The Leader

Vol. XVII, No 31 MORRISBURG, ONT., FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1917.

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You surely are convinced that the purchase of a motor car is a wise business investment to enable you to produce more, save more and therefore make more.

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Letters From Canadians in The War Zone

Salonica, Greece, May 28, '17.

"The Rev. Dr. Little,
Morrisburg, Ont.

"Dear Sir,—I am taking the liberty of addressing you to express my appreciation of and thanks for a box which reached me a few days ago, addressed from St. Paul's E.L. Church, Morrisburg. As no other name was on the parcel, I trust that you will convey my thanks to those persons who so kindly remembered me.

"The box came through the long distance in good shape,the contents were all in excellent condition, and needless to say was not less appreciated since it came from that part of Canada which I have always regarded as my home town. It seems almost, to me now, though, that Salonica was my home town, as I have been here now for about twelve months, and looking back over the time since I left England, it seems like half a life-time.

"Salonica is a very interest-city in many ways, but after being here a few months, most of its interest fades, and one longs to be back again amongst modern surroundings, and the fact that most of the buildings were erected before America was discovered, and many of them even before the Christian era, soon becomes all the less interesting, when you have to see them every day. We have however at present, I dare say, the most cosmopolitan population of any city in the world. Besides refugees by the thousands from all parts of the Balkans and Asia Minor, the army to which I am attached, is made up of at least thirteen different nationalities. As a contrast to the gigantic bearded Russian Cossock, we have the Chinese soldiers, in French uniforms from French Indo China, the rough Albavian and Greek Mountaineers of the Venezelist armies fight side by side with men who a short time go belonged to the leading Parisian society, and the swarthy Italian soldiers in their dull grey uniforms, are a marked contrast in stature and complexion to our own Highland regiments in brilliant tartan. Besides these we have the remnants of the Serbian and Montenegrin armies, who being well accustomed to Mountain warfare, and fighting as they are to regain the homes from which they have been driven, are perhaps the most effective soldiers we have.

"The babel of tongues is almost hopeless and the Wiley Greek Merchant explains the peculiar merrits of his wares, in the native bazaars, in at least half a dozen different languages.

"Our prisoners comprise representatives of the German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian armies, and all prisoners are used in road-making, grave-digging, and other more or less healthy occupations.

"The climate in the Summer is very hot, the thermometer last year going as high as 115 in the shade, but this is considerably offset by the fact that we have practically no winter.

"However, although this country has many advantages, I personally shall be very glad to get back to Ontario again, as I have seen nothing in Europe, that to my mind, equals conditions there.

"Again thanking those who so kindly remembered me, I am

"Yours very truly,
"Frank R. McIntosh."

* * *

"52nd. Batt., C.F.A., C.E.F.
13th. Arty. Bde.,
Army P.O.,
London, Eng.

"Dear Sir,—I have been receiving your paper for some time, and it certainly makes one feel very much at home. It certainly is very nice of you to send the paper free of charge to the Morrisburg boys.

"At present there are not very many home boys left in England, and it makes one feel that he should be over there, but we cannot get over there when we want to. I transferred when the Battalion was broken up, expecting to go over with this unit last January, and here we are yet. I guess they want this 5th Division to go over as a Division, and it all depends upon the conscription in Canada You know, we have a lot of casualties to reinforce and it keeps us busy without having another division to reinforce. But I guess we will be over in a few weeks and if you hear of the war being ended before Christmas, you will know who did the trick.

"I go up to the 156th Battalion lines often and they are all well. The 5th Div. was represented at the "All Canadian' Championship Meet in Seaford by a few of us, and we managed to bring back about 30 cups with us. While I was down there I saw brother Fred, Capt. Glasgow, Col. Macdonald and a few more of our old officers, and I guess they all would like to be in France, but can't get over.

"This certainly is a fine country in the Summer—all covered with flowers and gardens. It certainly is worth seeing, but never come over in the winter months.

"Sincerely,
"W. BRODER."

Col. Macdonald's Reception on His Arrival at Alexandria

The return of Lt.-Col A. G. F. Macdonald, after nine months' absence overseas, was signalized by the citizens of Alexandria in a pleasing manner on Wednesday evening last.

On his arrival he was met at the station by a thoroughly representative gathering, intent on offering him the glad hand and wishing him "Welcome home," not the least pleasing incident being the presentation to Mrs. Macdonald, who had accompanied the Colonel from Montreal, of a handsome bouquet by little Miss Jeanette McDonald.

Led by the town officials and the pipes and drums under Pipe-Major Stewart, a long procession of automobiles filed along Main street where many of the establishments displayed flags and bunting, to "Garry Fen", the home of the Colonel, around which a large number of citizens had assembled to greet the returned officer and to hear the address of welcome read by Mayor Courville which was as follows:

"Dear Col. Macdonald,— Your fellow citizens of Alexandria have much pleasure in welcoming you back to your old town.

We fully appreciate the efforts you have made, on behalf of your country since the commencement of this awful war. You were one of the first to volunteer your services to your country at the outset, and in spite of your business interests and family ties you sacrificed everything to duty.

Your work on the canal patrol was so well done that your superior officers saw fit to appoint you to the duty of raising the 154 Battalion from the United Counties. To your magnificient efforts and untiring energy was due the fact that this battalion recruited from these counties, left the country at about full strength, when many others failed in their efforts elsewhere, and we are proud to say, you left Canada with one of the finest bodies of officers and men ever gathered together.

We fully appreciate the sorrow it must have been to you, when, through no fault of yours you had to part with these officers, and men, they, through the exigencies of war, being drafted into other units, and that you were not allowed the privilege of leading them as a body into battle for democracy and civilization on the fields of France.

Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to you, and your dear wife and family in the loss of your son, Lieutenant Fraser Macdonald, whose death, on the field of honor was such a great shock to the whole community.

In welcoming you home, we are reminded, that there is still much work to be done by the people here towards winning the war. You have already proven yourself to be a competent leader and look to your efforts, and we will in every way assist you.

My dear Colonel, I assure you, as a member of a small community we are proud to claim you as a fellow citizen.

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2. Because—The McLaughlin springs, besides being exceptionally easy riding, make this car very easy on tires.
3. Because—The repair cost of McLaughlin Cars is less than any other car, for the reason that quality parts are used throughout. Better materials used in construction makes very few parts to buy
4. Because—The McLaughlin bodies are constructed strongly so that with rough usage over Canadian roads, they will stay tight, will not spread reapdily
5. Because—The upholstery is genuine leather which will get better with use.
6. Because—McLaughlin Service is unequalled on account of our now having the best experts obtainable to take care of any trouble which might occur.
7. Because—The McLaughlin is the coming car. It is being sold on a quality basis, and is leading in the better line of cars.
8. Because—McLaughlin sales and service will increase on account of this quality product, and two or three years later you will be in a better position than if you bought a car for to-day only.
9. Because—McLaughlin Cars sell at less than any other quality car.
10. Because—You believe in buying quality products in other things you will eventually believe that it pays to buy a Quality Motor Car.
11. Because—A McLaughlin will stay good in appearance and service in years to come.

Morrisburg & Cornwall

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Between Cousins;

OR, A DECLARATION OF WAR.

CHAPTER IV.—(Cont'd.)

So successful had Ella been in inoculating her children with her own social views, that when plucked away unexpectedly before the accomplishment of her work, Julia and Albert proved themselves perfectly competent to carry it on.

Nor did the task tax their powers greatly; for in the victim thus carefully prepared for the marriage-market no resistance had yet been met. Ideas imbibed with the mother's milk are generally too perfectly assimilated to shock even the finest sensibilities, and the light of "Duty" once turned upon any particular course of action has a way of leaving even things that lie close by in a pitch-dark shadow. That she should make a "good" marriage appeared to Fenella herself almost as necessary a part of her life as that she should get up in the morning and go to bed at night. Nothing could be more congenial than the prospect, since the few glimpses she had had of the higher stratums of society had appeared to her not unlike glimpses of a sort of earthly paradise, filled with such things as beautiful rooms, wonderful pictures, cut flowers, and a hundred daintinesses which strongly appealed to something in her nature. That the man who would one day procure her all these delights should not only be rich but also "nice" had been a sort of accepted belief, too latent to have reached the stage of investigation. It had required yesterday's sight of Mr. Barrell, coupled with the thought of him as a possible husband, to disturb her instinctive optimism on this point. Until now, the future husband had remained purely abstract; yesterday, for the first time, he had threatened to become concrete, and she had scarcely yet recovered from the shock received. The manager's fortunate favoring of Julia filled her with an exulting sense of danger escaped. Decidedly she was glad that, for the moment, no other candidate loomed on the horizon; for might it not again be somebody whom Bertie approved of more than she did? And at the thought of a conflict with the virtual head of the family, and notwithstanding his liberal remarks about not wishing to force her inclinations, she inwardly quailed.

But what would the candidate need to be like of whom both she and Bertie approved? For the first time she began consciously to speculate upon the personality of that cloud-husband, and wandered so far in her speculations that when Julia abruptly observed: "It is quite eight hundred, with the perquisites nearer nine, I should say," she was reduced to asking blankly: "What is?"

"Mr. Berrell's income. Am I not right, Bertie?"

This to her brother, who, at that moment, cap and stick in hand, made one of his characteristically brisk entries. To see Albert M'Donnell either come into or go out of a room during business hours was to think of a well-oiled machine working at high pressure.

As the door opened, Fenella had looked up expectantly, then down again at her work with a slight contraction of the lips, which showed that her brother was not the person she had hoped to see. While he settled the question of Mr Berrell's income, there remained an expectant look upon her lowered face. It would almost seem as though she were listening for another step. But presently she found herself directly addressed.

"Morning, Fenella! I just stepped in to see what ravages last night's campaign has left. But you don't show much traces, I'm glad to say."

He looked at her approvingly as she sat there in the full light of the window Evidently his equanimity had not suffered from Fenella's comparative failure, so fortunately outweighed by Julia's unlooked-for success.

"A good thing to be able to stand late hours Satisfied with your first hop, eh?"

"Quite satisfied, and only sorry that there isn't a second in view. Why, it may be two years before these hawthorns come out of that box!"

"I doubt it, now that Balladrochit has grown alive again, more alive probably than it ever was in poor Mrs. Gordon's time. Somebody was saying yesterday that the new people are remarkably wide-awake."

"What do they consist of?"

"When are they expected?"

There was but one breath to the two questions, for the curiosity centring around the new possessors of Balladrachit was of many months' standing now. By the lingering end of Captain Gordon, who had taken three years to die of the wounds received in South Africa, and, dying, had dragged his tortured mother into the grave with him, the Balladrochit succession has fallen, not into any Scotch, but into intrinsically English hands—which was only next best to foreign ones. But even this blot could be overlooked for the sake of the lights which would once again shine in the solitary house across the water, and the smoking chimney-stacks, so long unused. In a spot of earth so thinly inhabited every house that is a house becomes a public benefaction. No one looked more eagerly for those lighted windows than the inmates of the Rectory—since to no one did an inhabited Balladrochit mean so many possibilities.

"They are expected on Wednesday, and they consist of mother and daughter. It is the daughter who is the heiress, and it seems that she intends to pitch her tent here for good. That means a good deal of liveliness in prospect, I fancy, since it isn't likely that an heiress of twenty-two will live the life of a hermit."

"What a lot you seem to have found out about them," observed Fenella, a trifle overcome by this abundance of information.

"I've found out another thing. I've found out what Lady Atterton was before her marriage."

"Nothing bad, surely?" asked Julia, with an alarmed look towards Fenella.

"Nothing bad at all, and nothing grand either: a governess."

There was a certain triumphant ring in the word which called for explanation.

"Isn't that rather disappointing?" asked Fenella, a little blankly.

"Disappointing? Say, rather exhilarating. A woman who has begun in the schoolroom, and who ends as a baronet's widow and the mother of an heiress to fifteen thousand a year, must certainly have something in her. One more example of what can be done with good luck and good management. I confess that I'm quite as curious to make the mother's acquaintance as the daughter's."

"Oh, I see," said Fenella, abruptly perceiving whither the moral was pointing.

"It's an engrossing subject, but it must stand over for the present; since I'm off to the loch-end. Don't expect me back before Saturday night. I've arrears to catch up, you know, and we hope to get the trace started this week. And, look here, Julia, mind you don't let father kill himself over this blasting business. It's extraordinary how he takes things to heart. Have you seen him to-day? Oh—speak of the devil!—Morning, father!"

"Father!" said Fenella, looking up quickly as the tall, frail figure appeared in the doorway; "tell me the truth, father; have you slept at all?"

"And tell me another truth: where are you off to? Surely not to Adam's hut again?"

Julia looked disapprovingly at the shabby hat in his hand.

"Yes, to Adam. I promised him. He is hanging between life and death, Julia, and it is to-day only that the doctor will be able to make a guess as to whether it is to be life or death."

(To be continued.)

HOW TO PREVENT ACID STOMACHS AND FOOD FERMENTATION

By a Stomach Specialist.

As a specialist who has spent many years in the study and treatment of stomach troubles, I have been forced to the conclusion that most people who complain of stomach trouble possess stomachs that are absolutely healthy and normal. The real trouble, that which causes all the pain and difficulty, is acid in the stomach, usually due to, or aggravated by, food fermentation. Acid irritates the delicate lining of the stomach and food fermentation causes wind which distends the stomach abnormally, causing that full bloated feeling. Thus both acid and fermentation interfere with and retard the process of digestion. The stomach is usually healthy and normal, but irritated almost past endurance by these foreign elements—acid and wind. In all such cases—and they comprise over 90 per cent. of all stomach difficulties—the first and only step necessary is to neutralize the acid and stop the fermentation by taking in a little warm or cold water immediately after eating, from one to two teaspoonfuls of bisurated magnesia, which is doubtless the best and only really effective antacid and food corrective known. The acid will be neutralized and the fermentation stopped almost instantly, and your stomach will at once proceed to digest the food in a healthy, normal manner. Be sure to ask your druggist for the bisurated magnesia, as I have found other forms utterly lacking in its peculiarly valuable properties.—F. J. G.

The only camp fire in the woods that is "out" is one that is "dead out."

So far as possible relieve the dealer of delivery of goods. Ask him for a discount and take care of your own deliveries. If you cannot do it yourself, ask the children to help out.



DOMESTIC SCIENCE AT HOME.

Fourth Lesson—Incombustibles.

The mission of food in the body is to repair, build new tissue and to furnish heat and energy to the body for the daily labor.

The mysterious processes of digestion separate the food, so that we find portions of it are incombustible, that do not furnish material for repairing, building new tissues, heat or energy to the body. Upon close study we find that digestion starts in the mouth and stomach and finishes in the intestines.

The stomach and intestines are so constructed that they depend upon their contraction and expansion, as it were, for the performance of their duties, which consist of absorbing the nutriment of the food, discarding all that has yielded its goodness and eliminating all waste products from the body.

In order that these organs be kept in their usual working order, it is necessary that foods containing considerable bulk be eaten daily.

Vegetables, salads, whole grains contain valuable incombustibles in the form of cellulose, which are necessary for active elimination of waste and undigested foods from the body

Preserving Currants

The red, white and black currants are used for making jams and jellies.

For currant jelly wash the currants by placing them in a colander or in a sieve. Dip the colander in plenty of cold water and shake around. Drain and remove the currants from the stems, and measure them before placing them in the preserving kettle.

Three quarts of prepared currants, three cupfuls of water. Place currants and water in a preserving kettle and bring to a boil. Use a wooden potato masher to mash fruit while cooking. Boil for ten minutes and then place in a jelly bag or in a piece of cheesecloth. Then lay it in a colander to drain. Do not squeeze; this would cause the pulp to work through and make the jelly cloudy.

Then measure the jelly and allow one cupful of sugar for each cupful of the currant juice. Return the juice to the kettle and bring to a boil. Boil for eight minutes, then add sugar. Stir with wooden spoon until sugar is dissolved and the mixture comes to a boil. Cook for ten minutes. Pour into sterilized glasses, cover and store in usual manner for jellies.

Spiced Currants.—Three pounds of sugar, one pint of water. Place in a preserving kettle. Bring to boil and cook for ten minutes, watching carefully. Do not stir the sugar after boiling has begun, then add spice bag, four quarts of prepared currants. Cook slowly for three-quarters of an hour, stirring constantly with wooden spoon to prevent scorching. Fill into sterilized pint jars, seal at once. For the spice bag take four blades of mace, one stick of cinnamon, broken in bits, two pieces of ginger, one-half teaspoonful of whole cloves. Tie in a piece of cheesecloth. This bag must be removed before storing the currants. Prepare the currant as directed for jelly.

To Store Currant Juice.—The juice of the currants may be prepared, bottled and stored up for future use, when it may be made into jelly, used for sauces or with carbonated water as a thirst quencher.

Currant Juice.—Six quarts of prepared currants, two quarts of water. Place in a preserving kettle, bring to a boil and boil for twenty minutes. Fill this juice into sterilized bottles. Then place the bottles in a hot-water bath and process twenty minutes after boiling begins, for quart size. Cork and then cool, dip the tops of the bottles in hot sealing wax.

Spiced Currant Jam.—Rub the pulp of the currants used in making currant juice through a fine sieve. Measure and add three-quarters of a cupful of sugar to each cup of this pulp. Place in a kettle and stir to dissolve the sugar. Then add the spice bag. Bring to a boil and cook slowly until thick like jam. Pour into sterilized glasses or other containers that may be sealed by covering with hot paraffin wax. For the spice bag take two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of nutmeg, one teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of alspice. Tie securely in a piece of cheesecloth. This spice bag must be removed before the jam is stored. This jam is delicious on cold meat.

Simple Remedies.

I have found several drugs indispensable in the home, which, under trade names, cost several times as much. It is very often possible to buy antiseptics and water softeners at a great saving in this way.

For instance, boric, or boracic, acid as a drug is inexpensive, yet I have had to pay several times as much for it when purchasing under a trade name. This acid is one of the most widely used eye remedies, and is the principal ingredient in most of them. The same is true of most foot powders.

For an eye wash I use a saturated solution. This same solution is also a splendid antiseptic, and I keep a small quantity made up for this purpose. It may be used on open wounds without pain. This is very effective, and is also non-poisonous.

As a foot powder the acid is used in the powdered form. One or two spoonfuls to a shoe relieves tired, aching, and sweaty feet, and also removes all odors.

I keep a bottle containing a saturated solution of borax for use in my sink. A few spoonfuls of this softens the water and brightens aluminum ware. A mixture of half borax and half sugar is an excellent ant poison.

THE HOUSE OF WINDSOR

King George Has Changed the Appellation of British Royal Family.

The Royal family of Britain is of the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The Hanoverian line ended with the marriage of Queen Victoria and Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

George V. lives up to the conception of a "Patriot King." He has now struck out the German names used in the description of the British Royal family. Several weeks ago German titles held by connections of the Royal family, such as the Tecks and Battenburgs, were abolished, and new British appellations found for them. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is now dropped as the name of the reigning dynasty. Henceforward it is to be the House of Windsor. That is a fine old historic English name, after the castle which has for so many centuries been one of the chief abodes of Royalty. The change will be welcomed by the British people, at home and in the outer parts of the Empire.

Windsor is a parliamentary and municipal borough and market town in Berkshire, on the Thames, 22 miles west of London. The village of Old Windsor is about two miles to the east, where was situated the royal residence, granted with the town by Edward the Confessor to the monks of Westminster. William the Conqueror regained possession of it and occasionally resided there. Windsor Castle, the chief royal palace of England, stands on an eminence near the Thames, and the buildings and immediate gardens cover twelve acres, while there is a park of 1,800 acres. Henry I. made extensive additions to the fortress constructed by William the Conqueror and the fortress became a palace. Edward III. was born there and after his accession he rebuilt and enlarged the palace. James II. and William of Orange added fine collections of paintings. During the reigns of George III. and George IV., more than $5,000,000 of public money was spent on the castle.

As the principal Royal house in the Entente, the Windsors' course will no doubt have direct influence upon other monarchs, such as King Albert of Belgium, who is of the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Thus another step is taken in the isolating and discrediting of Teuton royalty.

TO SWEEP GARDEN WITH

Princess Mary Wanted Nice Hard Broom For Young Prince.

Princess Mary likes an open-air life, and has been often seen riding with the King during his Majesty's early morning rides, both in London and at Windsor. She made her debut in the hunting field when she was only eleven, attending a meet of the West Norfolk Foxhounds on her chestnut cob.

As the only daughter in a family with five boys, the Princess has shared her brothers' games and recreations. She enjoys shopping, and takes great trouble to obtain the particular presents which she sets her heart on. For instance, she once asked in a London shop for a small hard broom. They had not one.

"I want a nice little hard broom for my brother to sweep garden paths with," said the Princess.

Since the war Princess Mary has made a quantity of things for sale and distribution on behalf of war funds.

SPEED UP FREIGHT MOVEMENT

In order to facilitate train movements and release passenger train crews for other work, the railways of the United States are making drastic reductions compared to which those in Canada early this year appear mild. Thus, for instance, the Pennsylvania Railroad merely on its lines east of Pittsburg has eliminated no less than 102 trains, or more than double the number taken off the whole of the Canadian railways. This will cut down the passenger movement by an amount equivalent to 2,268,000 train miles per annum or over 6,500 train miles every week day. A number of parlor cars, restaurant cars and observation cars are being discontinued. The Boston and Maine has taken off no less than 255 trains, or more than five times the number taken off in Canada, saving approximately 41,000 train miles per week. Strenuous efforts are also being made to increase the carload and to impress on merchants the importance of rapid unloading so that the freight equipment shall be kept busy to its utmost capacity, and terminals should be kept clear. The American railroads realize that speed in freight movement is one of the greatest aids they can give to help win the war and according to all reports are achieving remarkable results. It is up to Canadians to see that Canada is not left behind in this patriotic race.

"Frozen" Troops.

All soldiers are now instructed what to do when a hostile scouting aeroplane is sighted by troops on the march. On the warning "Aeroplane!" every man drops on his right knee, with his head bent well over the muzzle of his rifle—to look up is fatal, for it creates a "sea" of white faces—which is held in a sloping position in front of the body. All ranks then remain as motionless as they possibly can until the aeroplane has passed over them. In fact, they may be said to "freeze,' as wild animals froze when seeking to evade observation.

Cut away the fading flowers on all plants. If allowed to ripen seeds the plants will not flower freely.

30 cents per lb. for beef is not high when compared to 50 cents per lb. live weight paid for the Champion of the Toronto Fat Stock Show.

Start feeding that steer now and get some of the big money at the

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Secretary will mail prize list on request.

WORDS WE WANT.

The English Language is Constantly Being Enriched by New Terms.

The war is enlarging our dictionary, and we are growing accustomed to many terms which, in pre-war days, rarely or never fell upon our ears. Blighty, flag-day, strafe, "little bit," summer-time, are examples. The latter word, in all its war-paint, actually appears in the latest volume of the new English Dictionary.

But some words are still required, so get busy and see whether you can find them!

To start with, can you think of a good term for allotment-holder? "Allotter" and "alloteer" have been suggested by a contemporary, but they lack snap. Got anything better?

A decent name for our airmen is also on the waiting-list—something to go with Tommy and Jack. No money will be paid to the inventor; but think of the glory of having produced a term that will be handed down to your great-grandchildren!

Then, what shall we call the man who has been re-rejected? And the woman voter? And can you find something snappy for a tobacco-hoarder, a man over sixty-one, and a meal that is only half a meal?

HELP WIN THE WAR

It is the duty of every subject of the Allies to help win the WAR, and they can best do it by preventing WASTE and storing up for the COMING WINTER all food products, especially those perishable foods such as fruits and vegetables.

This can be accomplished easily by using one of the NATIONAL CANNING OUTFITS. With the aid of one of these all kinds of fruits, corn, peas, tomatoes and beans can be cooked, which will keep indefinitely when properly prepared.

Our No. 1 JUNIOR NATIONAL for family use has a capacity of from 200 to 400 cans daily or glass jars of proportionate amount. These outfits can be put right on a cook stove. Price $25.00, f.o.b. Hamilton.

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Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.



The Honest Woodman.

From the Fable of La Fontaine.

There was a poor woodman who worked very hard in a forest. One day this woodman was chopping down a tall tree near a river. "Chop! Chop! Chop!" rang out his ax, as he brought it against the tall tree trunk; when suddenly, as he swung his ax up high over his shoulder, the top of his ax flew off and went splash into the water. As it was made of steel of course it was very heavy and it sank down to the bottom of the river. The poor woodman looked sad and said:

"What can I do? How can I earn my daily bread without my good ax to help me?"

As he sat there grieving, he saw a ripple of light upon the water. He rubbed his eyes.

"Am I dreaming?" he said. But, as he looked again, he saw a wonderful fairy. She was dressed all in a shimmering gown which seemed to be every color of the rainbow, and on her long golden hair she wore a crown of seaweed. She came toward the woodman and spoke in a soft voice, that sounded like a rippling river:

"My good man, why do you look so sad?"

"I have lost my ax—my strong, steel ax head," he answered. "It fell into the river and I know not what to do, for I can no longer chop down the trees to earn my daily bread."

"Do not grieve, good woodman," said the fairy, "for I will try to find your ax head," and she went down into the water and soon she came up and held out her hands toward him, and in one hand he saw an ax head of solid gold.

"My good man, is this your ax?" she asked.

He looked at the gold and answered: "No, that is very beautiful, but it is not my old ax. Mine was a strong steel ax head."

"Very well," answered the fairy. "I will look again."

So she put the gold ax head down on the bank and disappeared in the water again, and all the woodman saw was a ripple of light on the river. Soon she came up, holding in her hand an ax head of shining silver.

"Is this your ax head, my good man?" she asked.

"No, no, that is very beautiful, but it is not my old ax. Mine is made of strong steel."

"Very well," answered the fairy. "I'll put this silver ax head down on the bank and look again for your ax head."

Then she went out across the water once more and sank from his sight, and all the woodman saw was a ripple of light on the river.

This time, when she came back to the woodman, she held in her hand his old steel ax head.

"Is this your ax?" she asked.

"Yes, yes, that is my very own ax head!" he answered. "Thank you so much for finding it for me!"

Then the fairy took the gold and silver axes and said: "Did you not know that these other ax heads are far more valuable than your old steel one?"

"Yes," said the woodman; "but the gold ax was not mine, nor was the silver one. I am sure they are worth a great deal of money; but how can I claim them when they are not my own?"

"Well done, honest woodman," said the fairy; "truth is far more precious than silver or gold, and because you have told me the truth I should like to make you a present of these two ax heads, for they belong to me."

Then the fairy placed the gold ax and the silver ax in the hands of the astonished woodman, and she was gone across the water. And all he saw was the ripple of light.



Our Commander-in-Chief and France's Minister of War

NEW and exclusive photograph of General Sir Douglas Haig, (left) commander of the British forces in France, and M. Painleve, new French Minister of War. This photograph, which has just arrived in this country, was made at the British headquarters on the French front.

THE TAMING OF THE SHAW.

He swore by all the ducks in the pond,
And all the leaves in the tree,
That he could do more work in a day
Than his wife could do in three.

"No, sir!" said Cadmon Shaw emphatically. "We can't afford any labor-saving devices. The first Mrs. Shaw never had 'em, and there wasn't a better housekeeper in Teahi County."

The second Mrs. Shaw—this was the fourth honeymoon breakfast of the newly wedded pair—looked at her lord mildly over the coffee cups. Cadmon took a second helping of corn fritters and hoped that his wife was not going to prove unreasonable. Her cooking was good. But he reflected with some uneasiness that the first Mrs. Shaw would never have broached the subject of power machinery or water in the kitchen.

Cadmon knew well the neighbors' opinion on that matter; they had not been slow to declare that too much hard work had sent the first Mrs. Shaw to her grave.

"Salina was too meek," they said. "Oh, I guess he never beat her, but it was work, work, work, and pinch and save, and never go anywhere, or have decent clothes, and no company for fear they'd eat extra!"

The second Mrs. Shaw was not a Teahi woman. Cadmon had discovered that the spinsters and widows of Teahi County preferred single blessedness to Shaw penuriousness. It was still his own secret that this was the second Mrs. Shaw's third matrimonial venture.

"That tractor machine you've got" said Mrs. Shaw, appearing to change the subject, "it works all right?"

Cadmon had bought it instead of a wedding present for his wife. He launched into praise of the new machine. He told her what speed he could make with it, and how much better ploughing he could do. Mrs. Shaw was an excellent listener; she drew him on. Cadmon cleared his plate and mopped up the gravy with a biscuit.

"I suppose"—Mrs. Shaw spoke with a tone of mild curiosity—"your father just had a walking plough. Wouldn't he have been glad to have such a labor-saving thing? He did just have a walking plough, didn't he?"

Cadmon looked sharply at his wife, but she was passing him the plate of cookies and her face showed no guile.

During the forenoon Mrs. Shaw washed the dishes, carried them into the buttery, which was up two steps from the kitchen, churned, using an old stone churn, carried the butter across the yard and down into the spring house, hunted eggs, dug potatoes, washed them, carried two pails of rain water and three pails of well water across the yard, pared the potatoes, split some kindling and baked a cake.

Late in the afternoon she changed her gingham apron for a white one, and went out across the fields to the big meadow where the new tractor was turning up a wide swath of turf. She climbed up behind Cadmon on the running board and travelled round the field, watching him steer and asking him intelligent questions about the mechanism.

On her way back to the house she stopped in the implement shed and took careful note of the hay loader, the seed planter and the cultivators, which Cadmon considered as a necessary part of his equipment.

"I'd like to learn to run the tractor," she said at supper, as Cadmon was finishing a very good meal. "It looks to me as if it would be a lot easier than housekeeping in this house."

And then Cadmon said it.

"Shucks!" he exclaimed somewhat testily. "Housework ain't no job atall. It's just fiddling. If I had no more to do than a woman in the house, I'd think I was having a vacation. I bet"—he went on, warming to his subject—"that I could get more housework done in a day than any woman I ever knew could do in three."

Mrs. Shaw laughed good-naturedly, and passed him the pie. "If you can beat any woman in this neighborhood, I'll never say any more about labor-saving devices. You show me how to run the tractor and then we can trade work and see."

"Shucks!" said Cadmon, and thought that he would do no such thing.

The next afternoon Mrs. Shaw went out early, and again rode behind her lord on the running board of the tractor, and asked more questions about the machine's inner works.

"Now to-day let me try," she begged a few days later.

Cadmon disliked to do it; he had an uneasy feeling that the situation was getting beyond his control. But she was a comely woman and a very new wife—and she had brought out with her a large slice of very good ginger cake. So, although he had no mind to exchange work with her, or to be wheedled into wasting any money on power washers or other "falderals," he let her run the tractor for a few minutes.

And then the hired man quit. It was the day after Mrs. Shaw had driven across country to the home of Mr. Shaw's sister to return that lady's first call; but Mr. Shaw did not connect the two incidents.

"How lucky I know how to drive the tractor!" said Mrs. Shaw. "I can draw the harrows with it just as well as not. And you can drive the horses to the seeder as the man did. I'd just as soon as not. It's most like running an automobile.

"You see, it would be cheaper to get a woman to do the cooking and housework than to get another hired man," she went on. "Your sister was saying that she knew a woman that would like a spell of work. Why not hire her and let me help outdoors? I'd just as soon as not."

That argument seemed sound to Cadmon—especially since the season was getting late for seeding the wheat. And Mrs. Shaw had made no mention of exchanging work with him. So, after a futile attempt to get a new man by way of a neighbor's telephone,—he had always considered a telephone as an expensive and unnecessary luxury,—Cadmon allowed his wife to set out bright and early the next morning in quest of a housemaid; but Cadmon had made it very plain to Mrs. Shaw that the arrangement was only temporary, that a wife's place was in her own kitchen, and that "a hired girl would waste more than she would earn."

The first dinner of the new maid's serving was also her last in the house of Shaw. Mrs. Shaw had for some reason chosen to take her luncheon with her, so that she did not return from the lower meadow for dinner. The meal was late and of poor quality. The biscuits were burned, the potatoes were soggy, the coffee was weak.

Cadmon had discovered that the work that he had always relegated to the hired man was far warmer and harder than running a tractor; so he spent a part of the afternoon in taking the maid back to her former abode and in searching the neighborhood for a suitable man.

He could find none, and at last had to be content with bringing home the daughter of a neighbor. But she got only one meal, gave Mr. Shaw her opinion of his kitchen, and departed—after a little private conversation with Mrs. Shaw.

And then Mrs. Shaw made her proposal. Smilingly, and in perfect good nature as usual, she said:

"I can stand it to run the tractor all right. It doesn't tire me nearly so much as you'd think; this will be a good time for you to see whether you can do as much as any three women you know. That way, of course, you can run the seeder some, too."

In an unfortunate moment Cadmon agreed.

The next morning Mrs. Shaw got the breakfast, suggested what her husband should get for dinner, and then, putting some luncheon into a basket, cheerfully departed for the lower meadow.

Cadmon's plan was to set the dishes on the back of the table, to put the food in the cellar, and to do a man's size job until half past eleven; he intended to get dinner in half an hour and to wash the breakfast dishes while the meal was cooking.

But it took him longer to pare the potatoes than he had anticipated, and he began to wish that he liked to eat them in their jackets. He also remembered the protests that he had made when the first Mrs. Shaw had occasionally served them unpared.

Then he had to prime the hard-water pump, and before he thought to get more water he had used all that was in the house. Since the days of the first pioneer Shaws the rain water had been drawn from the cistern with a pail and a rope. There was a pole for sinking the bucket, but a few minutes before Cadmon discovered its usefulness he had cut it up for kindling. He made two trips to the cistern to get the water with which to prime the well. Before he had split the kindling he had spent five minutes hunting for an axe. The hatchet that both Mrs. Shaws had managed to do with was too dull for Cadmon.

The little boy from across the creek presently came over to tell Cadmon that it was churning day.

"Mrs. Shaw lets me ride with her," he said. "But she remembered that the cream is ripe, and she was afraid you might forget. I guess something's burning," he added, helpfully.

It was the potatoes.

After a meal of half a pie and some cold meat, Cadmon hauled the old churn out of its corner. The butter was in no hurry about "coming," and Cadmon found just how heavy the old dasher was. He carried more water across the yard, stumbled up the buttery stairs and broke a butter jar, stumbled down the spring-house stairs and spilled a quart of good cream worth thirty-five cents, chased the calves out of the garden, dug more potatoes, split more kindling, and wondered what to have for supper.

Then he noticed that the kitchen floor was in a terrible condition. Although he had never been overcautious about tracking in mud, Cadmon was a cleanly soul. Besides, he felt that if Mrs. Shaw should see that floor it would proclaim his defeat. With the best broom, an old shirt and a liberal amount of soap, he scrubbed the floor vigorously, and in so doing he learned why Mrs. Shaw had sighed for a new floor.

The little boy from across the creek looked into the kitchen twice during the afternoon.

"Golly!" he said. "You'll get splinters."

Cadmon already had got them.

"Ma used to, on our floor, awful," the boy added sympathetically; "but now she don't. We got hardwood floors."

On the second trip he said:

"The pigs are in your garden! I guess Mrs. Shaw didn't fix the fence very good. We tried one day, when we'd chased the pigs out four times, but we didn't have enough wire."

Cadmon dropped his work in the kitchen and went out to repair the garden fence.

"Did Mrs. Shaw tell you to come up here and tell me these things?" he asked the boy.

"Nope, she didn't; I remembered She just wondered what you was going to have for supper."

Cadmon chased a hen half a mile or so, beheaded her and defeathered her. Then he had to make another trip to the well to get water for scalding the hen.

While he was debating the best method of dismembering the creature, Stephen Blumbley, from across the road, looked in at the door. Stephen augmented the earnings from his small farm with the agency for Dolliver's labor-saving devices."

"Did you send for me?" he inquired.

Cadmon replied in the negative.

"I called on your wife a while ago," Mr. Blumbley began diffidently, "about Dolliver's washing machine and the power churn. I think she'd like them, all right. She seemed to think she would. I'm selling them everywhere. You can attach them to your gas engine, you know, and there's some that even use the tractor. Mrs. Shaw said she'd speak to you. I wonder if she ever did?"

"Yes, she did," said Cadmon, and looked out toward the lower meadow. The tractor was down at the end of the field, standing still. And hurrying toward it across the field was Mrs. Shaw; she was coming from the direction of the Blumbley home.

While Cadmon looked she climbed up to the high seat, and the machine with its fantail of harrows began to move sedately along. Cadmon noticed that it would be her last round of the field. She would be coming in within half an hour!

"Is Mrs. Blumbley at home?" he asked, eagerly.

"Why, yes—but—" Blumbley began in much bewilderment.

"If you get her over here to fix this hen, and get it on the stove so it'll taste right, and don't go blabbing to the whole neighborhood, I'll buy every blamed labor saver you've got in the catalogue. Are there plumbing things, like sinks, and faucets for hot and cold water—and hardwood floors—in it?"

Mr. Blumbley had to admit that there were not.

"Well, we'll get 'em," said Cadmon savagely, "every last one of 'em. Only you see that you don't go blabbing until it's done."

"I'm no blabber," said Blumbley. "But that reminds me. Your hired man called up on our telephone. He wanted I should tell Mrs. Shaw that he don't like the cooking at that place she got him, and he don't want to stay a week like she said; he wants to come right back."

Cadmon stared at his neighbor for a long minute. Then he gave a prolonged whistle.

"Shucks!" he said, with an involuntary chuckle. "That's pretty cute."

And he swore by all the leaves in the tree,
And all the pigs in the pen,
That his wife could do more work in a day
Than he could do in ten.
—Youth's Companion.

AN OPINION OF GERMANS.

By Chas. M. Bice, Denver.

Mr. Carl W. Ackerman, a distinguished representative of the United Press, and a very trustworthy correspondent, filling the important station of chief of staff, was stationed at Berlin from the beginning of the war and until diplomatic relations were severed with Germany. He had unusual opportunities of observing how things shaped themselves in the Hun capital and throughout Germany.

In the introduction to his book "Germany the Next Republic," he says: "At the beginning of the war I was sympathetic with Germany, but my sympathy changed to disgust as I watched developments in Berlin change the German people from world citizens to narrow-minded, deceitful tools of a ruthless government. I saw Germany outlaw herself. I saw the effects of President Wilson's notes. I saw the anti-American propaganda begin. I saw the Germany of 1915 disappear, and the birth of a lawless Germany take its place."

This is Mr. Ackerman's opinion of the Germany of to-day.

The seeds of democratic thought which Wilson sowed in Germany are nevertheless taking root in her soil. If the imperial government had not frightened the people into a belief that too much thinking would be dangerous for the fatherland, the U.S. would not to-day be at war with the Kaiser's government. Only one thing now will make the people realize that they must think for themselves if they wish to exist as a nation and as a race.

That is a military defeat, a defeat on the battlefields of the kaiser, von Hindenburg and the Rhine valley ammunition interests. Only this will shake the public confidence in the nation's leaders. Only a destroyed German army leadership will make the people rise up and overthrow the group of men who do Germany's political thinking to-day. Mr. Ackerman's views confirm our estimate of the German spirit and our conviction that there can be no safety or security for the world, and no true freedom for the German people until the criminal and futile folly of Prussian militarism has been crushed by a decisive victory for the allies and democracy. Thank Heaven, the prophetic role is becoming a thankless, if not a perilous one, in Germany. The imperial government insists on optimistic interpretation of all augurs and omens, but is notably inefficient in providing verification for prediction. It was prophesied that the U-boat war would bring Great Britain to her knees by July 1, and that the retreat from the Somme would pave the way for a brilliant and decisive coup by von Hindenburg. That the allied offensive was at an end on the western front. That the U.S. would not participate in the war beyond the mere lending of money and sale of supplies to the allies. That Russia would make a separate peace, and if not, she would disintegrate politically and economically, and would never strike another blow on the Eastern front.

These are a few of the prophetic ventures of the inspired oracles at Berlin, and every one of them has failed. How long will it take the German people to discover that they are being fed on lies? Only the most rigorous censorship of all unfavorable news can be responsible for the state of ignorance of the German people as to the real situation of their empire.

But there are signs that the truth is beginning to percolate through to the lower strata, and that the people are awakening, when they demand the overthrow of Hollweg and others of the war council, if not of the kaiser himself, which rumor persists in affirming.

Cost of Bread in the U. S.

Bread prices in the United States have advanced approximately 27 per cent. since January 1st, according to statistics compiled from official sources. The result was arrived at by taking the average retail prices for each month in 45 cities of the United States for the period from January 1 to July 1 this year. The standard unit was 16 ounces of unbaked dough, which is a fairer test than baked bread. The weights of baked loaves have varied so greatly and the sizes so often changed that it is almost impossible to find a reliable standard other than in dough form. The average price for the United States for 16 ounces of unbaked dough on January 1st was 6.98 cents, as against 8.85 cents on July 1st.

England is Saving Flour.

A decrease of ten per cent. in the consumption of flour in England in June is the claim made by the National War Savings Committee as a result of the "eat less bread" campaign inaugurated to conserve food. This saving, it is stated, is in excess of all expectations. The success of the educational campaign in England, it is stated, is shown by the fact that in March the saving was but two per cent., and in April four per cent., as against ten per cent. for June. The committee says that it expects an even greater increase in the future, and gives much of the credit to the intelligent co-operation of women in their homes.

WON VICTORIA CROSS TWICE

REMARKABLE EXPLOITS OF AN AUSTRALIAN.

First V.C. Won in Battle With Turks and Second in Leading Charge Against Germans.

How an Australian has tipped over British precedent and won the Victoria Cross twice is vividly told in a recent report by the War Office. The heroic battler who has earned this distinction is Lieut. John Jacka, of the 14th Anzac Infantry.

Of the remarkable exploits of Lt. Jacka, the British Intelligence Office at London says:

"First, there is the account of how Jacka won the V.C. the first time. At that time he was a lance-corporal of the 14th Australians at Anzac, commanded at that time by Colonel Gourtney.

"On May 18, after three weeks of continuous fighting, during which the battalion had lost 75 per cent. of its effectives, Sanders Pasha made his great attempt to drive the Anzacs into the sea. He sent the Turks against the attenuated Anzac line in overwhelming force, and the chief fury of the attack was concentrated on the line from Quinn's post to Courtney's. Not a Turk got through the Anzac lines.

"But at Courtney's a number got into a small communication trench, overcoming the two or three men who held it. The wounded officer managed to give warning of the danger, and Lance-Corporal Jacka rushed into the trench alone with fixed bayonet, and, sheltering himself behind the traverse, prevented the Turks from advancing. Some of his comrades rushed to his assistance.

Fell on Their Rear

"'You keep them here,' said Jacka to Lieut. Crabbe, 'and I will take them at the other end of the trench.' Rushing around, he fell on the astonished Turks from their rear like a lion. Five he shot down, and two more he killed with his bayonet. Three more were driven out of the trench into the hands of the men who were guarding the entrance, under Lieut. Crabbe.

"That was Jacka's first exploit. Single-handed, he attacked ten men in a trench and overcame them. In recognition of his astonishing gallantry and of the great service he had rendered, he was awarded a lieutenancy and the first V.C. won at Anzac.

"Now comes the second story, and a part of this can be told in Jacka's own language. The incident happened in France. On the night of Aug. 5, Lieut. Jacka, with forty-four men of the Fourteenth Battalion, was sent to relieve the Anzacs (who were holding an advanced trench to the north-east of the village of Pozieres.

"Went Right Over Us."

"'It was not so much of a trench, says the lieutenant, 'as a number of shell holes joined by some shallow excavation.'

"Before they had been there half an hour the Germans began a sort of bombardment which precedes a counter-attack; but they kept it up for hours. Of the forty-four men, seven were killed and four were wounded.

"Then, in the first dusk of early morning, the enemy rushed to the attack. 'A good lot of them; there may have been 600'. The Anzacs stood up and fought to stop their rush; fought with all the fury of men hard beset. 'But they went right over us.' They left behind them only seven sound men in addition to the lieutenant. He was wounded.

"'They halted behind us,' the tale goes on, 'and formed up in groups.'

'In this moment the lieutenant contrived to send a S.O.S. back for help. In the fight going on behind him the greater numbers prevailed, and the Germans took a considerable number of Anzac prisoners. Then they began to make their way back.

Charge of the Eight.

"The lieutenant ordered his seven men to fix bayonets, and followed suit himself with the rifle of one of his dead men. 'If we stay here they are bound to capture us,' he explained, and I would sooner be dead than a prisoner. The supports cannot be long in coming up; lets go for them. His seven stalwarts were willing, and at his word of command they leaped forward to attack the hundreds of the enemy, firing their rifles from the hip as they ran.

"Some of the amazed Germans at once threw up their hands, but others were made of sterner stuff and began to fire at very close range.

"Not One Got Away."

"'I have only an impression of a crowd gathering about us,' says Lt. Jacka, in describing this crisis. 'The cheering thing was that I could see some of the Germans with their hands up and others already running away. Also our men who had been taken prisoner were quick to take their cue, and, unarmed as they were, seemed to be setting about their captors.'

"At this critical moment the shouts of the supports rang clear and loud. More of the Germans fled, others surrendered incontinently. None got away.

"The net result was that not one man of Jacka's platoon was on the effective list seven hours after they took possession of the trench. But they had held the fort against twenty times as many Germans, killing or capturing them all."

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1917

The Leader

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LEO LAURIN, MANAGER

Crop Conditions Similar to 1913

That conditions in the Canadian prairie West, insofar as this year's crop is concerned, are on a par with those at the same time in 1915, when the prairies reaped their record-breaking crop, is the feature of the fourth report of the season published by The Manitoba Free Press.

From 190 points in the three Provinces heard from, it is gathered that seventy-five per cent. of the crop is in head in Manitoba and Alberta, and a little better than fifty per cent. in Saskatchewan. Apparently all the damage from the heavy frosts and cold weather of June has not been fully overcome by recent precipitation.

Damage from hail has been very slight throughout the West only one point in Saskatchewan reporting any considerable damage, while in Alberta only three points report slight damage and an eight-mile strip hailed out at another point; in Manitoba but four points report slight damage from hail.

Change of Premises

The many friends of Willis Business College, Ottawa, will be interested to learn that they have removed to new premises at 139½ Sparks street.

This location is central and about midway between O'Connor and Metcalfe streets, directly opposite the Citizens Building and Eastern entrance of Bryson & Graham.

Among other advantages they have secured more floor space higher ceilings, larger and more commodious rooms arranged for school purposes, not for offices; exceptionally fine lighting; movable partitions, central location, coolness in summer; warmth in winter, and comfort all year.

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You are Asked to Assist in this work

The nucleus of an endowment fund has been established by a legacy recently received, and parties remembering the Hospital in their wills may stipulate that bequests made by them shall go to this fund.
If you would like a copy of the last Annual Report, drop a card to the Secretary, who will be pleased to send you one.
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Alleged Profits of The William Davies Company in 1916 on Bacon, as Indicated by Department of Labor to be Five Cents per Pound, Untrue:

Actual Profits Two-Thirds of a Cent per Pound

THE statement issued by the Department of Labor concerning the business of The William Davies Company Limited has been given widespread circulation throughout the country and provoked public unrest.

Whatever the technical wording of the report was, the effect has been that the newspapers have published that "the profits on Bacon alone" of this Company "for 1916" were about "five millions of dollars." This interpretation of the official report is not surprising in view of certain statements that the Commissioner of the Cost of Living makes. The Commissioner is reported as saying that "There were two individual cases of profiteering in 1916 and that had these cases occurred since the passage of the cost of living Order-in-Council, he would consider it his duty to recommend that the facts be laid before the Attorney-General for consideration as to their criminality." The situation created by such erroneous and damaging statements is serious as emanating from a Government official, from whom one looks for not only accurate statements but correct conclusions.

The William Davies Company, being a private concern, has followed the practice of all private corporations, except when it made a bond issue in 1911, in that it has not published reports of its assets and liabilities or profit and loss. The present circumstance, however, in which a Government Official has led the public to false conclusions, makes it advisable for this Company, for both the public interest and its own interest, to publish particulars of its business as well as point out the error of the statement of the Government Official.

For the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, The William Davies Company bought and killed 1,043,000 head of Live Stock (Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.) This, plus purchases of outside Meats, produced 160,000,000 pounds of Meats. The Company handled 6,550,000 pounds of Butter and Cheese, 5,650,000 dozens of Eggs, and manufactured 26,500,000 tins of Canned Goods.

The net profits on these were .68 cents (or two-thirds of a cent) per pound on meats, 1.04 cents on Butter and Cheese, 1.04 cents per dozen on Eggs, and .47 cents (or slightly less than one-half a cent) per tin on Canned Goods. These profits include profits on all By-Products derived from these accounts.

During the year the Company served at its retail stores 7,500,000 customers, the average purchase of each customer was 35c., and the net profit upon each sale was 5-8 of 1 cent.

The turnover of the Company from all its operations for the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, was $40,000,000. The net percentage of profit upon this turnover, after deducting war tax, was 1.69 per cent., or including war tax 3.45 per cent.

The William Davies Company has assets of $13,385,000 of which $3,865,000 is tied up in fixed investments.

To provide the necessary facilities for the increased volume of business the Company expended $750,000 in buildings and equipment during the year.

Companies of other character present no more reasonable statement of profit and loss based upon the investments made in the business.

The William Davies Company offered to the Imperial authorities, as well as to the War Office Service (which represents the Imperial authorities in Canada) to place the output of its Factory with respect to Bacon supplies, Canned Beef and Pork and Beans at the service of the authorities, on the basis of cost plus an agreed percentage. These offers were successively declined as the authorities evidently desired to purchase in the open market, and on this basis The William Davies Company has secured War Office business by open competition with the world.

Respecting the Report of the Commissioner on the Cost of Living:—

Last Winter the Commissioner, under authority of Order-in-Council, required packers to submit statements under oath for some years back and up to December 1st, 1916, of incoming stocks of Meats and the cost of such, as well as statements of outgoing product and the selling value. This Company represented in writing at the time that the information as specifically required was not in accordance with Packing House Accounting methods, and invited the Commissioner to send an Officer to the Head Office of the Company to examine the books for any information desired, and to secure a viewpoint as to the best way of collecting data which would be of use to the Government, This offer was declined, and there was nothing to do but fill in the information required as literally as we could determine it. For example, there was no recognition of the fact that a raw product may enter a factory under a specific classification and leave the factory as a finished product under some other classification.

We submitted a series of accurate figures based upon our interpretation of the official requirements which made no provision for charges of any description other than incoming freight and unloading charges to be included in the cost or to be deducted from the selling price. There was nothing in the report which could be read so as to determine a profit and loss statement. The very fact that with only a statement based upon cost of raw products and value of sales in Great Britain a Government Official has deduced "Large margins," "Profiteering" and "Criminality" if it had occurred since the passage of a recent Act, shows too dangerous a trifling and incapacity to be permitted to deal with any important situation. The statements of this Company have been treated by the author of this report as if the out-going product was identical with the incoming product, and from the series of reports he has singled out two items—the Bacon and Egg reports—and from them deduced an erroneous "margin" which the newspapers have interpreted as "profit." The author of the inquiry shows a strange lack of even a fundamental knowledge of simple bookkeeping and a dangerous inability to co-ordinate figures. The following are specific and outstanding errors in the report:

The principal item that is causing excitement deals with cold storage bacon. The term "cold storage" is not defined, and the public is allowed to make its own definitions. As all Bacon in a packing house is under refrigeration it is really all cold-storage, and therefore this Company's figures of cold storage Bacon represent the complete quantity of Bacon handled in its entire Plant, whether in freezers or in process of cure for immediate shipment. That some companies interpreted cold-storage product as "freezer" product only is evidenced by the smallness or entire lack of figures on the Bacon list for some Plants, indicating that many Firms did not submit statements of their complete stocks, as did this Company. An Official of this Company pointed out this cold-storage distinction to Mr. O'Connor and Miss McKenna in Ottawa a few weeks ago, and the failure to make the distinction after having had it pointed out evidences lack of desire for accuracy of the real information desired.

It is true The William Davies Company, in 1916, exported 97,791,000 pounds of Bacon, but we do not know how the margin of 5.05 cents per pound is arrived at by Mr. O'Connor, as there were no figures to justify such a conclusion. The probabilities are that the margin is arrived at by taking the average cost per pound of incoming product from the average selling price per pound of outgoing product. This may be a rough way of estimating the gross margin when dealing with small figures, but when dealing with figures the size that Mr. O'Connor has to deal with, a very small fraction of a cent per pound of error makes a very important difference in the total, and one must be careful to make sure that the outgoing product is the same finished merchandise of the incoming product reported on.

Allowing it to pass, however, as a rough estimate, we wish to point out—(first)—the inquiry of the Commissioner allowed only for incoming freight and unloading charges, and made no provision whatsoever for operating charges of any kind, such as labor, curing materials, refrigeration, et cetera. Such actual charges on the 97,791,000 pounds exported were $1,162,000—or 1.2 cents per pound. This amount covered all charges up to the point of placing the Bacon on cars f.o.b. packing-house. In addition to this was the actual cost to land and sell this 97,791,000 pounds in England after leaving the packing house, which involved charges of 2.9 cents per pound—or $2,836,000. Thus 2.9 cents per pound included inland and ocean freight, landing charges, war and marine insurance, cables, and selling commission to agents. The ocean freight and war risk alone would make up 2.4 cents of the charge of 2.9 cents per pound. This 1.2 cents, plus 2.9. cents—a total of 4.1 cents—must be deducted from Mr. O'Connor's margin of 5.05 cents per pound, leaving a margin of .95 cents, or slightly less than a cent per pound, which still has to be reduced because of the error of premises and because of further factors which have to be considered to determine net profits.

It is quite evident some of the other packers did not show selling values in the country in which the goods were sold—a proceeding quite proper, as the forms submited to be filled in were indefinite and ambiguous, thus permitting without charge of evasion a variety of interpretation as to the information required. It is thus possible that of all the figures submitted by the different packers that no two sets of costs and sales prices are determined at the same common point. It is this difference of interpretation of what was required that accounts for the difference of the alleged "margin" made by the different companies. Common conclusions, however, have been drawn by the author of the report from varying bases of premises.

The figures of the Egg business were submitted on the same basis as Bacon, and similar deductions must be made.

(Second)—The above margin is further reduced in that the author of this inquiry singled out the Bacon figures as an item in which the selling price shows an alleged improper advance over cost, but he did not give us credit for the statements of other products, of which figures were submitted the selling prices of which were under cost. The reason of this was that through failure to inquire the Department entirely overlooked the fact that product may come in as pork and, through the process of manufacture, go out as Bacon or, in another instance, enter the factory as beef and go out in the form of canned meats; for example: much of the product which came in as pork, and which was entered on the pork sheet submitted to the Commissioner—about which he makes no mention—was cured and left the factory in the form of Bacon, and was, therefore, entered on the outgoing side of the Bacon sheet—the result is that the Bacon sales are increased by this amount over the incoming stocks of Bacon, and, likewise, the sheet showing sales of pork is reduced by the amount that went out in the form of Bacon. If the Department takes one set of figures that show favorable to the Company they should take another set of figures that show unfavorable, as the principle in either case is the same, and failure to do so looks as if the author of the report was exercising more enthusiasm than sound judgment in his investigations.

(Third)—It is queried in the report, that "if the margin of 3.47 cents," alleged to have been made in 1915, "was satisfactory, why was it necessary to show increased margin in 1916?" Assuming again for the moment the soundness of the premises in asking such a question based on an erroneous "margin", it will be found that the increased margin is chiefly absorbed in increased ocean freight rates and war risk insurance in 1916, of which apparently the author of the report was in ignorance.

The Company does not challenge either the legal or moral right of the Government to investigate business enterprises when public interests directs such an investigation should be made. If an investigation of the packing and meat business is ordered, the Company will place at the disposal of the Government not only the data it would be required to supply under Order-in-Council directing that inquiry be made, but will place the experience of its officers at the disposal of the investigating committee, if it is considered they can render any service which will be of value. The Company has not now—nor at any time during the fifty years of its operation—anything to conceal in method or practice of carrying on its business. It does, however, claim the right to conduct its export business without abusive comment from Government civil servants—especially when the conclusions drawn from the data asked for are improper and false.

One of Canada's chief export industries is the packing business. It is essential to the live stock industry, and, along with other export industries, it maintains the financial stability of this country, and should, providing it is on a sound basis, receive encouragement and not slanderous abuse. In view of the publicity given to the report of the Commissioner on the cost of living, the Company demands the same publicity in having an official Government investigation of this report to determine the truthfulness or untruthfulness of its conclusions. We do not seek public consideration as a company, but we do say that untruthful official statements, or statements the effect of which is to create an untruth, adversely affect the live stock industry of this country, which is so valuable and essential a wealth-producing power and, in the long run, are harmful to the very people that the statement seeks to benefit.

If the passing out of existence of a corporation such as The William Davies Company, or if nationalization of packing houses would materially and permanently reduce food prices, then in view of the present world tragedy it ought to be consummated without delay. The fact of the matter is, however, that with millions of people in Europe turning from producers into consumers because of the war, and the tremendous destruction of food products incident to war, there is no remedy for the high prices of food while such conditions last, except the remedy of thrift and increase of production.

Long before there was talk of a Food Controller in the United States or Canada The William Davies Company urged the Government at Ottawa, in writing, to appoint a Food Controller with full power to do what he saw fit, as we realized at that time the upward tendency in the price of food commodities unless checked by official effort. At the most a great deal cannot be done in reducing food prices while currency is inflated and until the scale of prices of all kinds of commodities declines also. What can be done can only be done by a Food Controller. We wish to point out that nothing at all can be accomplished unless the data secured are accurately and clearly made and the deductions therefrom sound. Only public harm arises from dangerous incompetency in the haphazard collection and careless use of important figures.

As far as The William Davies Company is concerned this terminates all public statements of the Company, and it will pay no more attention to speculative and haphazard statements made either by newspapers or civil servants. The only further statement that will be made will be at an official investigation.

E. C. FOX, General Manager

Toronto, July 17th, 1917

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY, LIMITED

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

AUGUST

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

WILLIAMSBURG

Born—At Williamsburg, Ont. on Wednesday, July 25th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]h McIntosh a son.

Born—At Sacramento, Cal., July 19th., 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. A. McDonell (nee Verna McIntosh, Williamsburg) a daughter—Helen Irene.

Mr. Robert Warring of Edmonton, Alberta arrived last Tuesday to spend a few days at his parental home. He intends returning to the West on Thursday of this week accompanied by his mother.

There will be no services in the Presbyterian Church next Sunday morning. Rev. Thos Meredith of the Methodist Church will conduct service in the evening.

Mrs. Sophia Merkley of Morrisburg is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Warring this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Pharoh of Ottawa were guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pharoh.

Mrs. John Fetterly of Morrisburg spent a couple of days with Mrs. Alex. Algire this week.

Mrs. Julia Fetterly and Mrs. Annie Mouthrop of Morrisburg, Mrs. George Mouthrop of Antwerp, N.Y., and Mrs. Kelly of Canton, N.Y., were guests of friends in town last week.

Mrs. (Dr.) A. E. Shaver and Miss Marjorie of Brockville, Mrs Jas. Mallen, Morrisburg and Mrs. J. A. McIntosh were guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Casselman last week.

Mrs. Edgar Algire and children were guests at Mrs. Mary Shannetts last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cochrane and Mr. and Mrs. W. Johnston motored to Winchester last Sunday to visit friends.

Rev. D. A. Ferguson is leaving on Wednesday of this week to spend a few weeks' holidays with his sister at Depot Harbor

Mrs. Ida Carlyle and daughter Jessie of Saskatchewan and Mr. and Mrs. George Shaver and daughter were guests of Mrs. Robert S. Merkley last Sunday.

AULTSVILLE

Mr. Edgar Raney of Toronto spent the week-end here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Raney.

Mrs. Allen Hawn and son, Aubrey and daughter, Nellie, spent a few days here last week with Mrs. Alice Duffin and other friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Dafoe and little daughter of Brockville spent the week-end with Mr. Dafoe's mother, Mrs. John Dafoe, Station street.

Mrs. Miller of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is spending a few days here with her sister, Mrs. Ira Empey.

Mr. G. W. Markell of Belleville spent the week-end at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Fetterly attended the funeral of the late Miss Bryan at Mille Roches on Wednesday.

Mrs. (Rev.) Wm. Wells and daughter, Grace, are spending the week at Point Iroquois and attending the Summer School.

[illegible] and Mrs. M. Beckstead are spending a few days with their son, Mr. Ross Beckstead, 3rd. Con. this week.

Born—On Sunday, July 22nd at Baltimore, Md., to Mr. and Mrs. D. McColl Hannah, a son.

Mrs. Wellington Ault and daughter, Edna, of Toronto, are spending a few weeks here.

Miss Lillian Baker of Morrisburg is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Wm. Elliott, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hart of Montreal are visiting friends here and at East Williamsburg.

Mrs. John Markell spent a few days here recently with friends.

Miss Laura Hollister of Farran's Point was in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. Emerson Dillabough and daughter, Violet, left on Monday for Boston to visit friends.

Mrs. Emma McKenzie of Morrisburg is spending a few days here with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sheets and Mr. Evans were in Morrisburg on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bouck and sons, Hugh and Guy, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Loucks over the week-end.

Mrs. T. Hunter entertained the Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday.

Mr. Wm. Anderson of Regina, Sask., is spending some time with his brother, Mr. Geo. Anderson, 2nd. Concession.

Miss Daisy Campbell has a cousin from Chesterville as her guest this week.

ROWENA

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. McLeod and son, Wayne, of Astubula, Ohio, who have been visiting relatives here for several weeks returned to their home Tuesday

The Strawberry social held in the school grounds on Wednesday night was a grand success and everyone enjoyed the evening. The receipts for the night amounted to $136.

Mr. J. S. Carter and Miss Little of Toronto spent a couple of weeks with relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Locke of Albany spent a couple of weeks visiting the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Locke.

Miss Ethel Rennick of Winchester are visiting friends here.

Miss Dora Smyth of Dundela has taken this school for the coming year.

Miss Myrtle Clealand of Morrisburg spent the week-end with Miss Hattie and Violet Mullin.

CEDAR GROVE

Mrs. Werely of Ottawa is at present visiting her son, Mr. Willis Werely and family.

Mr. George Quinn of Rochester, N.Y., and cousin, Miss Mazie Quinn of Prescott are spending a couple of weeks here with their Aunt, Mrs. Mary Gove.

Messrs. John Steele, Henry Scott and F. Grandaw were recent callers in the Grove, having motored out from Newington with Robt. Eamer.

Mrs. Frank McConnell and daughters, Rose and Muriel, spent a day last week with Mrs. M. E. Dillabough, Aultsville.

Mr. Williams of Montreal spent Sunday with his family here.

Miss Helen Porteous spent the week-end with her cousin, Miss Nora Myers, Archer.

J. P. Wert of Newington was a business caller in the Grove Monday.

Mrs. Vincent of Aultsville visited her grand-daughter, Mrs. Clarence Dafoe on Monday.

NUDELL BUSH

Mrs. Charlie Lount and Miss Edna Lount of Cornwall spent a few days here this week.

Mr. George Hanifee spent the 23rd at Cornwall.

Miss Carrie Froats is spending a few days the guest of Mrs Charley Shaver.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dennison of Riverside spent the 29th at Ferndale.

Mr. W. G. Beckstead of Morrisburg spent the 30th at Sidney Lount's.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burton was at East Williamsburg on the 29th.

Mr. George Wells was a business caller here on the 30th.

Mrs. Schultes spent the past week among friends at Riverside.

Mr. and Mrs. William Henophy spent the 29th in our Burn.

Mr. F. Casselman and son, George, spent the 30th. at Wilbert Casselman's.

Mr. Bernard Gallinger of Archer spent the 29th at Melvin McIntosh's.

Williamsburg Council

Pursuant to adjournment, the Municipal Council met in Chris Barkley's House, Dunbar, on Saturday, the 28th. day of July. Members all present. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. A grant of $50 was made for turnpiking the headline between the 7th. and 8th Concessions, opposite lots 28 and 29. M. S. Beckstead was appointed to make arrangements to have the work done on the Barkley Branch of the Whitteker Drain, to the best of his judgment. After inspecting the condition of the boundary road between the townships of Winchester and Williamsburg by the Council, it was recommended that the portion of it from the Springs, east to Jeffrey's Corner be graded up and that portion along lot 21, Williamsburg qe stoned and covered with road material and that the Clerk be instructed to send the Council of the Township of Winchester a certificate copy of the resolution passed. The Reeve, Deputy Reeve and Clerk were appointed a committee by resolution opposed by the Reeve, to measure the gravel pit bought from the Whitteker Bros and plant the necessary posts. Orders were passed in favor of the following: Miles Marcellus, disenfecting house, $5.00, John Dain, Crusher dies $48, Oscar Casselman, winter work $1.50, Municipal World acct, for blanks $1.89, Alvin McIntosh 90 2-3 rods of wire fence $18.14, Elgin Herriman, work and hired help $67.50, John Dillabough, drawing gravel 1916 and winter work, 1917, $6.00, Silas Barkley work with team and extra man on Crusher $11.00, Frank with team on crusher $9.38, Arthur Heagle, ditto $28.12, Herman Hayunga, furnishing and placing 8 yards of gravel on front road $7, E. A. VanAllen, statute labor over done in 1917, $8.00, Peter Merkley, work and hired help grading and winter work $44.75, Frank Shaw, work with team on crusher $7.50, Orrin Gallinger, ditto $31.50, Geo. Dennison ditto $15.00, Omer Warren ditto $15.50, H. A. Gallinger ditto $7.50, Chas. Watson, statute labor over done in 1916, $2.50, James Zeron, grading West Townline, Concession 1 $16, Mason Robinson, winter work, hired help grading and dragging given road, Con. 8, $91.51, Allen Froats, work on crusher $30.62, James Alguire ditto $14, Milfred Swerdfeger, ditto $13.12, Earl Darrah ditto $3.50, M. S. Beckstead part payment on salary as Road Superintendent $50, Frank Empey, chairman of R.C.S., Williamsburg, grant for month of July $100, John Coons, repairing North Townline $13, Archie Crowder work on crusher and 56 feet of Elm plank $59.87, Sanford Colquhoun, work on crusher with team, extra man and use of waggon, $29.25, Henry Wells, hired help drawing gravel, given road, Con. 5, $64.37 Alex Colquhoun work on crusher $13.12. The Council then adjourned to meet at Boucks Hill on Saturday the 25th day of August, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

LOCAL AGENT WANTED

for
MORRISBURG
and district, to sell for
"THE OLD RELIABLE FONTHILL NURSERIES
Splendid list of Stock
For Fall Planting, 1917
and
Spring Planting 1918
Including Many New Varieties which we alone control
Send for New Illustrated Catalogue; also Agent's Proposition. Handsome Free Outfit. Exclusive Territory — Liberal Commission.

STONE & WELLINGTON
The Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1837)
Toronto : : : : Ontario

The printer's dollars—where are they? A dollar here and a dollar there, scattered over numerous small towns all over the country, miles and miles apart—how shall they be gathered together? Come home, ye truants to thy father's house; ye are wanted. Come here in single file by columns or platoon—so that the printer may send thee forth again, to battle for him and vindicate his credit. Reader, if you discover a stray dollar around your premises, send him home tenderly, for he art ours.

Gilbert—Merkley

(Watertown Daily Times)

Miss Laura E. Merkley of 6 West Woodruff St., and Henry C. Gilbert of 221 Utica street, Fulton, were married at 7.30 Saturday evening, by Rev. Fred J. Davis, rector of the Church of Redeemer, 281 East Main St. Mrs. F. J. Davis and Miss Ethel Healey were the subscribing witnesses.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert will make their home in Watertown temporarily and in the fall Mr. Gilbert will enter St. Steven's College at Allendale, N. Y., preparatory to attending the General Theological seminary in New York city, from which Rev. S. F. Burhans recently graduated.

Mr. Gilbert is now classified by the Episcopal church as a postulant for holy orders, or a possible candidate for the ministry.

Miss Merkley is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Merkley of 6 West Woodruff street. Mr. Gilbert is a resident of Fulton.

For the past six months the sale of war savings certificates in Canada has averaged $1,500,000 a month, making a grand total of nine million dollars which has been made available for war purposes through the small investments. The number of certificates sold is over 130,000.

TO RENT

Two dwelling houses in Morrisburg. Immediate possession. For particulars apply to
R. F. LYLE,
Barrister,
Morrisburg, Ont.

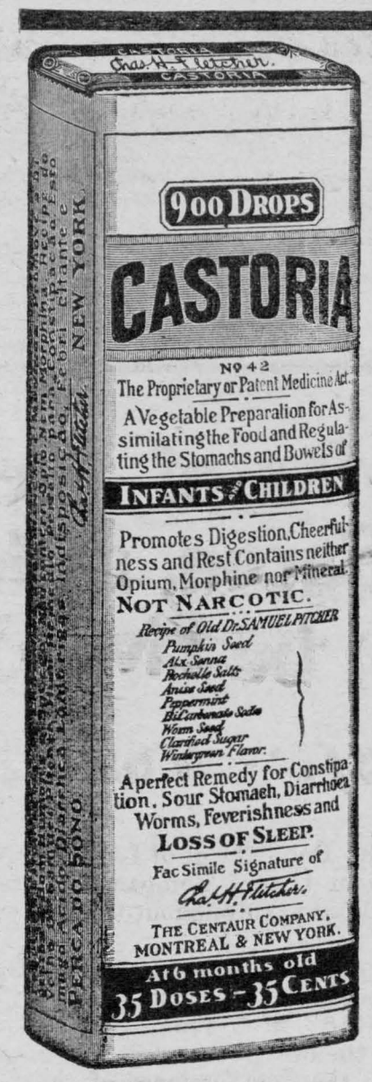
NOTICE

I will pay highest prices for rags, rubbers, copper, brass, zinc, lead and all kinds of scrap iron. For best service 'phone 63 or write
Owing to the fact that certain rumors are about that I have engaged certain parties to work with me, I beg to inform the public that these rumors are entirely false. I will call on you personally; hold all your junk until I call myself.
SAM AGULNICK,
Box 17, - - Morrisburg

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
REDUCED FARES FOR
HOMESEEKERS
To Western Canada

Each Tuesday until October 30th, the Grand Trunk Railway will run HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS. Round trip tickets will be issued at very low fares to all points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, good via the New Transcontinental or via Chicago, and during the season of navigation, via the Great Lakes. Tourist car accommodation is available and stop-overs are allowed on these tickets.
Full particulars may be had on application to any Grand Trunk Agent.
W. H. McGANNON Local Agent

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION
Aug. 25 - TORONTO - Sept. 10
On a More Than Ordinarily Progressive Scale
MOBILIZATION OF NATIONAL RESOURCES
Constructive and Destructive Needs for War
CONFEDERATION SPECTACLE
1200—PERFORMERS—1200
Canada's Story from Birth to Nationhood Dramatically Told
The very Apex of Spectacular Achievement
GIANT LIVE-STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY
Judging Competitions for Young Farmers - - New Farm Crop Competitions - - Extended Classifications and Innovations in All Departments
IMMENSE EXHIBITS OF TRACTORS AND FARM LABOR SAVING DEVICES
ART—Italian, French, Persian, American and Canadian Masterpieces.
MUSIC—Innes' Famous Soloists and a score of other leading organizations.
ENTIRE NEW MIDWAY
NATIONAL MOTOR SHOW
FIRST SHOWING OF 1918 MODELS
Greatly enlarged Government and other Exhibits - - - War in all its phases - - Model Camp - - Artillery Drive - - Aeroplane Flights - - Scores of surprises in store for old friends and a thousand thrills for new ones.
REDUCED FARES ON ALL LINES OF TRAVEL



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Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria
Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
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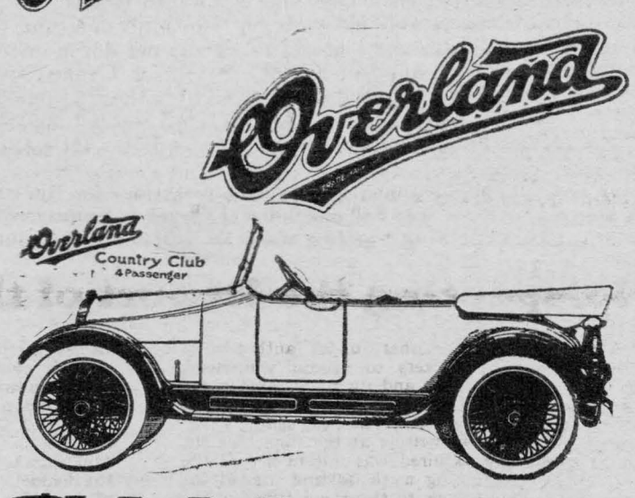

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CHAS. I. CRAMER
AGENT, :: AULTSVILLE



Here is dance music you can't resist!

MUSIC that just *lifts* you, carries you along—music that leaves you breathless and longing for more: *that's* a Columbia Record for the dance!

Listen to any one of these records—and you'll want to do something *more* than listen. You'll want to get up and DANCE!

A5815 12 inch $1.25 — THE MURRAY WALK. Fox-trot. Prince's Band. THE GIRL ON THE MAGAZINE. Fox-trot. Prince's Band.

A5814 12 inch $1.25 — OH! JOE WITH YOUR FIDDLE AND YOUR BOW, YOU STOLE MY HEART AWAY. One Step. Prince's Band. EVELYN. One Step. Prince's Band.

A5816 12 inch $1.25 — BABES IN THE WOOD. Fox-trot. Prince's Band. LOVE ME AT TWILIGHT. Fox-trot. Prince's Band.

Wilfrid Quenneville

INCOME TAX BILL INTRODUCED BY MINISTER OF FINANCE

Canada's Wealth to Contribute Full Share in Prosecution of the War.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The wealth of Canada will be made to contribute its full share toward the cost of carrying on the war. In the Commons Sir Thomas White introduced his income tax proposals and the extent of the toll to be taken of the incomes of the rich met with decided approval from both sides of the House. The Finance Minister proposes to exempt the incomes of single men and widowers without children up to $2,000, and all other persons up to $3,000:

Income Tax and How it Works Out.

Four per cent. upon incomes exceeding $2,000 per annum in the case of unmarried men or widowers without children.

The same tax on incomes exceeding $3,000 in the case of other persons.

In addition the following super-tax is to be imposed:

Where income exceeds $6,000 and does not exceed $10,000, 2 per cent.

Where income exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed 20,000, 5 per cent.

Where income exceeds $20,000 and does not exceed $30,000, 8 per cent.

Where income exceeds $30,000 and does not exceed $50,000, 10 per cent.

Where income exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $100,000, 15 per cent.

Where income exceeds $100,000, 25 per cent.

A tax of 4 per cent. on incomes exceeding $3,000 in the case of corporations or joint stock companies.

The plan will work out as follows:

Income.	Uumarried.	Married.
$ 4,000	$ 80	$ 40
5,000	120	80
7,000	220	180
10,000	400	360
12,000	550	540
15,000	850	810
20,000	1,300	1,260
30,000	2,500	2,460
50,000	5,300	5,260
75,000	10,050	10,010
100,000	14,800	14,760
150,000	29,300	29,260
200,000	43,800	43,760

WAR COSTS CANADA $850,000 A DAY

Statement Showing Financial Burden Assumed by the Dominion.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canada's war expenditure both in the Dominion and overseas now amounts to over $850,000 a day. This statement of the extent of the tremendous financial burden the nation is assuming, in carrying on her part in the great struggle, was given in the Commons by Sir Thomas White. The Finance Minister gave the figures to the House in explaniing the necessity for the new income taxation. From the beginning of April to July 20th war expenditure in Canada amounted to $39,700,000, and estimated expenditure elsewhere, including France, during the same period, was $52,600,000, or a total of $92,600,000. Taking that total as a rough basis Sir Thomas estimated the daily war outlay now at $850,000 to $900,000.

ALLIES' AIMS MUST BE GAINED

Entente Powers Resolved to Fight Until They Have Attained Their Object.

A despatch from Paris says:—The allied powers on Friday concluded their conference with this declaration:

"The allied powers, more closely united than ever for the defence of the people's rights, particularly in the Balkan peninsula, are resolved not to lay down arms until they have attained the end which in their eyes dominates all others—to render impossible a return of the criminal aggression such as that whereof the Central Empires bear the responsibility."

There was unanimous agreement on all decisions reached during the meetings. The ministers of departments affected will meet in London to draw up the executive measures.

WILL STOP ALL PROFITEERING

British Food Controller Will Regulate Prices.

A despatch from London says:—Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller, outlining on Thursday the policy he purposes to follow to regulate food prices and eliminate profiteering, said he intended to fix the prices of commodities of prime necessity over which he could obtain effective control, at all stages, from the producer to the consumer. Every efffort would be made to prevent speculation, and unnecessary middlemen would be eliminated. Existing agencies would be utilized for the purpose of distribution under license and under the control and supervision of local food controllers to be appointed by the local authorities.

FRENCH CAPTURE ENEMY TRENCHES

German Losses Are Very Heavy in Aisne Region.

London, July 26.—Again the Germans have made a vicious thrust at the French line in the Aisne region of France, and again they have paid dearly in men killed or wounded for a slight gain. The attack was delivered over a front of two miles, from Hurtebise to La Rovelle, but only to the south of Ailles was the Crown Prince's army able to penetrate French first-line trenches. In Champagne the French have captured German trenches.

HUN AGENTS BUSY IN RUSSIA

Offer Money to Incite Rebellion Against Provisional Government.

A despatch from New York says: It is true that German agents under the guise of Socialist and Anarchist speakers have been openly engaged in spreading revolt against the Republican Government of Russia, and German money is being freely used to encourage discontent and dissatisfaction with the progress of the war, according to Mrs. Alexander Lodyguine, wife of a former New York construction engineer, who arrived here on Thursday after spending ten years in Petrograd, where her husband is employed.

She asserted that she had seen German agents circulating among the crowds surrounding street speakers and openly distributing ten-rouble notes to those who would agree to shout for a separate peace or the overthrow of the existing government. She added that these emissaries are everywhere in Russia, in the army and among the civilian population, and that their work is aided by shortage of food, due to the existing disorder.

"We are confident, however, that Premier Kerensky will bring about order out of chaos. He is a wonderful man, and the best people of Russia are ready to follow and obey him. There will be no separate peace, I am sure, and Russia will continue to stand on the side of democracy."

RUSS TRAITORS PUT TO DEATH

Capital Punishment to be Meted Out to Seditious Troops.

A despatch from London says: The Russian Government's policy of "Blood and Iron" is to be carried out along lines which bodes ill for the seditious troops along the Eastern front and those persons within the country who are trying to nullify the good work that has followed in the wake of the revolution.

Capital punishment, abolished with the advent of the new Government, again has been put into force on the demand of the military commanders at the front, who will now be able to assemble field courts-martial and put to death summarily traitors in the army. Gen. Korniloff, commander of the forces in Galicia, whose disaffection and desertions have wrought havoc in the Russian morale, was the most insistent of the military chiefs in calling for a free hand to check the refractory troops, declaring that the death penalty was the only means of saving the army.

ITALIAN GUNS BUSY ON WIDE FRONT.

A despatch from Rome says:—The War Office statement regarding military operations on the Austro-Italian front reads: "On the whole front the artillery and patrol activity was normal. During the night an isolated attack by the enemy southwest of Castagnavizza was broken up by our fire. One of our airplanes paid a surprise visit, under adverse atmospheric conditions, to St. Lucia-Tolmino, dropping a ton of high explosives on the railway works and doing considerable damage."

PLACE NEW BRIDGE SPAN ON SEPTEMBER 12TH

A despatch from Quebec says:—The centre span of the Quebec bridge will be put in place on the morning of September 12. The event was planned to take place quietly without witnesses, but an engineer of the commission is supposed to have told the secret to a newspaper man this morning.

5,000,000 MEN IN BRITISH FORCES

Thousands of Boys Given Preliminary Military Training.

A despatch from London says:—Great Britain has something like 5,000,000 men in its military forces. Gen. Robertson announced that another half-million must be provided in order to maintain reserves and keep the fighting units up to full strength. When the 500,000 have been provided in July there will merely be another demand for further augmentations later.

The inexorable demands from the trenches must be met somehow. How they are to be met, how man power is continually to be provided to meet the wastage of war is indicated by the progressive organization of the country's youth for training in anticipation of the time when they shall arrive at military age.

All over the country battalions of boys, none of them beyond the age of 18 years and 8 months, are being systematically trained for the army. School boys, college boys, apprentices—youth of all classes—as soon as they are physically capable of undertaking the work of training are put into the organizations for preparation.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN SHIP LOSSES LIGHT

A despatch from Paris says:—During the week ending midnight July 22 not a single French vessel either over or under 1,600 tons was lost, according to the official statement. Six French merchantmen were attacked unsuccessfully during that time by submarines. Ships of all nationalities, numbering 1,063, entered port and 937 departed.

A despatch from Rome says:—Two Italian steamers were sunk and one small sailing vessel was damaged during the week ending midnight July 22, says an official announcement Five hundred and ninety-three vessels, with a gross tonnage of 389,815, arrived, and 550 of a tonnage of 403,450 left port.

BRAVE ONSLAUGHT OF RUSS WOMEN

After Russian Men Deserted They Attacked the Enemy.

A despatch from London says: A despatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Petrograd, dated Thursday, says:

"Ensign Mlle. Vera Butchkareff, Commander of the Russian Women's Battalion, and Lieut. Sarydlova, suffering from shock as a result of bursting shells, and about a dozen other members of the battalion who were wounded in the recent fighting, have been sent to Minsk. When they reached Poltava they were welcomed by 100,000 citizens and soldiers with a brass band and carrying banners.

"It is said the women attacked the Germans after the Russians had deserted, rushing forward impetuously and firing their rifles with deadly effect. Their prisoners were greatly chagrined when they learned the sex of their captors."

NEUTRAL SHIPS HELD BY U.S.

18 Dutch and Norwegian Vessels Loaded With Grain Await Government License.

A despatch from Baltimore says: Eighteen neutral ships loaded with grain are snchored off this port with 96,000 tons of grain in their holds. Fifteen are Dutch and three Norwegian. Some have had their cargoes under hatches for a month awaiting the license from the Government and letters of assurance from the British Ambassador. The cargo of one neutral steamer, consisting of grain, was dumped overboard because it had spoiled. It consisted of about 7,000 tons of corn.

CANADA OBTAINS $100,000,000 LOAN

A despatch from New York says:—J. P. Morgan & Company announced that arrangements had been perfected for the flotation of a $100,000,000 loan of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, which will be offered to the American public upon a basis to yield approximately 6 per cent. The loan will be unsecured, and it will run for two years. The loan to Canada will be the first foreign Government transaction that has been undertaken since America's entrance into the European war.

LOANS BY BRITAIN TO HER WAR ALLIES

A despatch from London says:—Bonar Law has made a statement in the House of Commons in regard to loans to the allies and the dominions. The total advances to the allies are £1,025,000,000 in addition to £146,000,000 loaned to the dominions, the total being £1,171,000,000.

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs

Toronto, July 31—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.34½; No. 2 Northern, $2.31½, nominal, store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C. W., $4½, track Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No official quotations.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $2.55; No. 3, $2.52, nominal, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, nominal, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $12.90; second patents, in jute bags, $12.40; strong bakers', in jute bags, $12.00

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $10.75 to $10.85, in bags, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $35; shorts, per ton, $41; middlings, per ton, $44 to $45; good feed flour, per bag, $3.25.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, $11.50 to $12.00; mixed, per ton, $9 to $10, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $8.00 to $8.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 34½ to 35c; prints, per lb., 35 to 35½c; dairy per lb., 29 to 30c.

Eggs—Per doz., 35 to 36c.

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

Cheese—New, large, 22½ to 23c; twins, 22¾ to 23¼c; triplets, 23 to 23½c; old, large, 30c; twins, 30½c; triplets, 30½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 34 to 35c; creamery prints, 38 to 39c; solids, 37½ to 38c.

Eggs—New-laid, in cartons, 43 to 44c; out of cartons, 40c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; fowl, 20c; squabs, per doz., $4.00 to $4.50; turkeys, 25 to 30c; ducks, Spring, 20c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, lb., 22c; hens, 16 to 18c; ducks, Spring, 15c.

Honey—Comb—Extra fine and heavy weight, per doz., $2.75; select, $2.50 to $2.75; No. 2, $2 to $2.25.

Beans—Imported, hand-picked, $9.00 to $9.50 per bush.; Limas, per lb., 18 to 19c.

Potatoes, on track—Red Star, new, bbl., $5.50 to $5.75; North Carolinas, new, bbl., $6.50 to $7.00; seconds, bbl., $5.50.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 30 to 31c; do., heavy, 26 to 27c; cooked, 41 to 42c; rolls, 27 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 36c; backs, plain, 36 to 37c; boneless, 39 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 26 to 26½c per lb.; clear bellies, 25 to 26c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 26¾ to 27c; tubs, 27 to 27½c; pails, 27½ to 27½c; compound, tierces, 21c; tubs, 21½c; pails, 21½c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, July 31—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 84c; do., no. 3, 83c; extra No. 1 feed, 83c. Barley—Man. feed, $1.26. Flour—Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, $13; seconds, $12.50 to $12.60; strong bakers', $12 to $12.40; winter patents, choice, $12.50 to $13.00; straight rollers, $12 to $12.80; do., bags, $6 to $6.15. Rolled oats—Barrels, $9.00 to $9.35; bags, 90 lbs., $4.40 to $4.50. Bran, $35 to $36. Shorts, $40 to $41. Middlings, $43 to $50. Mouillie, $60. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $11.00 to $11.50. Cheese—Finest Westerns, 21¾c; finest Easterns, 21¾c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 37½ to 38½c; seconds, 36½ to 37½c. Eggs—Fresh, 48c; selected, 44c; No. 1 stock, 40c; No. 2 stock, 36 to 38c. Potatoes—Barrel, $4 to $6.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, July 31—Cash prices:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.34; No. 2, do., $2.31; No. 3, do., $2.26; No. 4, $2.14; No. 5, $1.89; No. 6, $1.59; feed, $1.50. Basis contract—July, $2.34; August, $2.29. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 78c; No. 3, do., 77c; No. 1 extra feed, 77c; No. 1 feed, 75c; No. 2, do., 71½c. Barley—No. 3, $1.25; No. 4, $1.20; rejected, $1.10; feed, $1.10. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., $2.95½; No. 2 C. W., $2.91½; No. 3, do., $2.77½.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, July 31—Wheat—July, closed $2.68; September, $2.17. Cash—No. 1 hard, $2.93; No. 1 Northern, $2.85 to $2.93; No. 2, do., $2.80 to $2.87. Corn—No. 3 yellow, $2.18 to $2.20. Oats—No. 3 white, 75½ to 76½c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—$31 to $33.

Duluth, July 31—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $2.81; No. 1 Northern, $2.80; No. 2, do., $2.75. Linseed—$3.17; July, $3.17; September, $3.19; October, $3.17.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, July 31—Choice heavy steers, $10.25 to $10.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $9.75 to $10.25; do., good, $9.25 to $9.60; do., medium, $8.25 to $8.85; do., common, $7.10 to $7.25; butchers' bulls, choice, $8.00 to $8.50; do., good bulls, $7.25 to $7.50; do., medium bulls, $6.50 to $6.75; do., rough bulls, $5.00 to $6.00; butchers' cows, choice, $7.75 to $8.25; do., good, $7.10 to $7.25; do., medium, $6.50 to $6.75; stockers, $6.40 to $8.25; feeders, $7.75 to $8.75; canners and cutters, $5.25 to $5.75; milkers, good to choice, $80 to $100; do., com. and med., $40 to $50; springers, $80 to $110; light ewes, $8.25 to $9.25; sheep, heavy, $6 to $7.25; yearlings, $10 to $11; calves, good to choice, $13 to $14; spring lambs, $13.25 to $13.75; lambs, yearlings, $9 to $10.50; hogs, fed and watered, $15.75 to $16; do., weighed off cars, $16 to $16.25; do., f.o.b., $15 to $15.25.

Montreal, July 31—Butchers' cattle, choice, $10 to $10.25; do., medium, $8.75 to $9.75; do., common, $7.50 to $8.50; canners, $7 to $7.25; butchers' choice cows, $9.25 to $9.75; butchers' cattle, med., $7.50 to $8; do., bulls, $9 to $9.50; milkers, choice, each, $70 to $150; sheep, ewes, $8.50 to $9; bucks and culls, $8 to $8.50; lambs, $14 to $14.50; hogs, fed and watered, $15.90 to $16; calves, milk-fed, $12 to $13; do., grass-fed, $6 to $8.

300 MERCHANT SHIPS ARMED

British Government Making Efforts to Arm a Maximum Number.

A despatch from London says: Three hundred British merchant vessels already have been armed and a large number are being armed each week, said T. J. Macnamara, financial secretary to the Admiralty, in reply to a question in the House of Commons on Friday. He added that the Government was making great efforts to get a maximum number of merchantmen armed as soon as possible.

SUBMARINE TOLL WAS 24 VESSELS

A despatch from London says:—Twenty-one British vessels of more than 1,600 tons each, and three of less than 1,600 tons each, were sunk last week by mines or submarines, according to the weekly Admiralty report on shipping losses. One fishing vessel was also lost.

165,000 GERMANS TAKEN SINCE BATTLE OF THE SOMME

Allies Also Captured 948 Cannon on Western Front Alone—Year's Work Reviewed.

On the French Front, July 29.—Bitter will be the retrospect of the German people in the days completing the third and opening the fourth year of the war. A conservative estimate shows that the German armies lost 165,000 men and 2,500 officers, with 948 cannon and thousands of lesser pieces, in the last twelve months on the French and British fronts alone. This is but a part, and not the gravest of the account. The number of killed and seriously wounded is several times larger than that of the prisoners. For these sacrifices, and for provocations which brought America into the war, what is there to show? The year has witnessed the last great offensive efforts of the Imperial armies, and those who remember the dominant phase of offensive in their strategy will know how much that means. Their supreme adventure against Verdun was in mid course of the year. On June 11 began the wild assaults that brought them to Fourt Souvelle, the last crest but one before the little city of Meuse. The ten months' battle of Verdun cost Germany 500,000 of her best men. A principal object of the plan of campaign entrusted to the Prince Imperial was to upset arrangements for the allied offensive in the North. It completely failed in this purpose also. The Franco-British attack on the Somme began in July and progressed by stages throughout the autumn.

On April 9 the British offensive, by which Vimy Ridge was taken with 13,000 prisoners, and a week later the French followed on the Aisne and Champagne. The end of May our allies had secured the whole line of Aisne Heights and crests of Moronvilliers Hills, with 32,000 prisoners, drawing twenty-four fresh German divisions into the conflict. At the same time the British were breaking into the Hindenburg line on the north, and on June 7 they began a brilliant operation resulting in the Messines-Wystchaete Ridge. Not the least result of unresting activity has been to kill the second and essential part of the Hindenburg scheme, that of a famous elastic line which was to make a further piecemeal retreat possible and safe, whenever the allied advance became too pressing. No such elasticity exists, or the Crown Prince, promoted for his tragic blunders to General Command against the French, would not have needed to throw away a hundred thousand men in fruitless efforts to get back his posts of observation on the Aisne and Champagne Hills. In this year of slaughter the German command has turned the last screws of the conscript machine and entered upon a period of decline, for it seems the Western allies are resolute as ever, and the last great power of the world is just beginning to enter the field against it. If the situation was, as General von Buelow says, 'particularly unfavorable" a year ago, how should it be described to-day?

BIG ARTILLERY DUELS RESUMED

Fighting Has Been Resumed in Flanders on a Very Large Scale.

A despatch from British Headquarters in France, says:—The German and British fighting lines in France and Belgium, which have been comparatively dormant for several weeks, so far as any large offensive is concerned, have tensed perceptibly in the last few days.

Out of the stiffening have grown numerous fierce artillery duels, especially in Flanders. The Germans have developed what is known among the British as "nerves"; that is, they have become exceptionally sensitive to any movement of their opponents which deviates from the routine, and give evidence of this condition in furious bombardments at suspected points.

From this the conclusion is drawn that, for reasons of their own, the Germans may be fearing that trouble is impending in some section, and are not certain where to look for its appearance.

Lens and Hill 70 nearby have been under heavy and almost continuous gun fire. Even the battle-scarred and barren Vimy Ridge, which overlooks the valley above Lens, has been the object of vigorous shelling which has accomplished nothing except to add still more shell craters on the already badly punished hill.

DEMOCRATIC RULE CONTROLS GREECE

King Not Present at Opening of Parliament at Athens.

A despatch from Athens says: The meeting of Parliament on Thursday was signalized by a complete resumption of popular rule and the end of autocracy in Greece. King Alexander did not take part in the function, the speech from the throne having been abandoned on the ground that it would involve criticism of a father by his son.

The Chamber presented a picturesque scene, with Greeks, Mussulmans and Islanders dressed in their quaint native costumes. Premier Venizelos was acclaimed by a large majority of the deputies. The new regime completely controls the situation and is in full accord and co-operating with the Entente.

RUSSIAN PREMIER CALLS LEADERS

Kerensky Takes Measures to Repress Anarchy in Republic.

Petrograd, July 28.—On the heels of his declaration that the "spectre of anarchy needs to be obliterated," and that "stout hearts and stern hands are needed for the task," Premier Kerensky to-day summoned to Petrograd General Nicholas Ruzsky and General Gurko. The former was Commander-in-chief of the Northern armies, and the latter headed the forces operating in the Southwestern front.

The greatest significance is attached to Kerensky's action in calling the two military leaders. The generally accepted view is that the Premier intends to organize a Supreme Military Council, which may consist of these personages; Kerensky, Ruzsky, Gurko, Brussiloff and Korniloff, the latter four conceded to comprise the military genius of the Republic.

SUCCESS OF ONTARIO AVIATOR

Has a Record of Thirty-Six Machines Brought Down.

Canadian Headquarters in France, July 28 (via London, July 29).—The spurt of the enemy's aerial activity on this part of the front has ceased, and only a few of his planes have tried to cross our lines. This result has been brought about by hard fighting on the part of the splendid young fellows of the aerial service. One of the most successful aviators in this area is an Ontario man who has a record of thirty-six German machines brought down, most of them from such a height as to insure their destruction. He has already won the Military Cross and the D.S.O.

Rumanians Advance Rapidly.

A despatch from London says: The advance of the Rumanians in the Suchitza valley north-west of Focsani has resulted in the abandonment of that valley as far as the upper course of the Putna by the Austro-Germans. The Rumanians have moved their line forward seven and one-half miles, gaining all their objectives and occupying ten villages. More than 400 additional prisoners and guns and war material were captured by the Rumanians.

POLISH LEGION ANGERED BY UNJUST RULE OF GERMANY

Many Poles Refuse to Take the Oath of Fidelity to Austro-German Sovereigns.

London, July 29.—Big street demonstrations have occurred at Warsaw as a result of the arrest of Gen. Pilsudski, of the Polish Legion, and other leaders in the movement against imposing an oath of fidelity to the Austro-German sovereigns upon the Polish army. Many of the legionaries have refused to take such an oath.

The Polish Council of State has protested to the Governor-General against the arrests as unjustifiable, and has declared that only the speediest possible establishment of a genuine Polish Government and army will quiet public opinion.

Gen. von Beseler, the German Governor-General, replied, refusing the release of the Poles, and declaring that the German authorities had proof that Gen. Pilsudski was organizing an armed movement against Germany.

Vienna despatches indicate that Gen. Pilsudski's following is far greater than the German reports give any impression of, and include a large part of the political Left.

Is Breakfast Ready?
The answer is easy in the home where **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is the regular every day breakfast cereal. Being ready-cooked and ready-to-eat, Shredded Wheat Biscuit is the joy of the housekeeper in Summer. Served with sliced bananas, berries, or other fruit, they make a nourishing, satisfying meal at a cost of a few cents.



Made in Canada.

A SCENE IN LONDON'S SLUMS.

Influence of a Little War Shrine on the Rough Inhabitants.

I walked the other day through one of London's meanest streets. The barrows of costermongers lined the pavements. Rough women jostled each other and shouted in foreign tongues. Odds and ends of unsavory-looking washing fluttered from the windows of slums overhead, writes an Englishwoman.

And in the midst of all this dirt and disorder I came upon a very beautiful little war shrine. In letters of gold against a background of white marble names were inscribed--the "Roll of Honor."

Before the shrine lay great bunches of roses and pink carnations.

As I looked at this tiny oasis in London's lowest slum a woman in a ragged shawl and with very dirty hands slouched up. In those hands she carried a bunch of lilies. She looked about her furtively to see if any one was watching, then placed the lilies at the shine. Tears were in her eyes as she turned away. "Good old Bill!" I heard her mutter. " 'e always did like flowers!"

Then I saw that among the dozen names inscribed on the shrine under the title "Roll of Honor" was that of Private Bill Johnston, of the "Die Hards," and after his name were the words, "Killed while rescuing a wounded comrade."

A big policeman—a typical London "Bobby"—and they have to be big and very strong to cope with certain forms of liveliness evinced frequently in London's slums—strolled up.

"That there little war shinne does more to uplift the men and women of the neighborhood than the sermons of a thousand parsons would," he observed, "there ain't near so much drinkin' and cursin' and fightin' 'round here since we set up the roll of honor. It kind of sets 'em an example, it does. Take the case of that old woman just gone by, that left her lilies here. One of the worst and toughest cases in London, she used to be. But since her grandson was killed—givin' his life for a friend—and the War Office sent the old lady 'is decoration that he won for gallantry—well, she's a different being, and that's sayin' a lot, for she was one of the hardest drinkers and the most quarrelsome in the neighborhood. Now she spends her money on flowers instead of drink, and through I don't much hold with wastin' money on flowers, it's better than the drink."

The solution of the food problem lies in the hands of the women of the world.

Preparing for To-morrow

Many people seem able to drink tea and coffee for a while without apparent harm, but when health disturbance follows, even though slight, it is wise to investigate.

Thousands of homes, where tea or coffee was found to disagree, have changed the family table drink to

Instant Postum

With improved health, and it usually follows, the change made becomes a permanent one. It pays to prepare for the health of to-morrow.

"There's a Reason"

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

ARMENIA OF TO-DAY.

Nation Has Preserved Its Traditions and Religion for Centuries.

In spite of the efforts of barbarous masters, and notwithstanding the most frightful persecutions the Armenians have been able for centuries and centuries, to preserve their traditions, their language and the religion of their ancestors. This persistence of the Armenian vitality is one of the most remarkable facts of Oriental history, a fact almost unique of its kind; for, of all the people subjugated by the Arabs and Turks, very few have been able to preserve the three principle elements of nationality—customs, language and religion.

The Ghebers, the last Mazdaian remnants of ancient Persia, still form communities that are preserved solely by religion; for the old language has little by little disappeared to give place to dialects of modern Persia mixed with archaical forms. The Chaldeans, for the most part Christians, have in general abandoned their language, while a great number have changed their religion and become coalesced with the mass of the Arabs.

The less numerous Christians of Saint John (Madeens), living in Lower Chaldea, are still attached by religious beliefs, but their ancient speech is dead. The Copts, in Egypt, remaining Christians, witnessed the extinction of their language scarcely a century ago, and Syria has experienced a similar vanishing of a great number of its traditions; Copts and Syrians now speak but the language of their masters.

Little by little the Moslem religion has succeeded, not only in unifying the language, but also in reducing creeds. In the Turkish empire to-day we meet fragments only of the Christian races. The Armenians only have the moral force to cope with the calamity; they alone have preserved all the intellectual and moral inheritance of their ancestors.

THE STORY OF THE STAIRS

Every time you go up stairs you can test your state of health—the condition of your blood.

Do you arrive at the top of the stairs breathless and distressed? Does your heart palpitate violently? Do you have a pain in your side? Perhaps you even have to stop half way up, with limbs trembling and head dizzy, too exhausted to go further without resting. These are unfailing signs of anaemia. As soon as your blood becomes impoverished or impure the stair-case becomes an instrument of torture. When this is so you are unfit for work; your blood is watery and your nerves exhausted, you are losing the joy of an active life and paving the way for a further break down and decline. In this condition only one thing can save you. You must put put new, rich, red blood into your veins without further delay and so build up your blood anew. To get this new, rich blood give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and they will give you new vitality, sound health, and the power to resist and throw off disease. For more than a generation this favorite medicine has been in use throughout the world and has made many thousands of weak, despondent men and women bright, active and strong.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SAVING FOOD AT LONDON ZOO.

Horseflesh is Only Meat Used—Bread Made From Condensed Flour.

How the Zoological Gardens in London are helping to conserve the British food supply was told by the Duke of Bedford at a recent meeting of the Zoological Society in London. He said they had not replaced the animals that had died since the war began and had killed off all of those that were easily replaced.

The only meat they gave to the carnivora was horse flesh purchased from the army. They had ceased using potatoes. The bread given to the monkeys and other small mammals was made from flour rejected by the Board of Trade and ship's biscuits that had outlived their usefulness as human food. Instead of wheat they used dark paddy, rice and locust beans. They were replacing oats with a mixture of maize and split horse beans.

Hay was that left by the army buyers, supplemented with park grass and foliage. Only Chinese pickled eggs were employed and the fish was that unsuitable for human use. Bananas, formerly fed to many small mammals and birds, had to a great extent been replaced by boiled mangold-wurzel and beets. Only five pounds of sugar a week were used, and this was "foot" sugar unsuitable for human food. And the "greens" were limited to eleven bushels a week of kinds not sold for human consumption.

Now is the time to break up sod where winter wheat or rye is to be sown in the autumn.

Canadians should not consider that 1917 will be the only year that rigid economies must be practised. There is no knowing at this date when the war will end, and even after it has ended there will be urgent need for Canada's surplus of food for many months while Europe is being regenerated.

INVENTIONS NEEDED.

Chance to Promote Industry and Incidentally Make a Fortune.

"Anybody who wants to make a fortune can get one quick by inventing a machine that will pick cotton satisfactorily," says Prof. W. J. Spillman, chief of the United States Government Office of Farm Management. "It will be a simple enough contrivance when it arrives, and the everyday citizen will marvel that the idea did not occur to him.

"Such a machine would enormously augment our annual cotton output. For, mark you, it is small trouble to plant wide areas—that is, to put the seed in the ground—but the gathering of the crop is a slow and laborious process. It is, then, not the planting, but the labor required for picking the cotton, that limits the output and raises the cost of the product.

"Already there are cotton-picking machines. The essential feature of one of them is a revolving belt carrying steel bristles that (operated by a man on a horse-drawn vehicle) catch up the cotton, which is raked off the belt by a row of teeth into a sack.

"Another contrivance, carried on a wagon, has several long rubber tubes attached to it. In the wagon is a gasoline engine that operates in much the same fashion as a vacuum housecleaning machine. Men walk behind, pointing the ends of the tubes at the bolls, and the cotton flies up them and into a receptacle provided for the purpose.

"These devices are ingenious, but by no means wholly satisfactory. The steel bristles miss a good deal of the cotton. The vacuum contrivance costs money and is expensive to operate. Besides, it collects a lot of dirt and waste vegetable material with the cotton.

"Before long, however, the problem is bound to be solved. And by that time we may have another much-needed farm invention—a machine that will not only dig potatoes, but will pick them up, knock the dirt off them and sort them in sizes ready for market."

TIMBER GROWING IN CANADA.

Two-thirds of the Dominion Area Should be Reserved for Forests.

One of the surprises to those visiting Europe in peace times is the method by which all lands are carefully examined and put to work according to their capacity. No farmer is permitted to locate on non-agricultural soil, and at the same time, good farming soil cannot be retained under such a crop as timber. Canada has only made a beginning at applying such a policy of business efficiency in the use of the nation's natural resources. Thousands of farmers are to-day tied to farms that produce only a few dollars an acre, their efforts and ambitions practically wasted in a time when man-power is at a high premium. Taking the whole of Canada's area, more than two-thirds will never produce field crops, and the bulk of the two-thirds will prove profitable under only one crop, namely timber.

All efforts for the protection of the forests against fire and other forms of needless waste aim to keep in a productive condition those millions of acres that can never grow field crops. Canada holds a tremendous national advantage in her forests, but from the beginning of the last century about two-thirds of the original inheritance has been destroyed by fires. Nearly all modern countries have put an end to forest fires by carefully organized protective systems.

Told the Truth.

"Jimmy," said the gentle old lady sadly to the young imp who lay with a broken leg in the hospital, "the nurses tell me that you have been a very naughty boy."

"Yes, missus," acknowledged Jimmy, his sun-burnt face and tousled head half-hidden in the pillow.

"But, why?" came the gentle query.

"Can't 'elp it, missus!" shame-facedly whispered Jim.

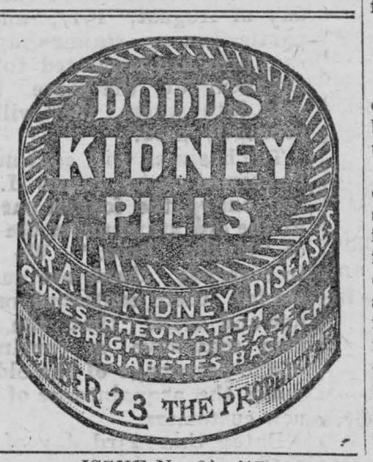
"Now, look here," said the old lady as she rose, "I shall be at the hospital again next week, and I want you to promise me to be a good boy till then, and, if so, you shall have a whole shilling.

Jimmy fervently promised; but, alas, all his mischief reasserted itself, and he was sadly in disgrace when the old lady again visited the ward.

"Well, little man," she said mildly, "I'm not going to ask the nurses if you have been a good boy. Tell me yourself. Now, do yo deserve that shilling I promised you?"

Slowly Jim raised his big brown eyes to her face, and then lowered them again.

"Gimme a penny," he said in a low voice.



AGENTS WANTED

One Agent in each town, to sell a new American home article, OXOGAS, making Light and Heat, from common coal oil, in any home, as needed. No dirt, smoke, odor, no fires to build and no ashes to carry. Cheapest and most efficient of all fuels. Write quickly. Gloria Heat and Light Co., 391 Yonge Street, Toronto.

A One-Piece Dress



Something absolutely new is the slip-on frock shown above which requires no fastening of any kind—neither buttons, hooks and eyes, nor snaps. The two-piece skirt is attached to the blouse, and the waistline adjusted by an elastic which may be drawn tight or loose as desired. McCall Pattern No. 7891, Ladies' Simplicity Dress; in 7 sizes; 34 to 46 bust. Price, 20 cents.

This pattern can be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

When Your Eyes Need Care

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

A canary's ears are at the back of and a little below its eyes. There is no outer ear such as animals have, but simply a small opening which is covered by feathers. It is quite surprising that birds should possess the very acute hearing which they do while lacking the fleshy flap which enables the animals to catch sounds.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for $30.00. Cured him with $1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for $85.00. Profit on Liniment, $54.
MOISE DEROSCE,
Hotel Keeper, St. Phillippe, Que.

Blasting With Lime.

When water is added to calcium oxide, or quicklime, the lime expands slowly with almost irresistible force. Rock Products describes how that property of quicklime was utilized recently to break up piers twelve feet wide, twenty feet long and twelve feet high. The piers stood between similar piers that supported engines in constant operation and therefore had to be removed without injury to the machinery. It was impossible to blast the piers, and hand cutting was too slow and expensive. The work was accomplished by drilling three-inch vertical holes, three feet deep and three feet apart in both directions, over the entire area of the piers and filling them within six inches of the top with fresh slaked lime, in pieces one half inch to one and a half inches wide. As soon as the lime was thoroughly wet the tops of the holes were filled with brick dust, which was well tamped. In about ten minutes cracks started in every direction, and the entire top of the foundation was broken into three-foot cubes.

One Pea or Two Peas?

We deceive ourselves much more often than other people deceive us, because we cannot rely upon the testimony of our physical senses.

Illusions of one sense or another are everyday experiences. We have illusions of vision and illusions of hearing. They are always interesting. But illusions of feeling are specially curious, being rarer. Here is one that anybody may try: Take a pea and roll it to and fro on the table with the forefinger and middle finger. It feels, of course, like one pea. But repeat the process with those two fingers crossed and the pea becomes to the feeling two peas. Try it.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

BABY SLEEPS.

The baby wept;
The mother took it from the nurse's arms,
And hushed its fears, and soothed its vain alarms,
And baby slept.

Again it weeps,
And God doth take it from the mother's arms,
From present griefs, and future unknown harms,
And baby sleeps.
—Samuel Hinds.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentry and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Every garden needs a compost heap. A good way to start the heap is to cut sods and pile them up upside down. On this pile throw all the cuttings from the lawn, weeds from the garden pulled before they go to seed, tops of vegetables, pea vines, &c., old bones and if the pile is away from the house garbage can also be thrown on it, covering this promptly with a few shovelfuls of earth. Next year when rotted and sifted this makes excellent potting soil and good compost to spread over the garden.

It is doubtful if any of us realize the need that there will be for meat and live stock in the European countries after peace is declared. Canadian breeding stock and Canadian meat products will be in demand. It behooves the Canadian breeder and feeder to grasp the opportunity and produce a maximum of live stock when prospects are so good for continuous high prices. No better outlet for the best of his stuff can be found than at the auction sale of the Eighth Annual Toronto Fat Stock Show, Union Stock Yards, December 7th and 8th next.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

It is estimated that there are 600 professional story-tellers in Tokio, who wander from house to house relating tales. The story-teller learns a new set of stories when he finds that the old ones are too well known.

Poor tea that can be sold at a low price is most extravagant in use. A little good tea, like Salada, makes many more cups; hence it's real economy.

If winter flowering plants have not been repotted do not longer delay. Get good rich potting soil from the nearest florist and repot the plants at once. Plunge the plants in the garden and keep them well watered.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Influence Needed.

He was very young and fresh and new, and he was a second lieutenant. One day he sought his elderly colonel, and poured forth a complaint.

"Sir, I should be so obliged if you'd use your influence to prevent the men in my platoon from calling me 'Baby Bunting.' "

"Certainly, my lad—certainly!" said the old colonel. "I will, with pleasure—if you'll use your influence to stop the whole battalion calling me 'that bow-legged old duffer with the bald head.' "

WOMEN ! IT IS MAGIC ! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.



Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

GILLETT'S EATS LYE DIRT CLEANS-DISINFECTS

Every merchant should unload freight cars promptly. Fruit growers are suffering for cars that are kept standing for days waiting to be unloaded. During the month of May at the principal Eastern markets after the cars were placed on team tracks for unloading the average detention of cars for unloading was four days. Help the whole country by unloading with as little delay as possible.

MONEY ORDERS.

REMIT by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen, you get your money back.

When boiling corned beef you will improve the flavor by adding a small onion, a few cloves and several bay leaves to the water in which it is boiled.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The "Queen of Heaven" (Jeremiah vii., 18; xivi. 17, 18, 19, 25) is the moon worshipped as Astareth or Astarte.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB Offices for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 73 Adelaide Street, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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



America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

NUXATED IRON

$100.00 FORFEIT

increases strength of delicate, nervous, rundown people 100 per cent. in ten days in many instances. $100 forfeit if it fails as per full explanation in large article soon to appear in this paper. Ask your doctor or druggist about it.

Suffered Three Weeks With Chapped Hands. Sore and Unsightly. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Above are extracts from a signed statement recently received from Miss Gladys Hambleton, Roxton Falls, Que., Nov. 29, 1916.

How much better to prevent such suffering by using Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes, the Soap to cleanse and purify the pores, with touches of Ointment now and then as needed to soothe and heal the first signs of eczemas, rashes, dandruff and pimples. You will use no other once you try these super-creamy emollients.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: **"Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A."** Sold everywhere.

NERVOUSNESS AND BLUES

Symptoms of More Serious Sickness.



Washington Park, Ill.—"I am the mother of four children and have suffered with female trouble, backache, nervous spells and the blues. My children's loud talking and romping would make me so nervous I could just tear everything to pieces and I would ache all over and feel so sick that I would not want anyone to talk to me at times. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills restored me to health and I want to thank you for the good they have done me. I have had quite a bit of trouble and worry but it does not affect my youthful looks. My friends say 'Why do you look so young and well?' I owe it all to the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies."—Mrs. Robt. Stopiel, Sage Avenue, Washington Park, Illinois.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free of charge.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Whitteker the Optician will be at
Wales July 14
Morrisburg, July 16 to Aug 4

Tonight, in the Music Hall, the new comedy "Bringing Up Father, presented by Tom Marks & Co.—vaudeville between the acts. Reserved seat, 50 cents. Sold at Chalmers'.

The Steamer Eloise will run free trips to Waddington Friday evening at 7 and 10 p.m., instead of 8 and 10 as advertised last week, for the convenience of those who wish to attend the "War Relief" concert and dance

In view of the fact that a rumor has been circulating that Captain Glasgow is expected to return from Europe shortly, we have been asked to announce tha the rumor is false and that the Captain is expected to be in France at the time of writing.

It rests with each one of us which class we will be in. You can get with "the wealthy column" with a little thrift. The easiest, safest, and best place is to take the little savings from your sock to your Post Master and buy a War-Savings Certificate. The best investment in the world today—untaxed bonds paying over 5 per cent interest—get a $25 one today. It will make you fell you are doing something to help your country to win the war.

Miss E. J. Beckstead of Chicago and Mrs. Chas. Plantz of St. Paul, Minn., are visiting at Mrs. John Loucks'.

Mrs. F. W. Martin of Moose Jaw, Sask., and Miss Jessie Martin of Aylmer, Que., who have been the guests of Miss Eleanor Wickware for a week left on Wednesday for their home.

The following facts have been gathered by one of the largest Insurance Co's in the world:—Take 100 healthy men at the age of 25 and follow their career, and at the age of 65 you will find 36 will be dead, 1 will be very rich, 4 will be wealthy, 5 will support themselves by working, 54 will be depending upon friends, relatives or charity—or, to sum up—only 5 out of the 64 living will be "well fixed."

Messrs. Blain, Fisher and Lesperance, members of the House of Commons, have been appointed senators. Lendrum McMeans, K.C., Winnipeg, Smeaton White of the Montreal Gazette and George G. Foster, K. C., of Montreal, have also been appointed to the gilded chamber.

It is expected that Montreal will contribute nearly half the revenue raised under the new Dominion income tax. Men who will be affected are high-salaried officials of the C.P.R., G.T.R., the Bank of Montreal, the Royal Bank, Merchants Bank, Molsons Bank and other important financial enterprises and the large manufacturing concerns.

Having failed to induce any large number of men to go on farms for harvest, Chairman H. W. Strudley of the Stratford branch of the Organization of Resources Committee, decided to close his own plant, the Imperial Rattan Factory, for at least one week, thus releasing the employes, who will be paid by the proprietor the difference between their wages in the factory and those offered by farmers.

Miss Eva Green of Toronto is in town renewing old acquaintances, the guest of Miss Ella VanAllen.

Union Services, Aug. 5th. — 11 a.m. in Knox Church: 7 p. m. in the Methodist Church. Rev. H. Cameron will conduct these services. August 4th being the anniversary of the declaration of the war, the services on Sabbath will have special reference to some phases of this great struggle, past and future. A. M. lessons "We should learn from the War." P. M., "Conditions necessary for the successful carrying on of this war"

Mr. Jos. Cunningham of Waddington spent the early part of the week with friends in Williamsburg.

Miss Josephine Beckstead of Chicago is visiting with relatives in town.

Mrs. Adam Johnston of Vankleek Hill spent Tuesday in town

Dr. G. M. Gorrell returned home this week after an enjoyable week's holidays camping near Westport.

Mr. E. P. Bradt left for Hamilton on Thursday to attend the funeral of his brother, Sgt. G. W. Bradt, who was invalided home from Overseas in March last, and who died in a military hospital, Hamilton, Ont., on the 2nd. inst.

ONCE A YEAR

Next week the Leader will take its annual holiday, and consequently the Leader will not be issued. The Office will be opened daily from 9 a m. to 4 p m.

Miss Bertna VanAllen if Mountain was visiting at the home of Mr. T. W. Howson last week.

Miss Lillie Doran of Montreal is spending a few days with Mrs. William Rice.

Miss Annie Hummell is visiting in Brockville this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gokey and Mr. M. Gately of Gorham, N. H. are spending the week in town.

Mrs. F. W. Herbick is visiting with friends in Norfolk, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Murray of Brockville spent Sunday with the former's mother, Mrs. M. E. Lavis.

Mr. A. S. Hamilton and family of Brockville spent a few days with the former's mother, Mrs. Jas. Hamilton.

Mrs. Fred Moran and children of Toronto are spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. E. Myers.

Mr. John McLatchie of Cardinal spent the week-end with his brother, Mr. Andrew McLatchie.

Miss Edith Plantz of St. Paul Minn., is visiting relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Whitteker returned home on Tuesday after spending a couple of weeks' holidays in New York State.

The man who could run a newspaper to suit anybody has been called to Heaven long ago.

OBITUARY

Walter A. Weston

A well-known and popular resident of Iroquois passed away on Monday, July 30th, after an illness of two weeks' duration, in the person of Walter A. Weston. The deceased was born in Picton, where in early life he was engaged in the cheese-making business. Some thirty years ago he moved to Iroquois and in the year 1891 wasunited in marriage with his surviving wife, where together, for the last twenty-six years, they had successfully carried on the business of farming. Deceased was a devoted husband, and the soul of fellowship, which is the greatest of all to be found in man. And as a man it is that all who knew him best learned to respect him, as the large number from far and near who attended the funeral (one of the largest ever held in Iroquois), testified. The funeral took place on Wednesday, August 1st. to the Methodist Church and cemetery.

He leaves to mourn, besides his wife, two brothers and one sister: Zehiel Weston of London, Ont., and J. W. Weston of Prescott; and Mrs. Raney of Red Deer, Alberta.

HYMENEAL

Finnie—Bradfield

A quiet wedding took place in St. James Church Sunday morning at 7.30, when Kathleen, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Bradfield was united in marriage, by the Rev. C. O. Carson, to Mr. Stanley G. Finnie, son of Dr. J. T. and Mrs. Finnie, Montreal. They were attended by the members of the bride's family only.

In the afternoon the happy young couple, accompanied by the bride's sister and brother and a few friends motored to Ogdensburg, leaving on the 7.30 train for New York.

The bride, a charming young lady, a graduate of Toronto University, will be missed by a large circle of friends.

The groom was at one time teller in the Bank of Ottawa here, but is now engaged with the Canadian Inspection Co. at Paterson, N.J., where Mr. and Mrs. Finnie will reside.

A local gentleman after having beans shoved at him each meal for two straight weeks at the boarding house, asked the waiter to please read the eighth verse of the thirteenth chapter of Hebrews.—Get the dust off your Bibles.

Report all items of interest to this office. They will be appreciated and each item will help to make the paper that much more interesting. We can not get all the news but by your help we can get the lion's share and that is what we wish to do. We want all the news that's news.

BORN

McIntosh—At Williamsburg, on July 25th., to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McIntosh, a son—Geo. Raymond.

'The Childer"

Ah, sure, without the childher, now I don't know what I'd do at all,
'Twould be the same old story, every day; an' nothing new at all!
'Tis thrue, they are a throuble, an' I'm often almost wild with them—
But what about the time when I am just another child with them!

The house that has the childer is the house that has the joy in it;
To me 'tis only home that has a girleen or a boy in it,
An' every one that's added only makes the place the cheerier;
If childer are the gifts of God, the more He sends the merrier.

Sure, every little one I've had gave something to my bliss the more,
And every little baby-face my lips were drawn to kiss the more,
An' though I know the throuble an' the thrial an' the care they are,
An' though I know how often wild, how wayward an' how quare they are.

An 'though 'tis many a night I've watched beside the little beds of them;
An' though I know the surly moods that fall upon the best of them—
Can one who is unkind outweigh the love of all the rest of them?
No, no, the throuble that I've had, through them I'll never rue at all,
An' sure, without the childher now, I don't know what I'd do at all!

The advocates of "birth control" will scarcely admire such sentiments. But the "ignorant Irish" prefer the Ten Commandments to the new fangled theories of the uplifters and social reformers.

CONSERVATIVE ATTENTION!

A mass meeting of the Conservative Party of the County of Dundas, including the Village of Finch and the Townships of Finch and Osnabruck will be held in the Music Hall Chesterville, on Wednesday, August 8th, at the hour of one o'clock p.m., for the purpose of organization (election of officers, etc.) and selecting a candidate for the coming Dominion Election.

GOD SAVE THE KING

By Order of the Committee
D. McNAUGHTON,
FINCH.
O. D. CASSELMAN,
CHESTERVILLE
JOHN McCORMICK,
WINCHESTER

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF Robert S. Merkley, late of the Township of Matilda in the County of Dundas, retired yeoman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 56 of the Trustees Act, R. S. O. 1914, Chap. 121, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Robert S. Merkley, who died on or about the 29th day of May, 1917, at the Township of Matilda, are required on or before the 15th day of August, 1917 to send by post prepaid or deliver to the undersigned solicitor for Lorne McPherson and Henry Merkley, the executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars in writing of their claims and the nature of the security, if any, held by them,

And take notice that after such last mentioned date said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice and will not be liable for said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1917.
ARTHUR FLYNN, Morrisburg,
Solicitor for said Executors.

2 BARGAINS 2

Woven Wire Fence
Gasoline Engine

With Pumping Jack Attached

We have a quantity of woven wire fence which we purchased before the advance in price, which we will actually sell, by the roll, at a less price than we are able to buy to-day in full car loads

A second hand Gasoline Engine with pump jack attached, only been run a few hours and has not a fault.

THE FARM EQUIPMENT CO
MORRISBURG, — ONT
— SALESMAN —
JAS. A. BUIST, Morrisburg
F. W. BEACH, Iroquois

The gift that doesn't require an occasion—that is always timely—your photograph.

Give them something they can't buy.

Make the appointment to-day

J. M. WHITTEKER,
Photographer & Optometrist
Morrisburg, - Ont.

—The—
Whitteker Optical Parlor

A. A. WHITTEKER, Graduate Optical Institute of Canada
J. M. WHITTEKER, Graduate Canada Opthalmic College
'PHONE NO. 18A
TAIT BLOCK
MORRISBURG, - - ONTARIO

New Times—New Chances

Prices Going Up!

Drop us a card. We are paying highest prices for poultry, Junk, Rags, Rubbers, Copper, Lead and Zinc; also all kinds of scrap iron empty bags, and magazines. Satisfaction guaranteed to my customers.

J. S. TEVAN,
Removed—From Main street to Windsor House, Lock street, Morrisburg.
P. O. Box, 144 - - 'Phone 28

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the public that anyone found trespassing on my property after the publication of this notice will be prosecuted according to law.

A. A. Madden,
Williamsburg.
Morrisburg, July 12, 1917.

FOR SALE

Two dwelling houses in Morrisburg, both well rented. For particulars apply to,
R. F. LYLE,
BARRISTER,
Morrisburg Ont.

Farm For Sale

A good dairy farm, Williamsburg Township, Dundas County, part lot twenty-eight, Sixth Concession, 100 acres, rich clay loam, good house, large barns, cow stable, piggery, hen house, good wells. For particulars write Frank Casselman or Myron Weegar, executors, Williamsburg, Ontario, or Arthur Flynn, solicitor, Morrisburg, Ontario. 29-c



DR. McGAHEY'S HEAVE CURE For broken-winded Horses cures Heaves, Chronic Cough, and all chronic affections of the throat and lungs. The only medicine in the world that will cure the above disease, making the animal sound in wind and useful to his owner. Price $1.50.
DR. McGAHEY'S KIDNEY & COUGH POWDERS for all acute affections of the throat and lungs, such as Coughs, Colds Distemper, Stocking of the Legs (the result of hard driving), Kidney Trouble, etc. One dose relieves, and one box will cure. Price 50c.
THE DR. McGAHEY MEDICINE CO., KEMPTVILLE, ONT.

D. T. HENDERSON,
Morrisburg, :: Ont

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership business long carried on by us at Morrisburg as general merchants under the name of "Mullin Bros." has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

All parties owing the firm are requested to call at the store and settle before the 15th. day of August, 1917; and all parties having claims against said firm are requested to present them at the store before said date where they will be promptly paid.

The business will continue to be carried on by James H. Mullin, one of the former partners, at the old stand under the name of "Mullin Bros." We wish to sincerely thank our customers for their continued patronage and trust that the new firm may have a continuance of the patronage of the old and make the acquaintance of many new customers.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1917.

James H. Mullin,
Robert C. Mullin.

BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Capital Paid Up - - $4,000,000
Rest - - - - - - $4,750,000

95 OFFICES IN CANADA

A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

is an aid and incentive to systematic saving.

Open an account now with a dollar or more and promptly deposit your surplus cash where it will earn interest

Morrisburg Branch — B. A. HERRING, Manager

KEEP DOWN LIVING EXPENSES and buy your groceries here

Canned Fruits		Dried Fruits	
Strawberries in syrup	20c	Currants per pk	20c
Raspberries in syrup	20c	Seedless Raisins	15c
Peaches	20c	Seeded Raisins	15c
Pears	20c	Prunes	18c
Blueberries	15c	Peaches	15c
Apples	10c		

Canned Vegetables		Breakfast Foods	
Tomatoes, per tin	20c	Kellogg's Corn Flakes	12c
Corn	18c	Quaker's Corn Flakes	10c
Peas	15c	Grape Nut	15c
Asparagus tips	30c	Cream Wheat	25c
French Peas	25c		
Mushrooms	60c		

Provisions		Fish	
Cooked Ham. per lb	50c	Canned Salmon	10, 15, 22, 28 & 30 per tin
Windsor Bacon	45c	Kippered Herring	15, 20 & 25 per tin
Breakfast Bacon	40c	Pork and Beans	7, 15 & 20 per tin
Roll Bacon	35c		
Salt Pork	27c	Flour and Feed	

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GENERAL MERCHANTS,
MORRISBURG, — ONT.

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Snap a switch—then snap your fingers at a red hot stove and all the other wearisome trials of Ironing day.

Let this iron make your work easier and quicker— let it make ironing better. Even heat — with the Canadian Beauty you get the same even uniform heat wherever the iron touches the goods.

NO SCORCH NO DRAG
Saves Wear and Tear on Linen
This iron will save you twenty minutes on every hour- 1-3 of your time wasted on drudgers.
GUARANTEED
Call & examine our Irons & Toasters before you buy.

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