackett was aged seventeen years, and was the son of Burt Hackett. Miss Ada Dewey was a well known and popular young lady of Massena, whose parents are dead.

Many Heroic Deeds.

A panic followed the dumping of the deckload of passengers into the river. Some of those who were drowned were drawn under by the suction caused by the sinking of the boat. Heroic deeds followed in quick succession as struggling women and children were being pulled out of the water. For many minutes no one knew just who were missing, and the scene was heart-rending as mothers were hysterically screaming for their children and relatives and friends were seeking among the rescued for members of their party, often in their excitement failing to recognize those they sought and hysterically concluding that they must be drowned. To those who actually did find that their relatives had met a watery grave, the shock was terrible.

There were reports to the effect that there were over seventy-five aboard the little craft. Much time was consumed in trying to get the life-boats released, but as there happened to be a couple of punts along the shore, these were used to go good effect.

John Frego was the hero of the day. He is a powerful swimmer, and succeeded in getting fifteen women and children out of deep water onto the bar. His wife had her eighteen months' old baby in her arms when she was thrown overboard. The husband had an older child on his knee, and as soon as he placed the child on shore, he rescued his wife and baby, and never stopped swimming about until all within reach were assisted. Reports were current last night that there was a seventh passenger drowned, an unknown lady who came aboard the boat at Massena, and who was going across to Cornwall. As her body was not recovered, there is a possibility that in the excitement the few who had seen her while on the boat, overlooked her on the shore.

The accident is one of the worst to happen a passenger craft in this section in a long time. That more were not drowned is surprising when the fact is taken into consideration that fifteen feet of deep water had to be passed over before the sandbar could be reached. The boat lies in about 12 feet of water with about a foot and a half of the side above water.

Capt. Cline, who was in charge of the craft has a reputation of being a very careful navigator and of having a thorough knowledge of the course which his little craft has so often successfully traversed. The Sirius is 55 feet in length, and, it is stated, is allowed to carry 50 passengers.

MEN BADLY NEEDED.

A conference was recently held in Winnipeg between Deputy Ministers of Agriculture for the Province of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the Dominion Government Commissioner of Immigration, dealing with the question of harvest laborers needed this year, and most conservative estimates places the number from 40,000 to 45,000. Government reports show that winter wheat in Alberta and earlier districts in South Saskatchewan and Manitoba will commence cutting before August 10th, and harvesting will be in full swing by August 15th and 20th. The railway companies are taking action to co-operate with a view to obtaining the necessary labor, and in this connection the general agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific advises that that company can take care of

4,000 or 5,000 along their line by August 8th and 9th, and commencing August 15th, as fast as they can be obtained.

FACULTIES OF EDUCATION RESULTS.

The following is the list of successful candidates for these counties in the recent Faculties of Education exams. Of the seven who wrote here, six were successful, and one, G. F. Lavis, took honors. Six of the nine who passed were students of the M.C.I.:

Stormont, Dundas and Glen-garry—I. Clement, Part I.; J. G. Countryman, Part II.; E. D. Hendry, Part I.; A. E. Harkness, Part I.; M. Hart, Part I.; G. F. Lavis, Part I. (honors); C. C. McMahon, Part I.; S. Prosser, Part II. (honors); B. Robertson, Part II.

MORRISBURG MODEL SCHOOL.

The session of the Model School will begin on the fifth day of September, 1911, and will end on the fifteenth day of December, 1911.

Conditions of Admission.

Application for admission shall be made to the Deputy Minister not later than August 15th, 1911, on a form to be supplied by him.

The applicant shall forward with his application to the Deputy Minister on official forms supplied by him, the following certificates:— (a) A certificate from competent authority that he will be at least eighteen years of age before Dec. 31st, 1911.

(b) A certificate from a clergyman, or other competent authority, that he is of good moral character;

(c) A certificate from a physician that he is physically able for the work of a teacher, and, especially, that he is free from serious pulmonary affection and from seriously defective eyesight or hearing.

The applicant shall also submit one of the following:—

(a) A certificate of having passed the District Certificate Examination of 1904, or any subsequent year.

(b) A certificate of having passed the Examination for Entrance into the Model Schools.

(c) A certificate of having passed the July Examination for Entrance into the Normal Schools or Faculties of Education, or of having obtained 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks in either of these examinations with 34 per cent. in each paper; provided that in all such cases the candidate satisfies the Principal of the Model School that he is competent in the subjects of the Model School Entrance Examination which are not required at the said July Examinations. For either of the above examinations written in 1909 or previously, 40 per cent. of the aggregate and 25 per cent. in each paper will be accepted.

No one will be admitted to a Model School who does not agree if successful in obtaining a teacher's certificate, to teach thereon in the Province of Ontario for at least the first year of his subsequent teaching experience. A violation of this agreement will lead to the cancelling of the teacher's certificate.

Note—Candidates are hereby notified that they must present themselves at the date prescribed in paragraph 2, and comply fully with the conditions prescribed in paragraphs 3 and 4.

Those wishing to attend the Morrisburg Model School will indicate their preference in their application.

C. D. BOUCK,
Principal.

A BIT OF TAFFY.

The Alexandria Bay Optimist, a bright, spicy journal, suited to the tastes of the many millionaires who frequent that summer resort, owned and edited by Mr. William Mouthrop, formerly of this place, has this to say of some visitors of his recently:—

"L. E. Murphy, editor of the Morrisburg Leader, and wife, Capt. Robt. Davy and bride, of Vancouver, B.C., and Mrs. Davy, of Morrisburg, were recent callers at The Optimist office. Mr. Murphy is one of the popular 'pencil pushers' in the village over the 'creek,' where winter arrives early and stays late, and his visit to this New World Venice, was not only educational but will have a tendency to invigorate new life into the columns of this already popular Canadian weekly."

Honest, William, we did not think there was sufficient Irish in you to plaster it on that way. Thanks, however, for your kindly allusion to this great family journal, but when you speak of the winter season, we have it on you a bit, inasmuch as you sometimes have to wait a week for the trolley to run you to Redwood, while we can go boating at any old time of the winter season.

The Leader is indebted to Mr. J. Herbeck for a copy of the Philadelphia Ledger of Saturday last containing an account of the double-header baseball game between the Philadelphia Athletics and the Detroit Tigers, in which the former won both games, the first being 11 innings with the score 1 to 0, while the second game they won out by 6 to 5. There were some 35,000 people present, and many thousands were unable to gain admission.

Leader "adv." bring results.

The World's Standard for Tea is LIPTON'S TEA

OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY

VENGEANCE OF BLUEJAYS

UPON A HORSE THAT HAD DESTROYED THEIR NEST.

The Owner of the Equine Had to Take a Hand in the Furious Attack.

"I hated to do it," said a suburban dweller, "for the birds were so pretty and had remained about my place in the country all winter, serving greatly to brighten things up during the sombre season, but I had either to make away with them or let them make away with my horse."

"Along one side of the field that stretches away from the rear of my place is a thick growth of bushes. Various kinds of birds find that thicket favorable for their nesting places. The field itself is let as a pasture, and in the spring and early summer the cattle and horses pasturing there vary their diet by browsing on the sweet and tender young foliage of the thicket. Among the three or four horses in the field along in May was my horse, an unpretending and kindly old fellow and almost one of the family."

"One day I was working in my garden when I heard bluejays down in the thicket along the field fence making more noise than is usual even with those birds of harsh and strident voice. Looking down that way, I saw four bluejays engaged in fierce and persistent assault on my horse."

"They were darting at him from all sides, pecking at his face, striking him in the neck and nipping his ears. The poor old nag ran first one way and then another to escape the assaults of the excited and SHRIEKING BIRDS,

but he was headed off by them whichever way he turned.

"As there might be danger of the horse being blinded by some well aimed stroke of a bluejay's sharp bill, I hurried down to lend him my aid in escaping from the vicious birds. Even after I arrived on the scene and took the horse by the mane and led him away from the spot the infuriated jays hovered about and followed us, making frequent bold dashes on the horse and inflicting jabs that made him jump."

"I led the horse to the far side of the field and the birds returned to the thicket, where they held noisy consultation at one particular spot and seemed to be in great tribulation. It was evident that my horse had offended the bluejays in some way, and to discover if possible in what way I walked over to the thicket. At the spot where the clamor of the jays was concentrated I found on the ground the bodies of three newly hatched bluejays."

"The four old birds circled about me with noise and fury for a while as if inclined to hold me responsible in some way for the tragedy. Then they dashed away across the field toward where my horse had resumed his quiet feeding and arriving there angrily renewed their attack upon him."

"I hurried thither and again rescued him from

THE FURIOUS BIRDS.

and they flew yelling back to the thicket. As often as the horse was left to himself in the pasture the jays attacked him as fiercely as ever, and I was compelled to remove him from the field. The birds made no attack on any other of the horses, although two of them were feeding near the spot where the birds were clamoring in the bushes."

"The jays became quiet after a while and presumably went about their business. Believing that the unfortunate incident was closed I turned my old horse into the pasture again, but he had no sooner begun to crop the grass than the jays emerged from the thicket again and renewed the assault on him with all the old fury. I rescued him once more and took him home and shut him in the barn."

"A road passes along the field on the other side of the thicket and is much travelled by teams. Two or three days after the affair between the bluejays and my horse I hooked the horse to my buggy for a drive to the village. As he was jogging along by the thicket those bluejays recognized him and in-

stantly assailed him. That was too much for even the staid old nag to put up with, and he took the bit in his teeth and in spite of all I could do, ran away."

"And didn't those infernal jays keep right along with him for half a mile, urging him to still greater effort in his runaway stunt by pecking him and jabbing him and yelling in his ears! They quit then and went back to the thicket, yelling congratulations to one another at the top of their lungs. I never got the old horse slowed down until we got to town, about two miles."

"No damage was done except to my temper. That was wrecked so that when I got home, returning by a roundabout way to escape the danger of another furious bluejay assault and possibly more damage to my temper if to nothing else, I went for those jays with a shotgun."

"I hated to do it, but I couldn't stand by and see my horse constantly in jeopardy, and I didn't want to sell him. At the same time I suppose the jays had some excuse for their enmity against the horse, for there is no doubt that while he was browsing along the edge of the thicket he had pulled down a limb on which a family of bluejays had their nest and tumbled the young ones out of it to the ground. The jays were simply wreaking vengeance on the despoiler of the nest, although I am sure the old horse wouldn't have dumped that nest for all the juicy foliage there was in the thicket if he only had known."

BELIEVE GRAVE CURSES THEM

Afflicted Persons Visit Burial Place in Ireland for Relief.

Two quaint old ceremonies, one of very ancient date, the origin of which is not quite known, have just taken place, one in Ireland and the other in the old world village of Braunstone, in Leicestershire.

In North Kilmurry, some 12 miles from Cork there is a grave to which certain country people still make pilgrimages at certain periods of the year, believing that they will be cured of rheumatism and other ills. On the grave are a number of crutches and sticks which have been left by pilgrims who have been "cured." The pilgrims bring with them cups and jars of holy water, which they place on the burial place, some of them also tearing off parts of their clothing, which they hang on a thorn bush beside the grave. The tombstone bears the inscription, "Erected by a friendly hand to the memory of Rev. Patrick Dilworth; died January, 1833, aged 66 years."

"The Holme Meadow," at Braunstone, is always mown on the Thursday before "Feast Sunday," and the hay taken by the parish clerk, who, having it removed to the village church, has it strewn all over the aisles. The origin of the custom is not known, but it is thought that it had its beginning in the time when the floors of churches and houses were on earth and covered with rushes, times in which there took place each year the ceremony of rush beating, the villagers going in processions to the churches to strew the floors with new rushes."

Few men carry a bigger roll of bills than the professional detector of counterfeiters. It is a felony to have counterfeit money in one's possession, but each counterfeit detector has a special license from the treasury department at Washington to carry about 150 samples of bogus money. For each counterfeit bill the detector carries a genuine note of the same kind and denomination for the purposes of comparison. The total value of this good money that is carried side by side with the bad is between \$40,000 and \$50,000. The bills run from \$1 up to \$1,000 in denomination.

A little boy was learning his letters, and found it much easier to remember them by appearance than by name. One day, wishing to inquire the identity of the letter "L," the puzzled youngster asked:

"Mother, what is this letter that goes straight out north on one side and up to God on the other?"

SIGNOR!

It sounds a bit mean of me to say it was all Amy's fault, but it really was. The idea was hers, and its execution was hers. And that was everything—everything except the trifling contribution I made to the sum total of conspiring circumstances."

My affairs had not been quite so flourishing as they should have been, and I had put the position frankly before Amy, as I hold a husband should be quite frank with his wife when things are gloomy, whatever he may do when they are bright; and we had discussed economies for four successive evenings, and finally agreed that rather than give up our little house and move into a smaller one or a wretched flat, if we could get someone to share its comforts, conveniences and expenses, we might meet the difficulty."

Amy's cousin, in West Hampstead, had met a similar difficulty in that way, and Amy didn't see why we shouldn't. The notion seemed so excellent, indeed, that I consented, and left the whole matter for Amy to arrange, the more readily because she had an idea that her West Hampstead cousin had mentioned to Amy that she—the cousin—had said to her—that is to Amy—that her (cousin again) guest, a German gentleman, had mentioned having a friend, also a foreigner, who was anxious to find accommodation in a gentleman's house, where he could pick up English quickly amid congenial surroundings."

For this he was prepared to pay four or five guineas a week, according to circumstances. Amy thought she could get this German to come to us, if she mentioned the matter to her cousin; and as he seemed all right, since he was a personal friend of Amy's cousin's guest, I left the matter entirely in her hands, as I said before."

I'm obliged to explain all this in order to be understood. But to justify myself saying to you it was all Amy's fault, I must tell you the rest from her standpoint."

She saw the West Hampstead cousin the following afternoon, and was introduced to the German. No, come to think of it, he was an Italian, though it is not material, since the real point is that he only spoke enough English to nod affirmatively when asked a question, and shrug his shoulders and point when he required anything. He had come to England to learn our language by residing with people who couldn't make themselves understood in any other language."

It must have been a trifle difficult for Amy to make the exact purpose of her visit clear to the distinguished foreigner, but she was quite satisfied with her success when she told me all about it in the evening."

"A charming man!" she declared. "What his lips can't say his eyes can. He is to see his friend to-morrow—at least, I think so; and he'll let me know if and when his friend will come to us—I fancy that's what he meant. A most charming man, Alfred! So genial and vivacious. So alive!"

"Well, I hope his friend will be equally genial and vivacious and alive," I observed, not particularly hopefully."

Two days elapsed. Then Amy was summoned to the front door to "try an' make sense of w'at a nasty foreigner was sayin'," as Emily, the housemaid, explained. Amy rushed out to find her West Hampstead cousin's Italian guest, who had called to try to make her understand the arrangements he had made with his friend. She experienced great trouble in comprehending him, but gathered from the drift of his volubility and gestures that his friend would arrive to take up his abode with us the following day."

Her greatest uneasiness arose from the fact that the charming Italian had dropped so many words in his native language that she hadn't the faintest notion which of them represented the name of his friend. However, she consoled herself with the reflection that she would be perfectly safe in addressing the coming guest as "signor," and that he himself might have finished his education in conversational English."

Amy confided all this to me on my return home in the evening, and as she was so sure it was all right, and I was so uncertain that it wasn't, that I did not disturb her mind particularly as she was somewhat ruffled by her anxiety to have everything prepared for "signor's" reception on his arrival the next day."

It happened most unfortunately, that when I arrived at business the following morning and went through my correspondence, I found it would be necessary for me to start immediately on the journey to Glasgow which I had been anticipating for some days. It was extremely awkward having to leave Amy to receive this stranger, and entertain him, in my absence; but as my trip was in connection with

a big bit of business, I never hesitated about going. I had, indeed, kept a portmanteau ready packed at the office in anticipation of this summons."

So I wired Amy, and raced off North. That was part of my own personal contribution to the beautiful affair."

On receiving my wire, Amy at once telegraphed to Clara Stainer, a Norwood cousin, to come and stay a day or two, and Clara arrived at five in the afternoon, and was made aware of the situation just in time to be looking her nicest, when Emily announced that the "foreign gent" had come."

"Fresh tea, immediately, Emily," whispered Amy excitedly, and hastened to greet the handsome young foreigner who stood bowing in the hall."

He seemed most pleasantly surprised at the cordiality of Amy's welcome to him, but the difficulty of the situation were manifest to Amy at once. He was terribly nervous, stammering and blushing like a timid girl and he knew as little of the English language as his friend Amy's cousin's Italian guest."

I can imagine the scene. I have done so and laughed outright. It must have been very dull! There was the broad-shouldered little Italian, blushing and stammering to find a lady of such charming appearance greeting him with all the warmth of old friendship; and there was Amy, tall, elegantly dressed, frowning in her bewilderment, nodding genially to every half-uttered and wholly incomprehensible sentence or word that escaped him."

With the greatest difficulty—having in the end, indeed, to take him by the arm and lead him—she forced him to overcome his nervousness sufficiently to enter the drawing-room."

Seeing Clara rising to greet him, he stopped dead, and looked down at his feet."

"Bit ze poots, madame," he protested, grinning. "Ze poots."

"He hasn't rubbed his boots, perhaps," suggested Clara."

"Ah! No—no! Ze poots!" he exclaimed, waving his hands at his feet."

Laughingly Amy led him to the hall mat, and pointed down."

He regarded her sorrowfully for a moment, then sighed profoundly, and wiped his boots upon the mat."

"Ze shen-man—im—not com, ah sa?" he inquired with engaging innocence."

Amy led him back into the room and forced tea and cake upon him, while she went through an elaborate pantomime, employing a variety of aids and great ingenuity to convey to him the cause of my absence and her hope for my safe and speedy return."

This, or the cake and tea, seemed to satisfy him; he ate heartily, shrugging his shoulders and smiling widely at everything Amy or Clara said. At first the girls found it very amusing and refreshing, but no one who has not experienced similar difficulties can imagine how fatiguing it is to keep up an intelligent conversation with a perfect stranger by means of smiles, nods, incomplete sentences, and various gestures on the lines of Swedish drill."

There was no getting any sense from "signor"; he could not explain anything as to his route to the house, luggage, arrival in England, or anything else. He assumed an air of blended mystification and resignation, and he held on to it doggedly."

At length Amy took him to show him his room, and with Clara's assistance she conveyed its meaning and significance to him, pointing to the bed and to him and nodding, then pointing to the wash-stand, and, after pointing to his face, making a pretense of washing her own. She had given up talking by this time."

"Ah, sa!" he exclaimed with his chronic smile. "An' ze poots!"

"Put them outside," said Clara, pointing down at the landing-floor, and nodding. "His boots do seem a terrible anxiety to him," she added, aside to Amy."

Then Amy took him in hand again, and showed him how to lock and unlock the door, and used the clock as an aid to explain to him that we dined at eight, and took breakfast at eight-thirty."

He took it all in with the same of blended mystification and resignation, and they left him to follow them down to the drawing-room at his own sweet pleasure."

But he had not put in an appearance when Emily announced dinner."

"Run up and knock quietly on the gentleman's door, and tell him," said Amy."

After a short absence, Emily, looking very scared, returned to say that she could not get any answer."

"I tell you what it is," said Clara. "He's misunderstood us, and thinks you told him to go to bed."

"That's it, m'm," declared Emily. "I eard a 'orrible noise like snorin', an' there's no light in the room."

They discussed it while the vegetables got cold. Finally, Amy and Clara went up to investigate, and being confirmed in the belief that he had retired for the night, Clara knocked loudly on his door, with the heroic intention of trying to explain his mistake."

It was long before a gruff and



Conforms to the high standard of Gillett's goods. Useful for five hundred purposes.

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE

Made in Canada

sleepy voice answered her. Then the fun began. There were difficulties enough in making him understand in a good light, by aid of gestures, intonation, facial expression; but the difficulties were multiplied by thirty figures at least to make him understand through a locked door."

But dinner had long been stone cold before Amy gave up all attempt. It seemed to her the quintessence of inhospitality to order a traveller to bed at eight o'clock, when he had only had a cup of tea and some cake at six, and his luggage had not arrived. There it was, however, and nothing could be done."

Clara suggested trying to slip very thin sandwiches under his door, but Clara always is silly in an emergency. There was literally nothing to be done, except to set a tray of eatables before his door, so he could take it in when he put out his boots, which he had not yet done."

Amy gave orders to that effect. But the tray was still in its place, untouched, when Amy and Clara retired for the night, and they simply had not the courage then to attempt to inform him of its presence."

In the dead of night the household was suddenly aroused by the sound of smashing glass and china, instantly succeeded by some foreign exclamations and thud—bumpity, bump—thud. Then there was a beautiful calm, till the shrieking of Emily and Mary on the top floor threatened to break every pane of glass in the house."

Nobody, however, cared to discover what had happened. Amy clung to Clara, and Clara hugged Amy; and thus they spent the night in an agony of suspense."

But daylight kindled a little courage and curiosity, and detail by detail the discovery was made that "signor" had tripped over the supper-tray and fallen downstairs in stealing from his room to fly the house. He had taken nothing that was not his, but he had left dirty marks from his boots on the sheets when he had gone to bed to feign compliance with Amy's orders."

"That was the story I heard on returning home."

"Great Scott!" I gasped. "I clean forgot to tell you I'd promised that old pair of tan boots to the picturesque organ-grinder I took a likin' to. I told him to take one evening, and—"

Amy always says it was entirely my fault. I say it was not! And I leave it at that.—London Answers.

CASE OF BLIND JUSTICE.

Peasant Convicted of Murder He Never Committed.

The sum of \$6,000 has just been awarded by the Cher Assize Court in France as compensation for seventeen years' penal servitude undergone by a peasant named Charles Michaud, who received a life sentence for a murder he did not commit."

A rich old peasant farmer was murdered and Michaud, a neighbor, was convicted, chiefly on the evidence of a necktie which had belonged to the dead man and of some stains on his clothes supposed to be blood. Michaud protested his innocence throughout and declared he knew nothing about the tie and that the stains were caused by cider. He was convicted and sent to French Guiana for life."

While he was there a fellow convict confessed or rather boasted that he had committed the murder. This man later succeeded in escaping from the penal settlement, but newspapers having taken up his case and found confirmation of his story, the Court of Cassation decided that his confession was the necessary new fact which would allow it to set aside the condemnation and order a new trial."

Michaud, who was twenty-nine when convicted, is now 46, but looks like a broken down old man. His wife, always convinced of his innocence, was present at the second trial. His counsel asked for \$20,000 damages, but the court awarded \$6,000 and the placarding of the judgment."

"John," she said gently, "you are interested in temperance movements, are you not?" "Or course I am," he answered. "Well, suppose you go and make a few of them at the pump-handle. I want a pail of water at once."

BLACKBIRD MUSICIANS.

One That Accompanied a Band Another Gave Cavalry Call.

One April while studying bird voices in a wood near a breezy upland village in Banffshire Scotland, I was startled by a whistler, who produced again and again part of the opening phrases (six notes) of the fine English song "Should He Upbraid," says the Scotsman."

No professional clarinet player could have rendered the phrase with closer attention to quality of tone and to exactness of time and pitch. At first I thought that it had been whistled by a ploughman who was working in a neighboring field. Other blackbirds in the same wood whistled the phrase, but no one performed it so well as the bird I first heard."

Two summers ago a blackbird that patrolled a small beat in the gardens to the south of Buccleuch place, Edinburgh, whistled a part (over a dozen notes) of a five-finger exercise for the piano, which he had without doubt picked up from some player in one of the neighboring houses. Some years ago in the month of June I attended a concert in the Luxembourg Gardens which may be considered the central point of the Latin Quarter of Paris."

The performers were the band of the Garde Republicaine (the finest band in the world), and the programme they submitted consisted wholly of extracts from Beethoven's works. While the Adagio of the "Sonate Pathetique" was being played a blackbird sitting high up in a tree near the band stand accompanied the instruments and stopped when they did."

He sang during the whole movement—beautiful, leisurely snatches of melody. His notes seemed like an instrument added to the band and quite equalled in quality any of the wood winds. The way in which his extemporé melody fitted in with Beethoven's composition was perfectly marvellous."

All through that summer the heat in Paris was terrific. Often every day I had occasion to pass along a torpid old street in the Latin Quarter, near which I lived, the Street of the Four Winds—a narrow thoroughfare, lined by high white painted houses above which could be seen a mere ribbon of dark blue sky."

In this street a cobbler, an ex-bugler in a Cuirassier regiment, had his booth. Above the booth hung a large wicker cage in which was a blackbird with a tremendous voice—a "hundred throated" bird to borrow the adjective which Tenyson qualifies the nightingale."

The ex-bugler had taught his merle (the French word for blackbird) a cavalry call, and many times a day the street reverberated with the blood stirring sounds. One broiling day in July an old abbe stopped in front of the cobbler's stall, and began to mop his crimson face. "Monsieur," he said to the cobbler, "accept my congratulations: your merle is the most eloquent preacher in Paris, for his notes are a battle call to the strong and a sursum corda (lift up your hearts) to the despairing."

CAREFULLY EXPLAINED.

"Good-bye," said Mrs. James to her husband, as she left for a short visit to her mother. "I've put everything in order for you. If you can't find anything write me and I'll let you know where it is."

Two days later Mr. James missed a favorite hat of his and wrote to ask where it had been put. This is the reply:

"I think I put it in the wardrobe in the front bedroom, but if it isn't there you might try in the hat-stand drawer, or the hall-table, or perhaps it has fallen behind the dressing-table in our bedroom. I think it's upstairs somewhere. P. S.—Perhaps after all I changed it at the door for some ferns."

As an old lady who was ill seemed much easier, the nurse in attendance said: "Now, I think you will be all right if I put this bell beside you, and I will go and get a sleep." "A sleep!" exclaimed the only lady in evident wonder. "Why, I thought you were a traipsed nurse!" "I am," said the nurse drily, "but unfortunately we are not trained to keep awake for ever."

HOW TO OBTAIN A GOOD COLOR

A Treatment to Restore the Blood Supply That Has Been Most Successful

There is only this to tell people who are pale, weak and bloodless. You are pale and weak because you haven't enough blood and you won't be better until your blood supply is increased. You should not lose any time in increasing your blood supply, for people who neglect anaemia, often slip into a deadly decline. When you have increased your blood supply you can reasonably expect to have a good color, to have lost that tired, breathless feeling, to have a good appetite and get good nourishment from your food. Now the only quick and always effective way to get a supply of new, rich, red blood is to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose helps to make new blood, and this new blood coursing through the veins, brings health and strength to every organ and every part of the body, making weak, ailing people bright, active and strong. This has been proved in thousands of cases of which the case of Mrs. George Clark, Abbottsford, B.C., is a fair sample. Mrs. Clark says: "After spending two years and six months in a hospital training for a nurse, I began to fail in health, was very pale and the least exertion would leave me out of breath. After graduating I came to British Columbia to take up my profession as a private nurse. The first case I took I found I was not able to go on with my work. Doctors' tonics failed me, and acting on my own judgment, I purchased a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had finished them I was really surprised at the result. The color came back to my face. I gained in strength and by the time I had used nine boxes I was back at my work as a nurse. I have since married, but still have my friendly feeling for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HALF MOOSE, HALF ELK.

A Product of a Region Where the Deer Family Congregates.

"No other locality is known where so many of the genus *Cervus* are contained together as in Kittson county, in the north-western corner of Minnesota," said Charles Hallock, the sportsman and nature student. "Within an area of less than seventy-five miles are found moose, elk, caribou and the distinct varieties of blacktail and whitetail deer. The two latter, scarcely ever found together, meet there. The caribou is seldom found elsewhere in company with either of them. There the elk contests the easternmost limits of his present range, and the caribou occupies the most southern confines of his, while the lordly moose, noblest of the Cervidae, ranges the middle ground of that great northern thoroughfare of migration which reaches from Nova Scotia to Alaska without a break or interruption. I have seen a rare freak of nature, a product of that occupancy of a single range by so many different representatives of one genus, which shows the horns of a moose and an elk, each perfectly developed on one frontal bone, but all one antler, half moose, half elk. What the animal that wore these horns was like I was unable to ascertain. I should not suppose though that hybridity would manifest itself in the horns alone. Under the conditions of habitat hybridity would not only be quite possible but even natural."

SHARKS PREFER WHALE.

Mr. Frank T. Bullen has introduced to a Hull (England) audience to the delights of whaling. It was a singular thing, he said, but he had never seen or heard of a shark attacking a man when there was a whale about. He had seen a man washed off the back of a whale, and although there were 200 or 300 sharks busy all round the whale, they never paid any attention to him at all. A mere miserable morsel of a man was no use to them when there was a whale about. He spent the whole of one Christmas afternoon until sunset on the back of a whale which in rolling, had wrecked their boat. They knew the sharks were underneath and the great problem they tried to solve was how long it would take them to get through the basement and come to the superstructure.

Lots of city farmers make a specialty of sowing wild oats.

Many a man who isn't a liar doesn't tell all the truth he knows.

WAY TO COOK PICKEREL.

A Recipe Said to Make a Despised Fish Equal to Trout.

"The trouble with your finical fishermen who deery the pickerel not only as fish to have sport with, but as fish to eat, is," said a New York man who champions that fish of small pulchritude and much jaw, "that they don't know how to cook the pickerel after they have caught him. I confess that I didn't know how myself until I heard Manly Hardy, the old Maine woodsman, deliver himself on the subject one day."

"People who come to Maine from other States," said he, "seem to think that trout are the only fish to eat, but most of our Maine people, who are where they can get both pickerel and trout, don't put the former aside for the latter, not by a good deal. They regard pickerel as at least the equal of trout; and pickerel have also the saving quality of not palling on the palate nearly so quickly as trout will."

"The way we cook pickerel to have them better than trout is simple but effective. Take a large pickerel, say from two to four pounds, clean it nicely and split it clean down the back. Then split it again under the backbone so as to remove that bone and most of the small ribs. Then rub with fine salt, putting most of it on the thickest parts of the fish. Lap the sides of the fish together or put two fish flesh to flesh and let it lie for several hours or over night, so as slightly to corn the fish, as the salting must not be too heavy."

"When the pickerel is wanted for cooking, wash it clean, place it fully spread out on a wire broiler and broil before a hot fire. When both sides are thoroughly cooked serve with plenty of fresh butter spread on, and if you do not call it equal to any fresh water fish that swims, brook trout not excepted, then I don't envy you your judgment on the edible qualities of fish. And cooked in that way pickerel is just as good when cold, and that is something that can't be said of any other fish I know of."

"After trying Hardy's recipe for cooking a pickerel I found that he had understated its results if anything. I venture to say that if some of these carpers at pickerel will paste that recipe in their hats and treat a pickerel according to its directions they will no longer look askant at the misjudged fish, but will be ready to take their rods and trolls and go out for many a bout with him, and ever after declare that when a pickerel has a fair chance in water free from weeds or lily pads he can fight as long as most trout of the same size. "And they won't have to go more than fifty miles away from New York in almost any direction to find the material a-plenty to warrant them in saying so, either."

A QUEER DIET.

People Who Eat Earth—Some Find It Very Agreeable.

No collector of national foods includes earth or clay among them, yet this is a favorite dish with many hundreds of thousands of people up and down the earth. Even in Europe they are not difficult to find. In one district of Sweden, it is called Degenfors, the poor folk make use of a white clay, usually found among the roots of the trees there, by mixing it with rye flour, and then baking this abnormal provender in a very slow oven. They also use the stuff for soup. The quarrymen of Kiffhausen have for years beyond the memory of man "battered" their slices of black bread with fine white clay; and in Siberia the inhabitants along the

A Triumph Of Cookery—

Post Toasties

Many delicious dishes have been made from Indian Corn by the skill and ingenuity of the expert cook.

But none of these creations excels Post Toasties in tempting the palate.

"Toasties" are a luxury that make a delight in hot-weather economy.

The first package tells its own story.

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers.

Postum Cereal Company, Limited,
Battle Creek, Mich., U.S.A.

banks of the Amoor partake of a similar clay, which they call "rock butter." On analysis this strange food is found to be composed for the most part of finely pulverized flint and felspar, lims, clay, oxide of iron, and a residuum of some unknown organic matter which yields ammonia and an oil.

Earth eaters are frequently to be found in the East. The sea-going Dyaks always have a supply of yellow ochre on their expeditions as a reserve in case the stores should run out, and in the Malay Peninsula a white oleaginous clay is used for the same purpose. In Java little cakes of yellowish fatty earth are sold in the market, and women buy and eat them to preserve their slender figures.

The Ainos are enthusiastic earth eaters. In the north end of their island is a valley where alone the material can be dug, but it is carried to all parts. They boil it with the root of the wild lily, and when a certain proportion of the clay has settled, the remainder is poured off and eaten like cream.

The potters of Seinde also include earth in their dietary. Among their weekly expenses an allowance is always made for the amount of "chaniah" which they and their wives and families consume. This "chaniah" is a white oily earth also much used for glazing the finer grades of their pottery.

Pieces of a friable stone, "lapid ollaris," form a staple dish with the aborigines of New Caledonia. The explorers, Cloquet and Brichet, when travelling in New Caledonia, could get no other food for several days, but found no inconvenience arising through eating five ounces daily of this strange food. The Ottomoc Indians of South America live exclusively on fish and earth. During the seasons of flood when there is no fishing, they are dependent wholly on their clay for food, and manage very comfortably with it. They find it so agreeable that during the rest of the year they eat a ball of it for dessert. Evidently clay agrees with them, for the Ottomocs are amongst the tallest, strongest and best nourished aborigines of South America.

PIGS AS LAWN MOWERS.

Suburban Field of Usefulness Open to the Guinea Variety.

A curious but successful experiment is being made on a number of private lawns in Kent and is about to be tried by a golf club in the neighborhood of Greenhithe. The idea is the novel one of substituting the guinea pig for the mowing machine and the weed killer.

Around the lawn is arranged a low wire barrier and into the enclosure are turned a number of guinea pigs or better, a passage is made from their hutch to the lawn. According to the Consular and Trade Reports the animals at once attack all the worst weeds, the plaintains first, then the dandelions and daisies.

These broad leaved plants, which no mowing machine will touch, are killed by the persistent cutting of the guinea pig's teeth. When they have finished the weeds which are broad leaved and succulent they proceed to the grass. In a short time the lawn looks as if it had been cut by the closest machine. The persistent cutting of the leaves kills the weeds, which can stand almost any other treatment, but does no harm to the grass.

One lawn formerly a mass of weeds has been made to grow nothing but the finer grasses. Another is still under process of treatment. The half of it in which the guinea pigs were first set to work has been cut quite even and very close. For golfing it is as fast again as it was under the administration of the mowing machine and not a weed is visible. The other half, where the animals have just been turned loose, is a mass of dandelions.

In this neighborhood it has been found that the guinea pigs do not suffer at all by being left to work in winter as well as in summer. Indeed, they are healthier than under the usual treatment of those who keep them as pets. An astonishing demand for the animals has grown up in the neighborhood, and if the inland golf clubs, which have great difficulties with plantains, take to the new method the guinea pig population is likely to go up in the ratio that the natural fecundity of the animal suggests.

A Medical Need Supplied.—When a medicine is found that not only acts upon the stomach, but is so composed that certain ingredients of it pass unaltered through the stomach, but is so composed that certain ingredients of it pass unaltered through the stomach to find action in the bowels, then there is available a purgative and a cleanser of great effectiveness. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are of this character and are the best of all pills. During the years that they have been in use they have established themselves as no other pill has done.

By the use of telescoping aluminum rods, an Ohio telephone company manager has invented a compact telephone outfit by which an automobilist can connect his car with any points on any system using overhead wires.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

Prices Higher in Canada than in United States.

Prices of sheep are much lower in the United States than in Canada, due to the fact that Ontario specializes on pedigreed flocks, as appears later on. In the United States they range from \$2.50 per head in Texas to \$5.30 in Illinois and Iowa, while in Canada the range is from \$4 in Nova Scotia to \$7 in Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan.

Prices of swine are slightly higher in Canada than in the United States. In the eastern border States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York, they range from \$10 to \$11.50 a head; and in the central border States the range is about the same. In the western border States the range of prices is from \$10.40 to \$11.10. In the great agricultural States of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, prices of swine vary little from those already quoted. In western Canada from \$12 to \$13, prices is from \$10 to \$13 and in western Canada, from \$12 to \$13. The highest American price is \$11.80 a head in Wisconsin as against the highest Canadian price of 13 a head, which is quoted for Quebec, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan.

"The camen can go eight days with out water," was the intelligence imparted to a little boy by a would-be instructor. "So would I, if mother would let me," rejoined the lad.

There is no poisonous ingredient in Holloway's Corn Cure, and it can be used without danger of injury.

Servant (to woman at the door)—"The mistress was too—very ill last night, and can't see anyone. Them's my orders." Woman—"Yes. Will you say that Miss Sims, the dressmaker, is at the door?" Servant (after a brief absence)—"You are to walk upstairs, mum."

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for \$30. Cured him with \$1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for \$55.00. Profit on Liniment, \$54.00.
MOISE DEROCHE,
Hotel Keeper, St. Philippe, Que.

"My dear," said a wife who had been married three years as she beamed across the table on her lord and master, "tell me what first attracted you to me? What pleasant characteristic did I possess which placed me above other women in your sight?" And her lord and master simply said: "I give it up!"

Some persons have periodical attacks of Canadian cholera, dysentery or diarrhoea, and have to use great precautions to avoid the disease. Change of water, cooking, and green fruit, is sure to bring on the attacks. To such persons we would recommend Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial as being the best medicine in the market for all summer complaints. If a few drops are taken in water when the symptoms are noticed no future trouble will be experienced.

The Vicar (to sexton)—"Why don't you see that the seats in the church are dusted now and then, Evans?" Evans (the sexton)—"I do, sir; the congregation does it every Sunday morning, sir."

American and Canadian scientists tell us that the common house fly is the cause of more disease and death than any other agency. Wilson's Fly Pads kill all the flies and the disease germs too.

The sun comes out every morning to make war on disease germs; don't let the traitors hide in your house and fight them under your bed but turn them out of doors and watch them get licked.

Minard's Liniment Cures Cargot in Cows.

KAISER'S TASTE IN MUSIC.

The German Emperor, in composing the hymn to Eagr, says the Gentlewoman, has followed the example of Frederick the Great, who shon not only as a bandmaster but as the inspirer of several very stirring marches. Few people are aware that the Kaiser has an excellent baritone voice and is musically gifted beyond the ordinary. His taste in music is very catholic. Sullivan's operas he knows backward and forward and his favorite is "Pinafore," which he can whistle from end to end. But the favorite of all his English songs is "Oh, Listen to the Band!" which he used, to whistle incessantly. For Basque melodies he has a special weakness; and with his keen sense of beauty no one will be surprised to hear that he sets his face against the noise of the "Sturm-und-Drang" of modern music.

HAROLD HATES IT.

"Mother," said little Harold. "Didn't father say yesterday that we must save money?" "Yes, dear." "And he would like me to help, wouldn't he, mother?" "Yes, dear." "Then, mother, I've got an idea that'll save quite a lot of money." "What is it, Harold?" "Why, you wash me two or three times a day, mother don't you?" "Yes."

"Well, look what a lot of money you'd save if you only washed me once a month. I wouldn't mind it, mother, really I wouldn't!"

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective cure is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

"Yes," said the musician in a reminiscent mood, "my wife fell in love with me and married me when I was learning to play the cornet." "Are you sure," asked his friend, "that she married you because she loved you, or to make you stop practising on the cornet?"

The female house fly lays from 120 to 150 eggs at a time, and these mature in two weeks. Under favorable conditions the descendants of a single pair will number millions in three months. Therefore, all housekeepers should commence using Wilson's Fly Pads early in the season, and thus cut off a large proportion of the summer crop.

"Mary, is there a single good thing about these great wide hats that women are wearing?" "Yes, John, there is; when two women meet they can't kiss each other now."

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

When the sun shines lay aside a little of your enthusiasm for a rainy day.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"What have you got that piece of string tied round your finger for?" "My wife put it there to remind me to post a letter." "And did you remember?" "O; she forgot to give it to me."

Oil for Toothaches.—There is no pain so acute and distressing as toothache. When you have so welcome a visit to apply Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil according to directions and you will find immediate relief. It touches the nerve with soothing effect and the pain departs at once. That it will ease toothache is another fine quality of this Oil, showing the many uses it has.

Mike—"Sure, th' do tor says O've got t' baccy heart." Pat—"Ye're safe, thin, Mike. It it's anything like so strong as the tobacco ye smoke ut'll sthand anything."

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

If your dwelling place does not afford you a free and unobstructed view of the sky you cannot have heaven on earth.

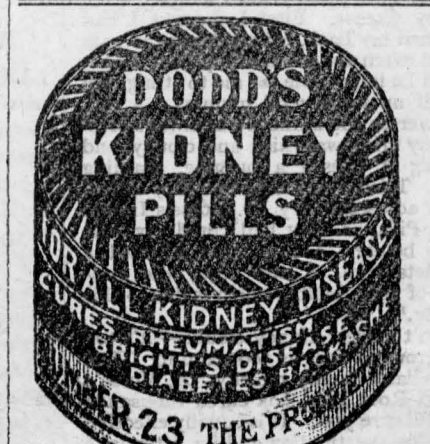
Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

WHY THE SQUIRE LAUGHED.

Inspector (cross-questioning the terrified class)—"And now, boys, who wrote Hamlet?" Timid Boy—"P-p-please, sir, it wasn't me."

Inspector (the same evening to his host, the squire of the village)—"Most amusing thing happened to-day. I was questioning the class, and asked a boy 'Who wrote Hamlet?' and he answered tearfully, 'P-p-please, sir, it wasn't me.'"

Squire (after loud and prolonged laughter)—"Ha! ha! That's good; and I suppose the little beggar had done it all the time."



ED. 7 ISSUE 30-11

SUNBURN
BLISTERS
SORE FEET.
Everybody now admits
Zam-Buk best for these.
Let it give YOU ease
and comfort.
Druggists and Stores everywhere
Zam-Buk

Tommy's Mamma—Willie Byjones is a nice little boy to play marbles with, isn't he? Tommy—Yes, ma'am. Tommy's Mamma—Then, why don't you play with him instead of with all those rough boys from the back street? Tommy—I won all his yesterday.

Pills for Nervous Troubles.—The stomach is the centre of the nervous system, and when the stomach suspends healthy action the result is manifest in disturbances of the nerves. If allowed to persist nervous debility, a dangerous ailment, may ensue. The first consideration is to restore the stomach to proper action, and there is no readier remedy for this than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Thousands can attest the virtue of these pills in curing nervous disorders.

Young Hopeful.—"Father, what is a traitor in politics?" Veteran Politician—"A traitor is a man who leaves our party and goes over to the other one." Young Hopeful—"Well, then, what is a man who leaves his party and comes over to yours?" Veteran Politician—"A convert, my son."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

FARMS FOR RENT AND SALE.

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

ALBERTA, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia Lands in large or small parcels.

FRUIT FARMS in the Niagara Fruit Belt. All sizes.

SOME fine Hundred and Two Hundred Acre Farms in Ontario.

If you want to buy or sell a farm consult me.

H. W. DAWSON.

SASKATOON
OFFERS prosperity to Farmers in every branch. Get a farm in Saskatoon District, and your own family's future need worry no more. You were not intended to live and die striving merely to make ends meet. Half the work here would soon fatten your bank account. Be fair to yourself. Don't waste more time. Write COMMISSIONER BOARD OF TRADE, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Western Canada.

AGENTS WANTED.

START TAC ROUTE TODAY. Send postal for circulars or 10c for samples and terms. Alfred Tyler, London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED.—A study of other Agency propositions convinces us that none can equal ours. You will always regret it if you don't apply for particulars to Travellers' Dept., 223 Albert St., Ottawa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

FLOUR and Feed Business for Sale. One of the best in the City of Hamilton. Bargain for quick sale. Twenty-five Hundred bush everything. Apply Walter Hayward, Hamilton.

LUMBER. Interior trim, doors, flooring, sash. Price quoted at our station, small or large orders. P. W. T. Ross, Toronto.

CUT YOUR GLASS AT HOME.—Our new "Red Devil" Glass Cutter cuts wired glass, plate glass, smoked and window glass. By mail 25c. W. E. Potter & Co., Benoit St., Montreal.

SAWMILL MACHINERY. Portable or heavy. Lathes, Mills, Shingle Mills, Engines and Boilers, Mill Supplies. The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Ltd., West Street, Orillia, Ontario.

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.

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

WRITE us to-day for our choice list of Agents' Supplies. No outlay necessary. They are money makers. Apply B. C. I. Co. Ltd., 223 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont.

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

CHENILLE CURTAINS

and all kinds of home hangings, also

LACE CURTAINS DYE AND CLEANED LIKE NEW.

Write to us about yours.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO., Box 158, Montreal

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

IODINOL \$1 a box 6 for \$5

The most highly efficient application for the reduction of Swellings, Goitre, Thick Neck, Glandular Enlargements. It's Positive.

PILES of all kinds, in any and all stages, quickly relieved and positively cured. Cure your suffering and live quietly. "Common Sense" for Piles will do it. \$1 a box, \$5 for 6 boxes. Mailed on receipt of price.

LYLE MEDICINE COMPANY, TORONTO
713 WEST QUEEN STREET

THE MAILS

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

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE

EASTBOUND	
No. 8 (daily)	due 4.19 a.m.
" 12 (daily except Sun.)	" 7.15 a.m.
" 4 (daily)	" 3.32 p.m.
" 6 (daily except Sun.)	" 3.55 p.m.
" 76 (Sundays only)	" 5.25 p.m.
WESTBOUND	
No. 7 (daily)	due 1.04 p.m.
No. 11 (daily except Sun.)	due 7.42 p.m.
" 5 (daily)	" 10.15 p.m.

The Leader

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

The Leader Publishing Co.

LEWIS E. MURPHY,
Editor and Manager

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1911.

AN ELECTION ON HAND.

The long continued session of the Dominion House was suddenly terminated on Saturday last. The dissolution came several days before it was expected, but as no progress was being made on the question of reciprocity, which the Laurier Government were determined to push through, it was decided to appeal to the people. The date chosen for nomination was Thursday, Sept. 14th, with election a week later—Thursday, Sept. 21st.

Both leaders of the respective parties have issued strong appeals to the electors, and the fight will be on reciprocity, which is a very broad question. As the farmer is the one who will be most affected by reciprocity, the subject will bear great independent thought and consideration.

In Dundas County, the Liberals have called a convention for Friday, Aug. 11th, at Winchester Springs, for the selection of a candidate, but at the time of writing, the Conservatives have not decided on a date.

The Parliament dissolved on Saturday was the 11th in the history of the Dominion, and was elected on Oct. 26, 1908. It has, therefore, been less than three years in session—the shortest on record, except the second, which opened on March 5, 1873, and was dissolved on Jan. 2, 1874. The late Parliament opened on Jan. 20, 1909, the position of parties being 137 Liberals, 83 Conservatives, 2 Independents and 1 Labor. Three constituencies were vacant, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier represented two constituencies. At its dissolution the position was:—

Government	133
Opposition	88

By Provinces.

	Con.	Lib.
Ontario	50	36
Quebec	11	53
Nova Scotia	6	12
New Brunswick	2	11
P. E. Island	1	3
Manitoba	8	2
Saskatchewan	1	9
Alberta	3	4
British Columbia	5	2
Yukon	0	1

Totals88 133
In the above table, Guilbert (Drummond and Arthabaska) is given in the Conservative column. In the most recent vote in the House of Commons he voted with the Opposition.

YOU CAN TEACH THE BLIND TO READ

When a grown person loses his sight, through accident or disease, he should be taught at once to read with his fingers. Sitting in darkness and idleness is enough to make any one despondent, but with the ability to read a book one can pass the time very comfortably. The task of learning to read occupies the mind and prevents the blind person from brooding over his misfortune. Having overcome the difficulty of learning to read without sight, the blind man gains faith in himself; he believes that he can do various kinds of work, and with patience and determination he finds that his belief is justified. Earning money by his labor, he has the satisfaction of knowing himself to be a useful, independent member of society. At the convention of the American Association of Workers for the Blind in Philadelphia in June, one of the delegates read a paper on Home Teaching of the Adult Blind. Mr. Gardiner, Principal of the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind, Brantford, in discussing the paper, pointed out that in a country of magnificent distances like Canada or the United States, it was not always practicable to send a special teacher to the home of the blind adult. He described a device of his own, by which any

sighted reader of ordinary type can, without study or preparation, teach a blind person to read the raised characters known as New York Point; and on his return home he mailed to such of the delegates as had asked for them sets of the point cards and ink-type keys. He will be pleased to supply the same, free of charge, to anyone in Canada who may require them. In the case of blind children, or youths of either sex under twenty-one years of age, residents of Ontario, it is better that the teaching should be done at the school maintained by the Government at Brantford. There an ordinary public school education can be obtained, with the addition of knitting, sewing, domestic science, basket and hammock making, the use of carpenter's tools, music and piano tuning for those qualified to succeed in any of these lines. The test for admission is such defective sight as renders the applicant unable to read ordinary type, and there is no charge for board, tuition or books. Any reader of The Leader who knows of a child whose sight is thus defective will confer a favor by sending the name of the child and the name and address of its parent to H. F. Gardiner, Principal O. I. B., Brantford, Ontario.

Morewood Continuation School. June Promotions.

Necessary to pass—40% in each paper and 60% of the total. 75% per cent, of total gives honour standing. Names arranged alphabetically.

Promoted to Middle School—Orne Carruthers, Blanche Countryman, John Dagenais (honours), Donald Gollan, Douglas Hunter, Richard Jarvis, Archie McMillan, Stanley Shaver, Elder Smirle, Arthur Swerdfeger, Ernest Swerdfeger Miles Swerdfeger.

The following is a list of papers in which candidates obtained honours:

Orne—French, physics and chemistry, writing, spelling.

Blanche—Literature, history, geography, spelling.

John—Latin, French, history, arithmetic, geography, writing, art.

Donald—Writing, spelling.

Douglas—Geography, writing, spelling.

Richard—Geometry, algebra, arithmetic, writing, spelling.

Archie—History, physics and chemistry.

Stanley—Arithmetic, reading, spelling.

Elder—Geography, art.

Arthur, Geometry, Arithmetic, geography.

Ernest—Algebra, physics and chemistry, arithmetic, spelling.

Miles—French, geometry, arithmetic, spelling, art.

Promotions to Form II—Sam Barrington, Myrtle Casselman, Dwight Coons (honours), Jennie Coulthart, Clara Feely, Ian Gollan, Edith MacGregor, Onah MacGregor, Donald Nado, Jean Ross, Clarke Smith, Ina Swerdfeger, Orr Swerdfeger.

List of honour papers:

Sam—Algebra, spelling.

Myrtle—Geometry, English, composition, writing.

Dwight—Geometry, algebra, English composition, literature, history, physics and chemistry, geography, spelling.

Jennie—Geometry, algebra, physics and chemistry, writing, spelling.

Clara—English composition, literature, spelling.

Edith—Writing, spelling.

Onah—Writing.

Donald—Geometry, algebra, arithmetic, writing, spelling, art, book-keeping.

Jean—Algebra, spelling, art.

Clarke—Algebra, arithmetic, spelling.

Ina—Algebra, writing, spelling.

Orr—Geometry, algebra, physics and chemistry, geography, spelling, book-keeping.

I have to congratulate the pupils on their excellent success.

H. Loucks.

SUFFERED THREE YEARS

Till Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills cured his Kidney Trouble

There are few diseases that cause more acute suffering than Kidney Trouble, and Mr. F. A. Thomas, of Sudbury Ont., is one of those who know it. He writes: "For over three years I suffered from kidney disease. First I thought I had sprained my back, for suddenly the pain would catch the small of my back and it would be impossible for me to straighten myself up for several minutes. A dull ache across the kidneys was always present, my urine was thick and cloudy, and passing it caused a burning, scalding pain. Tried medicines, but they failed. I was advised to try Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, as they had cured my wife years before. A few boxes affected a complete cure. I now enjoy the blessings of good health, which is due to this remedy." Don't neglect kidney trouble—it's too dangerous as well as too painful. That old, reliable family remedy, Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, has cured thousands and will cure you. It is equally effective in curing constipation and its attendant evils, biliousness, indigestion and sick headaches, and in purifying the blood. 25c a box at your druggist's. 10



Peep again in your oven.
See those loaves, those *pleasing* loaves you've made.
How *fat—rounded—substantial*.
No, they *won't* fall when colder.
Because the *Manitoba strength* that is in FIVE ROSES will hold them up till eaten.
This sturdy *elastic* gluten has kept them from dropping *flat* in the oven.
No unsightly holes 'twixt crust and crumb—*never*.
All risen *evenly*—to stay risen.
Never heavy—sodden—soggy—indigestible.
Yours are the FIVE ROSES loaves—
Crinkly and *appetizing* of crust.
Golden brown and tender.
Snowy of crumb—*light* as thistledown.
FIVE ROSES helps a lot.
Try it *soon*.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

EXCURSIONS TO WESTERN CANADA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Minutes of Matilda Council

Regular meeting of Matilda Council was held in Barclay's hall, Dixon's Corners. July 8, 1911. Members all present.

Motion of F. B. Robertson and A. E. McGruer, that the tender of A. H. Dixon for tile be accepted.—Carried.

The following accounts were paid: Charles Merkley, for gravel, \$122.20; James McGinn, wire fence \$2, wood for poor \$4.50, \$6.50; Howard Casselman, work in gravel pit, \$58; George Keeler, wire fence, 60c.; Widow Weaver, wire fence, \$9.12; J. J. Payne wire fence, \$1.86; Ira Wallace, cedar, \$2.40; Alex. Kennedy, cedar, \$2.40; J. A. McGregor, bracing bridges, \$18;

The Fair That Leads. Don't Miss the Best

Central Canada Exhibition OTTAWA SEPT. 8-16, 1911

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

Marvel of the Age presented in Sensational Flights of the Curtis Aeroplane, including race with Automobile. Reproduction of the Grand Naval Review as seen at Coronation of King George V. A Gorgeous Fireworks Display. Unique Midway and Superior Vaudeville.

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

E. McMAHON, Secretary.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y

—THE ONLY ALL-CANADIAN ROUTE—

HARVESTERS \$10 EXCURSIONS Aug. 16th & 25th, 1911

Winnipeg and Western Canada

From Stations in the Province of Ontario, Toronto, North Bay and East

No change of cars between the East and the Canadian West. No customs examinations. No immigration inspection. Full information on application to nearest Can. Pac. Agent or to D. T. Henderson.

Charles Hunter, wire fence, \$11.64; James Wright, wire fence, \$2.94; Jno. Cooper, work in gravel pit, \$7.50; Jno. Lahue, work on eastern boundary, \$24.45; Widow Tuttle, gravel, \$16.80; H. Houlahan, work on road, \$39; Lysander Cooper, work on road, \$9.25; Robt. Cooper, work on road, \$16.50; W. G. Robertson, stone, \$15; Geo. Hodge, work on road and cleaning drain, award, \$36; A. Lewis, work on road, \$4; Geo. Keeler, charity, \$4; Mrs. McIntosh, support P. Wrought, \$4; Mrs. Serviss, support Ira Crobar, \$4; A. H. Dixon, gravel, \$11.27; John Armstrong, gravel, \$11.27; John Armstrong, gravel, \$43.64; John Barclay, hall rent, \$2; L. J. Casselman, \$43.35.

Motion A. H. Hunter and F. B. Robertson, the council adjourned to meet in Cooper's hall, on Saturday, August 26th, 1911, at one o'clock.

J. J. Payne, Clerk.

Fire! Fire!

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

Remember that CHEAP Insurance often proves to be very DEAR when losses occur. All HONEST claims promptly and liberally settled.

A. F. MERKLEY.

Local Agent, Morrisburg.
D. MONROE, Cornwall,
District Inspector & Adjuster

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

R. F. LYLE

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

Barry Block, Main Street

MORRISBURG, : : : ONTARIO

Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

IRWIN HILLIARD, K.C.

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

New Molsons Bank Building,

MORRISBURG, ONT.

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

ARTHUR FLYNN

Barrister, Etc.

Morrisburg, - - - Ont.

21-1v

DR. G. M. GORRELL

DENTIST. Graduate of Chicago College of Dental Surgeons and of Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto. Successor to Drs. Gorrell and Kelly.

Office: Casselman Block, Morrisburg.

J. G. HARVEY, V.S.

(Formerly associated with the Ontario Veterinary College)

Has opened an office in the Fitzpatrick Block, Morrisburg, where all calls will be promptly attended to. 17-19 Phone 34

St Lawrence Hall Morrisburg

One of the best hotels in Eastern Ontario. Possessing all the latest improvements, including hot and cold water baths, electric light, etc.

W. H. McGannon, Prop'r

F. M. EAGLESON

ONTARIO AND DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR. CIVIL ENGINEER

DRAINAGE and other Municipal work will receive prompt attention. Farm lines and subdivisions. CONCRETE WORK of all kinds, including bridges and culverts, a specialty. Office in Sweet's Block, Winchester, Ont.

EXCELSIOR Lodge, No. 142, G. R. C. A. F. & A. M., holds its Regular Meetings in the Masonic Hall, Morrisburg, on the Friday Evening, on or before, full moon. A full attendance is particularly requested. Visiting brethren are always welcome. E. M. BECKSTEADT, W. M. DR. WILL C. DAVY, Secretary

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Farm Laborers' Excursions to Western Canada.

Going dates—Wednesday, August 16, and Friday, August 25.

Fare, \$10.00.

Tickets sold to either male or female. Return Tickets, \$18.00.

Parties must reach original starting point on or before November 30, 1911.

Home-Seekers' Excursions.

Round Trip Tickets to Western Canada, via Chicago, on sale June 27th, July 11th, 25th, Aug. 8th, 22nd, Sept. 5th, 19th, at very low fares:

BRANDON	\$37.00
CALGARY	43.50
EDMONTON	43.50
KAMSAK	38.50
LETHBRIDGE	43.50
MOOSE JAW	39.50
REGINA	39.50
SASKATOON	40.25
WINNIPEG	35.50

Corresponding low rates to other points. For information apply to

W. H. McGANNON.

Hints for Busy Housekeepers.

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

TESTED RECIPES.

For Thickening Soups or Gravy.—Work half an ounce of butter carefully into rather more than that quantity of flour. Stir this into the hot liquid and let it come to the boil. Cook for three minutes.

Currant Loaf.—Set two pounds of baker's dough to rise as soon as you get it. Work into it three ounces of currants, two ounces of sugar, and set to rise again. Bake like an ordinary loaf. This makes excellent bread and butter for tea.

Thick milk is peculiar with children. Boil one pint of milk and pour it on to a tablespoonful of flour, wet with cold milk, and make it into a smooth paste. Boil the flour and milk for ten minutes, stirring all the time, add a pinch of salt in cooking. Serve with brown sugar.

Hot Sauce for Chops.—After frying the chops, make a little brown sauce by stirring into the fat a dessertspoonful of flour. When browned, add a quarter of a pint of water, and stir till it boils. Add a tablespoonful of chopped pimiento or chutney, and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, and serve.

Baked Suet and Jam Pudding.—Into half a pound of flour rub a quarter of a pound of suet, with a teaspoonful of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Beat an egg with a little milk and make all into a batter that will just pour. Line a pie-dish at the bottom with jam, put this batter on the top, and bake in a steady oven for one hour and a quarter.

Queen Mary Pudding.—Take six ounces of breadcrumbs, six ounces of caster sugar, four large eggs, and one teaspoonful of vanilla flavoring. Beat the eggs and mix well with the other ingredients. Pour into a greased pudding basin and bake for an hour. Serve hot with sauce or jam.

Prune Tart.—Soak some good prunes and scald them. Remove the stones, keep the kernels, and set them with the fruit in a saucepan with a little sugar. Simmer the fruit for ten minutes, pour into a basin, and, when cooled, flavor with lemon-juice. Line a flat tin with short paste, put in the prunes and syrup, cover with pastry, and bake in a moderate oven.

Spanish Rice Pudding.—Boil a teacupful of rice slowly in about one pint and a half of milk, until the liquid is absorbed, then sweeten and flavor with cinnamon. Butter a dish, spread it with rice, then add a layer of jam; continue in this way till the dish is full. Beat up the white of an egg to a stiff froth, sweeten and flavor it, and place in the oven for twenty minutes to brown nicely.

To Pickle a Tongue.—Mix together two ounces of saltpetre, two ounces of bay salt, one ounce of sal prunella, three handfuls of common salt, one pound of treacle. Place a tongue in this, turn and rub it every day. It will be ready in three weeks, but may stay longer. A little cochineal added to these proportions improves the color. After taking out the tongue, use the pickle for a piece of beef.

Cocoa Mould.—Crush all lumps out of one tablespoonful of cocoa, three tablespoonfuls of cornflour, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix these gradually into a quart of cold milk, place in a china lined saucepan, and boil for fifteen minutes, carefully stirring. Directly the mixture begins to thicken, take the pan off the stove and beat it up thoroughly, then let it simmer only. Turn into a wet mould to set.

Osborne Pudding.—Rub four ounces of dripping or lard into half a pound of flour, half a teaspoonful of baking-powder, one cupful of currants, one cupful of treacle, and the same quantity of milk. Rub the fat into the flour, add the baking-powder, mix to a stiff dough with cold water. Roll out to a long strip, spread the treacle over, and scatter the fruit on this. Roll up as for roly-poly, and place in a greased pie-dish. Pour the milk over, and bake in a steady oven for one hour.

Roast Leg of Veal.—Take out the bone from a loin of veal, fill the cavity left with veal stuffing, and skewer into a good round fillet, binding it in shape with tape when half cooked. Put a paper over the fat and baste frequently till you are sure the meat is quite done, for veal requires to be very well cooked. Just before serving pour some melted butter sauce over the joint, and pour a good gravy round.

Bachelor Pudding.—Peel and chop sufficient apples to weigh half a pound. Take the same quantity of breadcrumbs, a tablespoonful of flour, two ounces of currants, and two ounces of sugar. Work these ingredients together, then moisten

ten them with one egg beaten up in milk. Mix all thoroughly, pour into a greased pudding basin, and boil two to three hours. Turn out to serve, and pour a nice sweet sauce over.

Sheep's Head au Gratin.—Take a singed sheep's head, have it split open and thoroughly cleaned. Place in a saucepan with an onion, two carrots, and a stick of celery, add sufficient water to cover, and boil gently for three hours, or till the meat slips from the bones. Arrange the meat on a dish and press it into shape. Pour over some good brown gravy, and on the meat some browned breadcrumbs. Serve very hot with potatoes and vegetables.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Never allow meat to remain in paper, or it will quickly taint.

Uncooked potatoes fried in fat, purify it better than anything else.

Raisins are easily stoned if first steeped for a few minutes in boiling water.

Stains on knives may be removed by rubbing with raw potato dipped in bathbrick dust.

Oilcloth will last for several years if well polished with beeswax and turpentine.

Hang saucepan lids on nails in an airy part of the kitchen, then they will be perfectly sweet.

Flour baked till it is well browned makes a very good coloring for gravies.

When peeling apples put them into cold water to prevent their becoming discolored before being cooked.

Boots hardened with the wet, should be lightly rubbed with vaseline to make them pliable again.

Bent whalebones can be straightened by soaking in water for a few hours, then bending into shape and drying.

A wet umbrella should never be placed ferule downwards to dry, nor should it be opened. Instead, shake it well and stand it handle downwards to drain.

A Sanitary Hint.—Pour hot strong soda water down all waste pipes every week. If this is done regularly on a certain day the pipes will be kept in good order.

Stair pads save the wear of the carpet, but they cost money. Try instead laying a thickly folded newspaper over the tread. It is most efficacious and costs nothing.

Tea-leaves will remove the odor of fish from plates and dishes. Wipe plates used for herrings and haddock, with tea-leaves before putting them into the washing-up bowl.

Picture glasses should be cleaned with a rag dipped in methylated spirit. Water is not advisable, as it is apt to run under the glass, when the damp would spoil the picture.

To clean bedroom ware which gets stained on the inside. Where there is much deposit in the water the jugs, etc., get very much stained. Empty them, and then rub well with some dry salt.

For Tin Ware.—Take a quarter of a pound of household soap, melt it with a very small quantity of water, and then stir in a heaped tablespoonful of powdered whiting to form a paste.

A striped silk blouse may be washed thus: Make a lather, not too strong; when luke-warm put in the blouse and squeeze it in the lather till quite clean. Rinse and then roll tightly in dry towel. After a quarter of an hour, iron, using hot irons. Treated in this way the color will not run.

Harness Blacking.—Melt four ounces of mutton suet with twelve ounces of beeswax, twelve ounces of sugar candy, four ounces of soft soap dissolved in water, and two ounces of finely powdered indigo. When thoroughly dissolved and mixed stir in half a pint of turpentine. Lay this on with a sponge, and then polish with a brush and cloths.

"My hair is falling out, old chap!" a solicitor confided to a medical friend. "Can you recommend something to keep it in?" "Certainly!" was the agreeable reply. "A cardboard box."

"I tell you, you can't beat my wife for presence of mind," said the man at the club, proudly. "Listen to this. One day last week an old gossip of our neighborhood called, and I left her and wife alone in the parlor. An hour later, having the impression that our caller had departed, I bounced into the room with, 'So the old cat has gone, eh?' Well, as I lifted my eyes, there was the woman herself in front of me. But my wife—bless her—was there with the goods. 'Yes, dear,' she said, calmly. 'I sent it to the cat's home in a basket first thing this morning.'"

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
AUGUST 6.

Lesson VI.—Jeremiah Tried and
Acquitted, Jer. 26. Golden
Text, Psa. 27. 1.

Verses 1-6.—At some noteworthy gathering of the people from far and near, the prophet takes his stand in an outer court of the temple at Jerusalem, and proclaims words of solemn warning, mingled with proffers of mercy from Jehovah.

1. In the beginning.—In the next lesson we shall come upon a time in the fourth year of the reign of Jehoiakim when the prophet's relations with the king and people reached a critical stage, and he was no longer listened to. That crisis had not yet arrived. But Jeremiah had already declared the certainty of a captivity lasting for seventy years (Jer. 25. 11). What he does in this chapter is to set forth the difficulties under which he has announced the will of God in the prophecies of the chapters preceding.

2. Stand in the court.—The outer court where it would be most easy to get a hearing before the people assembling from the cities of Judah.

Diminish not a word.—Through Moses, Jehovah's people had been commanded neither to add to nor diminish the message received by them from Jehovah (Deut. 4. 2). Standing as he did in peril of his life, it would be natural for the prophet to wish to suppress the harsher portions of his warning.

3. It may be they will hearken.—Jeremiah's judgment of the conduct of affairs in Judah is depicted in his arraignment of Jehoiakim (Jer. 22. 13-17). But none could more fitly have declared not only the wrath of Jehovah against a guilty people, but also the everlasting love and compassion of Jehovah, and his long-suffering. Offers of peace and pardon were still held out, but on this and another occasion (Jer. 36) the people and their leaders contemptuously refused to change their course. Compare Jer. 7.

5. Rising up early and sending.—A phrase peculiar to Jeremiah and occurring frequently in his prophecy.

6. Shiloh.—A town of Ephraim, central in position, which accounts for its choice by Joshua as the resting place for the ark and tabernacle. Though a town of considerable importance in the time of the Judges, it became excessively idolatrous, and so lost the ark in the days of Eli, and fell into the cruel hands of the Philistines. In Jeremiah's day it was a village of no special significance. In this way was Jerusalem to be made contemptible among the nations.

7-15.—The charge against Jeremiah by the prophets and priests before the princes and people, and his defence.

7. Prophets.—These were the false prophets, who, however, had the ear of the populace. They were in constant opposition to Jeremiah, both in Jerusalem and Babylon (23. 9, 28. 1, 29. 1). They succeeded in neutralizing his message with their lying flatteries.

8. Made an end of speaking.—That none offered to molest him till he had concluded his address shows that, in spite of incredulity, they still cherished a half reverent feeling to the Mosaic law (Deut. 32. 1). It was only after he had done speaking that the people laid hold on him and declared that, according to the Mosaic law (Deut. 18. 20), he must be put to death. Their charge was one of blasphemy.—Jeremiah had spoken without the command of Jehovah.

9. Why hast thou prophesied in the name of Jehovah?—It was incomprehensible to them that such things should befall Jerusalem as came upon Shiloh.

10. The princes.—It is thought these were the heads of prominent houses of the tribes, who had brought with them to Jerusalem in a time of disorder the prestige of their local reputation. The power which they here exhibit had gradually grown up through their employment in important offices about the court, and is an evidence of the decay of the monarchy.

The entry of the new gate.—This was the place originally chosen for trials. For the building of this gate, see 2 Kings 15. 35.

11. Prophesied against this city.—The case of Stephen comes naturally to mind. The threat of desolation to both city and temple was still fresh in the ears of the people.

12. Jehovah sent me.—This was the burden of the prophet's defence. The firmness of conviction with which he faced his accusers is seen in the repetition of these words, with the additional affirmation, of a truth, in verse 15. He did not shrink in fear from the worst they might do; only he would have them remember that it was

God, and not any one man, against whom they were fighting.

16-24.—The princes and people take up the charges made by priests and false prophets, and declare Jeremiah innocent. The cases of Micah and Uriah are cited.

16. He hath spoken . . . in the name of Jehovah.—Though the elders of Judah were doubtless worldly-minded men, yet they judged this case without the fanaticism which characterized the priestly and prophetic class. They saw that Jeremiah was in earnest and carried no brief for himself or any class, but came direct from Jehovah.

18. Micah.—One of the minor prophets. His prophecies were given in the days of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah. A comparison of verse 18 with Micah 3. 12 will show that the elders of the land, representing the people in the case, were giving an exact quotation. The precedent of the action of king Hezekiah, in listening to warnings fully as stinging as those pronounced by Jeremiah, was a well-chosen one.

20. Uriah.—It is unlikely this case was introduced by the elders at this particular time. It seems more probable that Jeremiah himself introduced the illustration later in order to show how great was the peril of a man who, like him, made such a prophecy against the sacred city.

Kiriath-jearim.—A town on the road to Joppa, about ten miles northwest of Jerusalem. It stood on the border of Benjamin and Judah, and had for twenty years been the resting place of the ark (1 Sam. 6. 21).

23. Slew him with the sword.—This arbitrary and cruel procedure on the part of the present king, was made possible by the fact that Jehoiakim was a vassal of Egypt (2 Kings 23. 34).

24. Ahikam the son of Shaphan.—He was one of those sent by Josiah to consult Huldah. Later he was made governor of the land by Nebuchadnezzar. In this position he had occasion to stand by his friend Jeremiah again.

CHOCOLATE AND MUSIC.

Are Used by Swiss Prison Chief to Reform Convicts.

The convict prison of Witzwyl, in the Canton of Berne, one of the largest institutions of its kind in Switzerland, has a new governor, who is determined to introduce "reforms." In order to make the convict give up his daily allowance of tobacco and stop chewing and smoking, the governor is trying to "persuade" the prisoners to exchange tobacco for chocolate of equal value; but he admits that he has not met with much success.

The new governor also believes that music "soothes the savage breast," and he was glad when recently four wandering Bohemians, with guitars and violins, arrived at Witzwyl, under escort, to serve a short sentence. Several times a week they play in the evening to cheer up their fellow prisoners.

HOW CHINESE TRAP EAGLES.

Use Tame Birds as Decoys or Wild Ones.

Thousands of Chinese hunters trap wild eagles in Mongolia every year by the employment of tame eagles as decoys. They carry the tame eagles on their shoulders, and when a likely locality is reached they arrange nets, within which are placed large quantities of bait, usually small fish. Operating lines are stretched to a distance of about 500 yards from the nets, and when the wild birds have joined the tame ones at the feast these nets are brought into action. The value of the capture depends upon the condition of the feathers, which are used for fans. Only the largest feathers are of use, and a fan of black feathers, white near the middle, brings as high as \$25.

WHAT SHE WOULD SAY.

Charles Higgins was engaged, but somehow he didn't feel altogether happy, so he decided to break off the engagement.

"Dearest," he whispered, as he sat alone with his beloved, "what would his pet say if Charlie told her that he could not marry her?"

The maiden pondered. "His pet would say," she cooed, "that she has a big brother who is a champion boxer, and this big brother would probably make things uncomfortable for Charlie. And she would also say that she has a lot of letters that would make it very expensive for him, too."

Charlie also pondered. "Ha! Ha!" My precious," he murmured at last. "But Charlie hasn't said it, has he?"

"No, of course not," said the girl. "He knows better."

So they are to be married in October.

Labor is the foundation of many a fortune—but not necessarily of the laborer's.

THE NEW SIRDAR OF EGYPT

FIELD MARSHAL LORD KITCHENER APPOINTED.

He is Expected to Keep the Natives Quiet—Career of the Great Soldier.

The appointment of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, British agent to Egypt, seems to have satisfied every one. The status of the British Agent to Egypt probably will be improved a more important title and a higher salary attached.

Command of the British troops on the Mediterranean, heretofore held by a general at Malta, will be transferred to Lord Kitchener. The home country expects him to crush with a strong hand the growing dissatisfaction of the natives in Egypt.

It was through his military genius that the army in Egypt was re-habilitated. He became sirdar, or commander-in-chief, and firmly established the supremacy of Great Britain in that country.

CROMER MAKER OF EGYPT.

Lord Kitchener's latest appointment makes him indirectly the successor of Lord Cromer, the predecessor of the late Sir Eldon Gorst, who is known as the maker of Egypt, and was British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt from 1883 to April 12, 1907, when he resigned.

Two important events occurred during Cromer's "agency" in Egypt. In 1883 the restored Khedive abolished the joint control of England and France, and on the recommendation of the British, appointed an English financial adviser. The Anglo-French convention of April 4, 1904, further removed restrictions which incumbered the management of Egyptian finance.

GOT KITCHENER THE JOB.

It was Cromer who secured the appointment of Kitchener as commander-in-chief of the Khedive's army, which was ultimately to make life and property as safe as in London as far south as Omdurman and beyond. It was Cromer who damned the Nile at Assouan, to increase the irrigated area of the valley. And it was Cromer who, satisfied with the work already done, proposed in 1903 a change in the internal administration of Egypt which he believed the country was ripe for.

AS HE IS.

Lord Kitchener's services in the Boer war added to his military renown and made him the popular idol of the Empire.

A tall, lithe, clean-limbed figure, deliberate in movement, still and piercing eyes of deep blue, complexion sunburned a dull brick red, a square, cleft chin, a resolute mouth, shaded by long moustache, the face stern, cold, inflexible. Such is Lord Kitchener. Born in Ireland of English parents, in June, 1850, his boyhood was passed in that country. Rather a bookworm than an athlete, he showed but little capacity for outdoor sports, his talents leaning chiefly toward mathematics. He entered the army as a lieutenant of Royal Engineers in 1871, and first saw service in the Franco-Prussian war, having offered himself to the French authorities, and was actively engaged on several occasions, but owing to an attack of pneumonia was invalided back to England.

BEGAN IN PALESTINE.

At the earliest opportunity he sought service abroad, and was sent to Palestine under the auspices of the Palestine exploration fund. In this work he was connected with many well-known men, such as Farrar, Holman Hunt, Walter Besant and Sir Charles Warren. After spending six years of danger and adventure surveying Palestine, which had not then been civilized by Cook's tourists, and was overrun by roving bands of robbers, he was removed to Cyprus to organize the courts and put the civil service on a firm basis. In 1879 Lord Beaconsfield appointed him one of his military vice-consuls in Asia Minor, and he subsequently returned to Cyprus and made a survey of the entire island.

MASTERED LANGUAGE.

During these years Kitchener had obtained a mastery of the Arabic language and character, which was to stand him in good stead later. When the Egyptian army was being drilled by the English officers in 1882, he volunteered his services and was appointed one of the two majors of cavalry.

When the ill-fated Gordon was shut up in Khartoum it was Kitchener who managed to smuggle through the little news of the outer world, which Gordon received, and who assiduously sent news to Khartoum northward, unfortunately in vain.

CONQUERED THE SOUDAN

In 1892 Kitchener was appointed sirdar, or commander-in-chief, of the Egyptian Army. Then commenced the conquest of the Sudan. Without a single pause the work went forward. Kitchener is never in a hurry. With rigid self control he feels the ground firm beneath him before advancing a step forward where others had used camels he conceived the idea of a railway, and turned a raid into an irresistible conquest.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Then came South Africa. He went out to Cape Town as Lord Roberts' chief of staff in December, 1899, when three British armies lay checkmated and confusion ruled supreme at the base. He brought order out of such a chaos of mismanagement as has rarely faced an officer. On him fell the brunt of all the secret preparations that ended in Lord Roberts' brilliant dash into the Orange Free State, the relief of Kimberley and the capture of Cronje.

The recent work of Lord Kitchener has been that of organizing the military forces of the empire.

MUNICH TO TAX CATS.

Keeping of Felines Endangers Public Health, Says Council.

Not content with having raised the cost of dog licenses from five marks to twenty marks a year, the Munich City Council has now decided to impose a tax on cats. The supporters of the new impost contend that the keeping of cats involves danger to the public health, besides frequently constituting a nuisance to the neighbors. When owners have to take out a yearly license it is thought that cats will be better cared for and that they will not be allowed to increase and multiply indiscriminately, as at present. It is thought, too, that with a lesser number of cats the wanton slaughter of singing and other small birds might be diminished.

PASS THE SALT.

"I have had many wonderful experiences," remarked the returned explorer. "But one of the most curious occurred when I was gold-hunting in California.

"I came to a valley between two mountains where I found a most wonderful echo. So deep was it that several hours elapsed before you received a reply to anything you shouted.

"It suddenly struck me that I might be able to make use of this echo to good effect, and when I went to bed that night I put my plan into execution. Before I lay down to rest I shouted at the top of my voice:

"It's time to get up!" and, would you believe it, gentlemen, the echo awoke me at eight o'clock the next morning by shouting those identical words in my ear!"

A SAFE CURE.

"Doctor," sighed the haggard man, "I'm in a terrible state! I haven't slept a wink for nearly a week. The cat next door howls all night. Can you do anything for me?"

"Yes, I think so," said the doctor. "Let me see. This powder here will work the trick, I think. You'll sleep now all right."

"Oh, thank you, doctor! When do I take it?"

"You don't take it, my dear sir. You give it to the cat!"

Oil for Toothaches.—There is no pain so acute and distressing as toothache. When you have so unwelcome a visitor apply Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil according to directions and you will find immediate relief. It touches the nerve with soothing effect and the pain departs at once. That it will ease toothache is another fine quality of this Oil, showing the many uses it has.

BRONCHITIS COMPLETELY CURED.

St. Jean, P.Q., Jan. 5th, 1910.

Father Morrissey Med. Co. Ltd., I can gratefully testify in favor of Father Morrissey's Remedy for Bronchial trouble. I had suffered for some time from Bronchitis, and could get nothing to give me ease, until I tried Father Morrissey's Prescription (No. 10). To my great surprise, after I had taken this remedy I commenced to grow better, and soon after I was completely cured.

Mrs. GEORGE DESMARAIS. Everybody knows that many common roots, barks and herbs contain Nature's own provision for the relief of coughs and colds. It remained for Father Morrissey, with his wonderful medical skill, to combine extracts from these in such a way as to make the most effective cure for all forms of throat and lung troubles.

His prescription, known as "Father Morrissey's No. 10" or "Lung Tonic", stops a cough by curing the inflamed condition of throat or lungs which causes it. It goes a step further, too, and cures its name of "Lung Tonic" by strengthening the weakened parts.

Trial size 25c. Regular size 50c. At your dealer's or from Father Morrissey Medicine Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que. 82

FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE; OR, A LOOK INTO THE PAST

CHAPTER XXIV.—(Cont'd)

It was not exactly the kind of letter a son might expect to receive from a mother who had not seen him for months; but Derrick knew his mother too well by this time to be disappointed at any lack of womanly or maternal warmth.

He folded up the epistle and put it into the envelope, with a tiny sigh that escaped him unconsciously. Perhaps, had his mother been there to hear it, she might have changed a little in her manner towards him; for, as has been stated before, with all her cold worldliness, Mrs. Darnley had some love in her nature, and this love was all her son's.

However, she did not hear it, and Derrick was never likely to woo more warmth from his mother in his present hopeless and unhappy condition of mind.

The fifteenth of December would be due in a week's time, and bearing this in mind, Derrick determined suddenly to accept an invitation contained in another letter to go over to Ireland for a week with a few bachelor chums, their cheery society would at least take him out of himself for a while before finally returning to his work.

How little do we poor mortals know of the strange workings of life!

On the evening of the day following the one that saw Darnley's departure for Ireland a four-wheeler stopped at the door of his chambers, and a tall woman, respectfully attired, alighted from it and rang the bell.

On being told that Mr. Darnley had started the evening before for Ireland, she seemed perplexed as to how she should act next, and, turning slowly, went back to the cab, where she held a short, whispered conference with some one inside.

"Can you give me Mr. Darnley's mother's address, please?" was the result of this.

The woman of the house hesitated.

"Is it very important?" she asked dubiously.

"Very," was the curt reply.

"Well, Mrs. Darnley lives at either 300 or 305 Park Street, Park Lane, but she ain't at home now, I know. She's coming next week, so Mr. Darnley told me."

With a word of thanks, the inquirer turned and re-entered the cab as the door of the chambers was closed.

"And now, ma'am what shall you do?" asked Janet of Nancy, as they progressed slowly through the streets back to the humble lodging which had sheltered them since their hurried flight from the Manor House the previous night. "I shall wait and see Mrs. Darnley," was the resolute reply.

Nancy flung back the thick veil that had shrouded her face, and sighed deeply.

"How can I ever thank you, Janet! How can I ever show my gratitude to you?" she said, in low, hurried, nervous tones. "What—what would have become of me but for you?"

"You promised me you would not talk of it again, ma'am," answered Janet, in her quiet, stolid way. "After all, I did no more than my duty as a woman."

"And to think I doubted you, and thought you hard and heartless at times!" the girl murmured. "Janet, I shall never forgive myself for those thoughts!"

"Better turn your mind to other matters, ma'am, now that you are free from your troubles."

"But shall I be free long?"—the old hunted look came into those sweet blue eyes. "Janet, I feel—I know—they will follow me, find me, and take me back, and that will kill me, Janet—it will kill me! I could not go back after all that horror!"

"Now, be comforted, my dear, be comforted. I tell you they won't find you, in the first place; and, in the second, your husband won't be able to leave his bed for weeks, maybe. I know something about delirium tremens, ma'am."

Nancy shuddered. "You are right, I will not think about it any more, or I shall go mad; only I swear—yes, I swear it—if I am forced to go back, Janet, to—to him, I will kill myself sooner than endure—Surely—surely!" she exclaimed bitterly, "it cannot be right, it is not human to force any creature to lead such an existence! Oh! Janet, I can feel his arms round me now! I can see that knife flashing in the twilight! It was horrible—so horrible!"

every limb, the girl crouched back in the corner of the cab, and burst into a flood of tears.

Janet did not check this; indeed, she welcomed it as being a certain relief to Nancy's overcharged heart and brain, she had been growing very anxious all through the long day just passed as she had watched the girl's white, contracted face, and saw the mental suffering in her eyes.

This was the very first moment that Nancy's calmness had given way since she had regained consciousness in the lodge-keeper's cottage, and Janet knew it was the best thing that could happen to her.

The past forty-eight hours had contained enough mental trouble to crush the stoutest heart.

When Nancy had opened her eyes after her second fainting fit, she had been too prostrate to utter a sound for nearly an hour; but, after that, as the full horror of what had occurred returned to her, she had become feverishly awake, and finding that she was actually free from the prison walls of the Manor House, she had determined, without a second's hesitation, to escape from it once and for all before she was drawn back into the mesh again.

And here, in this her hour of greatest need, she suddenly found a friend.

Janet proved once more the truth of the old proverb of not judging by appearances; her quiet, matter-of-fact manner was the very best nerve tonic to Nancy in her excited, distraught condition.

In a few curt words she explained how it was she had been able to come so effectually to her young mistress' rescue—how she had seen that Crawshaw had been on the verge of madness, as he had been drinking heavily for days, and overhearing him in a quarrel with Fenton declare that he would bring his wife to her bearings, she had waited and watched outside Nancy's bedroom in the passage for his coming.

Her height and strength stood her in good purpose a few moments later, when, having shouted to Fenton to bring help without delay, she had grappled with the infuriated man herself, literally holding him down by almost superhuman force while Nancy had managed to crawl away, and Fenton, for once frightened into sobriety, had rushed in with the two other men and secured the raging drunkard with no little amount of difficulty.

"And now, ma'am, if you will let me advise you, you will go over to Ripstone Hall, as fast as you can be driven," she had said, when all was told; but to her surprise, Nancy absolutely refused to do this.

"No, I will not drag Miss Leicester into my trouble and disgrace," the girl had answered, in low, quiet tones. "I shall go to London; I have work to do there—will you help me, Janet?" she asked, suddenly, turning to the woman; and Janet's answer had been to hold out her roughened hand in silence and clasp Nancy's slender one.

Without protesting or trying to urge the girl to what was obviously the easiest thing she could do under the circumstances—claim the protection of the house that had been her home—she had set about arranging their speedy departure without more ado.

It was impossible to leave before the morning—no one would stop them, for Fenton had ridden over post-haste to the nearest town for a doctor, and Thomas Crawshaw was lying down tied to his bed, lost to everything in the mad horrors of delirium tremens.

"Yes, I will go to London," the girl said once or twice, as she had sat staring out at the gray, cold dawn that crept above the leafless trees of the manor woods; "I will go to London."

A sudden gleam of hope had come to her. Those words of Crawshaw's about tricking her into a marriage—what if they should be true? They might be the ravings of a lunatic—but again they might have escaped him when he was not master of himself or his secrets.

She would go to London, at any rate, and search it out; her aunt, by this time, might be returned from Australia. Dr. Grantley was there to help, and with grim determination the girl resolved to go to Darnley's mother and question her on this subject to find out if she really had had a share in the matter.

Her heart beat in a quick, nervous way as she planned all this deliberately.

tice and right should protect her from this man.

If she found this false—the mere mad ravings of a drunken mind—well, there was always one way of escape, and death—dark, mysterious and awful death—would be better than a continuance of her past misery.

So together she and Janet arranged everything, aided and abetted by the lodge-keeper's wife, who herself stood at the door and waved farewell and hearty good wishes to the young mistress of the Manor House as she was borne swiftly away in a humble cart with her new but faithful and good friend beside her.

Arrived in London, Janet had taken the girl to some respectable though poor lodgings, kept by a relation of hers. This was done for two reasons—to escape detection and to avoid expense, for the only capital they possessed was a few pounds Janet had saved from her wages and the diamond rings which Crawshaw had insisted on Nancy wearing above the plain gold one that marked her as his wife.

They had done nothing all through the long day that followed their arrival. Nancy was physically and mentally exhausted, and lay on the small, hard bed with such a set, white face that tears came uninvited to Janet's eyes as she glanced at the girl every now and then. But the next morning all lethargy was gone, and Nancy was excitedly eager to be out early.

She was met by disappointment at the first outset. Dr. Grantley was not in town, and therefore she could discover nothing about her aunt till two days later, when the doctor was expected home, and might be able to tell her if Mrs. Chaplin was back in England. No one else could give her this information.

After this Nancy sat down and struggled with herself. She did not know where to find Mrs. Darnley, but she had carefully treasured the card which Derrick had slipped into her hand that morning in the woods.

From him she could learn his mother's whereabouts at once, yet she shrank from going to him at this moment. Her womanly modesty warned her that it would be a severe trial to both of them, and yet—yet she hungered to know the truth, to learn if Crawshaw's words had been spoken in earnest; it meant so much to her—so very much.

She never doubted that the law, that justice, would come to her rescue if she could prove these words true; or that freedom would be given her immediately, once it was known that she had been tricked into her hateful marriage; and freedom was all she asked at this moment—freedom from the horror of living as she had lived the last few months.

Her eagerness won the day, and so it came to pass that she and Janet drove to Mr. Darnley's chambers together as evening was drawing on.

Nancy had decreed that he was to know nothing of her presence there. Janet was to ask for him, and get his mother's address without disclosing the fact that her mistress was near.

The result of the drive has been seen, and perhaps Nancy's tears came not only from the natural reaction, but from the sense of pain and disappointment that arose

A SPOON SHAKER. Straight From Coffeedom.

Coffee can marshal a good squadron of enemies and some very hard ones to overcome. A lady in Florida writes:

"I have always been very fond of good coffee, and for years drank it at least three times a day. At last, however, I found that it was injuring me."

"I became bilious, subject to frequent and violent headaches, and so very nervous, that I could not lift a spoon to my mouth without spilling a part of its contents."

"My heart got 'rickety' and beat so fast and so hard that I could scarcely breathe, while my skin got thick and dingy, with yellow blotches on my face, caused by the condition of my liver and blood."

"I made up my mind that all these afflictions came from the coffee, and I determined to experiment and see."

"So I quit coffee and got a package of Postum which furnished my hot morning beverage. After a little time I was rewarded by a complete restoration of my health in every respect."

"I do not suffer from biliousness any more, my headaches have disappeared, my nerves are as steady as could be desired, my heart beats regularly and my complexion has cleared up beautifully—the blotches have been wiped out and it is such a pleasure to be well again."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

HEALTH

WATER SUPPLY.

The healthiness of the household is largely affected by the character of the water supply, which must be considered both as regards its degree of hardness and its purity.

Hardness results from the presence of lime and magnesia dissolved in the water.

"Temporary hardness," which is removed by boiling, is due to carbonates, "permanent hardness" to sulphates of lime and magnesia.

Hard water is readily detected by its behavior with soap.

Every householder knows how with certain waters the soap precipitates in flaky particles before it is possible to produce a lather. This means that part of the soap is used up in softening the water, or, in other words, that there is a daily waste of soap.

Hard water causes the limy deposit in kettles and boilers, and in time chokes up the hot-water pipes, involving danger of explosion if means are not taken for clearing them from time to time.

It is also unpleasant for domestic use, causing roughness of the skin and "chapping" in winter, and is a fruitful cause of many bodily derangements, including dyspepsia, glandular swellings, gout, and rheumatism.

Every grain of lime per gallon of water constitutes one degree of hardness, and it has been laid down by authorities that no public water supply should exceed 10 degrees.

When this is exceeded it is worth while to install a softening apparatus in connection with the domestic system. An efficient water softener consists of a separate cistern in which a certain definite amount of "anticalaire," or other softening agent, is introduced automatically into the water as it leaves the main, and a filter system for intercepting the limy deposit which results.

Well water may be similarly treated if forced into a cistern before use.

Even more important than hardness is purity. This may be affected by the presence of an undue amount of mineral or other matter in suspension, generally visible to the eye, and the remedy is efficient filtration.

On the other hand, the water may be contaminated by the presence of organic matter and disease germs. If this is suspected, it is best to have the water examined by an expert.

Generally, it may be said that water from surface wells should always be viewed with suspicion. Deep well water is safe if not contaminated in the cistern.

when she learned that Derrick was not in London.

Though she was firm as to their not meeting, still it had been an indescribable comfort to her to think that she was near him—her dearest, her living realization of all that was good, noble and honorable.

(To be continued.)

"THE BEST HOME PRESERVES"

These are made by rightly combining luscious fresh fruits with

Redpath

EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

The best results are then assured.

Ask your grocer for Redpath Extra Granulated Sugar. He knows then that you want the best.

The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal
Established in 1854 by John Redpath.

THE FARM

Useful Hints for the Tiller of the Soil

UTILIZING FARM WASTES.

When an animal dies upon the farm instead of sending the carcass to the phosphate factory or dumping in some out of the way place, if the body is reduced by the owner, several loads of the best fertilizing material will be the result.

The carcass should be drawn to a suitable spot and placed upon a bed composed of four or five loads of soil or muck, then covered thickly with quicklime and at least a dozen loads of soil placed upon it. Let it remain undisturbed for nearly a year and the result will be several dollars' worth of a good fertilizer for all crops. In this way all dead animals may be utilized, using less soil or muck as size of animals warrants.

Bones furnish valuable fertilizing material also, and should be saved. To 100 pounds of bones add the same quantity of wood ashes, 25 pounds of lime, and 12 pounds of soda finely pulverized. Let remain about three weeks. Add water to moisten well. After decomposing it should be turned out upon a dry place and mixed with dry soil to prepare it for use.

If diluted sulphuric acid is poured over bones, they will be ready for use sooner, and will prevent escape of ammonia. Caustic lye may be used also in reducing bones speedily.

A good fertilizer is made by gathering the refuse from pigeons and poultry houses, with muck leaves and wastes of different kinds. Stable manure may be added.

Unslacked lime should not be mixed with manure, as better results are had by the use of lime and ashes by themselves; if used together a large portion of the ammonia will be liberated and wasted. But if a large amount of soil, muck or other absorbent matter is added to the compost, then ashes

or lime may be used, as the carbonic acid will be produced in decomposition in sufficient quantity to take up the ammonia as fast as it is set free.

A cow produced in a year about 3½ cords of solid manure, and three cords of liquid manure. This if all saved, would equal in value her milk. Yet not one out of 20 farmers save or make an effort to save the liquid manure. It is comparatively easy to construct a water tight basin in the stable yard in which liquids may be deposited. Gutters can be made at the rear of cow stables and the liquid refuse carried from there to the basin in the yard.

By turning to account all the farm "waste" mentioned many dollars can be saved which have been heretofore spent in the purchase of commercial fertilizers.

FOR THE HOG RAISER.

It is common sense that a mature sow will produce larger and more perfect pigs than a very young one.

Do not attempt to raise fall pigs without having first prepared a perfect system of housing for the winter.

Spring pigs can get along very well without shelter except from rain until fall, then if you are so shiftless as to fail to provide shelter they are better able to stand cold and rain.

Some people claim that a hog is a scavenger by nature, but he certainly thrives better on clean feed and decent surroundings.

Free range for hogs does not mean that they should be allowed to run in the highways and through the neighbors' fences.

Every inclosure for the hog should be perfectly tight, and with the excellent wire fences that are now manufactured this is an easy matter.



\$3,600

in Cash Prizes for Farmers

Your Photograph May Win a Prize

A MONG the prizes we are offering in our big Prize Contest is one of \$100.00 (Prize "C") for the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with a photograph showing the best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement. For this prize, work of every description is included.

Now just as soon as you finish that new silo, barn, feeding floor or dairy, that you've been thinking of building, why not photograph it and send the picture to us? The photograph doesn't necessarily have to be taken by a professional or an expert. In fact, your son's or your daughter's camera will do nicely. Or, failing this, you might use the kodak of your neighbor's son nearby. In any event, don't let the idea of having a photograph made deter you from entering the competition. Particularly as we have requested your local dealer to help in cases where it is not convenient for the farmer to procure a camera in the

neighborhood. By this means you are placed on an equal footing with every other contestant. Get the circular, which gives you full particulars of the conditions and of the other three prizes. Every dealer who sells "CANADA" Cement will have on hand a supply of these circulars—and he'll give you one if you just ask for it. Or if you prefer, you can use the attached coupon—or a postcard will do—send it to us and you'll receive the complete details of the contest by return mail.

If you haven't received your copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," write for that, too. It's a finely illustrated book of 160 pages full of useful and practical information of the uses of concrete.

Write us to-night, and you'll receive the book and the circular promptly.

Do not delay—sit right down—take your pen or pencil, and fill out the coupon NOW.

Please send Contest Circular and book.

Name.....

Address.....

Canada Cement Company, Limited,
National Bank Building, Montreal

The Holiday Season

Is here and that means

Family Re-unions

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

Photograph of the Family

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

Whitaker THE Photographer



From the Child

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

MULLIN BROS.

D. T. HENDERSON

Druggist and Stationer

All the latest School Books

Bay State Crayons
(Golden Glow)

Willis College OTTAWA

CANADA'S PREMIER COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

Will be open all through the summer. Instruction being individual students may begin at any time and complete the course without interruption. Ask for catalogue giving full particulars.

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

The Census Man

was surprised to learn how many young people of Eastern Ontario were being qualified for book-keepers, stenographers and office assistants at the

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE
He was also surprised to learn the incomes our graduates are receiving. But he is sworn to secrecy.

OUR FALL TERM opens September 5th, 1911. Send for free catalogue.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE
Brockville, Ontario,
W. T. ROGERS, Principal.

FALL TERM at the

Cornwall Commercial College
SHORTHAND & ENGLISH
opens September 5, 1911. We have helped thousands to mount the ladder of success. May we not help you? Write for free catalogue. Address:
GEORGE F. SMITH, Principal,
Cornwall, Ont.

ELECTRICITY ON FARMS

Hon. Adam Beck Enthusiastic About Niagara Power as Solution of Labor Troubles—May Just Hire Man

(Montreal Herald.)

To show the Canadian farmer how to farm with electricity after the manner of the European farmer is the plan of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission of which the Hon. Adam Beck is the chairman and for which he has made extensive investigations on the other side of the water. Seen at the Windsor Hotel, Mr. Beck announced that the Canadian farmer has much to learn from his colleague in Europe and that the Hydro-Electric Commission would try to teach the tiller of the soil in Ontario to utilize the power available at Niagara, and so find himself a solution of the labor questions.

"Electricity should be of immense use to our farmers," said Mr. Beck, "and economically of greater value to them than to the man on the continent, as wages here are from 50 to 100 per cent. higher."

Mr. Beck also said that in the German cities the Commissioners watched the operations of electric watering carts and fire apparatus and were told in the case of the latter, that the cost was less than that of horse run machines. At the Berlin municipal farm and the Munich electrical exhibition the Canadians saw all kinds of work done by electricity.

Girl Drowned in Rideau Lake

Smith's Falls, Ont., Aug. 1.—Estrell, the fifteen year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Knapp, of this town, was drowned at Rideau Lake, only a few feet from the shore, yesterday. She had been at camp for the past two weeks with the girl scouts, and left on Saturday to join her aunt, Mrs. R. J. Oliver, at "Take a Rest" cottage. She was wading in shallow water, when suddenly she dropped, apparently from a ledge of rocks, and did not come up again. E. H. Wickware dived and brought up the body. Dr. Easton who was only a short distance away was upon the scene in a short time, and at once commenced resuscitation, with the assistance of two professional nurses, but without effect.

Mr. Knapp, who has been so sorely bereaved, was employed at the Howard Stove Works here for some time, and Mr. Wickware, who made the rescue, is a former Morrisburger, being a son of Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Wickware.

NEW STEAMSHIP.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Coast Steamship Company, operated by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, has added another handsome ship to its fleet, designed to operate on the Prince Rupert-Queen Charlotte Island and Portland Canal Route.

This steamer will be named the "Prince John"—the fourth "Prince" steamer of this line, the "Prince Rupert" and "Prince George" being the largest and finest vessels in the north coast trade from Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver, and the "Prince Albert" operating locally out of Prince Rupert.

The "Prince John" was constructed in Port Glasgow, Scotland, and is somewhere off the coast of South America, on her way to Vancouver, where she will soon arrive. A description of the vessel follows:—

The steamer is 185 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 13 feet 3 inches moulded depth, built of steel classed A1 with a star at Lloyd's. She has seven water-tight bulkheads, with double bottom, affording ample ballast and fresh water storage, large bunkers, two multitubular Scotch boilers, triple expansion engines, capable of a speed of 12 knots under full loaded conditions, on an extremely moderate fuel consumption. The vessel has been modelled to stand the heaviest weather, and its a remarkable sea-boat. In addition to a large and well-arranged steerage accommodation, a very neat and comfortable smoking room done in fumed oak with leather upholstery, and buffet in connection. This is accessible only from first-class quarters. The dining saloon, seating 44, is done in mahogany, with crimson upholstery and drapings, and is situated on the shelter deck, and attached to it a large pantry and gallery, conveniently laid out and fitted with all modern equipment necessary to a first-class service. The chief steward's offices and men's washrooms are located also on this deck. The dining-room is reached by a mahogany stairway leading from the lounge on the shade deck, into a well-proportioned and airy vestibule, also mahogany panelled and decorated. The principal stateroom accommodation is situated on the shelter

AT DEATH'S DOOR FROM KIDNEY DISEASE

SAVED ONLY BY "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

CLANBRASSIE, ONT.

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

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

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

MRS. P. E. WEBBER.

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

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

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



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

Residential College for boys and young men—excellent Business, High School or Academic and Arts Departments. New Buildings with latest hygienic equipment. The largest Gymnasium in Canada—Running Track, Swimming Pool, Shower Bath, Theatre. First class Board—comfortable Sleeping Rooms. Individual attendance to Students. Professors are Priests, Canadian by birth and College Training with seven years post-graduate courses in Europe. Rates very moderate. Address:

deck and consists of 18 two-berths staterooms of large size, well ventilated, all having outside windows. These rooms are furnished with folding lavatories, spring berths, hair mattresses, and the standard linens of the company. Forward of this is a very neat semi-circular observation room, with large plate glass windows, done in white and gold, furnished with wicker chairs. This room will be the most attractive feature of the steamer. Above this is the pilot house and Texas for the officers' quarters. On the after part of the lower deck there is ample promenade space for steerage passengers, and on the shade and upper decks there is ample shelter and lounge space for first-class passengers.

The ship has a cargo capacity of 450 tons, in addition to her bunkers, and altogether it is expected she will be a very convenient and comfortable ship, well adapted for the purposes for which she is intended. It is expected she will arrive on the coast some time in the latter part of July and will as soon as possible thereafter be placed in commission on the Prince Rupert - Queen Charlotte Islands route, relieving the SS. "Prince Albert" for other purposes.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

A Great Chance for Newsboys—Free Trip to the Exhibition

Two boys in this town who are hustlers have an opportunity to take in the great Toronto exhibition for nothing—besides earning some additional money without much trouble, by simply selling and securing orders for the special exhibition number of "Exhibition Illustrated" at 5c. per copy. This beautiful paper is one of the many attractive features of this big annual fair. It is filled with the most attractive and vivid views that can be possibly obtained of all the interesting features on the grounds. It will be filled with information of great value to the visitor which can be gotten in no other form. Every visitor to the exhibition will want a copy. Every one interested in what is going on in the world will want a copy. Many will want copies to send to friends abroad. The sale of this unique paper will be very easy and two of the hustling boys of this town are going to be lucky enough to secure the local agency. If you are one of them, write at once to Exhibition Illustrated, Saturday Night Building, Toronto, for full particulars.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

DINED AND TALKED ABOUT HORSE SHOW

Plans for a Bigger Show Than Ever Discussed at Conference Held Yesterday.

(Ogdensburg News.)

Andrew Irving entertained the members of the horse show committee of the fair and Secretary Frank at lunch at the Century club yesterday at which time a general plan of conducting this important department was outlined. It was also decided to have a representative at the Toronto, Ottawa and other horse shows as well as at the State fair who will inform the horsemen as to the attractions of the Ogdensburg fair. J. Wesley Allison reported having conferred with many of the Canadian exhibitors, all of whom stated that their stables would be represented at Ogdensburg in September. L. C. Nash is lending valuable assistance on this committee.

The judging of horses will be started at noon each day so as to give the people a better opportunity of seeing all classes. The judges will be selected from among the most competent experts obtainable.

The Horse Show band of thirty-five selected pieces is to give concerts on the ground each day, opening at 10 o'clock each morning. This is expected to prove a great musical treat.

In the effort to make the opening day, Tuesday, Sept. 19th, as attractive and big a day as any of the following ones it has been decided to hold an aviation meet on the Tuesday when Lincoln Beachey, the daring aviator, or some other noted flier of the Curtiss string will be here to give an exhibition.

In connection with the usual high class Thursday evening entertainment negotiations have been opened with some of the most noted artists in the country, among whom is Harry Lauder, the popular Scotch comedian. Nothing definite has as yet been accomplished in this department of the week's entertainment, but a contract will be closed within a short time.

BOY SCOUTS GALORE

They're Going to the C. N. E. Review From All Parts

Boy Scouts are especially interested in this year's Canadian National Exhibition. The boy soldiers who attended last year's fair and lived under canvas on the grounds have been telling their comrades of the great time they had. This year it is to be the same, only more of it. Boy Scouts are to attend from all over the province, and in addition to the review, there are to be competitions along the lines of the scout exercises.

Notice to Contractors DRAINAGE WORKS

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction the job of constructing the Barley-Fetterly Drain in the Township of Williamsburg. The sale will take place at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on the 22nd day of August, A.D. 1911, at Lots 12 and 13 on the line between Concessions 6 and 7 in the Township of Williamsburg.

The estimated amount of excavation is as follows:—

MAIN			
Section	Cubic Yds.	Section	Cubic Yds.
2	600	10	200
3	900	11	440
4	1000	12	320
5	1210	13	590
6	1070	14	500
7	970	15	410
8	730		
9	645		

FETTERLY BRANCH
1 136 2 150
BECKSTEAD BRANCH
1 140 3 200
2 1100

Bids will be received either for separate sections or for the whole work. Successful bidders will be expected to give reasonable security for the completion of their contract. No bid will be necessarily accepted without such security.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned, F. M. EAGLESON, Engineer. Dated at Winchester this 24th day of July, A. D. 1911.

Everybody's Corner

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the rate of five cents per line for the first insertion and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements of five lines or less, 25 cents for the first insertion and 15 cents for each subsequent insertion.

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

ONE hundred and seventeen acres, 2nd concession Edwardsburg, 2 miles from Cardinal, 1/4 mile from school and cheese factory; 2 acres good orchard, small fruits; 2 never-failing springs in pasture, and 3 wells; brick house, frame barn, and stabling for 30 cows and 9 horses; good carriage house, granary, pig pen and hen house. Will sell farm and crop, or each separately. Am selling because of ill health. Apply to
JOHN MILLIGAN, Cardinal.

FOR SALE.

Square Piano, splendid tone and in good condition, will be sold cheap. Inquire at Knox Church Manse. 30-11.

FOR SALE.

AN 18 foot motor boat fitted with a 6 h.p. St. Lawrence engine, in good repair and running order. Apply to
C. R. VOGLE, Morrisburg, Ont.

FOR SALE

1 Car Star Brand Cement.
1 Car Tile, a second hand coal furnace and a two seated buggy. Apply to
IRA J. CRAMER, Aultsville, It.

FOR SALE

SOUTH part lot 35 and southwest part of lot 34 in fourth concession, Township of Osnabrock; 150 acres, more or less. Is considered one of the best dairy farms in section. Present owner has been on the place for 40 years. Good brick house and barns have metal roof. Half of land is high and rolling, rest is good bottom land with creek; all is arable; 15 acres of maple, ash and elm bush. Churches, school, store, postoffice, blacksmith shop within 10 minutes' walk. Will sell stock, crop and implements, or otherwise. Price reasonable. Terms liberal to reliable party.
EDWARD MARSHALL, Gallenstown.

Satisfaction or Your Money Back!

That's the condition that goes with every bag of Cream of the West Flour. It's a fair, square guarantee, and I want you to take it to mean just what it says.

Cream of the West

the hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread

Give Cream of the West a fair, square trial. If you don't have satisfaction in baking bread, you'll get satisfaction at your grocer's. We guarantee one or the other. Cream of the West is a superior bread flour. Improve your home-made bread by using it.

The Campbell Milling Company, Limited, Toronto
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, President

For sale by Casselman Bros., Morrisburg



We carry a full line of

"Semi-Ready"

tailored Blue Serge Suits, guaranteed to fit perfectly and always retain their shape, and will deliver two hours after tried on. Price

\$22.50

Special orders delivered in 4 days, \$18 to \$35.

Nash
Your Tailor

The Molsons Bank

Incorporated 1855

Capital Paid Up - - \$ 4,000,000
Reserve Fund - - 4,400,000
Total Assets Over - - 44,000,000

Has 81 Branches in Canada, and Agents and Correspondents in all the Principal Cities in the World.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

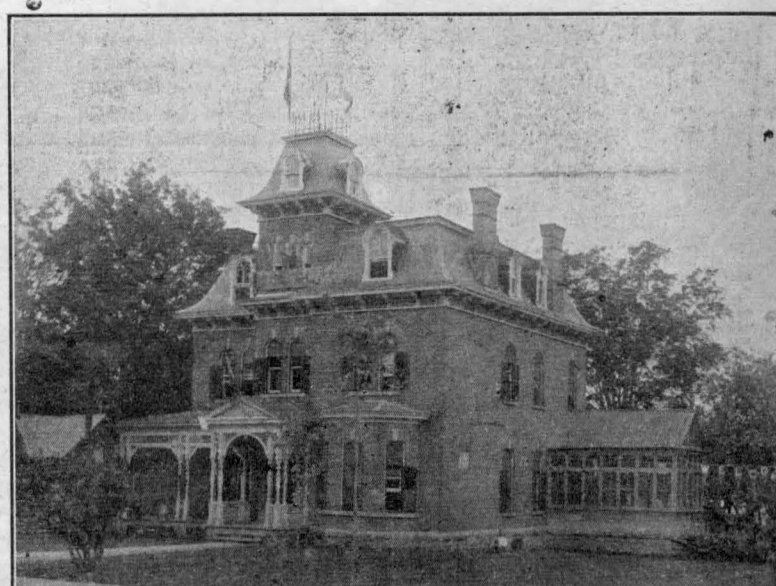
Savings Bank Department

at all Branches. Interest allowed at Highest Current Rate

MORRISBURG BRANCH

WM. WALLACE, Manager.

Morrisburg Sanitarium and Health Resort



ALL FORMS of Chronic Rheumatism, Sciatica, Partial Paralysis, Nervous Diseases, Extreme Cases of Anemia, Asthma, Enlarged and Stiff Joints, successfully treated with Superheated Hot Air, X-Ray, Static Electricity, Vibration, Ozone and Massage. Operations in Surgery performed by expert surgeons. Situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence River. Pure water and healthy surroundings. It is an ideal place for convalescents and rest cure. Resident doctor at the Institute.

Telephone 51. MORRISBURG, ONT.