

LOOK AT THE LABEL

Our subscription list has been corrected up to date. See that the date on the label of your paper corresponds with that on your last receipt. If in arrears, please remit at once, as we need the money.

THE LEADER

The Leader

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

Vol. XI, No 34

MORRISBURG, ONT., THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1911.

Local and General

Whitaker, the Optician, will be at Morrisburg, Sept. 5 to 9.

Said the fellow to the girl.
I'll put my arm around you,
Said the girl to the fellow
I'll be held if you do.

Mr. Orrin Duprau was in Winchester yesterday.

Miss Suse Brown is visiting friends in Kemptonville.

Corsets that win every dressmaker's favor. They fit. D. C. Bush.

A. G. F. Drew, of the customs office, is spending a few days at Alexandria Bay.

Mrs. Ryerson, of Toronto, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) P. C. Casselman.

Buy "Penman" and "Radium" Hose. Greater comfort, less darning. D. C. Bush.

Mrs. Babcock and children, of Montreal, are visiting Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Brady.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Foster were the guests of Mrs. Eliza Loucks over Sunday.

Miss Flossie Beckstedt is visiting her grandparents at the Cloverdale Farm, Nudell Bush.

Town electrician Stitt is this week putting on new Tungsten lamps on the streets of 80 candle power.

Union services will be held on Sabbath Aug. 27th, as follows:—11 a.m., Methodist church; 7 p.m., Knox church.

A. H. Merkley has refitted his improved Burr Stone Grinder and is prepared to do custom grinding every Wednesday.

A merry-go-round has taken up the vacant lot just east of this office, and the youngsters are hustling for the nickels.

Mr. T. A. Robinson leaves to-morrow for Moose Jaw, where he has accepted a position as principal of one of the schools in that city.

Mr. F. W. Bates, of the Macdonald College staff, was a Leader caller on Monday, as was also Mr. Michael Nudell, of Nudell Bush.

The services of a policeman were very much needed last night between ten and eleven o'clock, as there were some noisy ones on the streets at that time.

The new steamer Geronia seems to be in hard luck. While making the dock at Brockville yesterday, she ran into the ferry steamer Bigelow, smashing it considerably.

The many friends of Mrs. George Biccum, who underwent an operation at Cornwall, will be pleased to learn that she is progressing nicely, being able to walk about her home now.

A young fellow from Underwood in town last week, when asked what he thought of Reciprocity, replied his mother never used any other than Red Rose.—Port Elgin, Ont., Times.

At the residence of the bride's father, (the old Chrysler Place) Williamsburg, on the evening of Aug. 22nd, by the Rev. Hugh Cameron, Miss Mary Eileen, daughter of Mr. Peter Robertson, to Chas. Wm. Gale, of Morrisburg.

There will be special revival services in the hall known as the Apostles' Mission on Sunday, August 27th, at the hours of 10 a.m., 2:30 and 7:30 p.m. This may be the last all-day meeting. Rev. Geo. L. Monahan in charge.

George H. Frost, of New York city, has donated \$5,000 to the Smith's Falls General Hospital for the erection of a wing in memory of his brother, the late C. B. Frost. He has also given \$1,000 towards the debt on St. Francis de Sales Hospital in the same place.

Fire was discovered yesterday morning about 2 o'clock in the barber shop of George Osier, Waddington, which destroyed the building and all its contents. The flames spread to another barber shop run by Mr. Launderville and destroyed it, but the contents were saved.

Wednesday night was a hoo-doo for the summer places on the St. Lawrence. The Hotel Frontenac was completely destroyed, entailing a loss of \$500,000, and a large pumping plant on Wellesley Island, belonging to G. C. Boldt, was destroyed, the loss being \$50,000.

Miss Mabel Bailey, of Massena, a schoolteacher, who had been teaching the past year in the Antwerp High School, and was engaged for another term, died on Wednesday morning from the effects of burns she sustained while getting a meal from an alcohol stove.

Don't forget the big fair next week. Morrisburg is noted for having good horse racing, and this year promises to be better than ever. The special attractions are good, and there will be a big string of fine horses and colts, as well as other animals. You cannot afford to miss the Dundas county fair.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

Mr. Chas. Allison, of Cobourg, is visiting in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyall Weegar, of Watertown, are visiting in town.

Miss Joyce Lightbourne left on Monday to visit friends in Toronto.

We will show extra special values in Dry Goods during the fair D. C. Bush.

W. G. McMartin, of Toronto, was a parental visitor here Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. James Froats and little daughter of Finch, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Froats.

The Catholic picnic at Chesterville on Wednesday last drew quite a crowd from Morrisburg.

Mr. George Beckstead received on Saturday from west of Toronto a thoroughbred Berkshire sow.

Four stores were burglarized at Chesterville Tuesday night and upwards of \$800 worth of goods taken.

Mr. Wallace Doran, who was injured last week by being thrown from a sulky, is still confined to his room.

Claude L. Preston and wife, of Heuvelton, N.Y., are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Murphy.

Mr. Robert Buchan, of the Bank of Ottawa staff at Parry Sound, is spending his holidays at his home here.

Mrs. C. J. Weegar and two children, and Mrs. S. Williams and infant, are visiting their mother in Smith's Falls.

Services in St. James' church next Sunday at 9 a.m. and 7 p.m.; children's flower service at 3 p.m.; Trinity church at 10:45 a.m.

Mrs. Alice Beckstedt moved to Chesterville on Monday. Her two daughters, Pearl and Stella, left to-day for that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Summers, of Kenmore, spent the week in town, guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Hamilton.

Mr. Fred A. Ault, of Toronto, has purchased the Whitney property at Iroquois, and will hereafter make Iroquois his home.

Nelson Armstrong, William Mullin, Thomas Carter, Colin McLennan and Jas. Janack left Monday night for the Porcupine district to inspect their veteran claims.

Interesting correspondence from Rowena, Lunenburg, Froatburn and Goose-neck Island has to be left over this week owing to the crowded condition of our columns.

Mr. Levi Cheley started this morning to lay out the work for the new house for the lockmaster, at the foot of Lock. The lot is 160 feet front on Canal street and 60 on Lock street.

Mr. D. L. Collison, wife and son, of Winchester Springs, were in town on Monday on their way home from Massena and Waddington, N.Y., where they have spent past couple of weeks.

Rev. T. McAmmond will take the morning union service in the Methodist church, and Rev. H. Lafamme, returned missionary from India, will take the evening service in Knox church.

Iroquois seems to have taken a boom, there having been considerable property change hands of late. Mr. A. J. Graham bought a lot on Main street from Mr. Marsh and it is said will build two stores on it.

Mr. C. J. Mills, representative of the House of Hobblerin, the big tailoring firm of Toronto, will be with us Sept. 4th with a full range of Suits, Winter Overcoats and Trousers. If you want perfect fitting clothes, the latest city styles, come in while Mr. Mills is here and be measured by an expert. J. F. Casselman & Co.

At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. L. McMartin, Rev. Mr. McCreery this morning performed the ceremony that united Miss Dora Ault, of Toronto, and Mr. George Hanes, of Chicago, formerly of Aultsville. They took the noon train for Chicago. The Leader joins their host of friends in wishing them a happy married life.

Mr. Charlie Allison, organist of the Presbyterian church, Port Hope, is spending a holiday in town, and will preside at the organ in Knox church on Sabbath evening next, Aug. 27th. Mr. Allison is one of our Morrisburg boys who have made good in musical matters, and his many friends will be glad of the opportunity of hearing him.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Stata entertained at home on Wednesday evening and gave a farewell party in honor of Miss Stata and Miss Roesch, of Buffalo, who leave on the 27th for the west. Among the guests present were:—Misses Luella Stata, Pauline Roesch, Maud McMartin, Goldie Merkley, Carrie Stata; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Moore; Messrs. Fred Appleton, Wm. Hansen; Mrs. Phoebe Reid; Mrs. James Merkley.

Harvey Wilton, aged 23, an employee of the Frost & Wood Co., Smith's Falls, was found dead in his room, having hanged himself to his bedpost by means of an elaborate arrangement of straps. He was sitting on the verandah of his boarding house in conversation with a friend, when he arose suddenly and went to his room. Some hours later he was called, but gave no response. The chief of police was summoned, and, breaking into his room, found the body. There is said to have been a woman in the case.

Miss Ruth Denesha is visiting Miss Baker, of Winchester.

Mr. and Mrs. Sackrider, of Canton, N.Y., are staying a few weeks at the residence of Mrs. Stuart.

"Penman" and "Radium" Hose will back up all the good things we say about them. D. C. Bush.

Mr. E. Bronscombe, of the Bank of Ottawa staff, returned home on Thursday last from his holidays.

Special values during the fair in Dress Goods, Northway Suits, Coats, Skirts and Eclipse Waists. D. C. Bush.

Mrs. Ziegler and daughter Ruth, of Kingston, who have spent the past two weeks with Mrs. A. E. Nash, left for their home to-day.

Mr. Reuben Gallinger, of Gallinger-town, was a Leader caller to-day. He leaves to-morrow for a trip to the west to see that country.

Factory Inspector Thomas Keilty, of Ottawa, was in town yesterday, and made an inspection of the various factories about town.

The steamer Riverside was to have taken an excursion up the river to-day from Mille Roches, but she ran on a shoal and the excursion had to be cancelled.

A Contradiction

A report having been circulated that Messrs. Charles Wells, W. M. Wells, Percy C. Wells, Harvey C. Wells, Cornelius Wells, George C. McKenzie and George Styles, being patrons of Riverside Factory, had been fined for watering their milk, I hereby say that the said report is utterly false.

It has been reported that it was an American inspector who found the milk watered, which is also false, as nobody but myself has ever inspected the milk this season.

C. W. NORVAL,
Dairy Instructor.

BAD FIRE

The House Occupied by Fred Stone Burned to the Ground, Together With Entire Household Effects.

About 9:15 Tuesday morning, as Mr. John Pruner and Mr. Chas. Clark were proceeding to A. H. Merkley's mill for a load of lumber, they discovered smoke issuing from the house occupied by Mr. Fred Stone, on Augusta street.

Mr. Pruner at once went to the house and found Mrs. Stone and children in the summer kitchen seated about a table, unaware that anything was wrong. The door leading to the main part of the house was opened, when a rush of smoke and flame issued forth that was stifling. An alarm was at once sent in, and the hose reels were soon on hand, and willing hands went to work, but it was of no avail, as the flames had gained such headway that nothing could be saved, the family losing everything but a few dishes and the clothing they had on their backs.

Mr. Stone was down town at the time and thus has no clothes but what he had on his back.

How the fire originated is a mystery unless it was from a spark from the stove that got into the wall.

The house was owned by Mr. Jacob Hopper, sen., and his loss will be about \$900, while his insurance was \$500.

Mr. Stone carried \$450 insurance on the contents of his house.

A petition was at once put in circulation for the family of Mr. Stone, which has been pretty generously signed.

The Late John H. Meikle

"Mr. Meikle is dead," were the words that were expressed by everybody Wednesday morning, and with deep regret were they expressed, as none knew John H. Meikle and his kindly and gentlemanly disposition, but loved him.

The late Mr. Meikle was born in Scotland 72 years ago and came to Canada at the age of 15 years, locating at St. Andrews, Que., where he entered the employ of an uncle in the mercantile business and thus received a good commercial training, which stood him good in the business which he and his brother W. D. afterwards started here in 1860, and which has proved so successful. A number of years ago John H. retired from the business, and has devoted a great deal of his time to travel, having visited all parts of the world.

Being a very active man he always took an interest in the town's affairs, politically and otherwise, and his wise counsel has been widely sought. He has represented the town as reeve for many years, as counties' councillor and also as warden of the united counties, and was generous in a marked degree to the poor and to every worthy object. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and in politics a staunch Liberal, and many times had he refused the nomination to represent the county in either the Dominion or Provincial houses.

He leaves one brother, Wm. D., who though older, is still to be found daily at the store and in excellent health. The funeral will take place to-morrow (Friday) at 2 p.m. from the family residence to Knox church, and thence to the cemetery.

Big Conservative Convention

Mr. Andrew Broder for the Dominion House, and Sir James P. Whitney for the Provincial—A Big Crowd and an Enthusiastic Convention—The Nominations Were Unanimous—Loyalty, Speech of Sir James.

Mr. Andrew Broder, the "Abraham Lincoln" of Canada, and worthy victor of many a political battle, was again chosen as standard-bearer for the old Conservative stronghold of Dundas in the coming elections, at a large and enthusiastic convention held at Winchester Springs on Monday last.

Not old in years—might long be spared their health and vigour to represent the people of Dundas. The Conservative party in Ottawa would suffer a severe loss indeed, if, for any reason their present member, Mr. Andrew Broder, failed to be elected to the House on the 21st of September.

(Mr. Irving—"No danger.") They should sink all petty differences in the interests of the party, particularly at this time, when the cause of the Conservative party as against the cause of the Liberal party meant so much to the people of Canada. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Hart—"Our Liberal friends are so anxious that we should get some other candidate. We have other candidates, and if it is necessary, I think they shall find that out. I propose to make a nomination here for candidate, and I take pleasure in nominating Mr. O. D. Casselman, if I can get a second."

Mr. O. D. Casselman thereupon rose and declined the honor and kindly requested Mr. Hart to withdraw his nomination. Mr. Hart said he had only done this to show the unanimity of the convention for Mr. Broder, who was then declared elected as candidate, amidst great applause.

On motion of Mr. Jas. Ault, Sir Jas. P. Whitney was duly nominated and elected to represent the county at the provincial elections to be held in the near future.

Mr. Broder, on rising to speak, said that President McGrower, in likening him to Abraham Lincoln, had given him a very large contract. He had likened him to that great personage in history who stood out so prominently not only in a great crisis in his own country but in the history of the world. He did not know that they held anything in common except that they were both very tall and neither of them good-looking. He was thankful for the kindly references made to him and for the response given by the people there that day.

The people were a greater factor in a man's career and his history than many thought. The people of Dundas had made it possible for Sir James Whitney to become Premier of Ontario and made it possible for him to be great. He hoped the day would never come when it would be possible to become great without the people. One might go into literature but unless he appeals to the people willing to read his books he could not become prominent. He did not intend to talk long to them—Sir James was present and he was getting to be a rare bird, simply because he (Sir James) did not appeal alone to the County of Dundas but to the Province of Ontario, and the Province of Ontario had claims upon him almost as much as the people of Dundas.

He wanted to say a few things about the candidates the Liberals were willing to pick out for them for the County of Dundas. He was glad to see that the Liberals recognized the personnel of the Conservatives in Dundas and that they had no dearth of men to go before the people. If he were under the sod there would be no trouble to get a man. He hoped the day would never come when the Conservatives allowed the Liberals to pick out their candidate for them (a voice—That's right). He never made the mistake of underrating an opponent or over estimating himself, and he hoped they would not make that mistake on the 21st of September.

Reciprocity was a nice-sounding word but they did not want a one-sided reciprocity. There was nothing more important to Canada than that Canada and the U. S. should be on the most friendly terms. We were asked to give the U. S. certain privileges which they gave us, but the position of England and Canada was such that if we did this we were obliged to give twelve foreign countries the same terms as those given to the U. S. There were two sides to the great question and the Government were appealing to the people on the economic side alone. They thought they could influence the farmers of this country without reference to the national interests of the country, on a few bushels of barley, wheat, etc. On the economic side the Canadian people stood to suffer because the Americans were exporters of a large surplus of the very articles that gave the Canadians the privilege of going into their market. Our Northwestern wheat had a distinctive character in the world. When we shipped that wheat to the American markets, it lost that distinctive character and that identity and we suffered in that respect. The Government were blameworthy because they did not look into the conditions of the possibilities of the country with which they were dealing. A statement had been made that the U. S. was not an agricultural country. The man that made that statement did not know what he was talking about. Taking the best authority the Americans could give us, Secretary Wilson of their Agricultural Dept.,—and the Americans had the most thoroughly equipped agricultural department in the world, for its size—Secretary Wilson had said in the

Conservative constituencies, and he saw no reason why with the same care and the same amount of work by the association of Conservatives throughout the county, it should not always be classed as such. He hoped the two members who had grown old in political knowledge and statecraft—not old in years—might long be spared their health and vigour to represent the people of Dundas.

The Conservative party in Ottawa would suffer a severe loss indeed, if, for any reason their present member, Mr. Andrew Broder, failed to be elected to the House on the 21st of September.

(Mr. Irving—"No danger.") They should sink all petty differences in the interests of the party, particularly at this time, when the cause of the Conservative party as against the cause of the Liberal party meant so much to the people of Canada. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Hart—"Our Liberal friends are so anxious that we should get some other candidate. We have other candidates, and if it is necessary, I think they shall find that out. I propose to make a nomination here for candidate, and I take pleasure in nominating Mr. O. D. Casselman, if I can get a second."

Mr. O. D. Casselman thereupon rose and declined the honor and kindly requested Mr. Hart to withdraw his nomination. Mr. Hart said he had only done this to show the unanimity of the convention for Mr. Broder, who was then declared elected as candidate, amidst great applause.

On motion of Mr. Jas. Ault, Sir Jas. P. Whitney was duly nominated and elected to represent the county at the provincial elections to be held in the near future.

Mr. Broder, on rising to speak, said that President McGrower, in likening him to Abraham Lincoln, had given him a very large contract. He had likened him to that great personage in history who stood out so prominently not only in a great crisis in his own country but in the history of the world. He did not know that they held anything in common except that they were both very tall and neither of them good-looking. He was thankful for the kindly references made to him and for the response given by the people there that day.

The people were a greater factor in a man's career and his history than many thought. The people of Dundas had made it possible for Sir James Whitney to become Premier of Ontario and made it possible for him to be great. He hoped the day would never come when it would be possible to become great without the people. One might go into literature but unless he appeals to the people willing to read his books he could not become prominent. He did not intend to talk long to them—Sir James was present and he was getting to be a rare bird, simply because he (Sir James) did not appeal alone to the County of Dundas but to the Province of Ontario, and the Province of Ontario had claims upon him almost as much as the people of Dundas.

He wanted to say a few things about the candidates the Liberals were willing to pick out for them for the County of Dundas. He was glad to see that the Liberals recognized the personnel of the Conservatives in Dundas and that they had no dearth of men to go before the people. If he were under the sod there would be no trouble to get a man. He hoped the day would never come when the Conservatives allowed the Liberals to pick out their candidate for them (a voice—That's right). He never made the mistake of underrating an opponent or over estimating himself, and he hoped they would not make that mistake on the 21st of September.

Reciprocity was a nice-sounding word but they did not want a one-sided reciprocity. There was nothing more important to Canada than that Canada and the U. S. should be on the most friendly terms. We were asked to give the U. S. certain privileges which they gave us, but the position of England and Canada was such that if we did this we were obliged to give twelve foreign countries the same terms as those given to the U. S. There were two sides to the great question and the Government were appealing to the people on the economic side alone. They thought they could influence the farmers of this country without reference to the national interests of the country, on a few bushels of barley, wheat, etc. On the economic side the Canadian people stood to suffer because the Americans were exporters of a large surplus of the very articles that gave the Canadians the privilege of going into their market. Our Northwestern wheat had a distinctive character in the world. When we shipped that wheat to the American markets, it lost that distinctive character and that identity and we suffered in that respect. The Government were blameworthy because they did not look into the conditions of the possibilities of the country with which they were dealing. A statement had been made that the U. S. was not an agricultural country. The man that made that statement did not know what he was talking about. Taking the best authority the Americans could give us, Secretary Wilson of their Agricultural Dept.,—and the Americans had the most thoroughly equipped agricultural department in the world, for its size—Secretary Wilson had said in the

last issued book given to the public, that the American people today had only cultivated 50% of their farm acreage in that enormous country, and that meant that the U. S. could be exporters of 700,000,000 bushels of wheat if they saw fit to do, and as they will do. Take the grain crop of the U. S. They had produced last year 3,125,000,000 bushels of grain. Three bushels of grain produced in the U. S. for every one bushel produced in all the rest of the world put together. Think of a country that could sit down quietly for 120 days of their summer, and let the rain, sunshine and Providence work and produce during that 120 days alone, \$15,000,000 per day.

What about the hog market? The American people had 49,000,000 hogs throughout that enormous country. Canada had a little less than 3,000,000, a 16 to 1, so that one hog would have to put up quite a squeal to be heard. Taking the past five years, in the average price in Montreal and the average price in Chicago, one of the greatest centres, there was \$1.18 per 100 difference in favor of the Canadian market. Take horses, they had 21,000,000 horses in the U. S., 11,000,000 of these in 12 states lying along either side of the Mississippi river. Suppose we threw the market open to the American horse, what would become of the market here? The average price of American horses was \$108 per head, in Canada \$133. What would happen to Canada's heavy horses? U. S. could bring their own in cheaper and with less risk. They might not be quite as good horses as to stand the climate that the Eastern horses do but Canadian farmers would have to raise a light horse, a saddle horse or a little beast for the Eastern market. They could raise a heavy horse with much more safety and at less cost than a saddle horse. but they could raise a dozen of imported horses and probably not have one that would step just right to suit the millionaire (applause).

We had spent hundreds of millions of dollars in Canada opening up our great western country and building railroads in the country in order to make Canada from ocean to ocean one great people. We had stood all the wear and expense of the experimental stage in opening up the great country and if there was any benefit to come to the people in return for that, the people who had borne the burden and heat of the day, who had spent their money and gone through the experimental stage should have the market rather than the people who did not spend a dollar of money to bring about that condition of things.

We had taxed coal coming from the U. S. and given bounties, that the enormous resources of Nova Scotia in this product might be developed in the interests of its people. Were the American people to have the same right to come into that market as ourselves? We had a home market today in Canada, the best market in the world for 80% of our products consumed at home by our own people. What did the Government propose to do? They proposed to jeopardise that 80% market for the purpose of finding a doubtful market for the other 20 cents, and England was willing to take the other 20%. (Applause.)

The American people never made a bargain that was not good for themselves. They were a sound business people with perhaps the most thorough business equipment in the whole world. They had enormous capital accumulated by the very opportunities before Canada to-day if we did not throw them away. All that capital had been accumulated in the U. S. since the close of the great Civil War, and it came from the development and opening up of the great resources of the western country. That opportunity was before Canada today in her great west. Were we to hand it over to the great money equipment in the U. S. to control or were we to control it ourselves? He had said in the House of Commons and he would say once again, that he did not believe the loyalty of Canada to the British Crown would be in danger by such an agreement, but we were not to lose sight of the impressions of the great country we proposed to deal with. They said it would lead to annexation.

We read of prominent senator after prominent senator pointing forward to the day when the stars and stripes would flow across this great country and their own. That was their dream, that was what they looked forward to and he hoped Canada would wake them out of that sleep and make them realize that their dream was no reality.

In closing Mr. Broder said he had intended to be out through the county and meet the people but he had promised Mr. Borden to speak throughout the country until September 6th; he would be with them, however, for the last fourteen days of the contest. The County of Dundas was the cleanest in its political methods of any county in the Dominion of Canada (applause) and perhaps that was due to the fact that Mr. Whitney and himself had had the blessing of being poor all their lives and the people had benefited by that. He believed in fighting well, because if one had to whip anybody he should whip him well. (Loud applause.)

Sir James was loudly acclaimed when he rose to begin his speech. He said he had been looking forward to a visit to Dundas for some months prior to his trip to England, a visit which was to last two weeks or more during which time he would be able to make up for a good deal of the neglect or rather the impossibility of coming to see his constituents as he should have done as provincial member for the county, but circumstances drove him away, and when he returned from England, he found to his surprise that the Government, whom a mistaken confidence of the people had allowed to be in power for the past fifteen

(Continued on page 8)

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

CHAPTER XXVII.

The servants' ball went off right merrily, and Janet was heard to declare that never—no, never—did any one ever dance like Mr. Derrick Darnley!

Once during the evening Nancy had disappeared, and Dolly, giving search, found her in the library, with pen in hand, writing, or pretending to do so, at any rate.

"Now what is it?—what are you worrying about, darling?"

Nancy seemed to wake from some troubled thoughts and start.

"Mrs. Starr tells me that Fenton has been asking for me; she says the poor man is in great poverty and distress."

"And you are going to help him, of course?" Dorothy was full of righteous indignation. "A creature who never lost an opportunity of insulting you whenever he got the chance—who was a spy on you and—"

"Still, Dolly dear, I can't let him starve; and I have so much; what do a few pounds more or less matter? It is Christmas time, remember; and, you know, we must all be charitable and forgive now."

Dorothy's only answer was a kiss, and a very tender one.

"I may argue just as much as I like, but you will be firm all the same; I know you. Now I must go back; you will come, darling, soon?"

"In a moment," Nancy answered.

She filled up the cheque she had written for Fenton, then, putting it in an envelope to give to the housekeeper, she rose to move away, when an uncontrollable impulse made her turn to the fire and stand there.

She was very miserable; with all her heard resolutions and bitter repent, her love lived as strongly as ever for this man.

Yes, despite everything, and the long year's training she had given herself, she knew she loved him still, her heart was still thrilling with the excitement Darnley's presence brought. Even while she knew him, by his own mother's word, to be unworthy and dishonored in her sight, she yearned for him; his near presence tortured her.

While she was standing quietly, Janet came in with some letters in her hand.

"The second post has just come, ma'am, and brought these. Miss Dorothy thought it might like to lay them. The poor man is so overwhelmed with Christmas cards he could not get here before."

Nancy thanked her maid and took the letters; there were only three for her; one from her uncle, another, full of grateful thanks, from the vicar of the parish, whom she had helped so generously; and the third, with loving greetings, from her old friend, Mr. Grantley. Her new relations, Sir John and Lady Hamilton, had sent her a posty present before she left town. Nancy received it with pleasure, for she had a kindly thought for these people, through her sincere liking for her cousin, Darcy.

She little knew what hopes were built on that liking by the ambitious mother and father!

The inclination to remain alone and continue her sad, hopeless thoughts deepening, Nancy drew up a chair and sat down in it before the fire.

The back was turned to the door, and half-an-hour, perhaps an hour had passed, when some one entered abruptly and Lord Merefield's voice said, sharply and anxiously, as Nancy rose with a start:

"There, old fellow, sit there; I'll be back with some brandy in a second."

He pushed, or helped some one to the couch—as he spoke; and Nancy, grown very pale, caught a broken whisper:

"Leave—me—quite alone, Merefield—quite alone—for—moment."

The whisper was so eager, Lord Merefield could do nothing less than obey; but, as he turned, Darnley's head fell back against the chair, and he had fainted dead away.

A second Nancy had moved hurriedly forward.

"What is it?" she cried, agitatedly. "What has happened?"

Lord Merefield muttered an explanation hurriedly. One of the wreaths of evergreens had taken fire, and, in falling, had caught a cotton gown, setting it on fire. The whole place threatened to be in a blaze had not Darnley sprung

forward and extinguished the flames with his hands.

"And—and has hurt himself! Oh, go and fetch brandy; send Janet with oil and cotton wool. Oh, Lord Merefield, go quickly!"

Nancy's face was white to the lips, and, as Lord Merefield rushed away to do her bidding, she crept back to that still form and bent over it.

How brave, how noble, he had been! He was her hero again—her best beloved! The memory of his treachery was forgotten altogether in that moment.

With a shudder she glanced at the poor, burned hands, then, kneeling down, she bent still lower over the white lips.

Not a breath escaped them. An agony, an awful agony of fear came over her.

"Oh, Derry, Derry, my darling, speak to me! Speak, only speak to me! Oh, God, if he could be dead!"

Involuntarily her lips touched his, and, as though he had been electrified by that touch, a sigh ran through the man's frame, and he opened his eyes.

At first there was nothing but vagueness, like one who is blind, and then a swift contraction, as pain and sense returned. He closed the lids for a second, then opened them again, before she had time to move from her knees.

"Nancy—is it you—really you, my darling?" came in faint accents from his lips, while such a look of joy came into his eyes as bewildered her, even in the midst of her anxiety.

"You are better," she whispered, as she rose softly.

He gave a quick sigh.

"It—it is nothing. I am all right. I told Duncan not to make a fuss—not to frighten Dolly, or—"

He was trying to move himself into a sitting position. He could not touch anything with his hands; they were covered with blisters, and were completely useless.

Nancy saw his difficulty, and a lump rose in her throat.

"Let me help you," she murmured; and, coming forward, she put her white arms round him.

The man's pale face flushed, his breath came in quick gasps. It was like a glimpse of heaven to be held in that embrace.

"I—I am so heavy," he panted. "You must not. You—you will hurt yourself."

He put out his right arm and to gently push her back, but as the injured flesh rubbed her gown, he uttered a groan, and his eyes closed again, as in another faint.

Nancy's own eyes were full of tears.

"Oh, what shall I do!—what shall I do?" she cried, in anguish. "Derry! Derry!"

The dark lashes were lifted for an instant.

"You are sorry, dear?" he asked, with a look of unutterable tenderness. "You are sorry for me, Nancy? My darling!—my darling!"

His head sank forward, and was pillowed on the girl's soft, white throat, as the door opened, and Lord Merefield, followed by Jant, came hurriedly in.

Merefield made no sign as he saw Nancy's arms round the half-sunken form; he only poured out some raw brandy and put it to Darnley's lips. Then, as Nancy saw Janet already busy with the poor, maimed hands, she gently disengaged herself and went softly away—a broken sob in her throat and a mist of tears in her eyes.

A hour later a knock at her door aroused her. She had flung herself down in an agony of grief when she reached her room. Her ears rang still with Derry's tender, loving words; her pulses thrilled yet with the memory of how close his dear face had been to hers.

"I love him!—I love him!" she said, over and over again to herself. "He has wronged me more than any woman was wronged before; still I love him! Oh, Derry! if only you had been true and noble, as I thought you!"

She started to her feet as the knock came.

"If you please, ma'am, Mr. Darnley sent me to ask if you would kindly go and speak to him," said Janet, careful not to notice her mistress' white face and disordered hair.

"Is he better?" asked Nancy, faintly.

"He seems much easier, ma'am; Miss Leicester has been with him up to now, but he is alone again,

ma'am, and wishes to see you very badly; will you go, ma'am?"

"Yes, I will go."

Nancy's heart was beating so wildly she could scarcely speak.

Without a glance at her reflection in the glass, she went down the broad staircase, a lovely vision, with her white neck and arms gleaming from out the black velvet gown, her hair falling in soft, ruffled curls on her brow and round her throat. She hesitated an instant before she opened the library door.

Derry was lying back in a chair as she entered, but as his ears caught the sound of her dress, he rose slowly and with some difficulty; both hands were bound up with lint and white bandages. There was a flush on his face and a strange look in his eyes.

"This is kind of you, Mrs. Crawshaw," he said, in quick, low tones; "I dared scarcely hope you would come so soon."

His eyes went to her delicate throat; was it a dream, or had his lips rested close to it just now?

"You—you want to see me?" Nancy replied, standing, with one hand leaning on the table, a graceful, lovely figure.

The man bowed.

"I have a very painful task to perform," he said, after a pause; "but I owe it to myself to do it." He heaved a short sigh. "A year ago, Mrs. Crawshaw, you went to see my mother, and in that interview, which until to-day I was utterly ignorant had taken place, she—she made a statement to you, did she not?"

How pale his face had grown—white to his very lips!

"She did."

Nancy, too, had become, if possible, paler. Darnley moved a step nearer.

"On the table, Nancy, there lies a letter! It is from my mother—read it—read it, and give me your sympathy, for God knows I need it to-night; it is not often a man is made to suffer through his mother as I have suffered through mine!"

Nancy picked up the letter with a trembling hand. It was a very long one. Mrs. Darnley had written it many days ago, and, according to his cabled orders, it had been forwarded to him with his other correspondence to Ripstone from his club.

It was a confession, pure and simple, of her share in the fraud which had induced Nancy to become Thomas Crawshaw's wife; and a second one, full of bitter contrition for her falsehood to Nancy, wherein she had dishonored her son to save herself.

Ill and utterly miserable, the mother had at last found strength to own her sin at this Christmas time, and to implore her son's forgiveness.

Nancy's lips quivered as she put the letter down. A flood of self-reproach and remorse rushed into her heart. She moved forward.

"Derry," she whispered, "Derry."

As she lifted his dark eyes, she flung herself at his feet.

"That I should have been so easily deceived! That I should have wronged you so, my own—my best beloved!"

Headless of injuring them further, he stretched out his maimed hands to help her to rise, and seeing this, she got up quickly and clung to him.

"Nancy, don't tempt me—is it love that makes you turn to me? Is all doubt dead, dear? Can you take the son, remembering what his mother has—"

She silenced him by putting her fingers on his lips; and, as he opened his arms, she buried her face on his breast and burst into tears.

"Forgive me! Oh! forgive me!" she sobbed.

As he kissed her brow, her wet eyes, and lastly her sweet, trembling mouth, with all the old passion and joy restored, Derrick answered:

"Forgive you, my precious! when I, too, have wronged you! I have called you worldly, mercenary, hard, cruel, I know not what. Ah! we have gone through a great trial, my darling. Thank God! our love has lived through all. Lift up your lips and kiss me, Nancy; if you could only know how I have longed, hungered for their touch, my dearest one!"

Nancy nestled to him, heaving a happy sigh now and then; and then, by slow degrees, Derry drew from her the story of what had passed between his mother and herself. She glanced up at his darkened face as she finished.

"But you will forgive her, dear," she urged, involuntarily, as she realized what Anne Darnley must have suffered before she had brought herself to make atonement. "Please—please say you will forgive her."

The man paused.

She has kept as apart a whole year—a whole terrible year. Ah, Nancy! even now I had not quite believed you were really in my arms. Yes—yes, my sweetheart, I will forgive, and we must teach ourselves to forget—we have so much to forget!"

He held her very tightly in his arms, and kissed her softly, with whispered words of joy that dazed

her. And then they were silent—in the heart of both there was a prayer and a great thanksgiving. THE END.

HEALTH

SHINGLES.

A person of an etymological turn of mind, seeing a case of well-marked shingles, with the little blisters so closely set as almost to overlap one another, might think the affection well named from the shingles of a roof, but the word is really a corruption of the Latin cingulum, meaning a girdle. The term was applied because of the arrangement of the eruption, which encircles the body, or one lateral half of it, like a belt. The scientific term is zoster, or zona, from the Greek words for girdle or belt.

Shingles, or zoster, is a skin eruption due to disease of one of the cutaneous nerves which run from the spinal cord round the body to the middle line in front. The eruption always follows the course of the affected nerve, ceasing abruptly at the front, unless the nerves on both sides are affected, when it encircles the body just like a girdle. This complete form is fortunately rare.

The eruption consists of a succession of hard blisters like those of a cold-sore or fever-buster, so common on the lips. It begins in the form of reddish patches, upon which pimples and then small blisters form. These blisters are arranged in groups along the course of the affected nerve, or they may, in severe cases, run together, forming an almost unbroken line round one-half of the body or face.

For the first three or four days the contents of the blisters are watery; then they become cloudy, the patches turn brown, and finally dry and form yellowish crusts. For a few days or a week preceding the eruption neuralgic pains are felt in the part to be affected, and during the eruption the pain is often very acute. In children, curiously enough, the pain may be absent.

The attack is usually ushered in by fever, sometimes slight chills, and a feeling of general illness. The eruption may appear all at once, or may occur in several successive crops, taking a week or more for its full development.

The most serious form is that of the face, for it often results in severe scarring, and may even attack the eyeball. The pain usually subsides when the eruption appears.

There is no treatment which will certainly cut short the attack, and the most that can be done usually is to protect the blisters from irritation of the clothing or other injury. This is done by applying soothing powders of starch or oxide of zinc, painting the blisters with collodion, or applying court-plaster. After the attack the patient may need tonic treatment for a while.

There is generally only one attack. Where there are repeated recurrences there is usually some underlying fault of constitution which calls for careful, systematic medical treatment.—Youth's Companion.

AT THE PARSONAGE

Coffee Runs Riot No Longer.

"Wife and I had a serious time of it while we were coffee drinkers. She had gastritis, headaches, belching and would have periods of sickness, while I secured a daily headache that became chronic."

"We naturally sought relief by drugs without avail, for it is now plain enough that no drug will cure the diseases another drug (coffee) sets up, particularly, so long as the drug which causes the trouble is continued."

"Finally we thought we would try leaving off coffee and using Postum. I noticed that my headaches disappeared like magic and my old 'trembly' nervousness left. One day wife said, 'Do you know my gastritis has gone?'"

"One can hardly realize what Postum has done for us. Then we began to talk to others. Wife's father and mother were both coffee drinkers and sufferers. Their headaches left entirely a short time after they changed from coffee to Postum."

"I began to enquire among my parishioners and found to my astonishment that numbers of them use Postum in place of coffee. Many of the ministers who have visited our parsonage have become enthusiastic champions of Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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

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

A stitch at 9 may prevent a rip at 10.

Children Often Need a laxative—but you cannot be too careful what you give them. Harsh

purgatives injure the bowels and pave the way for life-long troubles. The new

evacuant in

NA-DRU-CO LAXATIVES does the work most effectively without irritating the bowels or causing any discomfort. The children like them for they taste like candy. One of the most popular of the NA-DRU-CO preparations. 25c. a box. If your druggist has not yet stocked them, send 25c. and we will mail them. 20 National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

FACTS ABOUT OUR

HOME MARKETS.

No Need to Turn Elsewhere for Trade in Farm Products.

The old fable about the dog with the piece of meat in his mouth, jumping into the water after a shadow, and in the end losing the good morsel he had at first, may be applied very aptly to the country, which has splendid markets at home, but becomes discontented, and although not half realizing the importance of its natural heritage, looks abroad for trade it knows not of. Such is the position in which some people would place Canada in her present relations with the United States. But the facts do not warrant Canada looking away from her home market.

The home market is taking eighty per cent. of the produce of the Canadian farms at good prices.

The demand of this market is increasing and it will continue to increase as the country grows.

It has the advantage of nearness, stability, cheapness of transportation and quickness of returns.

The Canadian farmer is familiar with its conditions and requirements.

And yet, withal, the Canadian farmer is inclined to look beyond this market with longing eyes to the market of the United States, forgetting, perhaps, that the United States farmer is looking with just as longing eyes at the Canadian market.

There are at least twelve farmers in the United States looking longingly at the Canadian market to one farmer in Canada looking at the United States market.

Let us remember that there are at least twelve times as many farmers in the United States as there are in Canada, and so, while one Canadian farmer will get entrance into the markets of the United States, twelve American farmers will get entrance into our home markets. They have already succeeded in selling immense quantities of farm products in Canada, in spite of the duty. They have sold twice as much in Canada as Canadian farmers have sold in the United States.

With reciprocity in farm products the twelve American farmers will

crowd the one Canadian farmer pretty closely in his own home market.

The surplus production of the United States farmer would be liable any time to demoralize the home market of the Canadian farmer.

It will cost the American farmer no more to bring his farm products to Canadian towns and cities than it will cost the Canadian farmer to carry his to the United States.

These American products are pretty well kept out now by the tariff wall. With this removed they will enter twelve to one.

We must remember, too, that the Americans have the earlier season, and that their products will therefore be upon our markets before our products are salable and get the early price.

LITTLE HINTS.

Furniture Polish.—The best and cheapest furniture polish is cedar oil. It can be purchased from any good furniture house. Take a yard of cheese cloth, divide it in half. Now wet one piece in cold water and ring dry; then pour on as much oil as you have water; now rub the furniture lightly; follow with dry cloth. This may be used on the finest furniture, and also on polished floors. It requires very little rubbing.

Caviar Sandwiches.—A dainty sandwich to serve with iced tea is made of caviar. Take a slice of bread and cut from corner to corner, thus making four little diamond shape pieces. Spread the caviar on two opposite pieces of bread, and on the other two pieces place a small piece of lemon. This makes a cool lunch for hot afternoons.

Nut Balls.—One cupful of cold chopped veal, twelve chopped blanched almonds, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one egg, pepper to taste, and one cupful of tomato sauce. Mix the meat, almonds, and seasoning and moisten with the well beaten egg. Roll into balls the size of a walnut and set in a baking pan. Pour over them the hot tomato sauce. Cook in a hot oven twenty minutes. Serve on a platter garnished with water cress.

WHEN PRESERVING

USE **Redpath**

EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

"THE SUGAR OF NEARLY 60 YEARS STANDING."

Since 1854 this prime favorite has made the preserving season a fruitful source of pleasure in thousands of Canadian homes.

ORDER FROM YOUR GROCER.

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED,

Montreal

Established in 1854 by John Redpath.

RECIPROCITY YES OR NO?

The Weekly Sun, the farmers' business paper, is giving unbiased and reliable information regarding this great question, such as is not given in any other Journal.

YOU SHOULD READ THE SUN

10 WEEKS FOR 10 CENTS

SEND IN YOUR ORDER AT ONCE.
THE WEEKLY SUN, TORONTO

SUMMER MONTHS FATAL TO SMALL CHILDREN

The summer months are the hardest of the year on small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are all common at this time and many a precious life is snuffed out after only a few hours' illness. As a safeguard mothers should keep Baby's Own Tablets in the house. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes on suddenly will bring the little one through safely. Mrs. Larry DeGrace, Mizonette, N. B., writes: "Last summer my baby suffered greatly from her stomach and bowels and nothing helped her till I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets. They regulated her bowels, sweetened her stomach, and now she is a big, healthy, happy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHY HE STARED.

"Can't understand that chap over there," said the conceited Roberts. "He's been staring at me for the last ten minutes. Look at him."

The man in question still continued to stare hard until Roberts grew so curious he could stand it no longer.

"Why do you stare at me like that?" he inquired. "Are you admiring my classical nose? Or do I remind you of some dear one who has departed from this life?"

"No. It's like this," replied the stranger. "My wife has always told me that I'm the ugliest man on earth, and, by Jove, if she could see you I bet she'd change her opinion!"

A Sure Corrective of Flatulency. When the undigested food lies in the stomach it throws off gases, causing pains and oppression in the stomachic region. The belching or eructation of these gases is offensive and the only way to prevent them is to restore the stomach to proper action. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do this. Simple directions go with each packet and a course of them taken systematically is certain to effect a cure.

USUAL REASON.

"He used to be a straight enough young chap. What made him get crooked?"

"Trying to make both ends meet, I believe."

BEST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over SIXTY YEARS BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. It is absolutely harmless. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

"Were you nervous when you proposed to your wife?" asked the sentimental person. "No," replied Mr. Meek, "but if I could have foreseen the next ten years I would have been."

Wilson's Fly Pads are sold by practically all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores throughout Canada. They kill many times more flies than any other article.

Diner—"Here, waiter, are these pork or mutton chops?" Waiter—"Can't you tell by the taste?" Diner—"No." Waiter—"Then what does it matter?"

We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, and all summer complaints, sea sickness, etc. It promptly gives relief and never fails to effect a positive cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething.

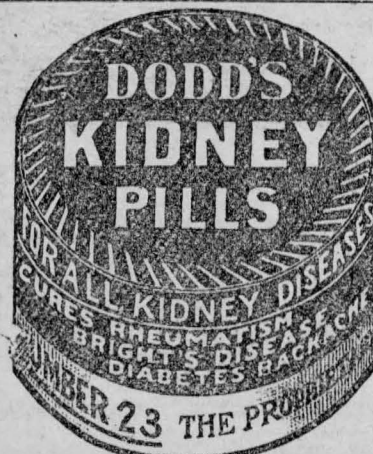
Beads of perspiration are the jewels of toil.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

SHE WAS WISE.

"Why do you insist on asking that young man to sing?" "Because," replied Miss Chayenne, "when he's singing he isn't trying to converse."

When an ordinary man succeeds in accomplishing something worth while, he ceases to be ordinary.



COURT MESSENGERS.

King George Has No Need for Silver Greyhounds.

King George has decided to dispense with the services of some of the "Silver Greyhounds." The proper designation of the officials in question is Foreign Service Messengers and in King Edward's reign they were requisitioned a good deal owing to the fact that the King's health necessitated his spending much time on the Continent, and it was often well that a verbal message should accompany a despatch. The present King has no great partiality for the Continent and entrusts most of his messages to the ordinary post.

The "Silver Greyhounds" wear as a badge a broad silver disk which is stamped with a greyhound in full gallop, surmounted with a crown. These gentlemen are entrusted with delicate duties. The chief qualification for the post is a knowledge of the gentle art of "holding your tongue in several languages," a definition given by Lord Palmerston to a friend who applied to him for the office of Silver Greyhound.

HAVE YOU A BAD SORE?

If so, remember these facts—Zam-Buk is by far the most widely used balm in Canada! Why has it become so popular? Because it heals sores, cures skin diseases, and does what is claimed for it.

Remember that Zam-Buk is at the same time healing, soothing, and antiseptic. Kills poison instantly, and all harmful germs. It is suitable alike for recent injuries and diseases, and for chronic sores, ulcers, etc. Test how different and superior Zam-Buk really is. All druggists and stores at 50c. box. Use also Zam-Buk Soap. Relieves sunburn and prevents freckles. Best for baby's bath. 25c. tablet.

VARIETY.

Blodds—I never knew a woman so changeable as Mrs. Dashaway. Slobbs—I know it. She never even wears the same complexion twice.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S Liniment in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horses.

(Signed) W. S. PINEO, "Woodlands," Middleton, N.S.

HARD TIMES AHEAD.

Mrs. Knicker—"They say Paris is crazy over fringe." Knicker—"Well, I'll wear it on my trousers if you get any more dresses."

Dr. C. Gordon Howitt, Dominion Entomologist, says, referring to the infantile death rate from intestinal diseases and diarrhoea spread by the house fly, he believes that the so-called harmless fly is yearly causing the death of thousands of infants, as well as spreading the germs of typhoid fever. Wilson's Fly Pads are the only thing that will rid your house of these dangerous pests.

Lady—"Do you know, you are the tenth person to-day who has asked me for help?" Tramp (sadly)—"Yes, I know the competition's getting awfully keen, leddy. I suppose some of us'll have to go to work soon."

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY

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

Charitable Lady—"Poor woman. Are you a widow?" The Poor Woman—"Worse than that, lady." "What do you mean?" "My husband is living, and I have to support him."

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callosity comes out without injury to the flesh.

DELICATE OF HER.

"How did Genevieve get rid of her caller who stayed so late?" "Genevieve is a girl of very delicate feelings. She merely brought in a plate of breakfast food."

Teacher—"What little boy can tell me what it is that comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb?" "Please, miss, it's our landlord when he gets the back rent."

It is easier to look thoughtfully than it is to deliver the thoughts.

As a matter of fact few persons reside on Easy street.

A good bluff may be more effective than the real thing.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

WHERE WILL I INVEST?

¶ To any person of means the above is a pertinent question.

¶ BONDS represent the safest kind of an investment as the payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed by the corporation issuing the bond.

¶ We would like an opportunity to place before you a list of bonds that afford not only absolute safety but splendid interest return.

¶ Your enquiry will receive prompt attention.

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING
YONGE AND QUEEN STS.
TORONTO

"Harris' cow broke into my garden and ate all the grass off the lawn." "What did he do about it?" "Sent me in a bill for using his cow as a lawnmower."

Its Virtue Cannot be Described.—No one can explain the subtle power that Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil possesses. The originator was himself surprised by the wonderful qualities that his compound possessed. That he was the benefactor of humanity is shown by the myriads that rise in praise of this wonderful Oil. So familiar is everyone with it that it is prized as a household medicine everywhere.

"Johnny, you have been fighting. I can tell it by the look in your eye." "Yes, mother, and you ought to see the look in the other boy's eye."

Minard's Liniment Cures Cargot in Cows.

Borrow—"Until now I have never had to ask you for a small loan." Money—"And till now I have never been obliged to refuse you."

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Expeller always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

Be sure of your ability as a fighter before you attack a man who is scare-proof.

AN ANGLER'S ELYSIUM.

According to advertisements all summer resorts are alike. They are the best ever—but if fishing is better anywhere else than it is in "Georgian Bay" we do not know where it is. There is a great variety of fish in this water than anywhere else, and they are always hungry. The only place where you can afford to fish is where the fish are numerous, big and delicious in flavor, and that place is Georgian Bay—so the fishermen say. Suppose you send for booklet issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System free, telling about the home of the bass, pickerel, pike, and the noble trout family. Address A. E. DUFF, Union Station, Toronto.

And the average girl would rather be a silly goose than an ugly duckling.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT.

IF you want to sell a farm, consult me.

IF you want to buy a farm, consult me.

I HAVE some of the best Fruit, Stock, Grain or Dairy Farms in Ontario, and prices right.

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

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan, requires Five Thousand Harvesters to take in enormous crop. Come up and help. Good wages. Splendid chance to see country and at the same time secure a Homestead. On arrival, call on The Commissioner, Board of Trade Offices, Saskatoon, he will place you.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—A study of other Agencies propositions convinces you that none can equal ours. You will at once regret it if you don't apply for particulars to Travellers' Dept. 229 Albert St., Ottawa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, etc. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman, Collingwood, Ont.

WRITE us to-day for our choice list of Agents' Supplies. No outlay necessary. They are money makers. Apply B. C. I. Co. Ltd., 228 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont.

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

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

CLEANING LADIES' WALKING OR OUTING SUITS Can be done perfectly by our French process. Try it. British American Dyeing Co. Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Quebec.

PICTURE TAKER'S HEROISM.

Photographs a Lioness in Full Charge and Saved by Friends.

A thrilling account of how a photograph was taken of an infuriated lioness making a charge is given in the East African Standard.

Mr. J. C. Hemment, an American photographer, who was taking pictures for cinematograph purposes, was a member of a party starting from Nairobi in pursuit of big game. After a successful trip the party rounded up some eighteen lions, when it was found that a lioness had slipped by the camp. A native bearer took a "pot shot" at the lioness, but only hit her in the left groin, the animal, although disabled, endeavoring to crawl off with the aid of her forelegs.

Mr. Hemment immediately brought out his camera in the hope of getting a film. He approached within fifty yards of the lioness, supported with three friends with rifles, and had just fixed his camera when the animal sprang up and with a fierce snarl charged straight at Mr. Hemment.

The camera was set going, and when the lioness was within twenty-five yards a shot was fired, but without effect. Mr. Hemment continued turning the handle until the lioness was out of focus. He expected to see the animal fall, but instead of this she steadily advanced, the dazed photographer being unable to move.

It was only when the lioness was within fifteen feet of Mr. Hemment that she was brought down by a shot and fell three feet from the camera.

The Foe of Indigestion.—Indigestion is a common ailment and few are free from it. It is a most distressing complaint and often the suffering attending it is most severe. The very best remedy is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken according to directions. They rectify the irregular action of the stomach and restore healthy action. For many years they have been a standard remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion and are highly esteemed for their qualities.

The proof of success is the ability to deliver the goods.

The door of adversity always has the latch-string out.

MAGIC

BAKING POWDER

MADE IN CANADA
CONTAINS NO ALUM
CONFORMS TO THE
HIGH STANDARD OF
GILLETT'S GOODS.

The World's Favorite

LIPTON'S TEA

OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

Temperance Street, Toronto

Affiliated with the University of Toronto, and under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Infirmary for Sick Animals at the College.

COLLEGE RE-OPENS OCTOBER 2nd, 1911.

N.B.—Calendar on application.

E. A. A. CRANGE, V.S., M.S., Principal.

WONDERFUL MINER'S CHAPEL

One of the most remarkable places of worship in the world is the miner's chapel in Mynidd Menigdd colliery, Swansea, Wales, where for more than fifty years the workers have each morning assembled to worship. This sanctuary is situated close to the bottom of the shaft, and is lighted by a solitary Davy Safety Lamp, hung over

er the pulpit from the ceiling. The oldest miner in the colliery is generally chosen to officiate.

Treat an inferior as an equal and he'll soon consider himself your superior.

As a matter of fact a lot of people have no use for you because they can't use you.

Have You a Copy of This Catalogue?

It is FREE Write for It To-Day

OUR BEAUTIFUL CATALOGUE ILLUSTRATED—

It is the best exclusively Fur Catalogue issued in Canada. It contains one hundred illustrations and descriptions of the latest New York, London, and Paris styles in ladies', men's, misses', and children's furs.

Do not fail to write to-day for a copy of this authentic fashion book—sent FREE to any address on application.

WE ARE THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

and have reached this position by merit and merit alone. Our styles are exclusive and correct, and our immense turnover enables us to give values that are impossible in the ordinary way of doing business. We guarantee every fur that bears our label.

FURS EXCLUSIVELY

Our entire capital and time are devoted to the making and selling of furs. We are specialists in the truest sense of the word, and, as such, we can give you greater satisfaction in both quality and style than if you bought in a general way. Our styles, values, and quality are exclusively Sellers-Gough. Compare them with what you have been accustomed to.

Our entire business is manned in every department by an expert—nothing is left to chance. Every fur and fur garment sold in this store is examined personally by a member of the firm before it is allowed to leave our institution. This assures you of not only correct style and fit, but also correct quality and thorough workmanship.

ALTERATIONS REMODELING

We can make your alterations and remodeling now better and cheaper than later on in the season, when we have more than we can attend to. Write to us for estimate, and do it right away.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO-DAY

The Sellers-Gough Fur Co., Limited
The Largest Exclusive Furriers in the British Empire
TORONTO MONTREAL

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

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE		
EASTBOUND		
No. 8 (daily).....	due 4.19 a.m.	
" 12 (daily except Sun.)	" 7.15 a.m.	
" 4 (daily).....	" 3.32 p.m.	
" 6 (daily except Sun.)	" 3.55 p.m.	
" 76 (Sundays only)...	" 5.25 p.m.	
WESTBOUND		
No. 7 (daily).....	due 1.04 p.m.	
No. 11 (daily except Sun.)	due 7.42 p.m.	
" 5 (daily).....	" 10.13 p.m.	

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

The Leader Publishing Co.
LEWIS E. MURPHY,
Editor and Manager

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1911.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Andrew Broder for the Commons, and Sir James P. Whitney for the Provincial Legislature was the result of the Conservative convention on Monday last. This is assurance that old Dundas county will remain loyal to the Mother Country, as both these gentlemen when the time comes, will be able to count a big majority in their favor.

TWO RECEPTIONS COMPARED

There is one thing which the Grit newspapers of Western Canada have had to unite, and that is in admitting that Mr. R. L. Borden, by his honesty and frankness, has won a place in the hearts of the people of the west which has been occupied by no other politician in the history of the Dominion. Even the local organ has to confess that Mr. Borden has made thousands of friends because of his straightforwardness in dealing with public questions during the recent tour. Such a quality is so rare in the public men whom westerners have listened to during late years that more than one Liberal newspaper has been compelled to pay a compliment to the leader of the opposition.—Saskatoon Capital.

ENGLAND VS. THE UNITED STATES.

It has been pointed out in the Canadian House of Commons by one of its most distinguished members that during the past six years Great Britain has bought from Canada nearly \$300,000,000 worth of goods more than we bought from her. But at the same time we have bought from the United States nearly \$600,000,000 worth of goods more than the United States bought from us. The markets of Great Britain are of far more value to Canada than the markets of the United States. Canada has spent nearly a billion of dollars on railways and canals to promote interprovincial and European trade. Is this enormous sum to be wasted in order that we may hand over our country and its resources to American exploitation, that American mills may grind our wheat, and American lumbermen possess our forests and American politicians control our fiscal policy?

SAVE CANADA

"I therefore need scarcely state my firm belief, that the prosperity of Canada depends upon its permanent connection with the Mother Country, and that I shall resist to the utmost any attempt (from whatever quarter it may come) which may tend to weaken that union."—From Sir John Macdonald's first electoral address.

It is a very opportune time to recall these words from an honored statesman whose work for Canada is still being evidenced by the prosperity of the people.

It is a matter of history that Sir John A. Macdonald throughout his career followed out to the letter this principle laid down in his first electoral address. The call is now going out to all loyal Canadians to "resist to the utmost the present attempt which is being made to turn the tide in Canada, and the call should not be made in vain. This Fielding Taft trade agreement, under the name of reciprocity is merely the thin edge of the wedge which will assist to separate Canada from the Mother Country, and promote the principle of continentalism in nationality as well as in trade.

Sir John's appeal was not made in vain. History should repeat itself.

BLIND LEADERSHIP

In his speech in introducing the Grand Trunk Pacific Bill in the House of Commons in July, 1903, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said "The best and most effective way to maintain friendship with our American neighbors is to be absolutely independent of them, and further he stated "Such a line (the Grand Trunk Pacific) is a necessity to our commercial independence." A year or two later, when Sir Wilfrid appealed to the country his cry was then "Let Laurier finish his work" and he and Messrs. Fielding and Patterson declared on platform after platform that the total cost of the Grand Trunk Railway to this country would not exceed \$30,000,000. When Mr. Borden claimed that these figures were absurd these three old gentlemen declared in most impassioned speeches that, whilst Mr. Borden was undoubtedly a most honorable gentle-

man, who knew a great deal about law, he knew nothing about railroad construction. The people believed that Sir Wilfrid was right and that Mr. Borden was wrong and the Grand Trunk Pacific deal was made.

Have subsequent events shown that Sir Wilfrid, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Patterson were right or do they show that Mr. Borden did know what he was talking about? The Grand Trunk Pacific has cost this country about \$200,000,000 and the end is not yet in sight. Do Sir Wilfrid, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Patterson know any more about the effect the reciprocity agreement will have upon the welfare of this country than they did about the cost of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway? Have they studied the one as carefully as they did the other, and if so how are we to know whether they are not making the same horrible mistake about the effect of reciprocity as they did about the cost of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Why should we believe their statements upon a question of this kind in preference to the carefully considered judgments of men like R. L. Borden, Sir Edmund Walker, Sir William Van Horne, Sir George W. Ross, Honorable Clifford Sifton, the Premiers of Ontario, of Manitoba and British Columbia, and the thousands of manufacturers, farmers, bankers and leading men of both parties throughout the length and breadth of this wide Dominion who do their own thinking? If the best and most effective way to maintain friendship with our American neighbors is to be absolutely independent of them and we have spent \$200,000,000 already on the Grand Trunk Pacific alone together with \$800,000,000 more on other railroads and canals in Canada in order to accomplish the same purpose, why should we now seek commercial union with our neighbors and undo all that has already been accomplished? Are we not happy and prosperous and contented? If so, why should we allow ourselves, by misrepresentations made in 1906 by the three above named leaders, be led into spending \$200,000,000 on a railway for the purpose of making us absolutely independent of our American neighbors and then in 1911 when everything is highly prosperous, turn round and execute a right about face at the command or request of these three same gentlemen, Messrs. Laurier, Fielding and Patterson? In seeking reciprocity are we not, according to Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself, doing the very thing which will make us less independent and which will cause much more friction between ourselves and the American people?

The August Rod and Gun

No better number for a delightful holiday month has been issued than Rod and Gun in Canada for August published by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont. In the opening story "From the Log of a Nautical Tramp," the holiday spirit prevails and is prevalent through the two following papers—Luxurious Trout Fishing and Up the Maganetawan, a River of Dams. In addition there is an abundance of other material, articles and stories dealing with fishing, deer, moose and bear hunting while other phases of outdoor life receive recognition and treatment in a manner that must appeal to all sportsmen. This is particularly the case with the little paper on the subject of wounded game and a pioneer's stories while the conclusions of the Commission inquiries into the fisheries of Alberta and Saskatchewan must interest anglers all over the Dominion. The paper on a New Use for the Red Fox may not only create a new interest in fox hunting but also lead to an extension of the fox farms which have proved such a success in Prince Edward Island and in Middlesex county, in Ontario. Altogether it is a number which no sportsman should miss.

Selection of Nursery Stock.
(By F. S. Reeves, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Morrisburg.)

As many farmers are now contemplating the planting of young orchards next year, the time is very opportune for a few words about the selection of nursery stock for next year's planting.

Let it be taken for granted that the site chosen is high, dry, well drained, reasonably sheltered from the prevailing winds, and all that could be desired for the location of an apple orchard, we shall proceed to the point at issue.

In the first place it is important to know that you are dealing with a reliable nursery firm; one that will deliver the varieties of trees ordered and in good condition; for nothing is more disappointing than to wait for a number of years for your trees to come into bearing and then find them bearing varieties of apples altogether different from those expected to come thereon. Select one or two good standard varieties—those that have proven their excellence and have stood the test of experience—such as the McIntosh Red and Fameuse or Snow, for this locality (the St. Lawrence Valley) and a few of the early varieties for domestic consumption.

The one-year-old tree is the best to plant, and it should be of good healthy growth, with a well branched and strong root system. It will be a straight whip 5 or 6 feet in length, and when planted the top should be cut off, and the head will form beneath this, at any desired height. Actual experience has proven that yearling trees start to grow more quickly and grow faster than older trees, because the removal from nursery to orchard is not so great a shock to their system. All trees when planted should be free from insects and disease, be of normal size for their age and in perfect condition. Two-year-old trees may be taken as second best but upon no consideration should older trees be planted. These trees will be already headed in the nursery and be they too high or too low the planter cannot alter this. Three or four year old trees are



Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

Morrisburg Fair

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1, 1911

ALWAYS THE FOREMOST FAIR
THIS YEAR WILL BEAT THEM ALL

The People's Annual Holiday

Prepare to bring the Young, Family and Friends

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

No expense has been spared in securing the best special attractions ever attempted by a district fair. The attractions include

The Most Sensational Mid-Air Act Ever Seen

The Aerial Friths

Presenting a superb and spectacular series of awe-inspiring feats and exploits of strength and skill. Absolutely disregardful of danger, they perform the most hazardous mid-air swings, death defying drops and catches known to the profession. Their thrilling and marvellous acrobatic feats stand among the greatest.

The Phenomenal Contortionist

PAQUIN

A performance in which the flexibility of the human body is shown in a most astonishing degree; a finished, artistic and perfect exhibition of physical culture.

THE JUGGLER OF THE TWO EXTREMES

FRITH

In a series of deft, accurate and intricate feats of light and heavy manipulation.

Armstrong Bros.

EQUILIBRISTIC MARVELS!

In one of the most wonderful hand to hand balancing acts. This act is without a peer and consists of nothing but the best and most original tricks. A few imitators but no equals. Guaranteed the best act of its kind before the public today.

TRIALS OF SPEED

The races at the Morrisburg Fair are always filled with a good string of horses, and this year they will be the best yet.

SECOND DAY, AUG. 31st

2.50 Class—Trotting or Pacing, 1 mile..... \$100.00
2.22 Class—Trotting or Pacing, 1 mile..... 100.00

THIRD DAY, SEPT. 1st

2.40 Class—Trotting or Pacing, 1 mile.....\$100.00
Running Race, Half Mile, best 3 in 5..... 50.00
Free-For-All—Trotting or Pacing, 1 mile..... 100.00

Band Music, Merry-Go-Round, Tent Shows, Etc.

New Agricultural Methods Explained by Competent Instructors from Ontario Department of Agriculture

WRITE FOR PRIZE LIST

W. K. FARLINGER, CHAS. A. STYLES,
President Secretary

usually the culls of a nursery; they were either too crooked or undersized as yearlings and were cut back to grow straight or were left over stock which were headed and pruned in the nursery, which leaves many ugly scars all along the trunk. Then, too, as a rule they are more expensive, and when planted do not thrive as well, proving to be very costly and unsatisfactory trees in the long run.

Miss Helmer, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss May Baker.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

LEADER ADVERTISEMENTS BRING RESULTS.

Come again, Pie Time, and often. For wholesome, digestible "eats" —give us PIE.

At its very best wrapped in a FIVE ROSES crust.

Upsets Pie Prejudice without upsetting the Eater's Insides—FIVE ROSES flour.

Great for Pie Crust—top and bottom. And Puff Paste and Difficult Things.

Close-grained—melting—even textured. Flaky, too, and crinkly—crisp yet tender.

Put into your bake things the rare nutlike sweetness of Manitoba wheat kernels.

All soppy with the rich red juice of the cherry—or lemon pie—or apple—or healthy custard—meat, may be, or mince—

Put the FIVE ROSES "crust end" about 'em.

See the hungry wedges fade behind busy milk teeth.

At Pie Time—

Use FIVE ROSES.

R. F. LYLE

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

Barry Block, Main Street
MORRISBURG, : : : ONTARIO

Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

IRWIN HILLIARD, K.C.

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

New Molsons Bank Building,
MORRISBURG, ONT.

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

ARTHUR FLYNN

Barrister, Etc.

Morrisburg, - - - Ont.

21-lvr

DR. G. M. GORRELL

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

Office: Casselman Block, Morrisburg.

J. G. HARVEY, V.S.

(Formerly associated with the Ontario Veterinary College)

Has opened an office in the Fitzpatrick Block, Morrisburg, where all calls will be promptly attended to.

1yr-19 Phone 34

St Lawrence Hall
Morrisburg

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

W. H. McGannon, Prop'r

F. M. EAGLESON

ONTARIO AND DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR. CIVIL ENGINEER

DRAINAGE and other Municipal work will receive prompt attention. Farm lines and subdivisions.

CONCRETE WORK of all kinds, including bridges and culverts, a specialty.

Office in Sweet's Block, Winchester, Ont.

EXCELSIOR Lodge, No. 122, G. R. C. A. F. & A. M., holds its Regular Meetings in the Masonic Hall, Morrisburg, on the Friday Evening on, or before, full moon.

A full attendance is particularly requested. Visiting brethren are always welcome.

E. M. BROCKSTEADT, DR. WILL C. DAVY,
W. M. Secretary

Fire! Fire!

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

Remember that CHEAP Insurance often proves to be very DEAR when losses occur.

All HONEST claims promptly and liberally settled.

A. F. MERKLEY,
Local Agent, Morrisburg.

D. MONROE, Cornwall,
District Inspector & Adjuster

Meeting of Shareholders

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Directors of the Morrisburg Ferry & Dock Company, under and pursuant to the Railway Act, that the annual general meeting of Shareholders of the said Company will be held at the head office in the Village of Morrisburg, Ontario, on **Tuesday, the 5th day of September, 1911,** at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer will be presented, and all such other business of a special or general nature as may be brought before the meeting at which the shareholders may be empowered to deal with.

Dated at Morrisburg this 24th day of August, A. D. 1911.

FRANCIS M. HUGO, J. WESLEY ALLISON,
34b Secretary Vice-President.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

BORDEN'S MEETING!
BROCKVILLE
Aug. 28, '11

Lowest One-Way First Class Fare for the Round Trip

Tickets good going on p. m. trains Aug. 26th, and all trains 27th and 28th. Good returning Aug. 29th, 1911.

Labor Day
Sept. 4th, 1911

FARE—Lowest One-Way First Class Fare for the Round Trip

Going Dates—Tickets good going September 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.
Return Limit—All tickets good returning on or before Sept. 6th, 1911

TORONTO EXHIBITION
FARES

Going August 26th to September 29th... **\$7.25**

Excursion Days—Aug. 30th and Sept. 6th... **\$5.10**

All tickets valid returning on or before Sept. 12th, 1911.

SEASIDE EXCURSIONS
FARES

Lowest One-Way First Class Fare

Going Dates—Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday—August 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, 1911.

Return Limit—All tickets valid to return until Saturday, Sept. 9th, 1911.

Home-Seekers' Excursions.

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

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

Corresponding low rates to other points. For information apply to

W. H. MCGANNON.

WANTED—

A Live Representative for Morrisburg and Surrounding District to sell High-Class Stock for The Fonhill Nurseries

More fruit trees will be planted in the Fall of 1911 and Spring of 1912 than ever before in the history of Ontario.

The orchard of the future will be the best paying part of the farm.

We teach our men Salesmanship, Tree Culture and how big profits in fruit-growing can be made.

Pay weekly, permanent employment, exclusive territory.

Write for particulars.

STONE & WELLINGTON
TORONTO

34-3mos

Bradfield Bros. & Co.

This is a good time to
decide on that New
RANGE OR HEATER
GUERNEYS
ARE THE BEST

Bradfield Bros. & Co.

Hardware :: Coal :: Groceries

CUSTOM TAILORING

Style, Fit and Workmanship
Guaranteed

Come and make a selection for your New Fall Suit

Yotsman and Blenheim Serges are Guaranteed.

FRANK STEWART, MERCHANT TAILOR
MORRISBURG, - ONT

Will Redeem Silver- ware Coupons

J. D. McDonald will redeem
all SILVERWARE COUPONS
amounting to \$1 and upwards
commencing August 18th to
August 28th.

J. D. McDONALD
MERCHANT
Morrisburg, Ont.

Our Correspondents

AULTSVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Beckstead
and family are in town this week
for a day or two on their return
from their holidays, spent in Uncle
Sam's domains.

Mrs. Relyea and family, of Pres-
cott, and Mrs. E. Johnson, of
Brockville, have returned home
after attending the bedside of their
mother, the late Mrs. Jas. Brown-
ell.

Mrs. Frank George, of Fulton,
N.Y., is visiting friends here.
Messrs. George Hanes and Wal-
ter Arthurs, of Chicago, arrived
here on Sunday to spend a few
days.

Miss Martha Raney, who has
been spending several months in
Rochester, N.Y., returned home
this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Garnet Baker spent
Sunday at R. A. Baker's.
Mrs. B. Brownell and Miss
Daisy Brownell, of Detroit, re-
turned home on Monday, after
spending several weeks with C. S.
Ault and family at "Breezy Knoll"
cottage.

Mrs. Craig, of Cornwall, spent
Saturday here, and attended the
funeral of her aunt, Mrs. James
Brownell.

Master Reginald Ault was in
Cornwall on Monday and Wednes-
day.

Mrs. Campbell and daughter,
Grace, of Rochester, N.Y., and
Miss Parks are guests at the for-
mer's parental home here.

Mrs. F. Gogo and Mrs. Wm. Go-

go spent Sunday and Monday, in
Brockville.

Messrs. G. W. Markell and Wm.
McCary, of Brockville, spent Sun-
day with their families here.

Mr. E. Johnson, of Brockville,
was in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. J. McDonald and son, Ken-
neth, and Mrs. Geo. Baker, of
Ludden, Dakota, spent the past
week with friends at Farran's
Point and Woodlands.

Mr. Lloyd Ault, of Ottawa, spent
the week end at "Breezy Knoll."
Mrs. Isaiah Markell, of Montreal,
is spending a few days with friends
here.

Mrs. W. H. Beach returned home
last week after a few weeks spent
with friends in Bombay, N.Y., and
St. Agnes, Dundee.

Miss Margaret Morgan and Miss
Elliott, of Louisville, N.Y., were
guests of Mrs. W. Baker one day
last week.

Mrs. John Allen and daughter,
of Toronto, and Miss Hattie
Creighton have been spending a
few days at Mr. Alex. Summers'.

Mrs. James Brownell, a highly
respected resident of this village,
passed to her reward on Thursday,
Aug. 17th, at her home here, after
an illness of only a few days. The
deceased, whose maiden name was
Marjorie Hollister, was pre-de-
ceased by her husband, Jas. Brown-
ell, several years ago. She is sur-
vived by three daughters and one
son—Mrs. Burton, Mrs. E. John-
son, of Brockville; Mrs. T. Relyea
and Chas. Brownell, of Prescott;
also six grandchildren. She was a
consistent member of Immanuel
Presbyterian church, and her pas-
tor, Rev. R. McLaren, conducted
the funeral service in that church
on 19th, at 10 a.m., assisted by
Rev. R. Stillwell, of the Methodist

church. The pallbearers were A.
McNairn, R. Donley, I. B. Dafoe,
S. Shaver, L. Barkley and James
Jarvis. Interment was in the
family plot at Pleasant Valley
cemetery.

Miss Myrtle Stowell, of St. Ag-
nes, spent the past week with
friends here, returning home on
Monday.

Mrs. Alice Morgan, of Ogdens-
burg, spent a few days recently
with her brother, Mr. A. Summers.

Mrs. G. W. Markell was in Mor-
risburg on Friday.

A very successful political meet-
ing in the interest of the Liberal-
Conservative party was held in
Fraternity Hall on Tuesday even-
ing. Addresses were delivered by
the candidate—Dr. Alguire—J. G.
Milligan, R. A. Pringle, Geo. Kerr
and Andrew Broder, while excellent
music enlivened the intervals, con-
tributed by S. Dafoe and A. Mc-
Donald, violins, and F. Markell,
pianist. A large number of ladies
gave prestige to the gathering, and
the hall was well filled when the
chair was taken at 8 o'clock. The
applause was hearty and frequent
as the leading questions of the day
were discussed by the different
speakers.

Mr. John Hunter, of Lachine,
who is spending his holidays here,
went to Lachine last week to com-
pete in the Lachine regatta on
Saturday. He returned with two
silver cups as a result of having
rowed in three races, coming in
first in two of them. In the men's
single skiff race, 1st prize, which
was a silver cup; ladies' and gen-
tleman's skiff race, 1st, a beautiful
silver cup to Mr. Hunter and a sil-
ver cake dish to Miss V. M. Pierce,
who rowed with him. The other
race was a men's double skiff race,
which, owing to his companion
losing his oars, Mr. Hunter failed
to get a prize. Moral, John: Next
time take one of Aultsville's skilled
oarsmen along to help you, and
you will get cup No. 3.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

WILLIAMSBURG

Rev Mr. Boyd, of Dundela, will
occupy the pulpit in the Presbyterian
church on Sunday morning.

Misses Lydia Robinson and Blanche
Beckstead were the guests of Miss
Lottie Weaver on Tuesday.

Miss Idella Barkley is spending this
week with friends in Brinston's

Mr. W. C. Strader went to Ottawa
on a business trip.

Mrs. S. Barkley and daughter
Belva went to Montreal to attend the
millinery openings.

The Presbyterian congregations of
this place and Winchester Springs
held their union picnic on Tuesday in
Edgar McIntosh's grove. The day
was fine and a large crowd and every-
thing a success.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pitt, of Brin-
ston's, spent Monday the guests of
Mr. O. Pitt.

Mr. Willie Bell, of New York, was
calling on friends in the village on
Monday.

Miss Alice Ford, of Mountain, is
spending a few weeks the guest of
Amber McIntosh.

Mrs. (Dr.) Dickey and family, of
Newington, are spending their vaca-
tion with friends in town and vicinity.

Miss Kate Shennette opened her
school at Bouck's Hill, Aug. 21st.

Miss Grace Merkley and Eva Beck-
stead drove to Lunenburg Tuesday to
spend a week visiting friends.

Mrs. Effe Tuttle and son Jay spent
Sunday at J. Lane's

Miss Lulu Crobar has returned
home after spending two months
with friends in Ogdensburg.

Mrs. C. W. Norval has gone to Lan-
caster for a few weeks.

Miss Clara McIntosh, of Winchester
Springs, is visiting her sister, Mrs.
Geo. Barkley.

Mr. and Mrs. Gratin Robinson and
daughter, Magdaline, of Sharbot
Lake, were guests at J. Crobar's a
few days this week.

Mrs. H. M. Oudekirk went to Tor-
onto to attend the millinery openings.

(Too late for last issue).

The Misses Lena Wallace, of Iro-
quois, and Nelda Jackson, of Brin-
ston's, were visiting the Misses Belva
and Idella Barkley, Monday.

Miss Lillian Jackson, of Cardinal, is
spending a few weeks at Mr. Peter
McIntosh's.

Misses Blanch and Luva Wells spent
a few days visiting at Mrs. J. Lane's.

Miss Myrtle Bush, of Cardinal, is
spending her holidays at her aunt's,
Mrs. George Pharoah.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Casselman spent
Sunday at Winchester Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Robinson and
daughter Alice spent Sunday at Mr.
Ezra Casselman's.

Mr. Lee Tuttle left Wednesday for
to spend a few months in Edmonton.

Mrs. O. P. Becker and sister, Miss
Maud Casselman, have gone to June-
town for a few days' visit.

Mrs. Adam Marcellus was visiting
friends in Waddington a few days last
week.

Mr. Ogal Strader left Monday to
spend a few months at Sault Ste.
Marie.

Miss Helen Becker is spending her
holidays with her aunt at Chester-
ville.

Mr. George Winegard and son Ross

and Miss Florence Alguire spent Sat-
urday and Sunday at Hanesville.

Miss Emma Marcellus has returned
home after visiting friends in Wad-
dington for a week.

Miss Ethel Riddell is spending a few
days as the guest of Miss Flossie Mc-
Intosh.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hahn arrived
in our village Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley McIntosh left
Wednesday for to visit friends in
Janetown.

CEDAR GROVE.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Neale and
Master Harold, of Rochester, N.Y.,
are the guests of Ezra and George
Dillabough.

Mr. and Mrs. Snickles, of Louisville,
N.Y., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs.
James Sampson on the 20th.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Pickles, of
Newington, were the guests of their
daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mc-
Connell.

Miss May Pitts, of Toronto, has
returned home after spending a few
weeks with her aunts, Mrs. Geo. Ray
and Mrs. Geo. Dillabough.

Miss Gertie Jackson, of Gallinger-
town, has been spending a few days
with Miss Sarah and Nellie Dafoe.

James Hilliard, of Williamsburg,
was calling on friends in the Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Countryman, of
Bush Glen, were the guests of Mr.
and Mrs. Geo. Ray.

Reuben Baker, of Aultsville, was a
business caller in the Grove on Mon-
day.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McConnell
were visiting friends in Newington on
the 18th.

Mr. and Mrs. John Futer, of Cale-
donia, N.Y., returned home on Wed-
nesday after spending a few weeks at
the latter's parental home, Mr. and
Mrs. Ezra Dillabough.

Mrs. James Sampson has been
spending a few days in Aultsville.

NUDELL BUSH.

Miss F. A. Becksted, of Morrisburg,
is spending a week with her grand-
mother, Mrs. Sidney Lount, at Clover-
dale Farm.

The Misses Anderson, of Prescott,
spent Wednesday at Ferndale.

Wm. Plantz sold a fine horse on
Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lount and Miss
Edna M. Lount, of Cornwall, spent a
few days this week at the former's
home here, Mr. Sidney Lount's.

H. L. Casselman was a business
caller in Finch on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Casselman, of
Norfolk, spent a few days here the
guests of his brother, S. L. Casselman.

Miss Ella Burton and Miss Minnie
and Mrs. Wm. Deunison spent Wed-
nesday at Ferndale.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Casselman and
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Casselman visited
at Mike Nudell's, Castlevue Farm,
Riverside, on 19th.

Mr. Willie Barrie returned home on
Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Boggard and
family, of Spralville, N.Y., were
guests at M. Hallifee's, Ferndale, on
the 21st.

Miss Florence Lount and Miss
Flossie Becksted spent the 23rd in
Ottawa.

Mrs. A. Shultice spent Thursday at
Freem Casselman's.

DUNDELA.

Mrs. Samuel Smythe has returned
home after spending a week with her
sister at Finch.

Miss Nellie Wallace, of Iroquois, is
spending a few days at the home of
John Bowden.

Mr. and Mrs. Addison Cooper and
daughter were in Williamsburg on
Saturday.

Mrs. Soules entertained her Sunday
School class at her home on Saturday.

Miss Ina Marcellus, of Shanly, is
spending a couple of weeks at the
home of Harve McIntosh.

Mrs. Melinda Cooper is visiting her
daughter, Mrs. Walter Preston, in
Cardinal.

The Sunday School convention will
be held at the Methodist church on
Thursday afternoon and evening,
Aug. 24th

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Homeseekers' Excursion

The Grand Trunk Railway has issued
a circular authorizing all agents in Can-
ada to sell Homeseekers' Excursion
tickets to points in Western Canada.
This is interesting information for those
desiring to take advantage of these ex-
cursions on certain dates from April to
September, 1911. The Grand Trunk
route is the most interesting, taking a
passenger through the populated centres
of Canada, through Chicago, and thence
via Duluth, or through Chicago and the
two cities of Minneapolis and St.
Paul. Ask Grand Trunk agents for
further particulars. W. H. McGannon,
Morrisburg, agent.

Donations to Fair

Besides the list of special prizes pub-
lished in the prize list of the Dundas
Agricultural Society, the following cash
donations have been made to be used as
the directors see fit: Molsons Bank,
\$25; W. H. McGannon, \$20; S. P.
Ryan \$20; estate of late Reuben Mc-
Donell, \$20.

Canadian Shorthorns Best

J. Deane Willis, who is recognized as
the most successful breeder of Short-
horns in Great Britain and who acted
as judge at the Canadian National Ex-
hibition last year, states that the cham-
pions at Toronto would be easily cham-
pions at the best shows in the Old
Country.

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Pare-
goric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It
contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic
substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms
and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind
Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation
and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the
Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure you and make a man of
you. Under its influence the brain becomes active, the blood purified so that all
pimples, blotches and ulcers heal up; the nerves become strong as steel, so that
nervousness, bashfulness and despondency disappear; the eyes become bright, the
face full and clear, energy returns to the body, and the moral, physical and mental
systems are invigorated; all drains cease—no more vital waste from the system.
You feel yourself a man and know marriage cannot be a failure. Don't let quacks
and fakirs rob you of your hard earned dollars.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT
THREATENED WITH PARALYSIS



BEFORE TREATMENT

Peter E. Summers relates his experience:
"I was troubled with Nervous Debility
for many years. I lay it to indigestion
and excesses in youth. I became very
despondent and didn't care whether I
worked or not. I imagined everybody
who looked at me guessed my secret.
Imaginative dreams at night weakened
me—my back ached, had pains in the
back of my head, hands and feet were
cold, tired in the morning, poor appetite,
fingers were shaky, eyes blurred, hair
loss, memory poor, etc. Numbness in
the fingers set in and the doctor told me
he feared paralysis. I took all kinds of
medicines and tried many first-class
physicians, wore an electric belt for three
months, but received little benefit. I
was induced to consult Dr. Kennedy &
Kennedy, though I had lost all faith in
doctors. Like a drowning man I commenced the New Method Treatment and it
saved my life. The improvement was like magic—I could feel the vigor going through
the nerves. I was cured mentally and physically. I have sent them many patients
and continue to do so."



AFTER TREATMENT

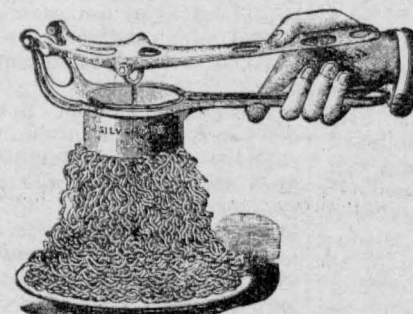
CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY

We treat and cure VARICOSE VEINS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BLOOD AND
URINARY COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES and all Diseases
peculiar to Men.
CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. If unable to call write for a Question
Blank for Home Treatment.

Drs. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed
to our Canadian Correspondence Depart-
ment in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to
see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat
no patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and
Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows:
DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.
Write for our private address.



Potato Ricer

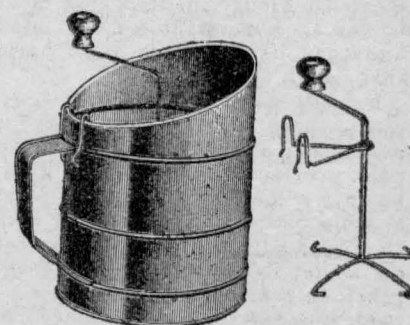
—OR—

Fruit Press

Long Steel Handle, Jap-
anized Iron Frame, Tinned
Steel Mashers, Perforated
Tin Press. A very handy
article about the kitchen 25c.

Victor Flour Sifter

The best Retinned Turned
Edges, Seamed Handle,
Black Enamel Knob, Steel
Agitators, Fine Wire Sieve..... 15c.



OIL ENAMEL CARRIAGE TOP DRESSING

WILL MAKE AN OLD CARRIAGE TOP LOOK LIKE NEW. IT COSTS ONLY..... 25c.

King Cutter Hand Saws

Silver Steel, selected Mirror Polished Blades, Taper Ground, Four
Gauges, thinner on back than on cutting edge, Polished Beech Handles,
Brass Raised Screws. A perfect Saw of Best Quality at a moderate price. 22 and 26 inch, Special Price..... \$1.50

R. H. BRADFIELD & Co.
Plate Glass Front Hardware Store

FOODS MAY BE MEDICINE

IF WE ONLY KNEW HOW TO USE THEM.

Some Prescriptions Which May be Found Quite Pleasant to Take.

There may be both value and novelty in the idea of eating ham, chicken wings, bread and butter and fish instead of swallowing nasty medicine when you are feeling out of sorts. The idea comes from Professor F. X. Gouraud, formerly chief of the laboratory of the medicine faculty, Paris, who has been making a most interesting study of the medicinal value of various articles of everyday food.

Suppose, for instance you are troubled with heart disease or rheumatism or something is the matter with the circulatory system, the kidneys, liver or nervous system, Dr. Gouraud says you should not eat rat butcher meat, but you can eat ham. Because it is finer and shorter in fibre, ham is easier to digest than butcher's meat. We are told, too, that ham forms a valuable food-medicine in cases of dyspepsia. He urges upon all those who suffer from dyspepsia to avoid the juicy red beefsteak for lunch and order a nice slice of well-roasted or broiled ham instead.

For tuberculosis patients, and, in fact, for everybody affected even in the slightest degree by lung troubles, the French scientists prescribe eggs, particularly the yolks, not only as a food, but as a medicine. He says that the yolk of a fresh egg has a distinctive deterrent effect on the growth of the tubercle bacilli in the human system. Six eggs per day is considered ample to serve as

BOTH FOOD AND MEDICINE.

For the invalid who may not care for fresh eggs served in the ordinary way—boiled, poached or raw—the following receipt is recommended:

Beat up the yolks of two eggs with one ounce of powdered sugar until the mixture whitens; add a glass of hot water, stir briskly, and then add one or two teaspoonfuls of good brandy. Drink as hot as possible.

For people of rheumatic tendencies two soft-boiled eggs with bread and butter are recommended as making up about one sixth of the average daily allowance of food such persons should allow themselves. The addition of hot butter in preparing fried eggs, scrambled eggs and buttered eggs, is condemned because the butter detracts from the digestibility of the eggs.

Dr. Gouraud failed to find any medicinal value in the fancy omelet. He says that unless you have very strong digestive organs you will be wise to avoid meat and bacon omelets and the "omelet au r. um."

The use of the digestion can make of eggs depends largely on their method of preparation. The raw egg is most nourishing, but not everybody can eat raw eggs.

Beef, we are informed, has an undeservedly high reputation as food. "It's sole merit from the alimentary viewpoint," says Dr. Gouraud, "can only be that it supplies within a small compass a comparatively large amount of assimilable nitrogen."

"It has assumed an exaggerated importance on the table of the wealthy. Heavy meat eaters at first experience a sensation of comfort, but soon begin to feel uneasy and sluggish with a craving for more—i. e.,

RENEWED STIMULATION.

Meat has no staying power and leads to overeating and gluttony." The mental worker needs little meat according to Dr. Gouraud. "How often," he says, "do not writers after a heavy meal, especially if it consists largely of animal food, complain of that sluggish drowsy feeling which renders them incapable of accomplishing anything? At the congress for food and hygiene Di Fleury insisted that meat is not an aliment fit for the mind and that its use does more harm than good."

For all weak persons, convalescents, those suffering from nervous depression and all who have to repair previous losses of any kind, he says a moderate supply of meat is beneficial, but the average man in good health can get along better on a diet in which butcher's meat plays only a small part.

As to poultry, the tendency of dietists nowadays is to give preference to the red over the white meats. The greater digestibility of poultry is its chief advantage over butcher's meat.

"A convalescent or a neurasthenic with an enfeebled stomach can eat with much more comfort and less risk the wing of a chicken than a piece of beefsteak. Red meat, on the other hand, is more nourishing and contains more iron."

Fish, Dr. Gouraud strongly recommends as a proteid food for general consumption. It gives the same satisfaction as meat, allows the same utilization of forces by the laborer, the sportsman, the soldier, as well as by those who lead

A SEDENTARY LIFE.

Nothing can explain the pre-

judice which so many people have against this article of food. If fish is a little less stimulating in quality nought but good can come of its use to the system."

Bread, because it is nearly all absorbed by the system, has a high nutritive value, ranking after peas, lentils and cheese, but before meat and potatoes. The crust is more nourishing than the crumb because it contains less water. For this reason the oblong loaf is the best, because it represents a larger amount of crust.

Considering the relative food values of pure white and more wholesome bread, Dr. Gouraud finds two great disadvantages in the former.

First—it is not sufficiently stimulating to the digestive tract in particular nor to the system in general.

The second great defect of white bread, he says, is that it is poorly mineralized and is insufficiently phosphorated. This is largely due to modern methods of milling, all the coverings of the berry being discarded to obtain white flour.

"The bran which we so ingeniously separate from the flour carries off with it three fourths of the mineral constituents of the grain, i. e., phosphorus, magnesium, etc."

GREEN VEGETABLES,

while of low nutrient, are essential foodstuffs for our daily diet on account of their abundant supply of mineral salts. One fifth of our daily mineral rations should come from fresh vegetables.

While the nutriment to be derived from coffee, and tea is very low indeed, they are useful as stimulants, and will assist the body in carrying out strenuous physical exercises.

This power of increased production, however, is only obtained by a temporary abuse of the physical forces, and is followed by extra bodily fatigues and increased expenditures of nerve force, which must be compensated for by a corresponding amount of rest and sleep.

While coffee is being used perhaps too freely throughout the civilized world, the steady increase in tea drinking, Dr. Gouraud thinks, acts for the general welfare of the people.

Afternoon constitutes a useful repast, as it offers a welcome stimulant in the fatigue of the daily routine. If a small pat of butter or the yolk of an egg be added it becomes a nutriment.

Cocoa and chocolate, besides being valuable stimulants, possess a real nutritive value. The feeling of comfort produced by a cup of cocoa or chocolate is explained as "a nervous effect provoked by the flavor of cocoa, sustained by the tonic influence of theobromin and completed by the nutritive element of the food."

BRIDEGROOM 92, BRIDE 25.

Marriage of the Oldest Clown in England.

Age and youth were united at Brighton recently, when James W. Doughty, aged 92, the oldest clown in England, married Miss Alice Underwood, a pretty girl of twenty-five summers.

Romantic circumstances led up to the wedding. Early in the year Mr. Doughty's first wife died, leaving him quite alone in the world.

A few weeks ago he was at a party at which Miss Underwood was present, and one of the guests there chaffingly told him he ought to get married again.

"Pooh!" said Mr. Doughty, "I get married again? Why, no one would have an old man like me." Miss Underwood smiled at him and blushed. "You're wrong," she said; "I would!"

The sequel to this pretty incident took place at Princeton street registry office, Brighton, when Miss Alice Underwood became Mrs. Doughty, to the accompaniment of numerous good wishes from her and her husband's friends and acquaintances and the cheers of a big crowd which assembled outside the office.

The young bride and the aged bridegroom entertainer drove up together in a four-wheeler, and after the words that made them man and wife had been said, drove back to their ivy-covered cottage in Middle street.

The brief wedding ceremony was a merry one, and when some one chaffed the bridegroom about his age he gave practical demonstration that he at any rate, is only as old as he feels.

"I may be 92," he said, "but I showed them that I'm not done for yet. I ran up and down the corridor at the office several times."

"I feel quite and young and fit for anything, and on my ninety-third birthday (August 28), I mean to give a new entertainment, with my performing dogs on the West Pier here."

"My wife, who is very fond of dogs, is going to help me train them. We have got three at present, and hope to get one or two more soon. I trained one of my dogs, a black pug, to walk on his hind legs and turn somersaults in the air in a week."

"No, we are not going away for a honeymoon." Mr. Doughty has been a public entertainer for seventy-five years.

STORY OF PLUCK AND DARING

RACE FOR LIFE BETWEEN CYCLIST AND TRAVELLER.

A French Traveller Had a Nerve-racking Adventure in India.

Of late years quite a number of attempts have been made to walk round the world. In the majority of cases he task has been undertaken with a view to winning a wager, and the intrepid pedestrians have told many stories regarding the perils of their journeys afoot through foreign lands. It is doubtful, however, if any of these globe-trotters experienced such thrilling adventures as those which befel M. Henri Gilbert, who started from Paris in 1893 on a walking tour round the world with a view to achieving a record. In China he was very nearly killed by a mob. But it was while passing through India that he met with his most nerve-racking adventure.

He arrived at a place called Nagpore, and explored some of the surrounding country in company with a scientist who was engaged in research work there. During the day they came to a small village, at which an English party had also arrived, one of the members of which had a bicycle with him. Gilbert asked permission of the owner to go for an hour or two's ride, it being over two years since he had mounted a machine. The warnings of the scientist, who had heard that there were many tigers in the district, Gilbert started off.

AN AWAKENING SHOCK.

After riding a few miles he lay down in an open glade to rest, placing his bicycle against a bush. Ultimately, he fell asleep, from which he was awakened by a curious noise in the bed of a small watercourse which was directly in front of him. The story may be told in Gilbert's own words: "I lifted my head drowsily," he says, "and looking towards the spot, my gaze rested upon the fierce and wicked head and long, lithe, striped body of an immense tiger. I should judge that he was about thirty yards from me."

"Whether he detected my presence I cannot say, but he remained motionless for some time. It seemed absolutely impossible for me to think of escaping by means of the bicycle, for it was at least twenty yards from me; and how could I possibly reach it and make my way to the high road without attracting the notice of the terrible animal, who in two or three bounds would be upon me!"

DISCOVERED.

"Presently I saw him drop his head and begin to lap the water. As he raised his head again I knew that one single false movement on my part must inevitably attract his notice. Following every movement of the huge monster with terrible anxiety, I was at length relieved to see him apparently about to return into the jungle whence he had come; but, alas! some little bird moved in the bushes around me, and the effect was instantaneous. The tiger stopped suddenly and wheeled round like lightning, his great eyes fixed intently upon the very spot where I lay."

"He paused for a moment, and then, to my indescribable horror, commenced to creep slowly in my direction. Presently, he got so close that I was only able to distinguish his movements by the crackling of the leaves and twigs as he crept along. I now felt that my case was quite hopeless. 'Nothing,' I said to myself, despairingly, 'can save me from a dreadful death.' And yet—so quickly does the brain work in such cases—only a mere fraction of time after these despairing thoughts, I conceived the desperate idea of making a dash for the bicycle!"

THE INEXORABLE MONSTER.

"Leaping to my feet, I fairly hurled myself in the direction of the bicycle. I threw myself upon it, and with the impetus so gained began to glide swiftly along—even before my feet touched the pedals—literally racing the tiger for dear life. The very instant I got fairly under way I heard the huge beast make his first leap in my direction. The fourth leap of the tiger brought him to within about six yards of my back wheel, and although I was going as fast as a first-class bicycle can travel, a sixth leap almost brought the claws of the monster within striking distance of my back tyre. But still I pedalled away desperately."

"Just at this moment I saw in front of me another straight road opening before me. You may judge my terror, however, when I tell you that as soon as I had turned into this new road I beheld, lying right across my path, a huge tree that had fallen through decay. I charged the object headlong and, just before crashing into it I leapt from the machine and scrambled over recklessly, feeling certain that the tiger was gaining. It goes without saying that I literally threw myself into the saddle again with frantic energy, and pedalled

away from the inexorable monster. I heard the tiger leap over the fallen tree, and, sick at heart, I realized that if the chase lasted much longer I should have to give up."

"Greatly to my relief, however, a short distance in front of my left I saw yet another road, and

A RAY OF HOPE

came to me as I noticed a steep descent. This I entered upon like an arrow, and a minute or so later put fifty or sixty yards between my pursuer and myself. I was pretty well done for, however—so much so, that at one time I felt I must fall out of the saddle.

"A little farther along I looked round, but the tiger was nowhere to be seen; he had given up the chase."

"Then another fearful thought struck me. Evidently I had lost my way altogether, and I reflected hopelessly upon my condition in the event of my being benighted, situated as I then was, in that tiger-infested wilderness."

"But, luckily, just when I had almost given up all hope of finding my way, a Hindu woman appeared on the road before me and, in answer to my inquiries, indicated the right road."—London Tit-Bits.

MINE WORKED BY MICE.

Two Scotch Coal Miners Have Unique Novelty.

Fourteen years ago two Scotch coal miners named Hugh Ferris and William Hastings set on foot a scheme which has resulted in one of the most wonderful creations ever seen in the British Isles. They did not spend weeks and months pouring over books and dictionaries, or even experimenting in a chemical laboratory with test tubes and thermometers, but they bought two white mice. As they trudged home in the evenings from the mine they used to look forward to feeding the animals and watching their ways and habits. They kept them purely as a hobby, and gave up a lot of spare time studying the animals closely. They bred from these two until quite a colony of the little rodents had sprung up; and it is an interesting fact that almost every mouse in their collection to-day is a descendant from the first pair.

Spending, as he did, part of his day at home with pet mice and part at work in the colliery, it is not surprising that the two phases of life gradually became intermingled in Mr. Ferris' mind. At home he must have often heard, in a figurative sense, the rattle and din of the colliery, and at work the thoughts of his mice could hardly have been far from his mind. It is little wonder, then, that very soon he came to associate mice with colliery and colliery with mice.

After many years of trouble, expense and worry, these two Scotchmen erected with their own hands a miniature colliery, the workers being the mice. This first construction did not please them—or, at any rate, did not satisfy them—so they set to work to build what has now come to be known as the "Jungle Mouse Colliery Company, Ltd.," this name being explained by the fact that their exhibition had been secured by the Bostoc Jungle.

"The mainspring" of the whole structure is two large wheels. That on the left has control of the works at the pit-head, while all the mechanism of the coal-cutting machine and the rest of the underground workings are set in motion by the wheel on the right. The whole colliery is worked by 300 mice. The mice can either sleep or work as they please, and if watched closely can be seen to do a fair share of work. They work from 2 till 5 and from 7 to 10 o'clock. At 5 o'clock and 10 o'clock a curious spectacle can be witnessed, when the miners go home from work. The two lots of mice troop down into separate departments, until it is time to go to work again, when they return to the colliery, the section that managed the shaft during the previous shift taking over the other department, and vice versa.—The Strand.

SHIP-BUILDING BOOM.

Construction in Britain Twice as Much as the Rest of World.

The United Kingdom is experiencing a boom in shipbuilding, the tonnage under construction at the close of the quarter ended June 30 being the highest on record. The returns, compiled by "Lloyd's Register of Shipping," show that, excluding warships, there were 495 vessels, of 1,476,394 tons gross, under construction in these islands on the date mentioned, being 62,000 tons more than the previous record total, which was reached in September, 1901.

The figures for June, 1909—745,000 tons—have been just about doubled in the last two years. The tonnage now under construction is about 102,000 tons more than that which was in hand at the end of last quarter, and exceeds by 358,000 tons the tonnage building in June, 1910.

Britain's great pre-eminence as a shipbuilding nation is still unassailable, for the tonnage under construction on June 30 was a little over twice as much as that under construction in all the rest of the world put together.

GERMANS ARE SUCCESSFUL

TRAIN BUSINESS MEN IN THE SCHOOLROOM.

A Returned Englishman Gives An Outline of the System of Education.

No one will deny the fact that Germans are amongst the keenest business men in the world. And undoubtedly one of the secrets of their success lies in the fact that in German schools they teach boys the practical details of business at a time when English boys are kept busy over theories. The writer recently returned from Hamburg after a year's course of education, and an outline of the system of training boys in business may be interesting, says a writer in "London Tit-Bits."

On my first days attendance I was handed a time-table on which appeared, set out in formidable array, such subjects as commercial correspondence, laws of bills of exchange, currency, political economy, and commercial law, none of which at the time conveyed much to me, and raised serious doubts in my mind as to whether I should be able to understand and appreciate what appeared to be most abstruse subjects.

IMAGINARY TRADE.

At 9 a.m. sharp on the following day the course began, prefaced by a couple of hours' hard study, for the Germans are gluttons for work, and think nothing of a twelve hour day. The first course was called "Business Training." We worked in two spacious rooms furnished as offices, each room representing a different office house. These two firms carried on imaginary trade with each other, and the routine adhered to was modelled exactly on the lines of a first class business establishment.

Each firm had a director, and these two were the most eminent students in the academy. They had subject to their management and control a complete staff of correspondents, shorthand writers, typists, book-keepers, etc. The whole was supervised by a master, to whom reference was made in case of dispute or difficulty.

AN INITIAL MISTAKE.

On making my appearance I was informed that my services were in request as office-boy. I was somewhat taken aback, not to say a little humiliated, by the lowly position assigned to me, and I gave the master to understand that I considered I was qualified to occupy a much better post than that which he had chosen for me. He did not seem in the least perturbed by my remarks, but said, "You have already made a mistake—a mistake of diplomacy. One of the great maxims of business as taught here is to do what you are told. This is a business house, of which I am the head, and it is your business to follow out my orders and to conciliate me to your utmost."

With that he handed me a pile of envelopes and a long list of addresses, and told me to set to work addressing them. I did so, but not with a very good grace, the master coming round from time to time to inspect my work. For two solid hours I plodded on until 11 a.m., when the course came to an end. Then I took the opportunity of going up to the master again and asking him if he did not really think I had been wasting my time in what I had been doing.

ENVELOPE-ADDRESSING.

"Not in the least," said he. "In everything, no matter how simple or how difficult, there is always a good deal to learn. If you have paid attention while you were working you will have learnt something about the geography of the German Empire, for each address contains the name of some important town and the province in which it is situated, and the name of the firm celebrated for some particular class of goods."

This gave me food for reflection. As a matter of fact, I had not paid the least attention to what I had been writing; consequently I had failed to derive the benefit which it was the master's intention I should obtain from what seemed to me at the outset a most senseless task. On the following day I resolved to follow out the master's instructions to the letter, and I was surprised to find how interesting the work became.

OFFICE-BOY TO DIRECTOR.

I continued addressing envelopes for two hours a day for a whole week, and the next week I received promotion. In this way I went through the whole routine, from office-boy to director, and the experience which I obtained in the various capacities has proved invaluable to me in business.

As director I had to sign cheques, dictate letters, enter into agreements with the other firm with reference to the sale and purchase of goods, keep an eye on the money market, work out arbitrage calculations, draw up and endorse bills of lading, make out periodical statements of affairs, allow or disallow

amounts placed to the debit of the firm on account of general average losses, and generally supervise everything.

While we were thus drilled in practical work, the theoretical side of the business was not neglected. Lectures were given at fixed hours by professors on banking, currency, book-keeping, and mercantile law. Thus we enjoyed the inestimable advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of business at the same time.

100 dreadnoughts now

THEY ARE EITHER COMPLETE OR BUILDING.

Germany and Great Britain Share More Than Half of the Total.

Exactly 100 ships of the Dreadnought type are now built, building or ordered for the navies of the world, says The London Chronicle. The number is spread over practically the whole of the world, 13 nations contributing towards it. The first Dreadnought was begun in 1905. In the present year no fewer than 33 Dreadnoughts will have been begun, although this includes three or four units whose keels may not be laid until early in 1912.

The increase of the participants in the Dreadnought race has been equally striking. In 1905 we had the field to ourselves, the United States joined in the following year. Germany and Brazil entered in 1907—it is well to remember in comparing the fleets of Britain and Germany that

WE HAD TWO YEARS START.

In 1908 no new powers entered the field, but 1909 saw the advent of Spain, Italy and Russia. Last year France, Austria, and the Argentine Republic laid down their first ships of the new type, and in the present year Turkey and Chili have joined the Dreadnought powers.

Of the 100 now built, building or to be laid down this year, Germany and ourselves share more than a half. Our own total is 30, to which may be added the two building for overseas service; while Germany takes 21, so that our advantage over this one power is a bare three to two. Austria and Italy will each have four Dreadnoughts under construction by the end of this year, so that the total for the triple alliance is 29—against our own 32, three of which, including the East Indies flagship, are for overseas service. In contrast to these aggregate figures, however, it must be noted that we have 14 Dreadnoughts completed to six for Germany, Italy, and Austria.

The United States holds third place among the Dreadnought powers, with a total of 12 ships, and she is beginning to be closely pressed by Japan, who, with an extensive programme of five Dreadnoughts this year, has raised her total to seven.

France has not yet put afloat a single all-big-gun ship.

A COMPLETE LIST.

The following is a complete list of the Dreadnought powers in their order of strength. In the table completed ships take precedence over those launched, and the latter in turn over those on the stocks:—

Completed.	Launched.	Building.
Great Britain .. 12	9	11
Germany .. 6	7	8
United States .. 4	4	4
Brazil .. 2	—	1
Japan .. 2	2	5
Italy .. 1	1	3
Austria .. 1	1	3
Russia .. 1	1	3
France .. 4	—	4
Spain .. 3	—	3
Argentina .. 2	—	2
Chili .. 2	—	2
Turkey .. 2	—	2
—	24	51

*Or to be laid down in 1911.

Most costly of all the Dreadnoughts are the Russian vessels. The original estimate for these ships was £2,280,000 each, but it was recently stated by the Russian Minister of Marine that they would cost £3,200,000. Britain, Germany and Japan are the only nations building cruisers of the Dreadnought type.

SIMPLY AWFUL.

"I say, old man, whatever's the matter with your face?" asked Jones.

"Accident," said Brown.

"How did it happen?"

"Why, yesterday I was walking along the street when a workman carrying a pickaxe stumbled against me, hitting me in the mouth, and knocking out a tooth."

"Oh, what a shame! That was quite a dental operation," said Jones, who will have his little joke.

"No. The chap said it was accidental."

"Ha! Ha! Oh, that's too thin!"

"No, it was tooth out!"

Never bring the family skeleton out of its closet for an airing when strangers are present.

When a man begins to sympathize with himself it's a sign he has outlived his usefulness.

One kind of a dreamer is a city man who wants to run a chicken.

MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS

WHAT CONSTITUTES THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BONDS AND STOCKS.

Various Securities in Which We Invest—Bonds and Shares Product of Modern Times—Explaining Difference Between Bonds and Debentures—How Bond Interest is Paid.

This column is written with the sole aim of supplying reliable information for the use and protection—in financial matters—of the readers of this paper. Its impartial and reliable character may be depended upon. The writer of these articles and the publisher of this paper have no other interests to serve in connection with this matter.

Excepting purchases of real estate and loans secured by real estate mortgages, most investments are represented by what are generally known as "securities." This term includes bonds, stocks, debentures, shares and all manner of documents to show in what you have invested your money. Sometimes even, as in the case of Canadian bank stocks, you have nothing to show, your name and number of shares entered in the "stock ledger" being the only evidence of your interest.

Two centuries ago, if a Sir William Mackenzie had conceived the idea of building a great railroad like the Canadian Northern, he would have found it impossible to have raised the money. There were at that time few, if any, fortunes of eighty million dollars (which the road has cost). No one had thought of the idea of dividing up into small amounts the indebtedness of a company desiring to borrow money on a mortgage. In short, it could not have been built unless the King and Parliament had undertaken it.

Then, too, if a miller wished to build a flour mill requiring a large amount of capital, he would have had either to have put up the money himself or taken in some partners. He could not have taken in many, for it would have been too cumbersome under the old laws. Moreover, the idea of our joint stock companies had not been thought of.

Now-a-days, however, it is quite different. Lawyers have learned that mortgages can be subdivided into equal parts each part as secure as the whole, and involving no very great expense. In this manner a railroad can mortgage its property, just as an ordinary individual can. But the railroad, instead of one mortgage, can issue for its huge indebtedness a large number of small mortgages, running from \$100 up to \$5,000 (or, in fact, any amount) in face value. These small mortgages are called bonds. Most bonds contain on their face a copy of the mortgage of which they form a part, and are personally signed by the necessary officer of the railroad. Most bonds, too, have attached what are called "coupons," which are small certificates of interest, which are cut off and cashed—at a bank—on the date when the interest is due. Bonds, of course, may be issued by all kinds of companies. Governments and municipalities, too, issue them.

The word "Debentures" is in many cases used in reference to bonds. Strictly speaking, however, a debenture is a promissory note not secured by a mortgage. They, like the bonds, are divided into small amounts, and are issued for money borrowed, just as a man gives his note to a bank when borrowing.

Thus we see that bonds are merely mortgages, and mortgages, as everyone knows, are "promises to pay," secured by land or some other valuable, marketable object. Debentures, too, are promises to pay, but often without any security whatever, other than that involved in the financial standing of the issuing company. Shares of stock, however, are quite different. They involve no promise on the part of the issuing company to repay the amount they represent. When you purchase shares in a company you become a partner. In the old days, when a man started a business, he had to put up all the capital himself, or gather together a few partners to help him out. Now, however, a company requiring a million dollars to operate will issue ten thousand shares, each representing one ten-thousandth part of the proprietorship of the company—that is, a \$100 interest. These proprietors (which the shareholders actually are) cannot demand the repayment of the money they have put into the company any more than an ordinary partner can demand his money back from his other partners in a business. He can only get his money out by selling his share in the business to someone else. Just

so with the shareholder, except that in the case of many of our large joint stock companies there is a regular market for these shares, which are bought and sold daily at a price determined largely by the amount of shares to be sold, and the number of buyers and their eagerness to buy.

The chief point to be remembered is that shares of stock are not at all like bonds, for, as we pointed out above, bonds are "promises to pay," and must be repaid at a fixed date, while shares involve no such promise.

There is one other feature, too, in which bonds and stocks differ. Most bonds carry a fixed interest payable at regular dates. Stocks do not carry any interest. Their return consists in a division of profits after all obligations of interest, costs of operation, etc., are provided. They may carry no "dividend," as the payment is called, or they may carry a large one; but it merely represents a division of surplus profits. Bond interest, on the contrary, is a fixed charge, and must be paid, or the mortgage on the company may be foreclosed.

"INVESTOR."

FROM MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

In the United Kingdom last year 840 cremations took place.

The second largest open-air bath in England has been opened at Kensal Rise.

There are 98 towns in the British Isles with a population of 50,000 or over.

The English Prayer Book is printed in no fewer than 120 foreign languages.

Lancashire is the most populous British county, Middlesex second, Yorkshire third.

In 1833, 185 distilleries were at work in the United Kingdom. In 1909-10 the number was 156.

During the day on which the traffic census was taken 12,505 cyclists entered the city of London.

Ten thousand pounds have been left to Liverpool charities by the late Mr. Thomas Davies of Bootle.

The crew of the motor launch Mauretania at Aberystwyth captured a huge sea fish weighing three cwt.

The total number of old age pensioners in the United Kingdom at the end of March was—Men, 533,000; women, 547,411.

Lord Robert Cecil is convinced that the English woman is not only the most beautiful but the best of all women in the world.

From the training ship Exmouth 3,300 boys of the poorest class have passed into the navy and 3,800 into the mercantile marine.

In Great Britain the consumption of tea per head has reached 6.38 pounds, almost equalling that of Australia, which has so long held the first place.

During the last ten years the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis has cost the taxpayers \$379,160. From the sale of its reports \$1,075 have been realized.

Greater London has more than doubled its population in the past fifty years, the figures in 1861 being 3,320,720, while now they are 7,252,963.

One huge oak tree on the Yester estate of Lord Tweeddale has supplied all the new panelling of the drawing-room used by the Queen at Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh.

Mining subsidence at Oldhill, Staffordshire, has caused damage estimated at \$30,000. Fifty houses have been so badly damaged that they have been closed or condemned.

Colchester Town Council has declined to prohibit Sunday funerals, but has recorded its hope that the public will not, out of regard for the cemetery officials, choose Sunday for interments.

On going to clear a pillar-box late at night a Nantwich (Cheshire) postman was surprised to find 28 live frogs and two dead ones among the letters. He removed them successfully, but the letters were badly smeared. Three boys named Robert Tomkinson, Frank Sandlands, and Arthur Townsend were each fined 10s. for placing the animals in the box.

INDIA'S COTTON IN PERIL.

The Boll Weevil May Destroy the Entire Crop.

A despatch from Lahore, India, says: The Indian cotton crop is greatly imperiled by the ravages of the boll weevil, and if the efforts to destroy the pest do not prove to be successful it is probable that there will not be a crop.

Subscription List Will Open on Monday, Aug. 14, and Will Close on or Before 3 p.m. Monday, Aug. 21

CAWTHRA MULLOCK & CO. OWN AND OFFER AT

98½

\$1,250,000 of 6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Thirty Year Gold Bonds of

CANADA BREAD COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Laws of the Province of Ontario.)

The same to carry with them a bonus of 25 per cent. of Common Stock.

DATED August 1st, 1911.

DUE August 1st, 1941.

Principal and semi-annual interest February 1st and August 1st, payable at any branch of the Union Bank of Canada or Metropolitan Bank.

Denominations: \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

Bonds issued in coupon form, with privilege of registration of principal

TRUSTEE:

Guardian Trust Co., Limited, Toronto.

CAPITAL ISSUED AND FULLY PAID UP

6% FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS.....\$1,250,000
7% NON-CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK, ISSUED AND FULLY PAID UP.. 1,250,000
COMMON STOCK, ISSUED AND FULLY PAID UP..... 2,500,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

CAWTHRA MULLOCK, Toronto, President.

Director Imperial Bank of Canada.

Director Confederation Life Association.

MARK BREDIN, Toronto, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager.

President Bredin Bread Co., Limited.

GEORGE WESTON, Toronto.

Model Bakery.

President George Weston, Limited.

H. C. TOMLIN, Toronto.

Toronto Bakery.

W. J. BOYD, Winnipeg, Boyd's Bakery.

ALFRED JOHNSTON, Toronto, of W. R. Johnston & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Clothing.

E. H. LASCHINGER, Toronto, Secretary; formerly Assistant Deputy Postmaster-General of Canada.

BANKERS

Union Bank of Canada.

The Metropolitan Bank.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS

Guardian Trust Co., Limited

AUDITORS

Price, Waterhouse & Co., Montreal and Toronto; Oscar Hudson & Co., Toronto.

HEAD OFFICE: Toronto.

PLANTS AT: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg

PURPOSES OF COMPANY

Canada Bread Company, Limited, has acquired as going concerns the plants and businesses of the Bredin Bread Company, Limited, of Toronto; Geo. Weston (The Model Bakery), of Toronto; H. C. Tomlin (Toronto Bakery), of Toronto; Stuarts, Limited, of Montreal; and W. J. Boyd, of Winnipeg. In the case of Boyd, the real property is excluded, but a parcel of vacant land in the City of Winnipeg, about two acres in extent, is substituted. The first three companies have been in operation for almost thirty years, and the last two for close to twenty years. They have all grown from small beginnings till they are now among the largest in their respective fields in Canada. The combined output of the companies at present is, approximately, 600,000 loaves of bread per week. It is intended, by extensions to the present plants and the erection or acquisition of new plants, to forthwith increase the output of the Company to one million loaves per week, with other extensions to follow in the other large cities at a later date.

POSITION OF BONDS

For full particulars, reference may be made to our prospectus, which is accompanied by a letter from Mr. Mark Bredin, the Vice-President and General Manager of the Company. We draw attention to the following points:

1. The present \$1,250,000 of 6 per cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Thirty-year Gold Bonds are secured by Trust Deeds to Guardian Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, constituting a first mortgage on all the property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter acquired by the Company, as more fully described in said Trust Deeds. In the Trust Deeds it is specially stipulated that of the \$1,000,000 cash being placed in the treasury, the sum of \$500,000 shall be held by the Trustee, to be used only in the redemption of bonds or in investment in additional plants and real estate, thus increasing the fixed assets under the mortgage. A Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. is operative from August 1st, 1911.

2. The assets of the companies already taken over stand in excess of all liabilities and without any allowance for good-will, trade marks, etc., at \$841,423.70. There has also been placed in the treasury \$1,000,221.03 of cash, which, besides furnishing funds for the purchasing or construction of additional plants, will provide ample working capital.

3. The earnings of the present plants, as per certificate of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., after allowing for depreciation, amounted from April 30th, 1910, to April 30th, 1911, to \$107,016.14, to which may be added \$25,000, being interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. on \$1,000,000 cash in the treasury pending its employment on extensions. It is estimated that

with the economies to be effected, the earnings on these plants will shortly amount to \$180,000 a year, or nearly two and one-half times the bond interest.

4. With the extensions that it is proposed to effect forthwith, the Company, by the end of its first fiscal year, should be in a position to show earnings of \$260,000 a year, equal to three and one-half times the interest requirements on the bond issue, and with all the additional plants that will be provided with the cash now in the treasury, the earnings should steadily gain to over \$530,000 a year, or more than seven times the bond interest requirements.

5. The Company, with its plants situated in the larger cities of the different provinces of Canada, will be in an exceptionally favorable position to benefit by the marked economies that will be possible in manufacturing and, more especially, in distribution, and all the time will be turning out a more uniform product under the most sanitary conditions.

6. The practical men who have made the different companies particularly successful will be identified with the management and direction of the new Company. Mr. Mark Bredin, who is probably one of the most successful bread manufacturers in Canada, will occupy the position of Vice-President and General Manager, while the services of the heads of four of the different companies taken over and of an efficient representative of the fifth have been assured to the Company.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions should be made on the form accompanying the prospectus, and are payable as follows:—

10 per cent. on par value on application, and
88½ per cent. on par value on allotment.

98½ per cent.

In instalments as follows, in which case interest at the rate of 6 per cent. will be charged from date of allotment:—

10 per cent. on par value on application.
13½ per cent. on par value on allotment.
25 per cent. on par value on 1st Sept., 1911.
25 per cent. on par value on 1st Oct., 1911.
25 per cent. on par value on 1st Nov., 1911.

98½ per cent.

Upon final payment by the subscriber for all the bonds allotted, the Guardian Trust Company, Limited, will deliver the bonds, together with fully paid-up shares of the Common Stock of the Company equivalent at par to 25 per cent. of the par value of bonds allotted.

Application will be made to list the bonds and common stock on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Copy of the trust mortgage and legal opinion of A. M. Stewart, and certificates of Price, Waterhouse & Co., and Canadian-American Appraisal Co., are open to inspection at the offices of the Guardian Trust Company, Limited, Toronto.

Prospectus and application forms may be obtained from and subscriptions should be forwarded to

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, TORONTO

Any Branch of UNION BANK OF CANADA AND THE METROPOLITAN BANK

OR TO

CAWTHRA MULLOCK & COMPANY,

(MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE)

12 KING STREET EAST

TORONTO.

"DELIGHTFUL POISON."

How Wine Given to Have That Name Happened It In Persia.

The making of wine is said to have originated with the Persians, who discovered the process quite by accident. One of their earliest kings, Jensehed, who, it is said, was only five or six generations from Noah, was the discoverer or rather a woman of his household was.

"He was immoderately fond of

grapes," says the narrative, which is found in Sir John Malcolm's "History of Persia," "and desired to preserve some, which were placed in a large vessel and lodged in a vault for future use. When the vessel was opened the grapes had fermented and their juice in this state was so acid that the King believed it must be poisonous.

"He had some vessels filled with it and 'Poison' written upon each. These were placed in his room. It happened that one of his favorite

ladies was affected with nervous headache; the pain distracted her so much that she desired death. Observing the vessel with 'Poison' written on it she took it and swallowed its contents. The wine, for such it had become overpowered the lady, who fell down into a sound sleep and awoke much refreshed.

"Delighted with this remedy, she repeated the doses so often that the monarch's poison was all drunk. He soon discovered this and forced the lady to confess what she had

done. A quantity of wine was made and Jensehed and all his court drank of the new beverage, which from the circumstance that led to its discovery is to this day known in Persia by the name of Zehere-khoosh, or 'the delightful poison.'

Last quarter there were 250 births, 61 marriages and 100 deaths at Wishaw.

The Holiday Season

Is here and that means

Family Re-unions

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

Photograph of the Family

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

Whitaker THE Photographer



From the Child

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

MULLIN BROS.

D. T. HENDERSON

Druggist and Stationer



All the latest School Books

Bay State Crayons

(Golden Glow)

Willis College OTTAWA

The Premier Commercial Training School. Offers complete courses in preparation for business life. High standard of graduation and splendid success in assisting graduates to positions. "Willis College has been recommended to me," say practically all applicants. Ask those who know. As instruction is individual, and the College being in session the year round, students may begin at any time. Send for the Catalogue. S. T. WILLIS, Principal, Bank St. Chambers Corner Bank and Albert Sts. Ottawa, Ont.

The Census Man

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

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

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

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

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

FALL TERM at the



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

Conservative Convention

(Continued from page 1)

years had gone to the country on the reciprocity issue and were now asking us to become hewers of wood and drawers of water for a foreign nation. His plan to visit Dundas had therefore to be thrown aside, as he had promised to commence a tour of the province in two or three days, delivering speeches against reciprocity, and for the maintenance and permanence on the North American continent of British laws and institutions under which we lived and which had brought happiness and prosperity to humanity whither they had touched this earth. (Applause).

He would like to say a word or two with reference to the question of reciprocity, a little further than Mr. Broder had done, but before he did he wished to repeat his thanks to his constituents for this ninth nomination and for the confidence reposed in him during all the years past. They would recollect that December '86 was the first election in which he was a candidate, and in January '88 he was successful, so that much water had run under the bridges since they reposed their confidence in him, which confidence he had endeavored, at any rate, to merit. It was no time to say anything in reference to the Ontario Government, and why should he. They knew perfectly well that the Province of Ontario had the best government they had ever had, and he could say, in addition to that, that with his constituents behind him, as they had been in the past, they had made it possible and if there was any thanks due to the people in Ontario, it was due to the people into whose faces he was looking that day. (Applause). He need only mention one point—they had considerably more than double the revenue of the province, and the Minister of Education had told him the other day that this year they were paying about \$420,000 to the people to help pay the teachers in the schools.

He was glad to be a witness of the choice of Mr. Andrew Broder for the House of Commons, and he did not think he was saying anything of a risky nature when he said he suspected, in case Mr. Broder succeeded, that lightning would again strike Dundas, and the (Mr. Broder) would be placed in the position in the minds of the people of Dundas had already placed him. The people of Canada hoped the time would never come when they bore ill-will to the people of the U.S. The people of Canada had proved it in more than one way, particularly by watching the people of the U.S. get the better of the Dominion of Canada in whatever transaction came up. The people of this country, who were urging us to adopt reciprocity, said that the people of Canada would receive untold benefit from it, and with reference to the articles of produce, the prices of which are higher here than over there that the benefit would come from getting a larger and a wider market. The situation today was a most serious one, fraught with the most far-reaching and serious consequences that the people of North America ever had to face. The whole future of British connection, the prosperity of the British Empire, the question of whether the end would not come to British rule, was in this question of reciprocity. It was the desire of the opposition that the discussion with regard to this question should be postponed for six weeks or two months because then there would be no question as to what the result would be that the people of Canada would arrive at. There was one point which afforded a little drop of comfort, and that was that this was not, as far as Canada was concerned, a party question, and it need not be a party question. As known already, a large number of prominent reformers in the Dominion of Canada had come out over their signature that they would have nothing to do with the evil thing. The people opposed to reciprocity were composed of the liberty-loving and wise people of Canada without reference to party affiliation. This was not the first time that men of both political parties had joined together to take one view of a political question. In 1881 there was a roll of paper in Toronto on which were the signatures of many Reformers, declaring that they cut loose from their party on what was called unrestricted reciprocity. That roll of honor had done reciprocity more harm than anything, and while Reformers were signing this roll of honor, Sir John A. Macdonald was breathing away his life in defence of British institutions and in opposition to that same thing, unrestricted reciprocity or continental free trade. It was not the first time that there had been a great issue dwarfed by little side issues, when they felt they had to throw aside all party affiliations and come out in the open for the country's good.

We should try to realize our position. Over 40 years ago there had been on this continent seven or eight widely spread British provinces. The people of one knew very little of the people of the other. Just at that time our friends to the south of us, the people of the U.S., had done away with the reciprocity treaty that had been in existence all that time, and which at that time was of some use and benefit to the people of Canada. We had to go out and hoe our own row, live on two meals a day, perhaps looking forward to the future with confidence and enthusiasm. Yet we had gone on prospering, and except for little factional troubles, which showed nothing except that people were human beings—we had attained a remarkable condition of prosperity. At the time that butter was 10c a pound and less in this country and when cotton was dumped here from the U.S. at 8c a yard and 6c a yard the people were pretty low down in a financial and material way. The National Policy was adopted and although many of our people waited two or three years before they had sufficient confidence in it to believe it, they finally accepted it. When the Reform party went to the country they had declared protectionists were robbers, but when they got into power they swallowed in one gobbler the National Policy. The moral standard of the people of Canada was as high as any people on the earth. We were enjoying all the

FOR 25 YEARS HE SUFFERED

Well Known Merchant Of Sarnia Cured by "Fruit-a-tives"

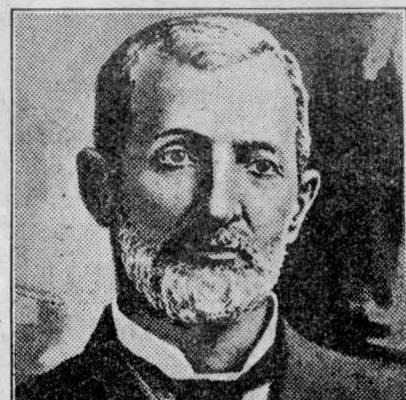
SARNIA, ONT., Feb. 5th, 1910.

"I have been a sufferer for the past 25 years with Constipation, Indigestion and Catarrh of the Stomach. I tried many remedies and many doctors but derived no benefit whatever.

Finally I read an advertisement of "Fruit-a-tives". I decided to give "Fruit-a-tives" a trial and found they did exactly what was claimed for them. I have now taken "Fruit-a-tives" for some months and find that they are the only remedy that does me good.

I have recommended "Fruit-a-tives" to a great many of my friends and I cannot praise these fruit tablets too highly."

PAUL J. JONES



Thousands now use "Fruit-a-tives". Thousands more will try "Fruit-a-tives" after reading the above letter. It proves, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that at last there is a cure for Constipation and Stomach Troubles.

"Fruit-a-tives" is Nature's cure for these diseases, being made of fruit juices and valuable tonics. Trial size, 25c. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

protection and privileges which came from the great empire of which we were a part and to which we paid \$50,000 per annum. We should go home to-day, never to forget that in the good providence of God, that there was no people on this earth as happy and prosperous, materially speaking, as the people of Canada. (Hear, hear.) Before we commenced to deal with any of these great questions, we should keep before our mental vision two facts, first, our prosperity and happiness, and secondly, we had got it through the favor of providence without giving any practical return, and if there was any danger awaiting the people of Canada to-day it was that they might forget what their position was in this world and how much they owed to a beneficent and all-wise providence. We went on until we got to what would perhaps be called the height of prosperity. When everything that seemed desirable in this world was ours, just then across our pathway came the sinister shadow of the head of a foreign nation. When President Taft took the stand he did and thought it fitting and in consonance with his dignity as the head of one nation addressing another nation, to say in loud tones 'I want to have this reciprocity agreement carried out because it will prevent the furtherance of British federation and because the people of the U.S. will sell more goods to Canada than they are to-day, he was not justified in saying it to one friendly nation as the head of another friendly nation.

Sir James went on to quote from the utterances of President Taft, prominent senators and leading men in the U.S., declaring in loud tones that the object of the U.S. was to break down the bond which bound Canada to the mother country and annex Canada in the course of time. He said he was told that only a certain number of the Cabinet ministers knew anything about the reciprocity negotiations until Messrs. Fielding and Paterson had returned from Washington and that had the matter come up before a caucus of Government supporters, 90 per cent. would have voted against it. This was a statement made by Lloyd Harris, a bolter from the ranks of the Reformers. If there was a man or woman present who had any knowledge of the American people and who ever gave the matter any thought, he would know that it is the belief and wish that Canada shall become part of U.S. It should not be necessary to tell any audience from the country of Dundas what they were to do. Everyone who knew them knew what they would do, but perhaps they were careless and forgetful of their position in the British Empire, although they were ready when the time came around to defend their position. We should love British institutions and love the traditions which clung round and about and were part of British institutions. We should be determined to make British institutions permanent on this continent, and should be willing to join in with India, South Africa, Australia and

St. Jerome's College

Berlin, Ont. Canada. Founded 1864.



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

New Zealand in defense of these. We should be willing to do it for ourselves, and not follow the new firm of Laurier, Taft & Co. on whatever way they might choose to go. (Applause)

He closed with a refutation of the statement made in the Weekly Sun, of Toronto, regarding the relative population of Dundas in 1861 and 1881, the sun having made the statement that in the year 1861, when reciprocity was in force Dundas had a population of 19,000, and ten years prior to that the population had only 7,000, or an increase of 160 per cent. Sir James quoted from the official census which gave the population of Dundas in 1861 as 18,777, and ten years prior to that 13,811, not 7,000.

Before the close of the convention, Sir James was called upon to give some reminiscences of his trip to the Coronation, which he did in his warm conversational style. Mr. Broder also gave a witty and interesting account of his trip to the west with his leader, Mr. Borden, and gave the opinion that the west were about evenly divided on the reciprocity question.

With cheers for Mr. Borden, Mr. Broder, Sir James and the King, the meeting broke up about 4.15.

AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

Dr. T. F. Chamberlain, a Former Liberal Candidate in Dundas, Opposes the Laurier Government.

The following despatch appeared in the Mail and Empire on Monday:—

Morrisburg, Ont., Aug. 20.—Dr. T. F. Chamberlain, a well-known and life-long Liberal of this place, has announced that he is not in accord with the policy of the Laurier Government. He declares that he is prepared and intends to speak publicly in a number of constituencies in Ontario and Quebec during the present campaign in opposition to the Government candidates, when he will explain fully his reasons for opposing the Government.

The significance of this announcement will at once be recognized. Dr. Chamberlain has for years been an active Liberal, having been a candidate for Parliamentary honors in Dundas county in the Liberal interest, and having long been known as the Liberal war horse of Eastern Ontario.

The doctor is an effective speaker, and, having a practical knowledge of the interest of the farming community, will be able to present a strong case to them against the Government's policy. His decision to come out openly against the Government has created quite a sensation down here, and indicates the presence of a strong undercurrent of feeling among Liberals against reciprocity.

Dr. Chamberlain was Inspector of Public Institutions for the Province of Ontario for a number of years during the Liberal regime.

The Leader waited upon Dr. Chamberlain re this despatch, and his reply was that he was not opposed to reciprocity, but voted against the Government last election, and would do so this election, because it had become corrupt.

Seely-Merkley

The marriage of Miss Annie May Merkley to Harry R. Seely took place at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Merkley, of Iroquois, Ont., on Wednesday, August 23rd, at 7.30 p.m. Rev. D. O. McArthur officiating. A few relatives were present to witness the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Seely left on the 10.20 p.m. train for Prescott, and on following morning boarded the steamer Rapids King for Montreal, thence to Ottawa and up to the Cascades, where they will spend their honeymoon.

\$500.00 Specials

Prizes of \$500.00 each for the best animals in the Holstein and Shorthorn classes at the Canadian National Exhibition this year should give an added interest to the cattle show.

Fall Fairs

The following are the dates of the fall fairs in this district and the more important exhibitions of the province: MORRISBURG—Aug. 30-31, Sept. 1. BROOKVILLE—Sept. 5-8. DELTA—Sept. 25-27. FRANKVILLE—Sept. 28-29. KEMPVILLE—Sept. 20-21. KINGSTON—Sept. 27-28. LANSDOWNE—Sept. 21-22. LYNDBURST—Sept. 14-15. NEWBORN—Sept. 2-4. OTTAWA—Sept. 8-16. PERTH—Sept. 11-13. PRESCOTT—Sept. 12-14. SOUTH MOUNTAIN—Sept. 14-15. SPENCERVILLE—Sept. 26-27. TORONTO—Aug. 26 to Sept. 11. WINCHESTER—Sept. 5-6.

FRUIT TREES

Our Nurseries are open to inspection at any time. Those interested in the subject of fruit growing will do well to inspect our immense stock of growing Peach, Apple, Plum and Cherry trees, Small Fruits, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. If our local agent has not called upon you, write us. Catalogues or terms to agents sent on application. Brown Bros., Browns Nurseries, Welland County, Ont.

BORN.

Rushton—At Morrisburg, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rushton, twins (girl and boy).

Courtney—At South Mountain, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Courtney, a daughter.

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

We carry a full line of

"Semi-Ready"

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

\$22.50

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

Nash
Your Tailor

The Molsons Bank

Incorporated 1855

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

Has 51 Branches in Canada, and Agents and Correspondents in all the Principal Cities in the World.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

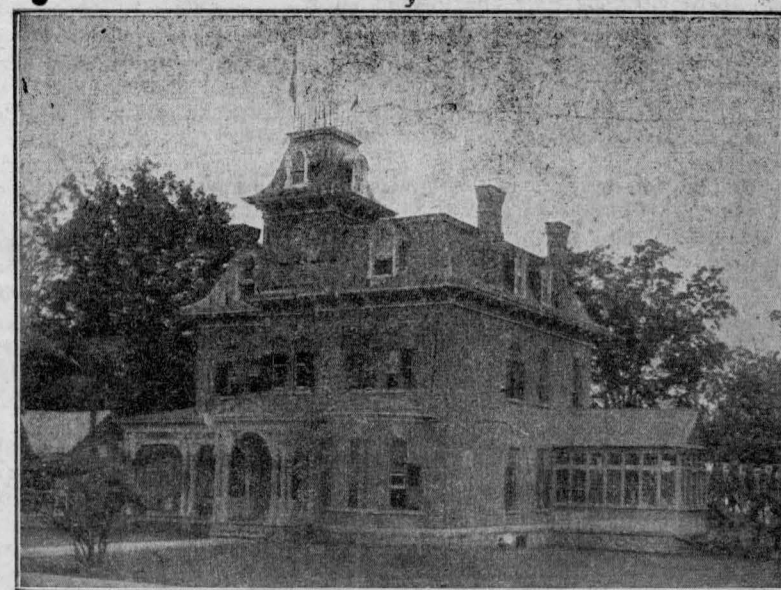
Savings Bank Department

at all Branches. Interest allowed at Highest Current Rate

MORRISBURG BRANCH

WM. WALLACE, Manager.

Morrisburg Sanitarium and Health Resort



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

Telephone 51.

MORRISBURG, ONT.

This May Interest You

We want a reliable man to sell our well-known specialties in Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Seed Potatoes, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, etc., in Morrisburg and county during fall and winter months. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly.

600 Acres of Nursery Stock

Clean, well grown Trees and Shrubs that will satisfy your customers. Early and good delivery guaranteed. Established over 35 years. Write for whole or part time terms. 34-48

SALES MANAGER
PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto.

WANTED

OPTIONS on stock of the Morrisburg Tack Mfg. Co., Ltd. Address, care P. O. Box No. 50, Morrisburg, Ont.

TO RENT

MY TWO FARMS, being Lots 13 and 14 in the 5th Concession of Williamsburg, containing 200 acres; good houses and out-buildings on each farm; four good wells and a creek; will rent separately or together. Possession 1st February or March. Can plough now. Apply to ALFRED WELLS, Box 110, Aultsville.

FOR SALE

MY FARM on Lot 37, 1st Concession of Oslenburg Township, containing 200 acres; good frame house and out-buildings in good repair; will carry 20 head of cattle; creek crosses farm; 4 wells; well fenced with wire; house on the St. Lawrence; good orchard—100 apple trees; will sell in part or whole, with or without stock. Apply to CHARLES E. WELLS, Box 94, Aultsville.

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE

ONE MARE (in foal), one pair good sleighs, one sucking colt, and other articles. Apply to CHAS. H. WILLARD, Box 25, Bouck's Hill, Ont.

LOST

IN Morrisburg, or between the village and C. A. Duprau's, a silver brooch with three photos of children, head and shoulders. Finder will please leave at this office. 33b

Notice to Contractors DRAINAGE WORKS

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

The estimated amount of excavation is as follows:—

MAIN.		FETTERLY BRANCH	
Section	Cubic Yds.	Section	Cubic Yds.
2	660	10	290
3	900	11	440
4	1000	12	322
5	1210	13	500
6	1070	14	500
7	970	15	410
8	790		
9	645		

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

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