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MORRISBURG — ONTARIO

GRAVEL ROAD OPEN

Acting upon the invitation of the Town Council and business men of Morrisburg, Mr. W. H. Casselman, M.P.P., was in town Saturday last to discuss with all parties concerned, the possibility of keeping the Gravel Road open to traffic.

The meeting, which was held in the Clerk's office, included Mr. W. H. Casselman, members of the town council and a representative gathering of business men. The road officials included Mr. Carr, contractor, and Mr. Harry Winstanley, Road Superintendent.

The road had for several weeks been closed to traffic, causing much unrest throughout this vicinity. Mr. Carr explained that the portion of road which had just been completed was through a swamp, making it impossible to detour at the point of construction. Therefore, he had closed the road, and only for the least possible time required. The contractor was inclined to be very fair in the matter which facilitated an amicable agreement, whereby the Gravel Road is now open to traffic with the exception of a short detour (about half a mile).

The matter of Provincial County Road construction was also taken up with Mr. Casselman, who agreed that Morrisburg had been neglected in this respect, and we have every reason to believe that the energetic U.F.O. Candidate will lay our claim before the Department with success.

The meeting was a beneficial one and the advantages of co-operation were quite evident. It was suggested, and we believe that a board of trade would materially assist our Council in securing a fair portion of Government allotments.

The people of this vicinity are grateful to Mr. Casselman for the interest he displayed in this matter, and will watch with keen interest further developments.

BRODER PARK NEWS

At Camp Buenas Vistas last Saturday afternoon, Dr. Ballance entertained a large party of his friends at a picnic, which was greatly enjoyed by all present. The collation was voted as being the best spread there this season of encampment. Much merry-making was indulged in and at the close of the afternoon's fun "three cheers and a tiger" were given for the doctor's hospitality.

MISS FLORENCE M. LOUNT

On August 24th 1921, at her home in Aultsville there passed to the Great Beyond Miss Florence May Lount, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Lount. Miss Lount was an ex-pupil of the M.C.I. and taught school for a few years, but spent most of her life at the old home in Nudell Bush. Ten months ago she and her sister and brother moved to the village of Aultsville where, during her short residence she has made many friends. Although not enjoying robust health for some years, she was very energetic and uncomplainingly went about her duties until about ten days ago when she began to fade away rapidly. The end came peacefully last Wednesday a.m. she having made her calling and election sure by a perfect faith in the redeeming power of her Saviour.

The funeral took place from her late home in Aultsville to the Lutheran church, Riversdale, and interment was made in the Lutheran cemetery. Rev. Mr. Kraft, assisted by Rev. Mr. McCreery conducted the funeral services.

The Rev. Mr. Stewart, Methodist Minister, Aultsville, gave an impressive address at the house, and Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Presbyterian Minister offered prayer. The funeral was largely attended by many friends and acquaintances of the deceased.

She leaves to mourn, two sisters and three brothers viz: Jane M. at home, Mrs. W. A. Plantz, Cornwall, J. S. at home, Chas. A. on the home-stead and Frank A. Beiseker, Alta. Her father and mother and two sisters, Mrs. W. G. Beckstead and Mrs. M. Haniffee predeceased her.

Friends from a distance who attended the funeral were Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Wilson and son Jas. Wyevale, Ont., Mrs. F. A. Lount and little son, Beiseker, Alta., and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Plantz and son, Wm., Cornwall.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. Douglas Jarvis, Wm. Duffin, Fenwick Shaver, Alfred Jarvis, Wm. Conliff and Harvey Rupert.

MRS. NATHAN CASSELMAN

The Angel of death has again entered our midst and removed an old and respected resident of this neighborhood in the person of Mrs. Nathan Casselman. The late Mrs. Casselman was in her seventy-ninth year and had been a resident of this place for upwards of sixty years. Deceased had been in failing health for the past few months, and all that medical aid and willing hands of loved ones could do was done but of no avail, and on Monday, August 29 1921 she passed peacefully to the Great Beyond. She was a kind and loving mother, at all times sacrificed herself in a marked degree for the comfort and welfare of those around her. She is survived by her aged husband in his 83rd year. Also four daughters, Mrs. Frank Casselman and Mrs. Edwin Whitteker of Berwick, Mrs. P. P. Fetterly of London, Ont. Also four sons, Walter on the old home place, Aden and Alfred

BOY SCOUTS OF MORRISBURG

CAMP AT BRODER PARK

The tag day held the second day of the Morrisburg Fair, was a decided success in that it returned to the First Morrisburg Troop of Boy Scouts the sum of \$90.57. The largest amount of money, viz: \$19.29, was brought in by Junior McGannon, patrol leader of the Bulldog patrol, assisted by Miss Edna Pyper. Some twenty-one Scouts, assisted by young ladies, took tags and worked all day, trying to make the fund as large as possible. The money raised was sufficient to pay the complete expenses for a ten day camp for twenty-six boys, including officers, at Broder Park, from August 10th to the 20th.

Wednesday morning, August 10th, was a busy morning for the boys of Morrisburg troop. Early they were up and packing their dishes, clothes and blankets, prior to leaving the Scout room at 10 o'clock sharp they marched to the wharf with their baggage where they got aboard Mr. Ross Weagant's motor boat, placing their baggage and tents on the scow.

When the boat touched at the wharf at Broder Park, the Scouts passed off quickly, but orderly, and soon had carried everything to the south-western corner of the island, which part had been chosen as the site for the camp. The headquarters tent was already up, but the large sleeping tent, mess tent, and patrol leaders' tents were soon "alongside." The first dinner, although prepared hurriedly, was relished by the boys who had earned it by good hard work in the morning. After dinner the flag pole was erected and from that time on, the camp routine was followed and everything went smoothly. Each day's program was as follows:

7.00 a.m.—Reveille, "I can't get him up" on bugle.
7.05 a.m.—"Setting up" exercises and morning dip.
7.40 a.m.—Prayers and Flag-raising.

7.50 a.m.—Breakfast.
8.45 a.m.—Court of Honour. (All complaints requiring adjustment, and all breaches of discipline are taken up at this time.)

9.00 a.m.—Instructional work, games and practices.
12.15 p.m.—Lunch.

1.30 to 2.30 p.m.—Rest.
2.30—Games, fishing, rambles etc.
4.00 p.m.—Swimming, afterwards dress in uniform.

5.15 p.m.—Supper.
7.00 p.m.—Lower Flag, Scout Law, Prayers.

7.30 p.m.—Camp fire, songs, stories, and "stunts."

9.00 p.m.—First Post (Prepare for bed).
9.15 p.m.—Lights out—Absolute quiet.

Three boys passed their Tenderfoot tests while nearly all are ready to try the second class tests. Nearly every afternoon the boys played baseball for an hour or more while others fished or killed field mice.

The last supper, the boys thought, was a treat. It consisted of Tomato soup, boiled eggs and sliced tomatoes, bread and butter, coffee, ice cream and bananas, chocolate cake.

The camp fire, afterwards, was the biggest during the camp. All the campers from the island and others from the main shore sat down around the fire outside the circle of Boy Scouts. Songs were sung, the boys' orchestra played, selections were played on Mr. Weagant's phonograph, and corn was popped and passed around, with candy, to the boys. The Kaiser was then burned while everybody sang "We'll hand the Kaiser to a sour apple tree." At the alert, the Scouts sang "God Save the King; the last post then sounded, and in fifteen minutes when "lights out" pealed out, the camp was in darkness and quietness reigned supreme.

Early next morning the boys were up packing, taking down the tents and clearing things away. At 9.00 a.m. Mr. Weagant again took the boys aboard and brought them home.

Will we ever forget it—never! We'll carry on until next year this time, ever shouting:
I ji, itta ki!
I, I, yip!

Boy Scouts, Boy Scouts,
Rip! Rip! Rip!
Canta teeta wa wa
Canta teeta tar,

Go it Scouts, Go it Scouts,
Rah, rah, rah!
S-C-O-U-T-S
Scouts!

The boys wish to thank those who so generously contributed to and tried to make this Boy Scout Camp a success.

SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS

The following names of students from this district are in the list of those who have passed at the Summer Course in Agriculture, conducted under the direction of the Department of Education at Toronto.

Elementary Part 1—Winnifred A. Diffley, Monckland; Bertha Hawn and Mabel Hawn, Newington; Margaret Rupert, Northfield Station; Ariette E. Stuart, Aultsville.
Elementary Certificates—Hamilton Plunkett, Berwick; Marie McMillan, Finch; Jennie Markell, Wales; A. Sergeant Cannamore.

of Berwick and Clinton of Winches, ter who have the sympathy of many friends. The funeral was held on Wednesday afternoon from her late residence to the Lutheran church Williamsburg, where her pastor, the Rev. T. Isler conducted the service.

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Williamsburg Branch R. H. Seaman, Mgr.
Aultsville Branch, G. M. WHITNEY, Manager
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GREEK ARMY FORCED BY TURKS TO RETIRE IN ASIA MINOR

Many Prisoners and War Material Captured by Ottoman Forces at Sakaria River.

Constantinople, Aug. 28.—After three days of fighting the Turks have forced the Greeks to retire across the Sakaria River in Asia Minor. The Greeks lost many prisoners, much material and cannon and transport wagons.

The entire plan of campaign formulated by the Greeks has been temporarily held up.

The Greeks are said to have been defeated by the Salt Desert, lack of water and many men stricken with malaria.

Paris, Aug. 28.—The right wing of the Greek army which was attacking the Turks along the Sakaria River in Asia Minor has met with disaster and has been completely severed from the main body of the Greek troops, according to a despatch from the correspondents of L'information at Constantinople.

The despatch adds that the entire Greek army is thus placed in a most difficult strategic position. The Turks are attacking and seem to have plenty of ammunition.

A despatch sent out last Saturday from Athens by the Official Greek News Agency said the Greeks in Asia Minor had come in contact with the main forces of the Turks east of the Sakaria River and that in the Salt Desert they had found the Turks in strong positions along the River Klouk. The despatch added that there had been sharp skirmishes with the Turks in this region for several days, but the Ottoman forces had been defeated in all the encounters.

MONTREAL STORAGE FULL OF U.S. GRAIN

Immense Traffic from Chicago Ousts Canada's Grain.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Grain shippers are growing uneasy over the enormous movement of United States grain through Eastern Canadian elevators at Atlantic ports says The Manitoba Free Press.

The newspaper claims to be privy to information that at present what are known as the Bay Port Elevators, namely, McNicoll, Tiffin, Midland and Depot Harbor, with a total capacity of a little over 7,000,000 bushels, have, roughly, only 1,500,000 bushels of space unfilled, and there are United States cargoes waiting to unload totalling 5,000,000 bushels, and Chicago is pressing for further bookings. Montreal elevators are all full, mainly with United States grain, and there are 3,000 cars on track waiting to unload, the newspaper says.

"United States movement through Chicago and across the lakes is said to be heavier than even during the pre-war period, and as rates via Montreal are lower than via Buffalo, Chicago is not unnaturally using the cheaper route," the newspaper says.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Unprecedented grain congestion obtains in this port, and has existed for the past week or 10 days. Upwards of some 60 ships are waiting their turn in the harbor to take in grain and the Harbor Commissioners elevators are working continuously 24 hours a day to meet the situation. A large number of grain cars are also standing on the sidings.

LAST TRIBUTE TO NOTABLE CANADIAN

Sir Sam Hughes' Funeral Attended by Representative Men.

A despatch from Lindsay, Ont., says:—Upwards of twenty thousand people, representing all classes of the community, from the Governor-General, the Dominion Government, high officers of Church and State, the Military and Naval forces, war-scarred veterans, civic representatives of the principal cities and towns, down to plain, ordinary citizens and women and children of Lindsay and the surrounding country, took part in the obsequies of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Sam Hughes here on Friday.



Late Sir Sam Hughes
Former Minister of Militia, who died at his home in Lindsay, on August 24, after a long illness.

It was the most impressive tribute ever paid a public man in the Dominion. Although all business was suspended in the town, flags were at half mast on all the public buildings, portraits of the deceased draped in black and purple were displayed in numerous store windows, and other forms of mourning were noticeable everywhere. No one seemed to realize they were taking part in a funeral, but rather the bidding good-bye to a close personal friend about to depart on a long journey.

The whole atmosphere of the town seemed to breathe of recognition of the work of a great man, that had been well and nobly done. This found expression in many ways, notably in the panegyrics pronounced at the services held at the family residence and in the Armories.

Marshal Foch Sails For U.S. October 22

Paris, Aug. 28.—Marshal Foch will sail for America on board the Paris on October 22. Such, at least, are the arrangements as made at present, and instructions making preparations for that date have been sent from the Government to the French Line.

The Marshal will be accompanied by General de Stricker, one of his Chiefs of Staff; by Cavalry Commander Mierry, and by Captain L'Hopital of the artillery, all of whom will form his personal staff. The party will arrive at New York on October 29, and, as at present planned, the tour will include Texas and California among the States to be visited.

The Autonia, the newest of the big Trans-Atlantic steamships, is to have a completely equipped kindergarten for the children.

CANADIAN SHIP THOUGHT TO BE LOST

Government Freighter, Canadian Importer, Can't be Found by Sister Ship.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 28.—The doom of the Canadian Government freighter, Canadian Importer, disabled for more than a week, apparently was spelled by lumber floating about the surface at her reported position, according to a radiogram from the Canadian Winner, which had gone to the aid of the wrecked vessel.

The message said that the Canadian Winner had been searching all day and was continuing the search tonight. The coastguard cutter Sohmish wireless that she was speeding to the scene of the wreck in the hope of picking up survivors.

The lifeboat containing two mates and nine of the crew, which left the Importer more than a week ago to summon help, has not yet been located in spite of anxious search, and is believed to be lost.

New Record For Opening of C.N.E.

Toronto, Aug. 28.—By drawing an attendance of 65,000 on Saturday, the C. N. E. set a new record for opening day. Last year the attendance for the first day was 57,500, and for the year previous it was 37,500. The prospects are that, with favorable weather conditions, the Exhibition will set many new records before the two weeks are up. The attractions justify it.

The new Governor-General, Lord Byng of Vimy, and Lady Byng, were cheered to the echo by the vast crowds when, with all the vim of pre-war days, the greatest annual Fair in the world was declared open for the 43rd time in its history.

A blue light focused on a vein will cause the blood to concentrate, while red will make it flow quickly.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.		42c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked, 30 to 31c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 31c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 45 to 47c; backs, boneless, 42 to 47c.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.67½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.67½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.58½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.41½.		Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 21c; clear bellies, 18½ to 20½c.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 48½c; No. 3 CW, 47½c; extra No. 1 feed, 47½c; No. 1 feed, 46½c; No. 2 feed, 45½c.		Lard—Pure tierces, 19 to 19½c; tubs, 19½ to 20c; pails, 20 to 20½c; prints, 21 to 22c. Shortening, tierces, 14½ to 14¾c; tubs, 14¾ to 15¼c; pails, 15¼ to 15¾c; prints, 17¼ to 17¾c.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 75c; No. 4 CW, 73c; rejected, 69½c; feed, 69½c.		Choice heavy steers, \$7.25 to \$8; butchers' steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$3 to \$5; butchers' heifers, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, med., \$5 to \$6; butchers' cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butchers' bulls, good, \$4.25 to \$5; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.50; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$60 to \$80; calves, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$2 to \$5; lambs, yearlings, \$6 to \$6.50; do, spring, \$9.50 to \$10; sheep, choice, \$4.50 to \$5; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$11; do, off cars, \$11.25; do, f.o.b., \$10.25; do, country points, \$10.
All the above in store at Port William.		Oats—Can. West. No. 2, 60 to 60½c; do, No. 3, 58½ to 59c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats—Bag, 90 lbs., \$3.25. Bran—\$29. Shorts—\$31. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$34 to \$35.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 67c, nominal, c.i.f. Bay ports.		Cheese—Finest Easterns, 21 to 21½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 42 to 43c. Eggs—Selected, 44 to 45c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.75 to \$2.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, car lots, \$1.18 to \$1.22; No. 3 Winter, \$1.15 to \$1.20; No. 1 commercial, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 2 Spring, \$1.13 to \$1.18; No. 3 Spring, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.		Good calves, \$8; med., \$7; canners, com., \$2 to \$2.50; good lambs, \$8; med., \$7 to \$7.25; dairy cows, fair, \$4; canners, \$1; scrub bulls, com., \$2; bulls, 1,000 lbs. and over, \$3.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.		
Barley—Malting, 69 to 72c, according to freights outside.		
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.		
Rye—No. 2, \$1.00.		
Manitoba flour—First pats., \$10.50; second pats., \$10, Toronto.		
Ontario flour—\$6.25, old crop.		
Milled feed—Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$23; shorts, per ton, \$30; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.85.		
Baled hay—Track Toronto, per ton, No. 1, \$23; No. 2, \$22; mixed, \$18.		
Cheese—New, large, 24c; twins, 24½c; triplets, 25c; old, large 31 to 32c; do, twins, 32 to 33c; triplets, 33½ to 33¾c; new Stilton, 25 to 27c.		
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 42 to 43c; cooking, 23 to 25c.		
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 30c; ducklings, 40c; turkeys, 60c.		
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; roosters, 16c; fowl, 22 to 25c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 50c.		
Margarine—20 to 22c.		
Eggs—No. 1, 42 to 43c; selects, 47 to 48c; cartons, 49 to 50c.		
Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$3.50 to \$3.75; primes, \$3 to \$3.25.		
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals, \$2.35; Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.		
Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14 to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.		
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 40 to		

It is understood that the "public" letter makes no mention of a republic, but enunciates the principle of independence and expresses aversion to a resumption of warfare. Thus, it is considered that there is still a wide opening for a continuation of the peace negotiations, a fact which has caused widespread satisfaction and a general feeling of optimism.

A later despatch from London says:—Premier Lloyd George's reply to de Valera's letter refusing the British offer to Ireland both of which documents were published on Friday, leaves the road clear for further negotiations.

The Premier's letter conveys the impression of a readiness to yield further grounds on contentious points without radically shifting the basis of the proposed settlement.

Lloyd George virtually invites the Dail Eireann to reconsider the British position, which he outlines in further detail, and asks de Valera to return to London for further parleys.

Full independence for Ireland is again refused, and the generosity of the existing offer is emphasized by a comparison of the rights enjoyed by the States of the American Union.

The persuasive tone of the Premier's reply is regarded as a clear reflection of the wish to avoid a rupture, despite its reference to futility of any further exchange of notes and its call for definite action in Dublin towards the acceptance of Dominion status as a basis for further negotiations.

"We can discuss no settlement which involves a refusal on the part of Ireland to accept our invitation to free and equal loyal partnership in the British commonwealth under one Sovereign," Lloyd George says in his letter. "We are reluctant to precipitate the issue, but we must point out that a prolongation of the present state of affairs is dangerous."

"Action is being taken in various directions which, if continued, would prejudice the truce and ultimately lead to its termination. This would indeed be deplorable."

The opinion is general here that this latest exchange of notes has failed to register any advance towards peace over the previous situation, but is noted that both sides are studiously avoiding the use of language which could embitter the present relationship or lead to a rupture.

It is understood that two paramount issues still hang in the balance. One is that de Valera insists that Ireland must be regarded and treated as a single unit in the final settlement. The other issue is the demand that Great Britain exercise no more naval or military domination over the island than it does over Canada or the other Dominions.

It is understood that both will be read to the session of the Irish Republican "Parliament" in Dublin and meantime both sides have agreed to observe strict secrecy. The British Cabinet approved Mr. Lloyd George's response, it is learned, and it is understood the negotiations will continue.

Uruguay Grants Women Equal Rights

A despatch from Montevideo says:—President Brum has sent the Uruguayan Congress a bill providing suffrage for women and all other legal rights held by men. The project has met with the approval of influential groups in Congress, and it seems to be assured of success.

Passage of the Bill will give Uruguay the distinction of being the first

South American nation to grant women equal rights.

Allies to Send Troops to Upper Silesia

Berlin, Aug. 28.—The British, French and Italian Ambassadors have informed Germany of the decision of their Governments to send reinforcements into Upper Silesia. Germany has been asked by the Ambassadors to make the necessary arrangements for the transport of the reinforcements.

TERMS OF PEACE PACT BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND GERMANY

A despatch from Berlin says:—The peace treaty between Germany and the United States, which was signed on Thursday, consists of three articles, the preamble citing sections two and five of the Porter-Knox peace resolution. Article 1 says:

"Germany has undertaken to accord to the United States, and the United States shall have and enjoy, all the rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages specified in the aforesaid joint resolution of the Congress of the United States of July 2, 1921, including all the rights and advantages stipulated for the benefit of the United States in the treaty of Versailles, which the United States shall fully enjoy notwithstanding the fact that such treaty has not been ratified by the United States."

Article 2 says: "The United States will not be bound by the provisions of Part 1 of the treaty of Versailles, nor any provision of that treaty relating to the League of Nations clauses, and neither by any measure of the League or its Council or Assembly, without giving express consent thereto."

It says, furthermore, that while the United States is entitled to participate on the Reparations Commission or any other Commission set up of the basis of the treaty of Versailles, the United States is not obliged to do this.

Australian Premier Unveils Cross of Sacrifice

A despatch from London says:—A Reuter despatch from Amiens says an impressive ceremony took place on Thursday at Bonny Cemetery, which was principally devoted to Australian and British soldiers, the occasion being the unveiling by Premier Hughes of Australia of a "cross of sacrifice," which was erected by the Imperial War Graves Commission. Premier Hughes spoke in English and French, and paid a tribute to the fallen of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

It's a Great Life If You Don't Weaken



By Jack

Surnames and Their Origin

MILLER

Variations—Mills, Milnes, Milner, Milman, Milward, Mueller, Muller. Racial Origin—English and German. Source—An occupation.

While the connection between the word mill and the family names of Miller and Mills is quite obvious, the connection between Milnes and Milner is more obscure.

The latter two forms of the name are the only modern survivals of the original form of the word mill, which was "milne" or "meline."

There is another connection here, too, which does not strike most people. It becomes more obvious as we trace the spelling of the word mill back to "meline," and the word meal back to its older form of "mele." The name of the article and that of the place in which it is made come from the same word root.

The family name of Miller is almost always found with the spelling "Mellere" in the medieval records, and Miller is found as "Melines." In the beginning these words were used in the purely descriptive sense, denoting the occupation of the bearer, as "Adam le Mellere" or "Edgar le Melner."

The more ancient forms of Mills and Milne are preceded by the words "atte" or "de le," meaning "at the" and "of the," denoting that the bearers of these names lived near a mill, or were actually millers.

The name Milward signifies that the original bearer of it was the warden or custodian of a mill, in such cases the owner being a member of the nobility or perchance a religious institution.

Muller and Mueller are German forms.

GOLDSMITH

Variations—Goldschmid, Goldschmidt, Silversmith, Silberschmidt, Silberschmidt, Nasmyth, Greensmith, Brownsmith.

Racial Origin—English and German. Source—An occupation.

Here is another group of Smith names, some of which are widespread and some of which are uncommon.

From the fact that the German name of Goldschmidt, or Goldschmidt, is exactly the parallel of the English Goldsmith, there are many who assume that the latter is merely a translation of the German name. It is true that in a great many cases, particularly on this continent, where a very large proportion of the population is of German descent, the German form has been changed to the English. But the name has an English origin as well. The same holds true of Silversmith.

Both of these names are to be found in the medieval tax lists and records of England, together with such names as Nasmyth, Greensmith, and Brownsmith. In those days they were nearly always spelled with a "y" and bore a final "e."

The goldsmith, of course, was then as he is today, an artisan who fashioned gold into various articles of utility or adornment, while the silversmith worked in silver. The origin of the name Nasmyth is a little more obscure, but philology and social history prove that the word from which it was taken was the equivalent of "nail-smith," just as Armsmith, explained in a former article, is another form of "arrow-smith."

A "brownsmith" was a smith who worked in bronze, and a "greensmith" worked in lead.

Now "Wonder" Boat.

Many and varied are the uses to which the first land-and-water vessel, recently constructed in France, may be put.

M. Leon Foenquinos, the designer, has proved that it is possible for such an invention to be used as a means of transport both on land and sea. Also it may be employed as an agricultural tractor, and its inventor believes that it might be used as a lifeboat on board ship, as it cannot be swamped.

The hull is of an unusual shape and armored. The method of propulsion on land is by means of caterpillar wheels of a new type, which enable the vessel to manoeuvre in deep mud and thick sand.

At the stern is a three-bladed screw with an average speed of eight hundred revolutions.

Both caterpillar wheels and screw are driven by a thirty-horse-power motor in the interior of the vessel.

On land the vessel is guided by a steering-wheel, as if it were a motor car. On the water it is steered by means of a rudder.

It is very easy to drive, as to leave the land all that is necessary is to steer the vessel towards the shore, where, advancing into the water by means of the caterpillar wheels, it floats as soon as its displacement is equal to its total weight.

PAINFUL NEURALGIA TORTURING SCIATICA

Both Come From the Same Cause—Thin, Watery Blood.

Most people think of neuralgia as a pain in the head or face, but neuralgia may affect any nerve in the body. Different names are given to it when it affects certain nerves. Thus neuralgia of the sciatic nerve is called sciatica, but the character of the pain and the nature of the disease are the same. The pain in neuralgia is caused by starved nerves. The blood which carries nourishment to the nerves has become thin and impure and no longer does so, and the pain you feel is the cry of the nerves for their natural food. You may ease the pains of neuralgia with hot applications, but real relief from the trouble comes by enriching and purifying the blood. For this purpose Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are strongly recommended. These pills make new, rich blood and thus act as a most effective nerve tonic. If you are suffering from this most dreaded of troubles, or any form of nerve trouble, give these pills a fair trial, and note the ease and comfort that follows their use.

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

Vast Bullion Supply.

There is now stored in the new building of the Assay Office on Wall Street, New York, more than a billion dollars' worth of gold bullion, by far the greatest quantity of gold ever accumulated in one place anywhere in the world. The famous treasure of King Midas was trifling compared with it. The bullion is kept in steel vaults of the most up-to-date construction, which extend seventy feet below the level of the street and forty feet below the water level. Uncle Sam has always prided himself on maintaining equipments for the handling of money metals and for their coinage into money superior to those of any other country in the world. Hence the recent introduction of electric furnaces in the Philadelphia Mint. One of these furnaces, rated at eight kilowatts, will melt 1,000 ounces of silver in an eight-hour day. Another, a one-ton Remerfelt, is equivalent for dealing with bronze ingots to seven of the gas furnaces formerly used, which required for their operation seven melters and four helpers. This new electric furnace requires only three melters and six helpers for melting, preparing and delivering the metal to the coining department.

Do You Know That—

More than 450 comets have been discovered since the invention of the telescope? Less than one-third of these were at any time visible to the naked eye.

A process of making steel directly from iron ore has recently been reported from France?

The amount of light that can be obtained for \$1 with a tungsten-filament electric lamp costs \$2 if obtained from a kerosene lamp and about \$50 if obtained from candles?

More hydro-electric power is generated and utilized in Canada, in proportion to the population, than in any other country of the world except Norway? The development amounts to 274 horsepower per 1,000 inhabitants.

Give the Fire a Chance.

It was a sleepy village, and its fire brigade was anything but up-to-date. One night a fire was announced by the violent ringing of the alarm bell, and the sleepy brigade arrived at the scene of action to find the burning building a mass of smoke. No flames were visible from the outside.

The captain made a careful survey. Then he lit his pipe and started to smoke.

"We'd better leave it alone an' let it burn up a bit," he said. "Then we'll be able to see what we are doing."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

GUARD BABY'S IN T

The summer months

dangerous to children. The summer months are the time when the most dangerous of all diseases, cholera infantum, comes on so quickly that a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly to banish them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Islands Like Moving!

The appearance recently of the Scroby Sands, off Yarmouth, England, is one instance of the peculiar ways in which islands come into being.

In this case it was due to drought, but there are many other causes.

New islands are born generally as a result of volcanic action or the work of coral insects. But the whole crust of the earth is more or less elastic and subject to changes of level.

The growth of coral islands in the Pacific is very rapid. In some places they are estimated to have risen almost eight inches a year, but this is exceptional.

At one time Great Britain and Ireland, as well as the Orkney and Shetland Islands, were all part of the Continent of Europe. A rise of six hundred feet would produce this condition again.

On the island of Crete vast changes have taken place. Its western extremity has been raised twenty-five feet, while the eastern end has sunk considerably. The result is that ancient ports are now high and dry, and the ruins of old-time towns may be seen under the water.

In regions where volcanic action is more powerful, islands appear and disappear most unexpectedly. Not long ago one came to light off the Arakan coast of Burma. It was inspected by the British Marine Survey, but by the time the report had been prepared the island had disappeared again.

Ocean Travel To-day.

We recently had occasion to go over to the "Old Land." Having had the pleasure of crossing in many of the famous ships of different lines, we, this time, selected the Olympic, of the White Star Line. We certainly made no mistake; indeed, we were so pleased with the accommodation provided that we planned our trip to return by the same ship, in the same cabin.

The Olympic, undoubtedly, represents not only the last word, but the very last syllable in ocean travel. She burns oil, and consequently the black smoke and tons of cinders, that usually render the promenade decks of the crack liners almost unusable, are conspicuously absent. She times her departure from the other side and the arrival on this side, always at the same hour, so that the traveller may absolutely rely upon keeping his dates all the way. The minute—wind and weather making no difference whatever, as she has ample power and speed always in reserve, rendering her as dependable as the first-class express trains on land.

The Olympic, as everyone knows, did such wonderful service in the World War, in the transport of troops, carrying over 200,000 without the loss of a single life, or the slightest delay through derangement of machinery—a record of which Commander Sir Bertram F. Hayes, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.D., R.N.R., and Chief Engineer A. Ferguson, O.B.E., have every reason to be proud. Previous to her being taken over by the Admiralty in April, 1917, she had carried many thousands of passengers safely through the submarine-infested waters, and performed some gallant feats of rescue work, notably that of the entire crew of H.M.S. "Audacious," and the attempted salvage of the ship herself off the coast of Ireland.

It was hardly possible to imagine you were at sea, when seated in that great dining saloon, capable of accommodating 500 persons, and dining as luxuriously as it is only possible to do in the very finest and most famous restaurants in London, Paris or New York. The cheerful, willing service leaves positively nothing to be desired by the most exacting travellers.

The White Star Line, evidently intends to keep ahead too, for not only is the Olympic, of 46,433 tons, the largest steamship afloat in the world, but they are now building an even larger vessel, the "Majestic," of 56,000 tons, which will shortly take her place on the ocean ferry.—Toronto Truth.

Stick.

You're "sick of the game!" Well, now that's a shame.

You're young and you're brave and you're bright.

You've "had a raw deal!" I know, but don't squal;

Buck up, do your darndest, and fight. It's plugging away that will win you the day.

So don't be a piker, old pard!

Just draw on your grit: it's so easy to quit.

It's the keeping your chin up that's hard.

MONEY ORDERS.

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

EXPLANATIONS OF ANCIENT CUSTOMS

PURPOSE WHICH THEY SERVED ORIGINALLY.

Hundred Years of Punishment Imposed Upon the 12th Lancers by the Duke of Wellington.

Many old customs have become so entirely a matter of habit that we seldom pause to consider why they were instituted, or what purpose they served originally.

In a vague sort of way we realize that there must have been a reason of some sort for their inception, but time has so obscured or erased it that it has become one of the things we simply and unquestionably take for granted.

Many of these curious survivals are connected with the Services, and are interesting records of earlier habits which are now almost entirely traditional. One is the custom mentioned by Colonel Youngblood in his "Memories of a Soldier."

"In some regiments," he writes, "a Loving Cup goes round to celebrate certain occasions, and whilst each officer is drinking, his next-door neighbor steps out and stands back to back with him, so that he shall not be stabbed in the back while his head is buried in the Loving Cup."

The Inner Meaning.

In the good old times there seems to have been a regrettable uncertainty as to what was going on behind your back, and the chivalrous custom of "ladies first" probably arose in knightly days from the fact that the women were in a safe position when followed and defended by their knights—though it has been suggested that there were better reasons, and that married men courteously encouraged their wives to take precedence before

cause the family foe was apt to lurk in dark corners in front, and not in the rear!

However, the knights may have the benefit of the doubt, and certainly the origin of the offering of the left arm to a lady was to leave the right free for the skilful use of the sword or dagger in her defence.

When a soldier presents arms at a general salute, he raises his rifle by the right hand to the height of the mouth, and there meets it smartly with the left fingers being spread out and turned downwards.

This was originally a precautionary measure to prevent any hankey-pankey being played with the trigger whilst the officer stood invitingly in front, and though the reason has long since disappeared, the position of the fingers remains the same!

When an officer presents arms the hilt of the sword is carried to the level of the lips, the reason for this being that, at one time, the hilt of the sword was made in the form of a cross, which he kissed at the salute.

The reason why all naval men salute the quarter-deck of every vessel they board is because a figure of the Virgin used always to be placed upon the poop as a protection against danger.

In the Services.

In old days officers drew their swords whilst the Creed was being repeated in church, to show that they were willing to defend their faith with their lives, but this is one of the picturesque customs which have fallen into disuse. In India the Mutiny broke out in Merut during the hours of Divine service, whilst the men were unarmed and at a disadvantage, and since then all regiments have worn side-arms in church.

The body of men called Marines, "soldiers and sailors too," were originally enlisted for service on board ship to defend naval officers from the blue-jackets, who in those early days were generally men of the lowest class and worst character, who were seized by the press-gang and bound unwillingly to the ships for a term of years.

The expression "Tell it to the marines," is applied sarcastically to the teller of a more than usually unlikely story, but this arose merely from the fact that all sailors thought themselves more shrewd and less easily imposed upon than land-lubbers, and the marine was conveniently handy on board ship.

In 1912 the 12th Lancers, then stationed in South Africa, completed a hundred years of punishment inflicted upon them during the Spanish war, for having broken into a monastery and committed sacrilege. On hearing of it the Duke of Wellington was exceedingly angry. He paraded the regiment at the first opportunity, and sentenced it to a hundred years penalty.

This penalty took the form of hymn playing. Every night at ten o'clock, for a hundred years, so ran the Duke's order, the band must parade and play five hymns. These hymns are the Spanish National Anthem, the Russian National Anthem, the Vesper Hymn, the Prince of Wales' Hymn, and the British National Anthem. Formerly each man in the regiment was required to stand beside his bed when the penal hymns began, but this was stopped later.

What do you do with your leisure time?

The approved way to catch the motorizing speed maniac nowadays is to clothe special officers in civilian attire and put them out on the road in all sorts of vehicles. The next time you cut in ahead of a farmer in a dilapidated car don't be too sure that you are not a policeman with a stop an eye on your number

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We guarantee at least nine-tenths of these mill ends to be number one quality roofing in rolls of full length and perfect in every particular. Yet we make the astonishing offer to deliver them at your station for practically half the present store prices. No similar offer ever made before by us. In this sale we reach the top notch mark in value-giving and your dollar is back to its full 1914-15 power and better.

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On top of our sensational low prices we pile the "Cap Sheet" of Free Delivery to most districts in Canada. This is an extra saving over and above our low prices.

CUT OUT AND MAIL COUPON NOW.
What interests you?

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Winter-weight Sheathing Felt

"No, ma'am," replied little five-year-old Alice. "But, then, he ain't a very good baby."

It Was Both.

"What do you think of Uncle Peter leaving all his money for a grand mausoleum over his remains?" said one needy relative.

"Awful," said the other; "it's just a willful waste."

He Knew the Best.

A motor being out of order in a small factory, electricians were repairing it. The owner's father, a very old man, was sitting on a chair nearby.

"What is the matter?" asked the old man.

"Short circuit," was the reply. "Nothing of the kind," said the old man, "the circuit is long enough; look at the wires running from the wall clear to the machine."

Entertaining the Callers.

There were some visitors at the door, and as mother was not ready to make her appearance, Johnny was told to let them in and show them into the living-room.

While they waited for mother's appearance, the small boy sat very still and embarrassed.

Presently, seeing the visitors taking stealthy glances round the cosy little room, he remarked politely: "Well, what do you think of our furniture?"

Higher Mathematics.

The teacher had been explaining fractions to her class. When she had discussed the subject at length, wishing to see how much light had been shed, she inquired:

"Now, Bobby, which would you rather have, one apple or two halves?"

The little chap promptly replied: "Two halves."

"Oh, Bobby," exclaimed the young woman, a little disappointed, "why would you prefer two halves?"

"Because then I could see if it was bad inside."

Thought It Was a Cupboard.

Passenger (after first night on board ship)—"I say, where have all my clothes vanished to?"

Steward—"Where did you put them before you got into bed last night?"

Passenger—"I folded them up carefully and put them in that cupboard over there."

Steward—"I see no cupboard, sir."

Passenger—"Are you blind, man? I mean that one with the round glass door in it."

Steward—"Bless me, sir, that ain't no cupboard, that's the porthole!"

For years I have never considered my stock of household remedies complete unless a bottle of Minard's Liniment was included. For burns, bruises, sprains, frostbites or chilblains it excels, and I know of no better remedy for a severe cold in the head, or that will give more immediate relief, than to inhale through the nasal organ.

And as to my supply of veterinary remedies it is essential, as it has in very many instances proven its value. A recent experience in reclaiming what was supposed to be a lost section of a valuable cow's udder has again demonstrated its great worth, and prompts me to recommend it in the highest terms to all who have a herd of cows, large or small. I think I am safe in saying among all the patent medicines there is none that covers as large a field of usefulness as does Minard's Liniment. A real truism: good for man or beast.

CHAS. K. ROBBINS,
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Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Drugists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monosaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

"This Tanlac is good that I've come to know, and I should like to tell you about the wonderful way it has helped me," said Charles H. Davis, machinist, 12 Crosthwaite Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

"About a year ago my kidneys started to give me so much trouble that I often had to lay off from work for two or three days at a time. I had severe, nagging pains across the small of my back and frequent spells of weakness, when I hardly knew how to keep on the job."

"I lost all desire for food, frequently going a whole day without anything to eat, because my digestion was so upset that after a meal I would have severe pains in the pit of my stomach. I just felt tired all the time and was getting weaker every day."

"When I heard so many people talking about Tanlac I decided to try it, too. It gave me a fine appetite, and yet, after a hearty meal, I had no trouble with indigestion and have been getting stronger every day. I'm right on the job every day now and feel good all the time. I am glad of the chance to recommend such a splendid medicine."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

Seeds of Civilization.

Now, here stands the world at the parting of the ways. Civilization has reached the cross-roads.

Civilization is on the verge of being dominated by Science. Science will dominate for Good or Evil.

Good means Progress. Evil means Destruction. Which shall it be?

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Serious Matter.

"Father," said the young man, "I am thinking seriously of matrimony."

"Well, that's better than regarding it as a joke," replied the old man.

The first expedition to the South Pole took place in 1587.

FACE WAS FULL OF PIMPLES
For Three Years. Hard and Awfully Sore. Disfigured. Cuticura Heals.

"I had been suffering with a pimply face for three years. My face was full of pimples and they were hard and awfully sore. They festered and dried up, and were scaly, and disfigured my face. They caused me to lose a lot of sleep, and were awfully itchy, making me scratch and irritate my face."

"I started to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment when I was healed." (Signed) Clifford Yeomans, East Cheshelcook, N. S.

Use Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

May Pass the Critical Period Safely and Comfortably by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Regina, Sask.—"I was going through Change of Life and suffered for two years with headache, nervousness, sleepless nights and general weakness. Some days I felt tired and unfit to do my work. I gave Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and found good results, and I also find it a very helpful Spring tonic and useful for constipation from which I suffer much. I have recommended Vegetable Compound to several friends, and am willing you should publish this."—Mrs. MARTHA W. LINDSAY, 810 Robinson St., Regina, Sask.

If you have warning symptoms such as a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backache, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness, inquietude, and dizziness, get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and begin taking the medicine at once. We know it will help you as it did Mrs. Lindsay.

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 Try a bottle of
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 I have received a recent shipment
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 7.45 a.m. 10.00 a.m.
 1.45 p.m. 2.45 p.m.
 4.15 p.m. 5.30 p.m.
 Will also make a trip leaving Mor-
 risburg at 10.15 a.m. if there are
 any cars to cross at regular fare.
 The Ferry connects with all trains
 and jitneys.
 After June 15th will make two
 trips on Sundays.
 Leave Morrisburg, 9.00 a.m. and
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Life Insurance offers the best form for saving money. It is an investment for small sums and affords "protection" for many times the annual deposit or premium. It is the only method of combining savings and protection.

It is also the sure way of leaving an estate. Fifty per cent. of all estates at death consist of life Insurance. Many persons are unable to leave anything else to their families.

For these reasons the people of Canada are buying twice as much life Insurance in these days of retrenchment as they did even two years ago.

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LABOR DAY **SEPT. 5**

Charlie Chaplin

Keeps You in Roars of Laughter

Synopsis of the Story

The story opens with The Woman, "whose Sin was Motherhood," leaving the Maternity Hospital with her infant child. Wandering about aimlessly the poor mother espies a handsome limousine and scribbling a hasty note to "love and care for this Orphan Child she places both within the tonneau and hastens off. But mother-love is rekindled in her breast and she hurries back to get her abandoned off-spring. When she returns, however, the automobile has been stolen.

When the thieves driving the machine through a slum district, hear the wail of the infant, they carry it out and leave it beside a garbage can in a sordid alleyway. Charlie, debonnaire in his shabby gentility, comes forth for his morning promenade, hears the baby's cries, takes up the precious bundle and seeks its mother. In this he is unsuccessful and after trying in vain to unload his burden is finally compelled to take the infant to his garret room. Here we see him struggling through all the trials of motherhood, for he had to act the part of mother as well as father.

Five years pass by. The child has grown to sturdy boyhood and a great bond has grown up between him and his father. In fact they have become inseparable partners in the affairs of life. Jackie going forth gaily to break the windows while Charlie follows about, as an itty bitty innocent happening by shortly after the accident, do a thriving business, in spite of the suspicious police.

But time has wrought other changes. The mother, in spite of her material success, however, the mother-hungry so strongly that he seeks soul easement in visiting the slums. In the course of time she comes across Jackie and gives him a toy, never knowing the little fellow is her own son. Once she finds Jackie in a fight, he is injured, and she carries him to his "father," telling Charlie he must send for a doctor. The doctor discovers that the boy is not Charlie's own, and says the child must have proper care. He retains the slip of paper found on the child which Charlie had given him.

The County Hospital Officials come to remove Jackie and he is placed in an automobile, but Charlie succeeds in rescuing him from their clutches. In the meantime the doctor has shown the mother the piece of paper and she realizes the Kid is her own long lost boy. The mother takes up the search, and the boy is stolen while Charlie sleeps and is restored to his mother. Charlie exhausted falls asleep on a doorstep. He is collared by a policeman and hustled into a waiting automobile. Before he realizes himself conveyed to the fashionable quarters of the city. He is escorted by the policeman to a mansion.

The door bell is rung. The door opens and—Jackie and his newly found father stay with them for all time.

SHOW STARTS AT 8.15 p.m.

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I

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

WILLIAMSBURG

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Steele of Avonmore were weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Forward.

Mr. Herman Barkley and little grandson Hugh, spent last week with his daughter, Mrs. Will McNair in Toronto.

Miss Mary Beckstead is spending this week with Lunenburg and Finch friends.

Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Hall arrived home from Oakville this week after a months holiday. Rev. Hall will conduct the service in the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning at 11 a.m. S. S. at 10 a.m. P. S. the following Wednesday evening at 8 p.m.

Miss Maud Caselman returned to Sault Ste. Marie this week after having spent their holidays with her mother Mrs. Almeda Caselman.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Wood and mother, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Shaver and Mrs. Woods and children of Osnabrock Centre and Mr. and Mrs. Heber McIntosh and children of Winchester Springs were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Beckstead last Sunday.

Mrs. David Scott is spending this week in Toronto attending the Exhibition.

Miss M. J. Robinson of Elma is spending this week with Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Strader.

Kathleen and Aden McIntosh spent Tuesday of this week visiting George M. and A. Isabel Tupper.

Mr. and Mrs. John McPhee and Mr. and Mrs. Erastus McPhee and mother, Mrs. McPhee of Ogdensburg N.Y., are spending this week renewing acquaintances in this vicinity.

Guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Caselman last Sunday: Mrs. Frank Lount, Frank Lount Jr., of Bieseker Alta., Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson Wyeval, Mr. John Hollister, Penetanguish, Mr. Albert Hollister and Mrs. Annie Hollister, Miss Lera Hollister, Farrans Point, Miss Bernice Cross of Croys Island, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Fetterly of Osnabrock Centre, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Fetterly of Farrans Point, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Barkley and family of Elma.

Mr. Johnson Dawson our village school master arrived here this week after having spent a few weeks holidays with his brother in Brandon, Man.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fetterly and baby June and Miss F. McIntosh were guests of Miss Julia Hollister this week.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McLaughlin, Mountain, Tuesday, August 30th, 1921, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Payne and Mr. and Mrs. Wilburn Payne and daughter Doris of Brinston, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fetterly and daughter of Morrisburg and Mrs. Margaret Beckstead of Glen Becker were recent guests at Sunny Brook.

HOASIC.

Mr. Martin Orme of Ottawa was at Durham Wells on Tuesday.

Mr. Albert Millner of Oshawa is a guest at the home of Mr. Frank Wells this week.

Mrs. B. Stillson of Boucks Hill is visiting Mrs. Herman Fetterly this week.

Mr. F. C. Nunnick of Ottawa spent Wednesday at Spruce Lodge Mrs. Mary Meeker of Montreal spent last week with Mrs. James Alghire.

We are sorry to report little Cameron, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Weagaant quite ill and hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Bodette and Mr. and Mrs. Alex Larmour of Ottawa were guests at the home of Daniel Durant recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Morley Wells and Miss Blanche and Mr. and Mrs. Jno. O'Shaughnessy and Miss Gladys at attended the Island picnic at Aultsville last Friday.

Mr. Daniel Durant and Mr. Fred Rice were in Chesterville recently.

Dr. Robertson V. S. of Brockville was here on Thursday and retested the herd of Mr. Durham Wells.

Our school will reopen on Sept. 7th with Miss Katy Brunton as teacher. We gladly welcome Miss Brunton back again.

Miss Eleanor Swerdfeger is leaving for Toronto on Friday where she be the guest of friends and attend the exhibition.

Mr. Arthur Nash and Mr. W. C. Caldwell of Morrisburg spent Friday last with Durham Wells.

AULTSVILLE.

Mollie Scott of Montreal week end with friends

Mrs. H. Loucks of More visited friends here last week.

Mrs. Fred Anderson of Montreal visited at her parental home Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Jarvis for the week end.

Mrs. Austin Beckstead and son Herbert of Montreal spent a few days visiting friends here.

Mrs. Mary McCracken and sister Mrs. Caselman are visiting their sister at Dickinsons Landing.

Mrs. Oliver Raymond of Wales is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cramer this week.

We are glad to report Mr. Jno. Morgan is doing nicely at Cornwall General Hospital and all hope to see him home soon.

Mr. McPherson who spent months with his sister in Mexico, has returned to Morrisburg.

Mrs. Wm. Dafoe and sons are here attending

Mr. Lloyd Ault of Ottawa spent the week-end here.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Winters and daughter Betty are visiting at the Winters cottage.

The big picnic of the 19th was a huge success on Macks Island, The Masons and Oddfellows intend having this an annual affair.

WINCHESTER SPRINGS

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Walekr of Oxford Mills and Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Moore of Kemptville visited the former's brother, Mr. P. R. Walker, on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jackson and daughter of Lachute, Mrs. G. Barkley, Mr. Wm. McClintock of Point Fortune, Que. have returned to their homes after spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Barkley.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Davidson motored to Ottawa recently.

Mr. James Bell is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter McIntosh left Sunday evening for Rochester, N.Y. where they intend to spend some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Strader and sons from Winchester were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Garfield McIntosh on Sunday.

Miss Nellie McQuaig is leaving on Thursday for her school at Boucks Hill.

Miss M. Kain called at Iroquois on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Orren Caselman, Mr. and Mrs. Olanda Strader motored to Ottawa Thursday and while there were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Madrick Laudreville.

Visitors at Mr. J. Stamp's on Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. W. Kaine from Brinston, Mrs. Ed. Whitney from St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. Chester and Douglas Laudreville from Ottawa are spending a few days with their aunt, Mrs. O. Caselman.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Laudreville, Miss Margaret and May Laudreville and Master V. Laudreville of Ottawa spent a day at Mr. and Mrs. Orren Caselman's this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Davidson left on Monday to visit friends at Toronto and Stratford.

Mrs. W. Nesbitt and son from Ottawa are the guests of their many friends here.

Miss Keitha Lloyd who has been visiting Miss Mary McIntosh for a few days returned home Saturday and Miss M. McIntosh accompanied her to her home in Kingston by Auto.

NATION VALLEY.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson Carruthers of Elma were visiting in the valley.

Mr. Douglas Rae of Ottawa is visiting his parents here.

Mr. Hugh Jackson left on Monday to visit his son Matthew of Barrie.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hirst and son Rae of Cornwall spent the week end with Mrs. Jas. Rae.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Baker visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Merkle.

Mr. James Jamieson and Miss Ruth of Montreal were guests of their mother.

Dr. T. A. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis, and sons Elliot and T. A. are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Elliot.

Misses Mabel and Gertrude Rae left Monday for Toronto.

Miss Nell Elliot has returned from a three weeks visit at Richmond Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Meldrum of Ottawa are visiting at the home of Mr. Alva Munroe.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Shaver of Ottawa were calling in this district.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Loucks and son Herbert of the Springs were visiting relatives here.

Rev. J. A. Shaver B. A. B. D. and Mrs. Shaver of Strathray and Miss Bessie of Fort William are visiting at Mrs. Jno. Jamieson's.

Mr. Preston Elliott visited his sister Mrs. Lewis of Hammond N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowat Elliot of Winchester were calling in the Valley.

EAST WILLIAMSBURG.

Mr. Ed. Ault of Chesterville spent Tuesday at Walter Watson's.

Guests at Mrs. Martha Watson's on Sunday were: Mr. and Mrs. Milton Carr and baby Winona of Grantley, Mrs. Alfred Wells and sons Stanley and Lloyd and Miss Gladys, Messrs. Edward Stoddard and Percy, Wagner of Morewood and Miss Vern Ault Chesterville.

The Misses Beatrice McIntosh and Stella Fetterly of Williamsburg spent a few days last week with their friend Miss Velma Caselman.

Jack Taylor the lone camper on a 6000 mile trip on this tour from Toronto to Montreal called in our Burg on Friday.

Mr. A. Hess spent a couple of days at his farm at Williamsburg.

Miss Hazel Wells spent a few days last week with her sister at Grantley.

Mr. and Mrs. David Seeley and children of Rowena and Mrs. Wm. Hess Morrisburg spent last Tuesday at L. A. Hess's.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hess and baby Dwayne Williamsburg spent Sunday with Mr. A. Hess.

Miss Bessie Hess is spending a few days with her friend Miss Lizzie Caselman of Glen Becker.

Miss Verna Ault Chesterville is visiting her friend Miss Ruby Watson this week.

Mrs. Charlie McIntosh and sons Graham and George of Cornwall who have been spending some time at Mr. John Harts returned home on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dafoe and sons George spent Sunday at

ed the funeral of the late Florence Lont at riverside.

The Misses Stella Barkley and Beatrice McIntosh of Williamsburg and Velma and Sadie Castleman spent Thursday afternoon with their friend Miss Bessie Hess.

BRINSTON.

Mrs. Blanchard and two daughters of New York visited at Mr. Millers last week.

Miss Edith Wright returned to Toronto on Sunday after spending the past few weeks with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Wright.

Mrs. Lou Kirker of Glen Stewart spent the week end at Mr. Jas. Boyds.

Miss Roundas of Galt is visiting her sister Mrs. J. C. Ross.

Miss May Beckstead of Ogdensburg visited her cousin Miss May Gilson last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Powell of Cairo Mich. are visiting at Mrs. Jas. Murrays this week.

Mrs. M. Christie and daughter Dorothy have returned home after spending a couple weeks with her brother Mr. Chas. Dewland of Williamsburg.

Mrs. A. Montgomery and two daughters of Michigan are visiting relatives in this vicinity a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hamilton spent Sunday at Mr. Jas. Zeron's of Morrisburg.

CEDAR GROVE.

Mr. Edgar Gallinger of 2nd is at present filling silos in the Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dafoe and baby Greta were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wery on Sunday.

Miss Blanche Wery is visiting friends around Massena this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Fincham and family of Louisville Landing N. Y. visited Mrs. Fincham's parental home here.

Misses Jessie Waldriff and Aggie Shaver visited Miss Sadie Buchanan Wed. last.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmet Armstrong and baby Howard and Mr. White of Libson N. Y. spent the week-end at Mr. Harry Buchanan's.

Mrs. Wm. Myers and children spent Tuesday with Miss Sadie Buchanan.

Mrs. John McConnell and grand son Ralph spent Mon. at Mr. F. McConnells.

Book's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulation medicine. Sold in the 3 degrees of strength—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$2.00; No. 3, \$3.00 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor, Ont.)

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The Fire Ranger and His Job



DOTTED over 100,000,000 acres of forest, 1,000 men, organized in the employ of the Government of Ontario, are, this summer, passing back and forth over the canoe routes and along the railways, watching out for the tell-tale smoke which is the sign of fire. Regardless of hot weather, black flies, mosquitoes, discomfort, loneliness or monotony, the Fire Ranger makes his rounds, preventing, quenching or fighting fires in Ontario's forests, paying his own living and traveling expenses, and receiving \$3.00 per day for his services.

All in all, the Ontario Fire Ranger is entitled to the help and co-operation of everyone. He deserves all the support the people of Ontario can give him. His work is of vital importance. Heed his warnings. Do what he asks.

Save Ontario's Forests They're Yours

The Ontario Fire Ranger, during the danger period of the dry summer, is constantly on patrol to catch fires while they are small. He cannot prevent them starting, as a rule. He is at the mercy of all types of carelessness. Thanks to his vigilance, however, two-thirds of the forest fires in the last four years did not spread beyond five acres and of these, half did not exceed one-quarter acre.

Most of Ontario's Fire Rangers are northern woodsmen. Contrary to common belief, only five per cent. of them are students, and these are experienced Fire Rangers or returned soldiers.

Rangers travel chiefly by canoe and in pairs over a definite "beat", the length of which varies according to the degree of danger from fires.

Others travel up and down the forested railway sections on hand velocipedes, following trains to put out fires set by steam locomotives. In all, 2,100 miles of railroad are patrolled steadily all summer.

Two men devote their whole time to examining locomotives to see that screens and ashtrays will not permit the escape of sparks and live coals. In the clay belt, a large force of Rangers supervise settlers' fires in land-clearing operations.

Don't blame the Fire Ranger if he asks you to be careful. Don't think he is too particular. He knows the risk. Ontario is poorer by untold millions of dollars through forest fires in the past. Help the Fire Ranger save the increasingly valuable forests that remain.

Ontario Forestry Branch

Parliament Buildings

Toronto

14

The "Tale" of a Coat



A Volume might be written upon the Evolution of the most important Feminine Garment, which has reached the climax of its career in the noted Northway Production. Northway Garments, and Bush Prices are the appealing arguments adduced, bringing Best Dressers and Discerning Buyers for Exclusive Apparel and Unsurpassed Values.

D.C. BUSH

THE STORE FAMED FOR FINE DRESS GOODS AND READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS

Special Bargains

Just arrived, a good line of every day and fine shoes which we are going to sell at a very reasonable price. We also have now a fine line of Men's and Boys' Suits Ladies Waists, Skirts, Etc. Everything at a bargain.

CALL—IT WILL PAY YOU.

J. S. TEVAN

MORRISBURG

ONTARIO

Opposite W. H. Fetterly's

CORNWALL FAIR

SEPT. 7-8-9-10

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. ELECTRICALLY ILLUMINATED MIDWAY

\$1000 In Purses for Races- 3,000 in Agricultural Prizes.

EXPERT DEPARTMENT JUDGES FOR EVERY CLASS

FREE ATTRACTIONS IN FRONT OF GRAND STAND. HIGH-CLASS MUSIC AND STEP DANCING BY THE WEST FAMILY—BAND IN ATTENDANCE

TRIALS OF SPEED

Thursday, Sept 8—	2.19 Class, Purse \$200.	2.40 Class, purse \$150
Friday Sept 9th—	2.25 Class, Purse \$175.	3.00 Class, Purse \$125
Saturday, Sept. 10th—	Free-for-All, Purse \$250.	Classified Race, Purse \$100

REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILWAYS.

N. COPELAND, President.

M. D. CLINE, Sec.-Treas.

The Kingdom of The Blind

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM.

(Copyrighted)

Synopsis of Later Chapters.

Captain Granet calls upon Monsieur Guillot at the Milan Hotel and gives him a document from the Kaiser offering France a separate peace. The plot is discovered. Conyers strikes two submarines. Granet is commissioned by his uncle, Sir Alfred Anselman, to destroy the new sub detector, made by Sir Meyville West of Norfolk. When calling upon Isabel Worth he is mistaken by the inspector for the captain of the guard, and shown the marvelous invention.

CHAPTER XX.—(Cont'd.)

"It isn't Captain Chalmers, father," Isabel interrupted.

Sir Meyville seemed suddenly to become still. He looked fixedly at Granet.

"Who are you, then?" he demanded. "Who are you, sir?"

"I am Captain Granet of the Royal Fusiliers, back from the Front, wounded," Granet replied. "I can assure you that I am a perfectly trustworthy person."

"But I don't understand," Sir Meyville said sharply. "What are you doing here?"

"I came to call upon your daughter," Granet explained. "I had the pleasure of meeting her at lunch at Lady Anselman's the other day. We have been playing golf together at Brancaster."

Sir Meyville began to mumble to himself as he pushed them into the boat.

"My fault," he muttered,—"my fault. Captain Granet, I thought that my daughter knew my wishes. I am not at present in a position to receive guests or visitors of any description. You will pardon my apparent inhospitality. I shall ask you, sir, to kindly forget this visit and to keep away from here for the present."

"I shall obey your wishes, of course, sir," Granet promised. "I can assure you that I am quite a harmless person, though."

"I do not doubt it, sir," Sir Meyville replied, "but it is the harmless people of the world who do the most mischief. An idle word here or there and great secrets are given away. If you will allow me, I will show you a quicker way down the avenue, without going to the house."

Granet shrugged his shoulders. "Just as you will, sir," he assented. "You can go in, Isabel," her father directed curtly. "I will see Captain Granet off."

She obeyed and took leave of her guest with a little shrug of the shoulders. Sir Meyville took Granet's arm and led him down the avenue.

"Captain Granet," he said gravely, "I am an indiscreet person and I have an indiscreet daughter. Bearing in mind your profession, I may speak to you as man to man. Keep what you have seen absolutely secret. Put a seal upon your memory. Go back to Brancaster and don't even look again in this direction. The soldiers round this place have orders not to stand on ceremony with any one, and by tonight I believe we are to have an escort of Marines here as well. What you have seen is for the good of the country."

"I congratulate you heartily, sir," Granet replied, shaking hands. "Of course I'll keep away, if I must. I hope when this is all over, though, you will allow me to come and renew my acquaintance with your daughter."

"When it is over, with pleasure," Sir Meyville assented.

Granet stepped into his car and drove off. The inventor stood looking after him. Then he spoke to the sentry and made his way across the gardens towards the boat-shed.

"I ought to have known it from the first," he muttered. "Reciprocal refraction was the one thing to think about."

Granet, as he drove back to the Dorny House, was conscious of a curious change in the weather. The wind, which had been blowing more or less during the last few days, had suddenly dropped. There was a new heaviness in the atmosphere, little banks of transparent mist were drifting in from seawards. More than once he stopped the car and, standing up, looked steadily away seawards. The long stretch of marshland, on which the golf links were situated, was empty. A slight, drizzling rain was falling. He found, when he reached the Dorny House, that nearly all the men were assembled in one of the large sitting-rooms. A table of bridge had been made up. Mr. Collins was seated in an easy-chair close to the window, reading a review. Granet accepted a cup of tea and stood on the hearthrug.

NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incurables, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers a three years' Course of Training to young women, having the required education, and desirous of becoming nurses. This Hospital has adopted the eight-hour system. The pupils receive uniforms of the School, a monthly allowance and travelling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.

man at the golf club only this morning."

They all made their way back to the house. Granet, however, seemed still dissatisfied.

"I'm going to see that my car's all right," he told them. "I left it in the open shed."

He was absent for about twenty minutes. When he returned, they had finished the game of snooker pool, without him and were all sitting on the lounge by the side of the billiard table, talking of the war. Granet listened for a few minutes and then said good-night a little abruptly. He lit his candle outside and went slowly to his room. Arrived there, he glanced at his watch and locked the door.

It was half-past eleven. He changed his clothes quickly, put on some rubber-soled shoes and slipped a brandy flask and a revolver into his pocket. Then he sat down before his window with his watch in his hand. He was conscious of a certain foreboding from which he had never been able to escape since his arrival. In France and Belgium he had lived through fearful hours, carrying more than once his life in his hands. His risk to-night was an equal one but the exhilaration seemed lacking. This work in a country apparently at peace seemed somehow on a different level.

If it were less dangerous, it was also less stimulating. In those few moments the soldier blood in him called for the turmoil of war, the panorama of life and death, the fierce, hot excitement of juggling with fate while the heavens themselves seemed raining death on every side. Here there was nothing but silence, the soft splash of the distant sea, the barking of a distant dog. The danger was vivid and actual but without the stimulus of that blood-red background. He glanced at his watch. It wanted still ten minutes to twelve.

For a moment then he suffered his thoughts to go back to the new thing which had crept into his life. He was suddenly back in the Milan, he saw the backward turn of her head, the almost wistful look in her eyes as she made her little pronouncement. She had broken her engagement. Why? It was a battle, indeed, he was fighting with that still, cold antagonist, whom he half despised and half feared, the man concerning whose actual personality he had felt so many doubts. What if things should go wrong to-night, if the whole dramatic story should be handed over for the glory and wonder of the halfpenny press! He could fancy their headlines, imagine even their trenchant paragraphs. It was skating on the thinnest of ice—and for what? His fingers gripped the damp window-sill. He raised himself a little higher. His eyes fell upon his watch—still a minute or two to twelve. Slowly he stole to his door and listened. The place was silent. He made his way on tip-toe across the landing and entered Collins' room. The latter was seated before the wide-open window. He had blown out his candle and the room was in darkness. He half turned his head at Granet's entrance.

"Two minutes!" he exclaimed softly. "Granet, it will be to-night. Are you ready?"

"Absolutely!"

They stood by the open window in silence. Nothing had changed. It was not yet time for the singing of the earliest birds. The tiny village lay behind them, silent and asleep; in front, nothing but the marshes, uninhabited, lonely and quiet, the golf clubhouse empty and deserted. They stood and watched, their faces turned steadfastly in a certain direction. Gradually their eyes, growing accustomed to the dim and changing light, could pierce the black line above the grey where the sea came stealing up the sandy places with low murmurs, throwing with every wave longer arms into the land.

"Twelve o'clock!" Collins muttered. Suddenly Granet's fingers dug into his shoulder. From out of that pall of velvet darkness which hung below the clouds, came for a single moment a vision of violet light. It rose apparently from nowhere, it passed away into space. It was visible barely for five seconds, then it had gone. Granet spoke with a little sob.

"My God!" he murmured. "They're coming!"

(To be continued.)

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

Ozone a Sleepmaker.

People who spend their vacations at the seashore at this time of the year usually find that their nights are dreamless and restful.

They say that the sea air makes them sleepy. Wheeled along in a beach chair, one is likely to feel drowsy, or even go to sleep.

It is the ozone in the air that does it. The air at the seashore is full of ozone, which might be called a concentrated oxygen. Ozone is a powerful and healthful stimulant.

When, by the way, comes the nursery idea of the Sand Man, herald of sleep?

The answer is that the approach of sleep checks the flow from the ear-

drums which keeps the eyes moist. These results a dryness and slight discomfort of the lids, causing one to rub his eyes. The Sand Man has come, and it is time to go to bed.

Apples and dates are as beneficial to the teeth as sweets are harmful.

Krupp's works, at Essen, have 40,000 laborers and 3,000 officials fully employed on peace work.

Canada Takes Her Sixth Decennial Census.

On June 1, 1921, the Dominion of Canada began taking her sixth decennial census since the confederation. Officially the entire population is supposed to be counted between sunrise and sunset of that day. In reality the census in the cities and suburban communities was completed in from three to four weeks. In the far wildernesses, the work took from five to eight weeks, and some returns from within the Arctic circle will require about four months to reach the capital, Ottawa. The general estimate in advance of the compiling of the figures is that these will show Canada to have 9,000,000 population. On this basis, the Dominion, with an area of 3,729,665 square miles, has a little more than two inhabitants to the square mile.

No other country in the world's census taking nearly approaches that of the Dominion in magnitude, as the few cities lie along a fringe 3,800 miles long. The total cost of the sixth census was a little over \$2,000,000. The work required 240 commissioners and 11,500 enumerators. In the far-northern regions the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Hudson Bay factors, and the missionaries acted as enumerators and every Eskimo that could be located was put down. The Indians were enumerated by the Indian agents. Among the chief questions asked each resident of the Dominion for the form entitled population, were name, place of abode, personal description, nativity of parents, birthplace, citizenship, number of languages spoken, occupation, employment, earnings for last year, time sick, time idle, if immigrant year of coming to Canada, date of taking out naturalization papers, whether owner of house or lodger, if latter rent paid, material in house, number of rooms, married or single, whether can read or write. The farmer had the hardest task, having to answer no less than 220 questions, some of which were: amount of improved land, waste land, cost of labor, number of fruit trees, domestic animals, tractors, automobiles, etc., amount of all products sold during year. The census sheet covering manufacturing, trading, and business merely called for firm name, address, and nature of operations.

Canada can claim the distinction of being the first country in modern times to inaugurate a census taking. This took place in the year 1666, in New France, as Canada was at that time known. The result showed a white population of 3,215.

Thrilling Elevator Ride to Alpine Summit.

For years one of the most thrilling incidents of a visit to the Alps has been the ascent of the Jungfrau on the cog-rail road that starts from Kleine Scheidegg, at an elevation of 6,711 ft. and climbs the mountainside at the startling grade of 25 per cent., or an angle of about 22 deg. till it reaches Jungfraujoch, at an elevation of 11,339 feet.

It is now proposed to add to this wonderful experience in mountain climbing a still further thrill, by comparison with which the former will appear quite insipid. From the present end of the track the mountain soars another 2,206 ft. to the summit at an elevation of 13,547 ft. By means of excavations and tunnels the track will be extended until it reaches a spot in the centre of the conical summit directly below its highest point. From the end of this tunnel a shaft will be bored vertically to the summit itself, and in this shaft passenger elevators will be installed, so that Alpine mountaineers will end their long thrilling railroad climb with an elevator trip like an exaggerated ride to the top of the Woolworth Building in New York City. The climax will find them landed at the extreme summit of one of the highest peaks in the Alps, with a view of a world of snow-clad craggy mountain tops around them.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Getting Automobile Sense

Time was, not so very long ago, when thousands of men were crippled or killed while coupling freight cars. It was considered unavoidable. Circular saws, planers, and all sorts of sharp-cutting, swiftly moving machinery took their annual toll in lives and limbs. It, too, was "unavoidable."

With the perfection of motor vehicles came high-powered, quickly responsive engines, and the natural impulse of most people, especially the younger, to travel faster and faster. To one who reduces his auto speed from 35 or 40 miles an hour to 20 it seems as if he were barely moving; yet his car is travelling 29 feet a second. Even an active, alert person does not go very far in five seconds, but the car, if unchecked, will have gone 150 feet. With the demand for speed ability in a car, manufacturers increased performances, until now even a moderate-priced car is guaranteed to do its 60 or 80 miles an hour, and some, 90 or 100 miles. With improved roads also came the temptation to "step on it." However, rate of speed is a relative thing, for at times and places 40 miles an hour is safer to the public than 20 miles a few hours later. The earlier restric-

Woman of To-Day

The Art of Being Well Dressed.

Much can be said both for and against present-day styles for women. It is practically a physical and financial impossibility, for the majority of us at least, to keep up to the last minute of fashion; and, is it really worth the effort? Is it not a greater tribute to any woman to have it said of her that she is always artistically dressed than that she is dressed in the latest fashion?

Extreme styles are almost always fads that quickly pass. The wearer of a fad is invisibly ticketed so that as long as it is worn her associates know the date of its purchase. That is not true of the gown designed upon art principles. Let us then study what these principles are, that we may be well dressed at all times without undue pressure upon the purse strings, for real success in dressing is not so much the amount of money spent, as the amount of thought expended. Good taste and judgment in selection of clothes and their care after purchase will secure most pleasing and satisfactory results with a comparatively small expenditure of money.

Our first consideration must be that of the individual figure. The woman who has a normal, standard form is indeed fortunate but the one who is undersized, too tall, too stout, too slight, round shouldered or too long or too short neck or arms or any other slight imperfection or peculiarity of figure, must make a careful study of her own form, as well as the coloring of her face, hair and eyes. After this critical and honest study, she must select her costumes in regard to proportion, line and color, that they will be suited to her particular type. If her choice is wise, the costume will correct or conceal, rather than accentuate physical defects and emphasize good points. The wearer should remember, however, that an artistic costume is always subordinate to the wearer. Flashy colors and pronounced styles are just the reverse.

Many women make the mistake of planning the detail of a costume first. In buying a ready-to-wear garment, do you see the detail or get the general impression at first glance? Whether one buys ready-made costumes or has them made to order, the silhouette or general outline should be given the first consideration, for it is viewed at all angles by many persons, while only a few ever observe the detail of construction or ornamentation.

Two questions immediately arise in the study of the outline. First: Is it well balanced and has it beautiful, strong or graceful lines and pleasing proportions, or is it weak and without stability, a succession of meaningless lines? Second: Are the lines the best that could be used for the individual?

It is not the size of the wearer but the unpleasing curves that should be concealed. The more straightly lined, looser garment does this work of concealment. The tall slight figure must extend her personality in a horizontal direction by making prominent the outside of sleeve and skirt; on the other hand, the short, stout person desiring height, will adopt, as much as possible, the unbroken and straight line silhouette.

The general trend of fashion in the length and width of skirts and the general type of sleeves should be conservatively observed if we would not be conspicuous.

After the character of the general outline has been determined, the detail may be decided upon and the space broken into pleasing and interesting proportions.

In producing these related space areas, let us consider the general effect of lines. Straight lines are the

expression of strength, power and stability, and lend dignity to the appearance. They are the lines of the tailored costume. Beautiful curved lines are expressive of life and joy and are well adapted to soft materials and evening gowns. Horizontal lines appear to increase the breadth of the figure by causing the eye to move in a sidewise direction, while vertical lines produce the effect of greater height by carrying the eyes upward. Elbow sleeves emphasize the breadth of the figure, long sleeves extend the length.

Unity is a most important principle to follow. Every part of the costume must be related to every other part and to the whole just as the whole is related, but subordinate to the wearer. Any costume containing a mixture of curves, points and straight lines cannot be a success. If the shape of your face requires straight lines at the neck, carry the same lines uniformly throughout the design, or if the curved line is the becoming neckline, follow it throughout, remembering always that the face should be the centre of interest and therefore the determining factor in many points. Unity in color and purpose should also be observed.

If one's wardrobe must be limited, utility garments should receive first consideration. The work dress should be carefully planned to be neat and attractive, easily put on, and to permit perfect freedom of movement. The street costume is the one used for the greater number of social occasions and requires the largest outlay of money. It should be of the best material and workmanship that one can afford, and if carefully planned on conservative lines, it can be worn until worn out without alteration. The gowns which are seldom used may be of less expensive material and less careful workmanship.

Heavy materials only lend themselves fittingly to the tailored costume. High lustrous fabrics such as satin and fibre silk, reflect light, and worn by over-stout people attract attention to their superfluous avoirdupois. Heavy pile textiles such as velvets and plush should also be avoided by the stout woman. Rough woolly surfaces and coarse weaves tend to increase apparent size. Large figured designs, plaids and large checks attract attention to the size of the wearer. Low lustered and dull fabrics seem to reduce proportions. Indistinct and narrow stripes tend to give added height. These then, with plain or small patterned goods should be the choice of stout persons while the slender women affect the earlier mentioned materials.

The consideration of color in relation to dress is very important as the proper selection adds much to personal charm and makes the costume attractive, while an unfortunate choice may cause even an artistically designed costume to be very repellent.

Tested Recipes.

Pickled Onions—1 peck pickling onions, 2 cups salt, 2 quarts vinegar, 3 ounces whole allspice, 2 ounces peppercorns, 2 ounces ginger root. Peel the onions, sprinkle with the salt, cover with water, and let it stand twelve hours. Drain. Add spices to vinegar, and let simmer on the stove ten minutes. When cool, pour over the onions.

Casserole of Corn—12 ears of sweet corn, 4 tablespoons butter, 4 eggs, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon pepper. Grate the corn and add the melted butter. Beat the eggs separately, and add the yolks, salt, pepper, and fold in the whites. Pour in a buttered casserole, and bake in a warm oven forty-five minutes.

Scotland for Work!

Those who dislike work should dwell in Turkey and avoid Scotland, for these two countries are at the top and bottom respectively in the list of the countries of the world as regards public holidays.

Turkey has twenty-six holidays in the year, when business is entirely suspended; thrifty Scotland has only one. If, however, we include local days, Brazil comes first with eleven, four, and the United States with fifty-four; but a citizen of a republic who set out to keep them would have to travel about quite a lot.

August is the favorite holiday month in Britain. Taking the world over, however, November comes first, twenty-six out of its thirty days being kept as official holidays by as many different countries. May comes next, with twenty-five.

Italy celebrates twenty-three general public holidays, Germany twenty, France eighteen, Great Britain sixteen, Japan fifteen, and Portugal eight.

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Profit in Purebred Sires.

The cash value of using a purebred bull has been strikingly proved in an interesting experiment carried out last year by a farmer on the Pacific coast. He was able to show a difference in the selling price of \$53.40 between two steers of the same age, out of the same kind of cows which had been reared side by side on the range and had been finished together in the same feed lot—a difference, according to his own statement in an American farm paper, due entirely to the influence of a pure-bred as against a scrub sire. The story of the experiment is thus briefly told in the words of the producer himself: "Both steers were calved in the spring of 1918, their dams being the same kind and quality of cows. They were put together during the winter of 1919-1920. They were turned into the same pasture in the spring of 1920 and put into the same feed lot on December 1st, 1920; they were then fed all the alfalfa hay they would eat until January 15th, when about 20 lbs. of silage and 5 to 6 lbs. of corn were added to their daily rations, until March 20th, when they were shipped to Spokane for sale. The steer sired by a purebred bull weighed 1,410 lbs. and sold for 8c per lb., or \$112.80. That sired by a scrub bull weighed 990 lbs. and sold for 6c per lb., or \$59.40, the difference in the selling price of the two steers being \$53.40."

How Can We Meet the Shortage of Hay and Straw.

The general crop situation in Ontario during the present season indicates the necessity of radical changes in the feeding of roughage this winter. How may roughage be saved? What are the substitutes, if any? It has been shown that live stock may be maintained on a ration of concentrates. This is neither practical, economical, nor necessary, however. In very brief form the situation may be approached under the following headings.

Care in feeding.—Possibly in 75 per cent. of our live stock farms hay and straw have been overfed. With the mows full and hay cheap, our live stock have been asked to obtain the nutrients necessary for their maintenance and growth by handling large quantities of crude fibre with a comparatively small percentage of nutrients. Under these particular conditions they have come through the winter at least fairly well. With hay and straw at a premium, however, the question arises to what extent can roughage be cut out of the ration of the horse or cow and substituted with other feeds which are procurable. Very few feeders have ever had occasion to weigh the hay which they are feeding their live stock. The manger is filled and the operation repeated. When it is considered that the standard recommendation for the feeding of hay to horses is at the rate of 1 lb. to every 100 lbs. of live weight, it will be appreciated that many horses have, in the past, eaten hay for their own amusement only. When it is realized that 8 or 9 lbs. of good clover hay and 4 or 5 lbs. of oat straw is all the roughage needed for the milking cow supplied with a well balanced meal mixture and ensilage it will be evident that hay is in the very great majority of cases overfed to cattle. Even for the producing dairy herd where no other roughage appears in the ration and where it is supplemented only by concentrates the very limit of hay that would be required would be 10 lbs. daily with say 8 or 9 lbs. of oat straw and this for the cow that is held over for better times, and will describe the situation in the districts that cutting down the quantities used in past feeding practices to a full 50 per cent. and substituting with a few pounds of meal would not only effect a great saving in roughage, but incidentally would bring the cattle in question through in as good or better shape than had been the case where roughage was fed in unlimited quantities.

More silage and roots.—In many sections of Ontario particularly, hay may be substituted by the use of more ensilage and roots. Where succulent roughages such as the foregoing are available the quantity of hay fed may be cut to the very minimum. These feeds will, however, not be available to any great extent in many parts of the Province according to reports.

To replace one-half of the dry roughage with a whole

12 per cent. more valuable than bran from a milk producing standpoint. In itself it has a fairly high fibre content. All through Eastern Canada, however, oats is a light crop and we will be forced to depend upon Western production. Wheat by-products should be fairly readily procurable. Oil cake and linseed by-products will be high in price, but will apparently be available fairly generally. Even at this high price it is doubtful if the feeder whose main desire is to cut down on roughage cannot afford to be without some linseed oil meal in the ration. With 10 lbs. of hay of fair quality, 4 to 5 lbs. of straw and depending on the age and condition of the animal, a few pounds of a mixture of bran 2 parts, oats 2 parts, linseed oil meal 1 part, production need not be looked for, but the animal will be well maintained. Corn, from all indications, will be one of the heaviest crops ever recorded in the United States. This means that ground corn may enter largely into our Canadian rations. A mixture of 4 parts bran, 2 parts corn, 2 parts oats and 1 part oil meal would be an excellent concentrated substitute for a roughage. Even bran and corn, as these concentrates are likely to be the most easily procured, could be fed, 4 parts bran, 2 parts corn.

The use of straw.—Where roughage is scarce, straw cannot be afforded as a bedding material, particularly oat straw. It must practically all be fed. The practice of feeding cattle entirely on straw is, of course, not economical, but the ruminant must have a certain amount of crude fibre. They should not, however, be asked to obtain their energy from the comparatively low percentage of nutrients contained in straw. Nevertheless, with some grain or concentrates supplied, straw forms an excellent crude fibre filler and in order that the digestive and excretory organs may function properly, straw may be made to take the place of much more valuable roughage. It is safe to say that there will be very little bedding wasted this winter in many parts of the East. Sawdust and shavings are available in many places. There is no reason why considerable bedding material might not be gathered in the form of leaves in the fall. They have been utilized in the past.

The advisability of cutting hay and straw and of mixed feeds.—By increasing the labor of feeding in the cutting of roughage and by mixing say cut hay, cut straw, and whatever meal is being fed, there is little doubt that a considerable saving of roughage may be secured. Less energy is required to masticate, digest and assimilate this cut feed, and where it is mixed the palatability is bettered or at least averaged. Under normal feeding practice the advisability of cutting roughage is doubtful in that the cow is fitted by nature to do this work herself. However, this winter the object is to save roughage and the farmer who has facilities for cutting the roughage will find a result in saving. Can the feeding value of such a mixture be further improved?

Molasses.—A straight comparison of molasses with such feeds as bran, oats, shorts, corn meal, etc., shows the fact that molasses has a comparatively low feeding value. It is true that the sugars are of considerable value from their carbohydrate nature. However, as a conditioner or as an agent to render other feeds more palatable, and on top of this, with the very fair feeding value in the feed itself, molasses could be highly recommended to feed either mixed with cut feeds, distributed in the undiluted form over hay or straw, or diluted with water and sprinkled by the use of a watering can over the feed in the mangers. It is a wonderful relish and the use of comparatively small quantities of it is easily seen in the better condition of cattle. Apparently the feeding grades of molasses will be fairly readily procurable, particularly in the Maritime Provinces. Prices will be very considerably lower than have applied within the last few years and the comparatively small quantity that would be required would be such as to force the use of this material on the consideration of live stock feeders wherever it may be procured.

The value of chaff and leaves.—In the past considerable quantities of the most valuable part of the plant have been wasted in the form of chaff, leaves, etc. These accumulate on the barn floors and too often find their way to the manure pile or barnyard direct. They must, of course, reach the barnyard by way of the manger.

In general it is difficult to offer a recommendation where such a wide variety of cases and conditions arise. The main advice to be given, in conclusion, is after all extreme economy in feeding hay and straw. Weights and quantities are difficult matters to juggle with when speaking in a general way. The eye of the feeder is, after all, of proverbial merit. More or less experimentation will be required by the individual feeders in cutting down little by little the roughage which he has been accustomed to feed and replacing it by minimum quantities of concentrated or grain rations. If hay continues to increase in price and if grains and concentrates do not rise too quickly, it would actually be cheaper to cut down roughage

50 per cent. and replace with some of the grain mixtures recommended.

The man who does not take every possible step to hold over his stock, and who sacrifices his assets, will make an unqualified mistake. True, it were distinctly better to dispose of, practically give away, a judiciously culled few, and winter the balance fairly well, than to stint all. Such a loss though immediate, may prove a blessing in disguise. After all, the problem resolves itself into one of distribution and control of supply, a question which may have to be handled by the province most affected. In Ontario, with not more than 10 per cent. of last year's crop held over in the form of low grade hay and with a 60 to 65 per cent. normal crop this year there is no "bullish" movement to the hay market as yet.

Poultry

No colony house should have more than fifty chickens in it at one time. More eggs, less feed and more money has been the result of culling out the poor hens early.

A ragged bird that has just begun to molt should not be culled now just because she is not laying.

Head lice on chickens or turkeys can be killed by rubbing on a little camphorated oil.

Keeping young roosters after they weigh five pounds to the pair is a waste of food, for after their combs grow they are classified in market as "old roosters," which bring considerably less in price.

Do not overcrowd. A great many farm poultry keepers in their enthusiasm for making money attempt to keep twice as many birds as they have room for and, by overcrowding, almost entirely cut off the production of winter eggs. Each bird should have about three square feet of floor space in the house. Either build more houses or market the extra birds before winter sets in.

Corner nests save room, and, being semi-dark, hens prefer them. They can be built in any style desired—can have solid walls, or they may be made slatted, with plastering lath. The latter plan might be preferable in most climates, as the air could enter them more freely. The opening to the lower nest should be about three inches from the floor. A perching board had best be erected for the hen to alight on in flying up to the top nest.

He Got One.

Uncle—"You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Tommy. See what a lot of prizes your sister has got, and you haven't even earned a certificate." "Oh, but I got a certificate once, uncle," said Tommy.

"Indeed! What for, I should like to know?"

"For being born."

"Barnyard golf links" are a pretty sure sign of a happy farm or community. Pitching horseshoes is a one hundred per cent. Canadian sport.

Simple Methods of Preserving Vegetables

While many garden vegetables can be stored in a well constructed cellar for use during the winter and spring months, there are advantages in preserving some of them in crocks, bottles, and other containers. A simple method of preserving vegetables by fermentation and salting is described in Bulletin 93 of the Experimental Farms, Ottawa. Such containers as old kegs, butter tubs or stone crocks may be used. The preservation may be carried out either by salting without fermentation, fermentation with dry salting, and fermentation in brine.

Salting Without Fermentation. The vegetables best suited for salting without fermentation are spinach, string beans, green peas, corn and cabbage. The vegetables are washed, the water drained off, and the vegetables weighed. The best results are obtained by using 25 lbs. of salt to every 100 lbs. of vegetables. Spread a layer of the vegetables one inch deep in the bottom of the crock and sprinkle with salt, being careful to distribute it evenly. Continue making alternate layers of vegetables and salt until the crock is nearly full. Cover with a piece of cotton or a double thickness of cheesecloth. Over this put a plate or a piece of board and a weight. A clean brick or stone may be used as a weight.

The container should now be set aside in a cool place. If at the end of 24 hours the salt and the pressure on the vegetables have not extracted brine enough to cover, add a brine made by dissolving 1 pound of salt in 2 quarts of water. Enough brine should be added to come above the plate or board. Set aside in a place where it will not be disturbed and cover with hot paraffin wax.

Beans should be cut in two-inch pieces; peas should be shelled; while corn should be cooked for ten minutes to set the milk, after which it is cut off the cob with a sharp knife.

It has been found that in preparing salted beans for the table, it is much better to soak the beans for two hours in the morning, changing the water several times, and also changing the water while cooking, rather than to allow them to soak over night, as long soaking softens the beans.

Fermentation With Dry Salting.

In preparing vegetables for fermentation with dry salting, the vegetables

The World's Live Stock Situation.

The new United States protective tariff is having a depressing effect on the live stock situation in this country, particularly as regards western provinces. This situation, however, is not without hopeful signs; statistics gathered by the International Institute of Agriculture show that in Europe there was a tremendous decrease in live stock at the end of 1920 compared with pre-war years, excepting only in sheep in Germany. In Britain the decreases shown were of cattle 421,657, of sheep 4,688,617, of swine 523,748, or about a fifth of the number in the country in 1914. In France the decrease of cattle was 2,414,050, of sheep 7,140,400, or nearly fifty per cent. less than in 1914, of swine 2,955,290, or 30 per cent. less than before the war. In Italy the decreases were of cattle 400,259, of sheep 2,070,000, and of swine 383,074, or a seventh of the whole. In Germany there were decreases of cattle 4,089,963, or more than a fifth and of swine 11,389,643, or nearly forty-five per cent. Belgium showed decreases of 557,213 cattle, of 59,171 sheep, and of 866,519 swine, being a decline of over thirty per cent. in both cattle and sheep and of more than 50 per cent. in swine. Not only the countries that participated in the war show decreases but every country in Europe, excepting only Spain and Portugal, is in the same position. Thus Denmark shows a decline of 60 per cent. in swine and the Netherlands 65 per cent., these being Canada's principal competitors in hog products. Returns from Russia and Austria for obvious reasons are not given, but Czechoslovakia shows a decline of 30 per cent. in cattle and nearly 55 per cent. in swine. The United States shows an increase of close upon 17 per cent. in cattle, a loss of nearly 10 per cent. in sheep, and a gain of over 12 per cent. in swine.

Robber Bees.

During a honey dearth while the weather is still warm, the bee-keeper should in all his work carefully avoid doing anything that will excite robbing, for robber-bees are a constant annoyance and danger in the apiary. Bees that have nothing else to do in warm weather will readily yield to any temptation to obtain honey in this way. After more or less fighting they will overpower any very weak colonies, especially those that have lost their queen, and will carry the honey to their own hives. Robbing is frequently started by the carelessness of the bee-keeper during manipulation, especially when removing the honey.

In dealing with this subject in Bulletin No. 26, Second Series, available at the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, the Dominion Apiarist points out that to prevent robbing, no colony should be allowed to grow weak and no honey or syrup should be exposed in the apiary. If robbing has begun, the attacked colonies should have a bunch of wet grass or weeds thrown over the entrance. Hives should be opened as little as possible, and then only dur-

Making the Old Farm Well Do New Things.

No more wading through snow-choked paths on a freezing January day for the farmer, loaded down with immense pails of water for the barnyard drinking trough! No more carrying of water from the old pump on "blue Monday" for the farmer's wife! The modern farmer revolts against being civilization's drudge, and one of the outstanding signs of his revolt is his determination to have an up-to-date water system on his farm. Heretofore, the storage tank has found favor in various quarters as a successor to the old-fashioned, back-breaking, pump-and-pail method. Users of the storage tank, however, find that its water supply is not fresh, but stale and brackish and at times contaminated with deposits of slime and rust.

One of the best systems available for farm use to-day discards the storage tank altogether and substitutes an air tank and an air-operated pump submerged in the well. The other essentials of the equipment are an air compressor, an air-trap, and an engine or motor to supply the power. The first advantage of this system appears in the process of installing it; the engine, air tank and connecting apparatus may be located in any convenient place about the farm buildings, and the owner is saved the expense of building a pump house or digging a pit in which to bury a tank, as is necessary in many storage-tank systems. Often he finds an outbuilding the best location if he wants to get double use from his gasoline engine in operating other farm machinery. A good place is the basement of the farmhouse, from which pipes can easily be run to the kitchen and bathroom upstairs, as well as to hydrants in the yard and the stable.

A gasoline engine or electric motor operates the air-compressor by means of a belt. The compressor sends the air in the tank through a galvanized iron pipe into the well, driving it into the pump, which is submerged at least six feet below the surface of the water. Besides the air-pipe leading into the pump, an air exhaust-pipe leads out of it, also a water discharge-pipe which connects with the air-trap and the faucets. The pressure of the air, driven by the compressor, forces the water downward in the pump cylinder and upward again through the water discharge-pipe. As it travels out of the well to the air-trap and the faucets, the air escapes into the upper

part of the well through the exhaust-pipe.

The expansion of the air in the trap, after each discharge of the pump, exerts enough pressure on the water in the trap to secure a constant flow from the faucets. Not even a city water-system could maintain a steadier pressure on its pipes.

If the farmhouse has a cistern, a second pump with pipe attachments may be sunk into it, with a special air-trap, while the same engine, air-tank and compressor that supply the hard-water faucets will provide soft water for laundry and bathroom purposes. With equal facility water may be piped to the farm buildings from a spring, lake or a running stream.

If a gasoline engine is used, an automatic cut-off is provided to stop it when the proper pressure is reached. Thus the farm owner may start the engine and leave it secure in knowing that there is no chance of the air tank's becoming overcompressed.

The advantages of this system are almost endless. With an hourly capacity of 300 gallons at a total lift of seventy-five feet and 200 gallons at a lift of 150 feet, is there anything a man can not do with it? Besides saving unlimited time and strength, it insures an inexhaustible supply of fresh drinking water, free from contact with the open air and dirt, not only for the family but for the stock. It makes possible the more frequent watering of dairy cows than under the old systems, also the indoor watering which wise farmers prize highly. It brings water of just the right temperature, thus encouraging the cows to drink all they need and increasing the milk output to a surprising degree.

The system furnishes plenty of water to sprinkle the farm lawn and garden and to keep the housewife's flower beds flourishing. Owners of "show country places" may even gratify their cravings for a lily pool or a fountain, if their water-supply warrants it.

The farm owner need not be afraid that the system will monopolize his gasoline engine. In fact, he may use the engine at the same time to furnish electric lights, grind feed and separate milk, thus considerably reducing the cost of his water-supply. All of which means that the pump-and-air-tank system loses no time in paying for itself.

There is no best water-system for farm homes, but there are many good ones. Whoever has a gas engine or electricity should have running water.

The fall hotbed will supply the table with a few fresh vegetables during the late fall and early winter. Select the warmest and sunniest spot in the garden, where water never stands, and put the hotbed there. Dig a pit from fifteen to eighteen inches deep, six feet wide, and as long as the hotbed is to be. Let the pit extend east and west. Build a frame around the pit, preferably of two-inch boards for a permanent structure, having the rear or north wall fifteen inches high and the south wall eight inches above the margin of the pit. Bank part of the excavated soil around the outside of the frame, to give additional protection. Fill the pit with fresh strawy stable manure to a depth of fifteen inches after it is packed down by tramping. Above this, place four inches of rich garden soil, in which the seeds are to be sown.

The Welfare of the Home

Dealing With the Angry Child—By Jennie S. Clough.

Of the many problems which confront a mother, one of the hardest is that of meeting in the wisest way the undesirable traits that appear in children. In dealing with these problems there are two great helps. First, a sense of humor. If a child comes down to breakfast sullen and bad-tempered, make some little joke, it helps to clarify the atmosphere. I don't mean laugh at the child, that only adds fuel to the fire; but do some amusing thing, or tell a funny story and you will make the clouds vanish like magic. Parents who appreciate fun and who are the real companions of their little ones have the happiest and most affectionate children. But most important of all is grace. Grace is that lovely, loving spirit which, no matter how trying the children are, cannot be disturbed. We cannot have this of ourselves, it is the gift of God. He says, "My grace is sufficient for thee," so, when the children are noisy and naughty and our nerves seem just about in pieces, let us say this over and over mentally and we shall be surprised at the peace and quietness within ourselves that will follow.

Granted that we have sympathy and poise ourselves, we are in a fit condition to help our children to overcome their faults. Often children are cross and naughty because they are overtired, over-excited or hungry. We must be sure that their naughtiness does not come from some physical reason that we can help. If a child is in a bad temper the first thing to do is to quiet him. How? By being very quiet ourselves, but very firm, letting him see our strength and poise and then trying to find out what has stirred him. By our talking it over with him and letting him pour it out, his nerves will be freed and he will have an outlet for his passion. If he seems

uncontrollable, and it is impossible to talk with him, put him by himself until he is more calm. While he is in a temper be careful not to leave him where he can break or destroy anything. Often his outburst is like a thunder storm, the thunder and lightning are tremendous while they last, but are soon over. Then, just as soon as possible, divert the child, get him interested and busy about something.

A much harder type of child to deal with and one that tries our patience more, is the sullen child. He makes no outlet for himself like the angry child who vents his temper in screams and passionate talk. His bad temper works all on the inside. He broods over the trouble, distorting and enlarging it by dwelling upon it. He usually refuses comfort or sympathy and seems to enjoy shutting himself away from everyone. He is usually a sensitive child—shy, lacking confidence in himself, inclined to dwell upon himself too much. What can we do with such a child? He won't talk the trouble out, like the high-tempered child, and it is unwise to put him by himself as you would the high-tempered child. Give him something to be busy about as soon as possible. Work is even more necessary for him than for any other type of child, for we must get him out of himself. If possible, have him work where he will have the companionship of his brothers and sisters, or perhaps he can help you in what you are doing. Work is a blessing for most persons, but for no one more than for the child who is inclined to live his little life inside of himself. This type of child is usually reserved and takes things hard, but to the few people he loves he gives a wealth of affection and loyalty and usually he has a deep, strong nature which is sincere and true.

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MORASH FOUNDRY

The Winnipeg Evening Tribune of recent date contained the following: "The arrival by airplane of Dr. C. H. Weagant and little Miss Betty Sawyer, 12 years old, in a machine piloted by Capt. G. E. Brookes, signalled the opening of the second day of the Portage exhibition. Dr. Weagant carried greetings from the Winnipeg Orangemen to the celebration being conducted by Orangemen of the Portage district here today. After a spiral over the town Capt. Brookes landed the machine at 9.50 o'clock. Both Dr. Weagant and Miss Betty declared the trip splendid."

John W. Bero, United States customs officer at Hogansburg, across the river from Cornwall, is out with the statement that scores of automobiles laden with whiskey and beer have poured into the country the last few days as a result of activities on the part of breweries and distilleries in Cornwall manufacturing liquor within terms of the port trade. "The burg is open" says Bero, "and the liquor is flowing through in greater quantities than ever."

Miss Charlotte Olds of Valleyfield is in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. McElroy of Mount Vernon, N.Y., are spending a week in town.

Mr. Walter Connolly was in town on Wednesday.

Dr. W. F. Meikle and family have returned home from their summer cottage, Echo Lodge, Gananoque.

Mrs. J. P. Gormley and Master Paul are spending the week-end in Cornwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kilgour and Miss Kilgour motored to Morrisburg from Beauharnois, Que. for the week-end.

Daisy Rebekah Lodge of this town and May-Flower Rebekah Lodge of Williamsburg are having a basket picnic at Broder Park, Monday Sept. 5th. Will any member who has not received notice, kindly accept this invitation and join us. A safe and comfortable boat will carry all to and from the Park.

To Rent—A warm, comfortable house, Victoria St. Apply to Miss A. Hanson.

Person holding No. 12 for crochet collar, call at Gladys Clark's.

Laundry taken in any day; family washings a specialty—J. M. Bolton.

Born—At Dunbar on August 17, to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jarvis, a son.

Mrs. C. L. Hazel has returned home after spending the Summer holidays in Trenton with her niece, Mrs. Wm. A. Rose.

Miss Agnes Miller and Miss Mildred Young of Ottawa, after having spent a couple of weeks the guests of Mrs. T. W. Howson and Miss Belle Hosson returned home on Thursday.

Miss Marjorie Pariseau of Toronto spent the past week the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. M. Pariseau.

Miss Emma Hayunga returned to Bracebridge Sunday last, having spent a week visiting relatives and friends in town and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wilson and family of Gravesville, N.Y., spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. J. Steed.

Born—At Trenton, on Thursday, August 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Rose, a daughter.

The regular monthly meeting of the Womens Institute will be held in the Library room on Monday, Sept. 5th, at 3 p.m.

Dr. Kenneth A. Blancher of Athens, Ont., who has been practising dentistry at Winnipeg Man., since May 1920, has taken over the practise lately carried on in the Salmon Block by the late Dr. Clifford Casselman. His office will open on the sixth day of September.

Rev. J. H. Miller will conduct the services in the Methodist Church on Sunday next at the usual hours.

Dr. F. W. Merchant, director of industrial and technical education of the Department of Education of Ontario, announced at the Imperial Conference of Teachers' Association that, beginning September 1st, no fees would be required in any High Schools in the province.

The barns of Mr. Army Patterson, near South Mountain were completely destroyed by fire on Monday, when they were struck by lightning.

What might have proved a fatality occurred recently at Wagner's Island opposite Dickinson's Landing, where Mrs. S. H. Moke was camping for a month. Miss Eunice Radford, Mr. Moke's niece, of New York, was visiting Mrs. Moke for a few days, and while in bathing one morning swam out into the eddies and the strong current was bearing her swiftly down the river toward the rapids, when Albert Feader (Dr. Feader's oldest son) a boy of 11 years and James Whitney, son of Mr. Garnet Whitney of Aultsville grandson of the late Sir James Whitney, rescued her. Albert was starting across the river in a boat from the island, while James who was also in bathing, had tried to help Miss Radford back again in, to shallow water, but could not as she had drawn him under the water. Albert who heard Mr. Moke's and James' calls for help, quickly turned the boat, rowed in and got James and then rowed to Miss Radford and by getting her get hold of the boat, towed her into safety. Much credit is due these two young boys for their bravery. But for their help Miss Radford would have been drowned.

WHITTAKER the Optician will be at Aultsville August 16, Morrisburg, August 17—Sept 3.

Boys remember there are two prizes of \$1.00 each for the two boys dressed to represent Charlie Chaplin and Jackie Coogan. Try for it—it's lots of fun even if you lose. Come to the Music Hall 7.30 p.m. Monday September 5th.

Miss Ida Merkley of New York is the guest of her brother, Mr. George H. Merkley.

Mrs. A. A. Whittaker, Jack and Clara Whittaker have returned to their home in Winnipeg after spending several weeks with relatives in Morrisburg and Montreal.

Miss Winnifred Greer of Winchester has been the guest of Miss Hilda Fisher for a couple of weeks.

Mr. Dick Adams of Chatham is spending a couple of weeks holidays at the home of Mr. H. H. Bradford.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. McIntyre spent a few days attending the Toronto Exhibition this week.

Mr. Henry Rose has returned home after spending a few weeks with his brother up the Rideau.

Mrs. Kennedy and little daughter, who have spent the past few months in town left on Wednesday for St. Catharines, Ont.

Mrs. Eleanor MacLean left on Monday for Cobalt, Ont. after spending the summer holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Wickware.

Mr. Stuart Babcock has returned to Montreal after visiting relatives in town for a few weeks.

Miss Clara Loucks is in Cobourg visiting her sister Mrs. O. F. All, son.

Miss Nina Brown is visiting in Ottawa and Kemptonville this week.

Born—At Morrisburg, Sept. 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lynch, a son.

Miss Eastwood of Cornwall is the guest of Miss Eunice Weegar.

Mrs. P. W. Drummond returned to Ottawa this week after spending a month with her brothers, Harry and Ross Moore.

Mr. George Griffith spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. E. Storey spent a few days in Kemptonville this week.

Miss Hearst of Florida was the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Perkins for a few days this week.

Miss Jennie Moore has returned home after spending a week with Prescott friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Casselman and Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Fetterly are in Toronto this week attending the Exhibition.

Miss Lou Artindale and Miss Leola Colquhoun are spending a few days at the former's home in Farrans Pt.

Mr. Jas. Gillespie and Miss Mary Gillespie spent a few days in Gananoque last week.

Mr. Harold Rose of Montreal is visiting his mother.

Mrs. A. D. MacArthur is spending the week with relatives in Cornwall.

Miss Catherine MacArthur has returned to Ottawa after spending the summer holidays with her mother, Mrs. A. D. MacArthur.

CARE OF THE FEET

Callous will appear wherever the skin is subjected to constant irritation. When on the feet it is due to deformities, faulty mechanisms in the use of the feet, irritation from foot-wear or the presence of one of two diseases. If the callous is of long standing, a bursa may be developed beneath it, as it is frequently found beneath the callous over the cuboid in a much used talipes equinus varus (horse foot).

Frequently the location of the callous and its extent and hardness are guides to the condition of the foot. Callouses under the heads of the five metatarsals (toes) are evidence of a complete lowering of the transverse arch (inside to outside of foot) and consequently pain there. There are two diseases which may be accompanied by callouses of the soles: ichthyosis (resembling scales of a fish) and pityriasis rubra pilaris (irregular patches of thin scales, which repeatedly exfoliate and recur). The cause of the irritation must be determined and dealt with accordingly.

Painful soles are a common complaint and few there are who diagnose it correctly as it may be present with any of the following conditions, viz:—deformities, new growths, contractions, scar tissue, absorption of fat from pressure or following prolonged illness, gout, rheumatism, and several other ailments.

It is generally admitted that many deformities of the foot are due to faulty clothing.

A stocking so short as to prevent full extension of the toes or so pointed as to cause adduction of the great toe and the two outer toes, would not cause a permanent deformity were it worn but a few hours and the muscles and joints properly exercised when freed of the restraining influence of the stocking. The gravity of the restraint of a confining shoe or stocking is due to the prolonged time of its effect. Improper walking and standing, have so strained many people to use the foot as though it were one solid mass that upon removing the shoes and stockings they will walk the little that is necessary, bare-footed or in bed-room slippers, go to bed, and dress in the morning without having moved the toes or the small joints of the foot to even the slightest extent.

Cheap, ill-fitting shoes are the greatest cause for foot troubles of every kind. Many attempts have been made to produce a perfect shoe. Shoemakers have been at no little

pains to turn out a confection of their art which would meet scientific requirements as they have understood them. The results have been encouraging although they have been far from perfect. As soon as it has been definitely decided just what constitutes a perfect shoe, a long step ahead will have been taken. When the surgeons are finally, in accordance with this subject it is not pro-delta, U.S.A. Work done by the able that Dame Fashion will be disappointed only. Author in care of able to ignore the dicta as to shoe Mrs. M. A. Barkley, Morrisburg, Ont.

construction as laid down by Master Science. She has been forced to bow to so many laws of hygiene that we hope she will allow her toes to be stepped on.

All diseases of the feet scientifically treated by Dr. Ballance, Osteopath and Foot Specialist, medically trained at Temple University Philadelphia, U.S.A. Work done by the able that Dame Fashion will be disappointed only. Author in care of able to ignore the dicta as to shoe Mrs. M. A. Barkley, Morrisburg, Ont.

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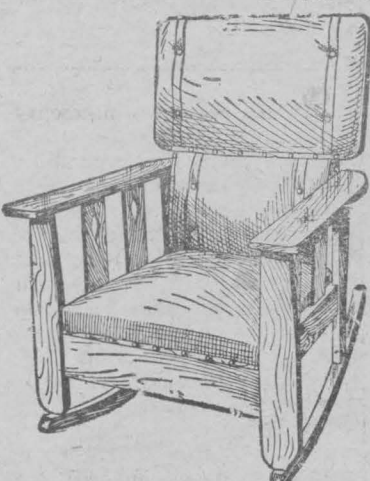
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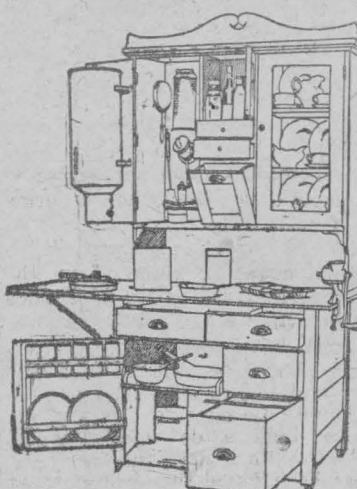


Owing to the great reductions in furniture, Rugs and Oilcloths, we have decided to reduce our stock by giving the greatest reductions in our entire stock ever heard of. A special discount of 25 per cent. will be given. A few of our specials, on sale:—

Iron Beds: 4 ft and 4 ft 6 in, white enamel, regular \$10, Sale price\$6.50
All metal iron frame springs, corner braced\$5.95
All layer felt mattresses, slightly damaged, good art ticking, regular \$15.00. Sale price\$7.50

Arm Rocking Chairs, Solid Oak frames, upholstered with real leather seat and back, regular \$17.00. Sale\$9.95
Kitchen Cabinets in Solid Oak, Nickeloid extension top regular \$85.00. Sale price\$49.50
10 other cabinets to clear at less than cost.
Dining Room Suite, 8 pieces: Buffett, Extension Table, five Chairs, and one arm chair in Surfaced Oak, regular \$125.00. Sale price\$74.50

Oilcloths, 1 and 2 yds. wide, nice designs. Sale price per square yard70c
Linoleum, 4 yds wide. Sale price per running yd.\$4.50
Chesterfield Suites regular \$250 Sale price\$99.00
One only Chesterfield Suite: 3 pieces, Marshall Sanitary Cushions, upholstered in good Tapestry, regular \$350.00. Sale price\$195.00
Talking Machines, all discounted 25 per cent. Double sided records\$1.00



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J. M. WHITTAKER

Optometrist

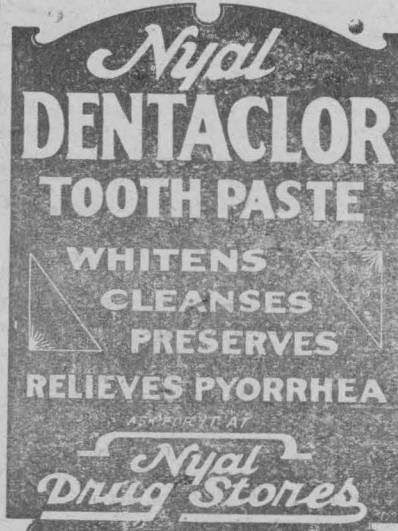
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